

关于丢番图方程 $X^2 - (a^2 + 1)Y^4 = 8 - 6a$

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摘要: 设 a 是正整数. 本文证明了: 当 $a = 1$ 时, 方程 $X^2 - (a^2 + 1)Y^4 = 8 - 6a$ 仅有正整数解 $(X, Y) = (2, 1)$; 当 $a = 2$ 时, 该方程仅有正整数解 $(X, Y) = (1, 1)$; 当 $a = 3$ 时, 该方程无正整数解 (X, Y) ; 当 $a = 4$ 时, 该方程仅有 2 组互素的正整数解 $(X, Y) = (1, 1)$ 和 $(103, 5)$; 当 $a \geq 5$ 且 $6a + 1$ 非平方数时, 该方程最多有 3 组互素的正整数解 (X, Y) ; 当 $a \geq 5$ 且 $6a + 1$ 为平方数时, 该方程最多有 4 组互素的正整数解 (X, Y) .

关键词: 四次方程; 虚二次域; 丢番图逼近; 解数; 上界

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1 引言及主要结论

自 1942 年以来, Ljunggren, Luca, Walsh 和袁平之等人先后研究了方程

$$AX^2 - BY^4 = C, \quad (1)$$

并对 A, B 为正整数, $C \in \{\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4\}$ 的情形确定了 (1) 的整数解的个数 (见 [1, 6–9, 11]). 但对于其他的 C , 要确定方程的整数解却十分困难.

2009 年, Stoll, Walsh 和袁平之^[10] 证明了: $A = 1, B = 2^{2m} + 1, C = -2^{2m}$ 时, 方程 (1) 最多只有 3 组互素的正整数解 (X, Y) .

2010 年, 袁平之和张中峰^[12] 证明了: $A = 1, B = a^2 + 1, C = -2a$ 时, 方程 (1) 最多只有 3 组互素的正整数解 (X, Y) .

2014 年, 袁平之和张中峰^[13] 证明了: $A = 1, B = a^2 + p^{2n}, C = -p^{2n}$ 时, 若 a, n 为正整数, p 为奇素数, $\gcd(a, p) = 1$ 且使方程 $x^2 - (a^2 + p^{2n})y^2 = -1$ 有一组整数解, 则方程 (1) 最多只有 2 组互素的正整数解 (X, Y) ; 以及 $A = 1, B = a^2 + 4p^{2n}, C = -4p^{2n}$ 时, 若 a, n 为正整数, p 为素数, $\gcd(a, 2p) = 1$ 且使方程 $x^2 - (a^2 + 4p^{2n})y^2 = -1$ 有一组整数解和方程 $u^2 - (a^2 + 4p^{2n})v^2 = 4$ 无互素的整数解, 则方程 (1) 最多只有 2 组互素的正整数解 (X, Y) .

本文的主要结果是:

定理 方程

$$X^2 - (a^2 + 1)Y^4 = 8 - 6a \quad (2)$$

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- (i) 当 $a = 1$ 时, 仅有正整数解 $(X, Y) = (2, 1)$;
- (ii) 当 $a = 2$ 时, 仅有正整数解 $(X, Y) = (1, 1)$;
- (iii) 当 $a = 3$ 时, 无正整数解 (X, Y) ;
- (iv) 当 $a = 4$ 时, 仅有 2 组互素的正整数解 $(X, Y) = (1, 1)$ 和 $(103, 5)$;
- (v) 当 $a \geq 5$ 时, 若 $6a+1$ 非平方数, 则除开 $(X, Y) = (a-3, 1)$ 外, 最多还有 2 组互素的正整数解 (X, Y) ; 若 $6a+1$ 为平方数, 则除开 $(X, Y) = (a-3, 1)$ 和 $(6a^2+a+3, (6a+1)^{\frac{1}{2}})$ 外, 最多还有 2 组互素的正整数解 (X, Y) .

2 超几何函数、代数数的有效逼近与若干引理

仍沿用文献 [12] 中的记法. 设 α, β, γ 为复数, 且 γ 不为 0 或负整数. 超几何函数 $F(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, z)$ 定义为复变量 z 的幂级数, 即

$$F(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, z) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{i-1} \frac{(\alpha+j)(\beta+j)}{\gamma+j} \right) \frac{z^i}{i!}.$$

由于其相邻两项系数之比为 $1 + \frac{\gamma-\alpha-\beta+1}{j} + O(\frac{1}{j^2})$, 故收敛半径为 1.

令 r 为正整数, v 为实数且满足 $0 < v < 1$. 记

$$Y_r(z) = F(-r-v, -r, 1-v, z), \quad X_r(z) = z^r Y_r(z^{-1}),$$

以及

$$R_r(z) = \frac{\Gamma(r+1+v)}{r! \Gamma(v)} \int_1^z (1-t)^r (t-z)^r t^{-r-1+v} dt.$$

这里积分路径不过 0, 并且当 $u=0$ 时, 有 $(1-u)^{-r-1+v} = 1$.

用 $\Delta_{n,r}$ 表示 $X_r(z)$ 和 $Y_r(z)$ 的系数的最小公分母, $N_{n,r}$ 表示 $X_r(1-nz \prod_{p|n} p^{\frac{1}{p-1}})$ 和 $Y_r(1-nz \prod_{p|n} p^{\frac{1}{p-1}})$ 的系数分子的最大公因数. 若 A, B 为非零整数, D 为正整数, 满足

$$|A| > \sqrt{3D}|B|, \quad e^{2.37}(\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 D} - |A|) < 2,$$

记 $q = A + B\sqrt{D}\text{i}$, $v = \frac{1}{4}$, $w = \frac{A-B\sqrt{D}\text{i}}{A+B\sqrt{D}\text{i}}$, 且

$$A_{4,r} = \frac{\Delta_{4,r}}{N_{4,r}} X_r(w)(4q)^r, \quad B_{4,r} = \frac{\Delta_{4,r}}{N_{4,r}} Y_r(w)(4q)^r,$$

则 $A_{4,r}, B_{4,r}$ 显然为域 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-D})$ 中的代数整数. 又令

$$\varepsilon_1 = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 D} + |A|, \quad \varepsilon_2 = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 D} - |A|, \quad w_1 = 2e^{0.99}\varepsilon_1, \quad w_2 = \frac{1}{2}e^{2.37}\varepsilon_2,$$

且 C_1, f 为实数, 满足 $0 < C_1 < 1.25$, 以及

$$f \geq \frac{|B\sqrt{D}|}{2C_1|A|} \frac{w_1 - w_2}{w_1 - 1}, \tag{3}$$

并假定 η, p, q 为 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-D})$ 中的非零代数整数, 且使得 $\eta \in \{\pm 1, \pm \text{i}\}$, 以及

$$\frac{|qB\sqrt{D}|}{2|A|} > C_1, \tag{4}$$

那么由(3)式和(4)式及 $\omega_2 < 1$ 得 $|qf| > \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{\omega_2 - 1} > 1$. 定义 r_0 为满足 $w_2^{1-r_0} \leq |qf| < w_2^{-r_0}$ 的正整数. 于是我们有

引理 1 设 η, p, q 为 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-D})$ 中的非零代数整数.

(i) 若 $\eta = \pm 1$, $0 < C_1 < 1.25$, $\lambda = |\frac{\log w_1}{\log w_2}|$, $C = 0.9w_1(w_1 - w_2)|f|^\lambda$, $f \geq \frac{|B\sqrt{D}|}{2C_1|A|} \frac{w_1 - w_2}{w_1 - 1}$, 则

$$\left| \eta w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{p}{q} \right| > \frac{1 - w_2}{C|q|^{\lambda+1}};$$

(ii) 若 $r_0 = 1$ 且 $\eta^{-1}qB_{4,1} \neq pA_{4,1}$, $\eta = \pm 1$, 则

$$\left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta \frac{p}{q} \right| > \frac{1 - 0.8C_1}{0.9w_1|q|};$$

(iii) 若 $r_0 = 1$ 且 $\eta qB_{4,1} = pA_{4,1}$, $\eta \in \{\pm 1, \pm i\}$, 则

$$\left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta \frac{p}{q} \right| > \frac{1 - w_2}{0.9w_1^2|q|}.$$

证明 参见文[13, 引理 2.3]. □

引理 2 设 $D > 0$ 且不是平方数, 则方程 $x^4 - Dy^2 = -1$ 最多有一组正整数解 (X, Y) .

证明 参见文[2, 第 7 章第 3 节定理 8 的推论]. □

引理 3 设 $D = 2p$, p 为奇素数, 则方程 $x^4 - Dy^2 = 1$ 除开 $p = 3, x = 7, y = 20$ 外, 无其他的正整数解 (X, Y) .

证明 参见文[5, 第 4 章第 3 节定理 9]. □

引理 4 设 $D > 0$ 且不是平方数, $\sqrt{D} = [a_0; a_1, a_2, \dots]$ 是 \sqrt{D} 的连分数展开式, $\frac{p_n}{q_n} = [a_0; a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$ 与 $\xi_n = [a_n; a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}, \dots]$ 分别表示 \sqrt{D} 的第 n 个渐近分数与第 $n+1$ 个完全商, 则有

(i) $\xi_n = \frac{\sqrt{D} + P_n}{Q_n}$, 这里 P_n, Q_n 是满足 $P_n^2 \equiv D \pmod{Q_n}$ 的整数;

(ii) 方程 $x^2 - Dy^2 = (-1)^n Q_n$ 有互素的正整数解 (x, y) ; 并且当 $l \neq (-1)^n Q_n$, $|l| < \sqrt{D}$ 时, 方程 $x^2 - Dy^2 = l$ 无互素的正整数解 (x, y) ;

(iii) $p_n^2 - Dq_n^2 = (-1)^n Q_{n+1}$, $p_n p_{n+1} - Dq_n q_{n+1} = (-1)^{n+1} P_{n+2}$, $n \geq 0$.

证明 参见文[4]. □

引理 5 设 $\frac{p_m}{q_m}$ 是无理数 α 的连分数展开式的第 m 个渐近分数. 若 e 和 f 是互素的非零整数且存在正实数 c , 使得

$$\left| \alpha - \frac{e}{f} \right| < \frac{c}{f^2},$$

则 $(e, f) = (rp_{m+1} \pm sp_m, rq_{m+1} \pm sq_m)$, 这里 m 是某些非负整数, r, s 是正整数, 满足 $rs < 2c$.

证明 参见文[3]. □

引理 6 设 $a \geq 4$ 为整数, 则方程

$$x^2 - (a^2 + 1)y^2 = 8 - 6a \tag{5}$$

的所有互素的整数解由

$$x + y\sqrt{a^2 + 1} = \pm(\pm(a - 3) + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})(a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{2m} \quad (6)$$

给出, 这里 m 为整数, $\delta = a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1}$ 为 Pell 方程 $x^2 - (a^2 + 1)y^2 = -1$ 的基本解.

证明 设 (x, y) 为方程(5)的一组互素的正整数解, 则当 $a \geq 4$ 时, $x^2 = (a^2 + 1)y^2 - (6a - 8) \geq (a^2 + 1)y^2 - a^2 \geq y^2$, 此时 $\sqrt{a^2 + 1} + \frac{x}{y} > a + 1$. 由(5)式可得

$$\frac{6a - 8}{y^2} = \left| \sqrt{a^2 + 1} + \frac{x}{y} \right| \cdot \left| \sqrt{a^2 + 1} - \frac{x}{y} \right| > (a + 1) \left| \sqrt{a^2 + 1} - \frac{x}{y} \right|,$$

故

$$\left| \sqrt{a^2 + 1} - \frac{x}{y} \right| < \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot \frac{6a - 8}{a + 1} < \frac{6}{y^2}.$$

由于 $\sqrt{a^2 + 1} = [a, \overline{2a}]$, 所以 $P_0 = 0, Q_0 = 1, P_n = a, Q_n = 1$, 这里 n 为正整数. 并且

$$\begin{aligned} p_n &= \frac{1}{2}((a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{n+1} + (a - \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{n+1}), \\ q_n &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}((a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{n+1} - (a - \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{n+1}). \end{aligned}$$

令 $\alpha = \sqrt{a^2 + 1}, c = 6$. 根据引理 5 知 $(x, y) = (rp_{n+1} \pm sp_n, rq_{n+1} \pm sq_n)$, 这里 n 是某些非负整数, r, s 是正整数满足 $rs < 12$. 将此结果代入(5)式, 并由引理 4(iii) 及 $P_n = a, Q_n = 1$ 可得

$$8 - 6a = (rp_{n+1} \pm sp_n)^2 - (a^2 + 1)(rq_{n+1} \pm sq_n)^2 = (-1)^{n+1}(s^2 - r^2 \pm 2rsa). \quad (7)$$

1) 若 $n = 2n_0$, 则(7)式成为

$$6a - 8 = s^2 - r^2 \pm 2rsa. \quad (8)$$

由(8)式知, s, r 同奇同偶, 故

$$\begin{aligned} (s, r) &= (1, 1), (1, 3), (1, 5), (1, 7), (1, 9), (1, 11), (2, 2), (2, 4), \\ &(3, 1), (3, 3), (4, 2), (5, 1), (7, 1), (9, 1), (11, 1). \end{aligned}$$

当 $a \neq 4, 5, 6, 7$ 时, 经验证知, $(s, r) = (1, 3)$ 且取“+”号. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} x + y\sqrt{a^2 + 1} &= (3p_{2n_0+1} + p_{2n_0}) + (3q_{2n_0+1} + q_{2n_0})\sqrt{a^2 + 1} \\ &= 3(a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{2n_0+2} + (a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{2n_0+1} \\ &= (-a + 3 + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})(a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{2n_0+2}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $a = 4$ 时, (8)式成为

$$16 = s^2 - r^2 \pm 8rs. \quad (9)$$

由(9)式并考虑 $rs < 12$ 知, $(s, r) = (1, 3), (1, 5)$ 且取“+”号.

对于 $(s, r) = (1, 3)$, 仿 $a \neq 4$ 的情形讨论可得

$$x + y\sqrt{17} = (-1 + \sqrt{17})(4 + \sqrt{17})^{2n_0+2}.$$

同样, 对于 $(s, r) = (1, 5)$, 我们有

$$x + y\sqrt{17} = (1 + \sqrt{17})(4 + \sqrt{17})^{2n_0+2}.$$

类似地, 当 $a = 5$ 时, $(s, r) = (1, 3), (1, 7)$ 且取 “+” 号. 此时

$$x + y\sqrt{26} = (\mp 2 + \sqrt{26})(5 + \sqrt{26})^{2n_0+2}.$$

当 $a = 6$ 时, $(s, r) = (1, 3), (1, 9)$ 且取 “+” 号. 此时

$$x + y\sqrt{37} = (\mp 3 + \sqrt{37})(6 + \sqrt{37})^{2n_0+2}.$$

当 $a = 7$ 时, $(s, r) = (1, 3), (1, 11)$ 且取 “+” 号. 此时

$$x + y\sqrt{50} = (\mp 4 + \sqrt{50})(7 + \sqrt{50})^{2n_0+2}.$$

2) 若 $n = 2n_0 + 1$, 则 (7) 式成为

$$8 - 6a = s^2 - r^2 \pm 2rsa. \quad (10)$$

当 $a \neq 4, 5, 6, 7$ 时, 仿 1) 的讨论知, $(s, r) = (3, 1)$ 且取 “-” 号. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} x + y\sqrt{a^2 + 1} &= (p_{2n_0+2} - 3p_{2n_0+1}) + (q_{2n_0+2} - 3q_{2n_0+1})\sqrt{a^2 + 1} \\ &= (a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{2n_0+3} - 3(a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{2n_0+2} \\ &= (a - 3 + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})(a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^{2n_0+2}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $a = 4$ 时, (10) 式成为

$$-16 = s^2 - r^2 \pm 8rs. \quad (11)$$

由 (11) 式并考虑 $rs < 12$ 知, $(s, r) = (3, 1), (5, 1)$ 且取 “-” 号.

对于 $(s, r) = (3, 1)$, 仿 $a \neq 4$ 的情形讨论可得

$$x + y\sqrt{17} = (1 + \sqrt{17})(4 + \sqrt{17})^{2n_0+2}.$$

同样, 对于 $(s, r) = (5, 1)$, 我们有

$$x + y\sqrt{17} = (-1 + \sqrt{17})(4 + \sqrt{17})^{2n_0+2}.$$

类似地, 当 $a = 5$ 时, $(s, r) = (3, 1), (7, 1)$ 且取 “-” 号. 此时

$$x + y\sqrt{26} = (\pm 2 + \sqrt{26})(5 + \sqrt{26})^{2n_0+2}.$$

当 $a = 6$ 时, $(s, r) = (3, 1), (9, 1)$ 且取 “-” 号. 此时

$$x + y\sqrt{37} = (\pm 3 + \sqrt{37})(6 + \sqrt{37})^{2n_0+2}.$$

当 $a = 7$ 时, $(s, r) = (3, 1), (11, 1)$ 且取 “-” 号. 此时

$$x + y\sqrt{50} = (\pm 4 + \sqrt{50})(7 + \sqrt{50})^{2n_0+2}.$$

因此, $a \geq 4$ 时, 方程 (5) 的所有互素的整数解由 (6) 式给出. 引理 6 得证. \square

引理 7 设 $D = a^2 + 1$, Q 为正偶数满足 $D - Q = l^2$ (l 为正整数). 若方程 $x^2 - Dy^2 = -Q$ 的所有互素的整数解 (x, y) 由

$$x + y\sqrt{D} = \pm(\pm l + \sqrt{D})(a + \sqrt{D})^{2m}$$

以及某些整数 m 给出, 并且 $(X, Y) \neq (l, 1)$ 为方程

$$X^2 - DY^4 = -Q \quad (12)$$

的一组互素的正整数解, 则

$$\pm X \pm \sqrt{Q}\text{i} = \frac{1}{4}(l + \sqrt{Q}\text{i})(\sqrt{b_2}s \pm \sqrt{b_1}r\text{i})^4,$$

这里

$$2Y = b_1r^2 + b_2s^2, \quad b_1b_2 = Q, \quad \gcd(b_1r^2, b_2s^2) = 2, \quad \sqrt{b_1}r > \sqrt{b_2}s > 0.$$

证明 记 $\delta = a + \sqrt{D}$, 对非负整数 s , 定义数列 $\{T_s\}$ 和 $\{U_s\}$:

$$\delta^s = T_s + U_s\sqrt{D}.$$

由 $DU_{2k} > lT_{2k} > l^2U_{2k}$ 知, 方程 (12) 满足 $(X, Y) \neq (l, 1)$ 的互素的正整数解由

$$X = DU_{2k} \pm lT_{2k}, \quad Y^2 = T_{2k} \pm lU_{2k} \quad (13)$$

以及某些正整数 k 给出.

现在考虑 (13) 式中符号全为正的情形.

由 $T_{2k} = T_k^2 + DU_k^2$ 及 $U_{2k} = 2T_kU_k$ 知, (13) 式成为

$$Y^2 = (T_k + lU_k)^2 + QU_k^2. \quad (14)$$

再由 $(T_k + lU_k)(T_k - lU_k) = QU_k^2 \pm 1$ 知, (14) 式中三项两两互素. 因此有正整数 b_1, b_2, r, s 满足

$$Y + (T_k + lU_k) = b_1r^2, \quad Y - (T_k + lU_k) = b_2s^2, \quad U_k = rs,$$

这里 $b_1b_2 = Q$, $\gcd(b_1r^2, b_2s^2) = 2$, $\sqrt{b_1}r > \sqrt{b_2}s > 0$. 即

$$Y = \frac{1}{2}(b_1r^2 + b_2s^2), \quad T_k = \frac{1}{2}(b_1r^2 - b_2s^2 - 2lrs), \quad U_k = rs. \quad (15)$$

将 (15) 的后两式代入方程 $T_k^2 - DU_k^2 = \pm 1$, 整理得

$$b_1^2 r^4 - 4b_1 l r^3 s - 6Q r^2 s^2 + 4b_2 l r s^3 + b_2^2 s^4 = \pm 4,$$

即

$$(l + \sqrt{Q}\text{i})(\sqrt{b_2}s + \sqrt{b_1}\text{ri})^4 - (l - \sqrt{Q}\text{i})(\sqrt{b_2}s - \sqrt{b_1}\text{ri})^4 = \pm 8\sqrt{Q}\text{i}.$$

令 Z 为整数, 使得

$$8Z = (l + \sqrt{Q}\text{i})(\sqrt{b_2}s + \sqrt{b_1}\text{ri})^4 + (l - \sqrt{Q}\text{i})(\sqrt{b_2}s - \sqrt{b_1}\text{ri})^4,$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} 4Z &= l(b_1^2 r^4 + b_2^2 s^4 - 6Q r^2 s^2) + 4Q r s (b_1 r^2 - b_2 s^2) \\ &= l((b_1 r^2 - b_2 s^2)^2 + 4Q r^2 s^2) + 4Q r s (b_1 r^2 - b_2 s^2 - 2l r s) \\ &= l(4(T_k + lU_k)^2 + 4Q U_k^2) + 8Q T_k U_k \\ &= 4l(T_k^2 + D U_k^2) + 8D T_k U_k = 4X, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$X \pm \sqrt{Q}\text{i} = \frac{1}{4}(l + \sqrt{Q}\text{i})(\sqrt{b_2}s + \sqrt{b_1}\text{ri})^4,$$

这里

$$b_1 b_2 = Q, \quad \gcd(b_1 r^2, b_2 s^2) = 2, \quad \sqrt{b_1}r > \sqrt{b_2}s > 0.$$

类似地, 对 (13) 式中符号全为负的情形有

$$-X \pm \sqrt{Q}\text{i} = \frac{1}{4}(l + \sqrt{Q}\text{i})(\sqrt{b_2}s - \sqrt{b_1}\text{ri})^4.$$

引理 7 得证. \square

引理 8 设 $a \geq 4$, 若 $(X, Y) \neq (a-3, 1)$ 为方程 (2) 的一组互素的正整数解, 则有正整数 x, y, g 使得 $g^2 < 6a - 8$ 且

$$\pm X \pm \sqrt{6a-8}\text{i} = \frac{1}{4g^2}(a-3 + \sqrt{6a-8}\text{i})(x \pm y\sqrt{6a-8}\text{i})^4, \quad (16)$$

$$x^2 + 2(3a-4)y^2 = 2gY. \quad (17)$$

证明 令 $g = \min\{b_1, b_2\}$. 由 $\gcd(b_1, b_2) | 2$, $b_1 b_2 = 6a - 8 \geq 16$ 知 $b_1 \neq b_2$, 故 $g^2 < 6a - 8$.

当 $g = b_1$ 时, 令 $x = b_1 r$, $y = -s$; 当 $g = b_2$ 时, 令 $x = b_2 s$, $y = r$. 于是由引理 7 可得

$$\pm X \pm \sqrt{6a-8}\text{i} = \frac{1}{4}(a-3 + \sqrt{6a-8}\text{i}) \left(\frac{x \pm y\sqrt{6a-8}\text{i}}{\sqrt{g}} \right)^4,$$

$$x^2 + 2(3a-4)y^2 = 2gY.$$

即有 (16) 式成立, 且满足 (17) 式. 引理 8 得证. \square

引理 9 若 K, l 是正整数, $\eta \in \{\pm 1, \pm \text{i}\}$, $0 < c_l < 1$ 为常数, $c_{l+1} = (2 - c_l)(\sqrt{2} - c_l)^2$. 若

$$0 < \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta \frac{x + y\sqrt{K}\text{i}}{x - y\sqrt{K}\text{i}} \right| < c_l,$$

则

$$\left| w - \left(\frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} \right)^4 \right| > c_{l+1} \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta \frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} \right|.$$

证明 由等式

$$\begin{aligned} \left| w - \left(\frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} \right)^4 \right| &= \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta \frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} \right| \cdot \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta \frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} + 2\eta \frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} \right| \\ &\quad \cdot \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta \frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} + (1+\mathrm{i})\eta \frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} \right| \\ &\quad \cdot \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta \frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} + (1-\mathrm{i})\eta \frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} \right| \end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\left| w - \left(\frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} \right)^4 \right| > (2-c_l)(\sqrt{2}-c_l)^2 \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta \frac{x+y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}}{x-y\sqrt{K}\mathrm{i}} \right|.$$

引理 9 得证. \square

引理 10 设 $a \geq 4$, 若 (X_j, Y_j) , $Y_j > 1$ ($j = 1, 2, 3$) 为方程 (2) 的 3 组互素的正整数解, 则存在 $j_1, j_2 \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ 使得

$$Y_{j_2} > \frac{4(a^2+1)}{(3a-4)g_1g_2} Y_{j_1}^3.$$

证明 因 $a \geq 4$, 故 $Y_j^2 \geq T_2 - (a-3)U_2 = T_1^2 + (a^2+1)U_1^2 - 2(a-3)T_1U_1 = a^2 + (a^2+1) - 2a(a-3) = 6a+1 \geq 25$. 由引理 8 知, 存在正整数 x_j, y_j, g_j 使得 $g_j^2 < 6a-8$ ($j = 1, 2, 3$), 且

$$\begin{aligned} \pm X_j \pm \sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i} &= \frac{1}{4g_j^2}(a-3 + \sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i})(x_j \pm y_j\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i})^4, \\ x_j^2 + 2(3a-4)y_j^2 &= 2g_j Y_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned}$$

我们只讨论以下情形:

$$\begin{aligned} X_j \pm \sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i} &= \frac{1}{4g_j^2}(a-3 + \sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i})(x_j + y_j\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i})^4, \\ x_j^2 + 2(3a-4)y_j^2 &= 2g_j Y_j, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

其他情形类似. 此时有

$$\begin{aligned} (a-3 + \sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i})(x_j + y_j\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i})^4 - (a-3 - \sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i})(x_j - y_j\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i})^4 \\ = \pm 8g_j^2\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i}, \quad j = 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

记 $w = \frac{a-3-\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i}}{a-3+\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i}} = e^{i\theta}$, 则由 (19) 式可得

$$\left| w - \left(\frac{x_j + y_j\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i}}{x_j - y_j\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i}} \right)^4 \right| = \frac{2\sqrt{6a-8}}{\sqrt{a^2+1}Y_j^2} \leq \frac{8}{25\sqrt{17}} < 0.078, \quad j = 1, 2, 3. \tag{20}$$

令 $\eta_j \in \{\pm 1, \pm \mathrm{i}\}$ 满足

$$\left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_j \frac{x_j + y_j\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i}}{x_j - y_j\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i}} \right| = \min_{0 \leq k \leq 3} \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - e^{\frac{k\pi\mathrm{i}}{2}} \frac{x_j + y_j\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i}}{x_j - y_j\sqrt{6a-8}\mathrm{i}} \right|, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

现在证明

$$\left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_j \frac{x_j + y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_j - y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right| < 0.0223, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

首先有

$$\left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_j \frac{x_j + y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_j - y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right| < (0.078)^{\frac{1}{4}} < 0.5285, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

令 $c_1 = 0.5285$, 则由引理 9 以及 $(2 - 0.5285)(\sqrt{2} - 0.5285)^2 > 1.15$, 可得

$$\left| w - \left(\frac{x_j + y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_j - y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right)^4 \right| > 1.15 \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_j \frac{x_j + y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_j - y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right|, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

结合 (20) 式有

$$\left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_j \frac{x_j + y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_j - y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right| < \frac{0.078}{1.15} < 0.068, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

重复上述过程可得

$$\left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_j \frac{x_j + y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_j - y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right| < 0.0223, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \left| w - \left(\frac{x_j + y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_j - y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right)^4 \right| &\geq (2 - 0.0223)(\sqrt{2} - 0.0223)^2 \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_j \frac{x_j + y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_j - y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right| \\ &> 3.83 \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_j \frac{x_j + y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_j - y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

结合 (20) 式中的等式得

$$\left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_j \frac{x_j + y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_j - y_j \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right| < \frac{2\sqrt{6a - 8}}{3.83\sqrt{a^2 + 1}Y_j^2}, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

由于 $\eta_j \in \{\pm 1, \pm i\}$, 所以存在 $j_1, j_2 \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ 使得 $\frac{\eta_{j_1}}{\eta_{j_2}} = \pm 1$. 不失一般性, 我们假定 $j_1 = 1$, $j_2 = 2$ 及 $Y_2 > Y_1$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \eta_1 \frac{x_1 + y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_1 - y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8i}} - \eta_2 \frac{x_2 + y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_2 - y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right| \\ &\leq \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_1 \frac{x_1 + y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_1 - y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right| + \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_2 \frac{x_2 + y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_2 - y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right| \\ &< \frac{2\sqrt{6a - 8}}{3.83\sqrt{a^2 + 1}Y_1^2} + \frac{2\sqrt{6a - 8}}{3.83\sqrt{a^2 + 1}Y_2^2}. \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

下面我们证明

$$\left| \eta_1 \frac{x_1 + y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_1 - y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8i}} - \eta_2 \frac{x_2 + y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8i}}{x_2 - y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8i}} \right| \geq \frac{2}{\sqrt{g_1 g_2 Y_1 Y_2}}. \tag{22}$$

由 $2|x_1, 2|x_2$ 知, 存在整数 u, v , 使得

$$2u + 2v\sqrt{6a - 8i} = (x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a - 8i})(x_2 + y_2\sqrt{6a - 8i}).$$

于是

$$\eta_1 \frac{x_1 + y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8}i}{x_1 - y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8}i} - \eta_2 \frac{x_2 + y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8}i}{x_2 - y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8}i} = \frac{2(\eta_1 - \eta_2)u - 2(\eta_1 + \eta_2)v\sqrt{6a - 8}i}{(x_1 - y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8}i)(x_2 - y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8}i)}. \quad (23)$$

假定

$$\eta_1 \frac{x_1 + y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8}i}{x_1 - y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8}i} = \eta_2 \frac{x_2 + y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8}i}{x_2 - y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8}i},$$

那么

$$\frac{(x_1 + y_1 \sqrt{6a - 8}i)^4}{4g_1^2 Y_1^2} = \frac{(x_2 + y_2 \sqrt{6a - 8}i)^4}{4g_2^2 Y_2^2}.$$

结合 (18) 式有

$$(X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a - 8}i)Y_2^2 = (X_2 \pm \sqrt{6a - 8}i)Y_1^2. \quad (24)$$

比较 (24) 式两边的虚部可得 $Y_1 = Y_2$. 这与 $Y_2 > Y_1$ 相矛盾.

此外, 由 $\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \pm 1$ 知 $2 | (\eta_1 - \eta_2)u - (\eta_1 + \eta_2)v\sqrt{6a - 8}i$. 对 (23) 式两边取模可得 (22) 式成立.

由 (21)–(22) 式以及 $Y_2 > Y_1 \geq 5$, 有

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{g_1 g_2 Y_2}} < \frac{2\sqrt{6a - 8}}{3.83\sqrt{a^2 + 1}Y_1\sqrt{Y_1}} + \frac{2\sqrt{6a - 8}}{3.83\sqrt{a^2 + 1}Y_2\sqrt{Y_2}}.$$

结合 $Y_2 \geq 6$, $g_1 g_2 < 6a - 8$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{\sqrt{g_1 g_2 Y_2}} &< \frac{2\sqrt{6a - 8}}{3.83\sqrt{a^2 + 1}Y_1\sqrt{Y_1}} + \frac{2\sqrt{6a - 8} \cdot 6}{3.83(6a - 8) \cdot 6\sqrt{Y_2}} \\ &< \frac{2\sqrt{6a - 8}}{3.83\sqrt{a^2 + 1}Y_1\sqrt{Y_1}} + \frac{2}{3.83\sqrt{g_1 g_2 Y_2}}. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$Y_2 > \frac{4(a^2 + 1)}{(3a - 4)g_1 g_2} Y_1^3.$$

引理 10 得证. □

引理 11 设 $a \geq 4$. 若 (X, Y) 为方程 (2) 的一组互素的正整数解, $Y^2 = T_{2k} \pm (a - 3)U_{2k}$, $k > 1$, 则

(i) $k = 2$ 时, $Y^2 > 4(6a + 1)a^2$, 且

$$T_4 - (a - 3)U_4 = 24a^3 + 4a^2 + 12a + 1,$$

$$T_4 + (a - 3)U_4 = 16a^4 - 24a^3 + 12a^2 - 12a + 1;$$

(ii) $k = 3$ 时, $Y^2 > 4(24a^3 + 4a^2 + 24a + 3)a^2$, 且

$$T_6 - (a - 3)U_6 = 96a^5 + 16a^4 + 96a^3 + 12a^2 + 18a + 1,$$

$$T_6 + (a - 3)U_6 = 64a^6 - 96a^5 + 80a^4 - 96a^3 + 24a^2 - 18a + 1;$$

(iii) $k \geq 4$ 时, $Y^2 > 8(48a^5 + 8a^4 + 72a^3 + 10a^2 + 30a + 3)a^2$, 且

$$T_8 - (a - 3)U_8 = 384a^7 + 64a^6 + 576a^5 + 80a^4 + 240a^3 + 24a^2 + 24a + 1,$$

$$T_8 + (a - 3)U_8 = 256a^8 - 384a^7 + 448a^6 - 576a^5 + 240a^4 - 240a^3 + 40a^2 - 24a + 1.$$

证明 首先, 我们有递推关系:

$$T_{2(k+1)} = (2a^2 + 1)T_{2k} + 2a(a^2 + 1)U_{2k}, \quad U_{2(k+1)} = 2aT_{2k} + (2a^2 + 1)U_{2k}. \quad (25)$$

(i) $k = 2$ 时, 由 $T_4 + U_4\sqrt{a^2 + 1} = (a + \sqrt{a^2 + 1})^4$ 可得

$$T_4 = 8a^4 + 8a^2 + 1, \quad U_4 = 8a^3 + 4a.$$

此时

$$T_4 - (a - 3)U_4 = 24a^3 + 4a^2 + 12a + 1 > 4(6a + 1)a^2,$$

$$T_4 + (a - 3)U_4 = 16a^4 - 24a^3 + 12a^2 - 12a + 1 > T_4 - (a - 3)U_4.$$

故 $Y^2 > 4(6a + 1)a^2$.

(ii) $k = 3$ 时, 由 (25) 式可得

$$T_6 = 32a^6 + 48a^4 + 18a^2 + 1, \quad U_6 = 32a^5 + 32a^3 + 6a.$$

此时

$$T_6 - (a - 3)U_6 = 96a^5 + 16a^4 + 96a^3 + 12a^2 + 18a + 1 > 4(24a^3 + 4a^2 + 24a + 3)a^2,$$

$$T_6 + (a - 3)U_6 = 64a^6 - 96a^5 + 80a^4 - 96a^3 + 24a^2 - 18a + 1 > T_6 - (a - 3)U_6.$$

故 $Y^2 > 4(24a^3 + 4a^2 + 24a + 3)a^2$.

(iii) $k \geq 4$ 时, 由 (25) 式可得

$$T_8 = 128a^8 + 256a^6 + 160a^4 + 32a^2 + 1, \quad U_8 = 128a^7 + 192a^5 + 80a^3 + 8a.$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2k} - (a - 3)U_{2k} &\geq T_8 - (a - 3)U_8 \\ &= 384a^7 + 64a^6 + 576a^5 + 80a^4 + 240a^3 + 24a^2 + 24a + 1 \\ &> 8(48a^5 + 8a^4 + 72a^3 + 10a^2 + 30a + 3)a^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2k} + (a - 3)U_{2k} &\geq T_8 + (a - 3)U_8 \\ &= 256a^8 - 384a^7 + 448a^6 - 576a^5 + 240a^4 - 240a^3 + 40a^2 - 24a + 1 \\ &> T_8 - (a - 3)U_8. \end{aligned}$$

故 $Y^2 > 8(48a^5 + 8a^4 + 72a^3 + 10a^2 + 30a + 3)a^2$. 引理 11 得证. \square

引理 12 若 (X_j, Y_j) ($j = 1, 2, 3$) 为方程 (2) 满足

$$Y_j^2 = T_{2k_j} \pm (a - 3)U_{2k_j}, \quad k_j > 1$$

的 3 组互素的正整数解, 则存在 2 组互素的正整数解, 不妨设为 $(X_1, Y_1), (X_2, Y_2)$, $Y_2 > Y_1$, 使得 $\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \pm 1$, 且

$$Y_2 < \frac{1745(3a-4)^3 g_1^3 g_2^3}{a^2 + 1} Y_1^3.$$

这里 $k_j = 2$ 时, $a \geq 12$; $k_j \geq 3$ 时, $a \geq 5$.

证明 由引理 10 的推理过程知, 存在方程 (2) 的 2 组互素的正整数解 (X_j, Y_j) ($j = 1, 2$), $Y_2 > Y_1$, 使得 $\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \pm 1$, $Y_1^2 = T_{2k} \pm (a-3)U_{2k}$, $k > 1$. 根据引理 8, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \pm X_j \pm \sqrt{6a-8i} &= \frac{1}{4g_j^2}(a-3+\sqrt{6a-8i})(x_j \pm y_j\sqrt{6a-8i})^4, \\ x_j^2 + 2(3a-4)y_j^2 &= 2g_j Y_j, \quad j = 1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

我们只讨论以下情形:

$$\begin{aligned} X_j \pm \sqrt{6a-8i} &= \frac{1}{4g_j^2}(a-3+\sqrt{6a-8i})(x_j + y_j\sqrt{6a-8i})^4, \\ x_j^2 + 2(3a-4)y_j^2 &= 2g_j Y_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

其他情形类似. 此时有

$$\begin{aligned} (a-3+\sqrt{6a-8i})(x_j + y_j\sqrt{6a-8i})^4 - (a-3-\sqrt{6a-8i})(x_j - y_j\sqrt{6a-8i})^4 \\ = \pm 8g_j^2\sqrt{6a-8i}, \quad j = 1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

由 (26) 式可知

$$\begin{aligned} (X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a-8i})(x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a-8i})^4(x_2 + y_2\sqrt{6a-8i})^4 \\ - (X_1 \mp \sqrt{6a-8i})(x_1 + y_1\sqrt{6a-8i})^4(x_2 - y_2\sqrt{6a-8i})^4 \\ = \pm 32(g_1 g_2)^2 \sqrt{6a-8i} Y_1^4. \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

记 $2u + 2v\sqrt{6a-8i} = (x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a-8i})(x_2 + y_2\sqrt{6a-8i})$, 则 (27) 式成为

$$|(X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a-8i})(u+v\sqrt{6a-8i})^4 - (X_1 \mp \sqrt{6a-8i})(u-v\sqrt{6a-8i})^4| = 2(g_1 g_2)^2 \sqrt{6a-8i} Y_1^4. \tag{28}$$

令 $A = X_1$, $B = \pm 1$, $D = 6a - 8$, 以及

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \frac{X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a-8i}}{X_1 \mp \sqrt{6a-8i}}, \quad \varepsilon_1 = \sqrt{X_1^2 + 6a - 8} + X_1, \quad \varepsilon_2 = \sqrt{X_1^2 + 6a - 8} - X_1, \\ w_1 &= 2e^{0.99}\varepsilon_1, \quad w_2 = \frac{1}{2}e^{2.37}\varepsilon_2. \end{aligned}$$

由引理 10 及 $X_1^2 - (a^2 + 1)Y_1^4 = 8 - 6a$ 可知

$$\frac{|\pm \sqrt{6a-8}(u+v\sqrt{6a-8i})|}{2X_1} = \frac{\sqrt{(6a-8)g_1 g_2 Y_1 Y_2}}{2X_1} > \frac{2\sqrt{2(a^2+1)Y_1^4}}{2\sqrt{a^2+1}Y_1^2} > 1.$$

根据引理 1(i) 可令 $C_1 = 1$. 由引理 11 知, 若 $k_j = 2$, 则当 $a \geq 12$ 时,

$$\varepsilon_1 > 2X_1 > 48a^4 \geq 48 \times 144a^2 = 6912a^2 \geq 995328.$$

若 $k_j \geq 3$, 则当 $a \geq 5$ 时,

$$\varepsilon_1 > 2X_1 > 192a^6 \geq 3 \times 10^6 > 995328.$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &< \left| \frac{1.684 + \log \varepsilon_1}{1.676 + \log \varepsilon_2} \right| = \frac{1.684 + \log \varepsilon_1}{\log \varepsilon_1 - \log(6a - 8) - 1.676} \\ &< \frac{1.684 + \log \varepsilon_1}{0.685 \log \varepsilon_1 - 1.676} = 1.46 + \frac{4.131}{0.685 \log \varepsilon_1 - 1.676} < 2. \end{aligned}$$

可取 $\lambda = 2$. 又 $\frac{w_1 - w_2}{w_1 - 1} > 1$, 即 $f > \frac{0.5\sqrt{6a-8}}{X_1}$. 取 $f = \frac{0.501\sqrt{6a-8}}{X_1}$, 此时

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 0.9w_1(w_1 - w_2)|f|\lambda < 0.9(2e^{0.99}\varepsilon_1)^2 \left(\frac{0.501\sqrt{6a-8}}{X_1} \right)^2 \\ &< 0.9(2e^{0.99} \times 2.1X_1)^2 \left(\frac{0.501\sqrt{6a-8}}{X_1} \right)^2 < 28.862(6a - 8). \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - w_2 &= 1 - \frac{e^{2.37}(\sqrt{X_1^2 + 6a - 8} - X_1)}{2} = 1 - \frac{e^{2.37}(6a - 8)}{2\varepsilon_1} \\ &> 1 - \frac{e^{2.37} \cdot 6a}{2 \times 6912 \times 12a} > 0.999613, \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\left| \eta w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8}i}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8}i} \right| > \frac{1 - w_2}{C(g_1g_2Y_1Y_2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} > \frac{1}{28.873(6a - 8)(g_1g_2Y_1Y_2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}. \quad (29)$$

此外, 由 (28) 式和引理 11, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| w - \left(\frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8}i}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8}i} \right)^4 \right| &= \frac{2(g_1g_2)^2\sqrt{6a-8}Y_1^4}{\sqrt{X_1^2 + 6a - 8}(g_1g_2Y_1Y_2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{6a-8}Y_1^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}Y_1^2Y_2^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{6a-8}}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}Y_2^2} \\ &< \frac{2\sqrt{6a-8}}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1} \cdot 4(6a + 1)a^2} < \frac{1}{31645}. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

令 $\zeta_1 \in \{\pm 1, \pm i\}$, 使得

$$\left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \zeta_1 \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8}i}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8}i} \right| = \min_{0 \leq k \leq 3} \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - e^{\frac{k\pi i}{2}} \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8}i}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8}i} \right| < \left(\frac{1}{31645} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} < 0.075.$$

记 $\rho = \frac{a-3-\sqrt{6a-8}i}{a-3+\sqrt{6a-8}i}$. 由引理 10 的证明知

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \eta_1 \frac{x_1 + y_1\sqrt{6a-8}i}{x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a-8}i} - \eta_2 \frac{x_2 + y_2\sqrt{6a-8}i}{x_2 - y_2\sqrt{6a-8}i} \right| \\ &\leq \left| \rho^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_1 \frac{x_1 + y_1\sqrt{6a-8}i}{x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a-8}i} \right| + \left| \rho^{\frac{1}{4}} - \eta_2 \frac{x_2 + y_2\sqrt{6a-8}i}{x_2 - y_2\sqrt{6a-8}i} \right| \\ &< 0.0223 + 0.0223 < 0.045. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\left| \frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} \cdot \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8i}}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8i}} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} \cdot \frac{(x_1 + y_1\sqrt{6a-8i})(x_2 - y_2\sqrt{6a-8i})}{(x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a-8i})(x_2 + y_2\sqrt{6a-8i})} - 1 \right| < 0.045.$$

由引理 11 知

$$|w^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1| = \left| \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{6a-8i}}{X_1 \mp \sqrt{6a-8i}} \right| < 2\sqrt{\frac{6a-8}{(3456a)^2 + 6a-8}} < 0.000386,$$

故

$$\left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} \cdot \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8i}}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8i}} \right| \leq |w^{\frac{1}{4}} - 1| + \left| \frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} \cdot \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8i}}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8i}} - 1 \right| < 0.0454.$$

若 $\zeta \in \{\pm 1, \pm i\}$, $\zeta \neq \zeta_1$, $\zeta_1 = \frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \pm 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \zeta \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8i}}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8i}} \right| &= \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \zeta_1 \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8i}}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8i}} + (\zeta_1 - \zeta) \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8i}}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8i}} \right| \\ &> \left| (\zeta_1 - \zeta) \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8i}}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8i}} \right| - \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \zeta_1 \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8i}}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8i}} \right| \\ &> \sqrt{2} - 0.075 > 1. \end{aligned}$$

依据与引理 10 类似的方法处理可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left| w - \left(\frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8i}}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8i}} \right)^4 \right| &\geq (2 - 0.0124)(\sqrt{2} - 0.0124)^2 \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \zeta_1 \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8i}}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8i}} \right| \\ &\geq 3.91 \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \zeta_1 \frac{u - v\sqrt{6a-8i}}{u + v\sqrt{6a-8i}} \right|. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

结合 (29)–(31) 式, 我们有

$$\frac{2\sqrt{6a-8}}{\sqrt{a^2+1}Y_2^2} > \frac{3.91}{28.873(6a-8)(g_1g_2Y_1Y_2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

即

$$Y_2 < \frac{1745(3a-4)^3 g_1^3 g_2^3}{a^2+1} Y_1^3.$$

引理 12 得证. \square

3 定理的证明

(i) 当 $a = 1$ 时, 方程 (2) 成为

$$X^2 - 2Y^4 = 2. \quad (32)$$

易知, $2 \mid X$. 令 $X = 2X_1$, 则得 $Y^4 - 2X_1^2 = -1$. 由引理 2 知该方程仅有正整数解 $(X_1, Y) = (1, 1)$, 从而方程 (32) 仅有正整数解 $(X, Y) = (2, 1)$.

(ii) 当 $a = 2$ 时, 方程 (2) 成为

$$X^2 - 5Y^4 = -4. \quad (33)$$

由文 [7] 知, 方程 (33) 仅有正整数解 $(X, Y) = (1, 1)$.

(iii) 当 $a = 3$ 时, 方程 (2) 成为

$$X^2 - 10Y^4 = -10. \quad (34)$$

易知, $10 | X$. 令 $X = 10X_1$, 则得 $Y^4 - 10X_1^2 = 1$. 由引理 3 知该方程无正整数解, 从而方程 (34) 无正整数解.

(iv) 当 $a = 4$ 时, 方程 (2) 成为

$$X^2 - 17Y^4 = -16. \quad (35)$$

由文 [10] 知, 方程 (35) 仅有正整数解 $(X, Y) = (1, 1)$ 和 $(103, 5)$.

(v) 当 $a \geq 5$ 时, 假定 (X_j, Y_j) ($j = 1, 2, 3$) 为方程 (2) 的 3 组互素的正整数解, 满足

$$Y_j^2 = T_{2k_j} \pm (a-3)U_{2k_j}, \quad k_j > 1.$$

由引理 10 知, 存在 2 组互素的正整数解, 不失一般性, 设为 $(X_1, Y_1), (X_2, Y_2)$, $Y_2 > Y_1$, 使得 $\frac{\eta_1}{\eta_2} = \pm 1$, 且 $Y_1^2 = T_{2k} \pm (a-3)U_{2k}$, $k > 1$. 若得出矛盾, 则意味着方程 (2) 最多有 2 组互素的正整数解满足 $k > 1$.

由 $Y_1(w) = F(-\frac{5}{4}, -1, \frac{3}{4}, w) = 1 + \frac{5w}{3}$, $X_1(w) = wY_1(w^{-1}) = w + \frac{5}{3}$, $\Delta_{4,1} = 3$ 以及 $N_{4,1} = 8$ 知

$$B_{4,1} = 4X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a-8}i, \quad A_{4,1} = 4X_1 \mp \sqrt{6a-8}i.$$

令 $q = u + v\sqrt{6a-8}i = \frac{(x_1-y_1\sqrt{6a-8}i)(x_2+y_2\sqrt{6a-8}i)}{2}$, $p = u - v\sqrt{6a-8}i$, 并取 $C_1 = 1$, $f = \frac{0.501\sqrt{6a-8}}{X_1}$, 则 $|qf| > 1$. 定义 r_0 为满足

$$w_2^{1-r_0} \leq |qf| < w_2^{-r_0}$$

的正整数. 我们分三种情形讨论.

情形 1 $r_0 = 1$ 及 $\zeta_1^{-1}qB_{4,1} \neq pA_{4,1}$. 此时由引理 1 (ii) 知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2\sqrt{6a-8}}{\sqrt{a^2+1}Y_2^2} &= \left| w - \left(\frac{p}{q} \right)^4 \right| > 3.91 \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \zeta_1 \frac{p}{q} \right| \\ &> \frac{3.91 \times (1-0.8)}{0.9w_1\sqrt{g_1g_2Y_1Y_2}} > \frac{3.91 \times 0.2}{0.9 \times 2e^{0.99} \times 2.1X_1\sqrt{g_1g_2Y_1Y_2}} \\ &> \frac{0.07687}{X_1\sqrt{g_1g_2Y_1Y_2}}. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$Y_2^3 < \frac{1354(3a-4)g_1g_2}{a^2+1}Y_1X_1^2 < 1354(3a-4)g_1g_2Y_1^5.$$

由引理 10 知

$$Y_2^3 > \left(\frac{4}{18}Y_1^3 \right)^3 = \frac{8}{729}Y_1^9,$$

故

$$Y_1^4 < 123383.25(3a - 4)g_1g_2 < 2220898.5a^2,$$

从而 $Y_1^2 < 1491a$. 但当 $a \geq 8$ 时, 与引理 11 矛盾. 而当 $5 \leq a \leq 7$ 时, 将在后面一并讨论.

情形 2 $r_0 = 1$, $\eta qB_{4,1} = pA_{4,1}$ 以及 $\eta \in \{\pm 1, \pm i\}$. 此时

$$\begin{aligned} &\eta(4X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a - 8}i)(x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i)(x_2 + y_2\sqrt{6a - 8}i) \\ &= (4X_1 \mp \sqrt{6a - 8}i)(x_1 + y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i)(x_2 - y_2\sqrt{6a - 8}i). \end{aligned}$$

令 $\gcd(X_1, 6a - 8) = l$, 由 $\gcd(X_1, Y_1) = 1$ 知 $l | (a^2 + 1)$, 故 $l | 6(a^2 + 1) - a(6a - 8) = 8a + 6$, 从而 $l | 3(8a + 6) - 4(6a - 8) = 50$. 因此 $\gcd(4X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a - 8}i, 4X_1 \mp \sqrt{6a - 8}i) | 400$. 进而由

$$g_1^2(4X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a - 8}i \pm 3\sqrt{6a - 8}i) = (a - 3 + \sqrt{6a - 8}i)(x_1 + y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i)^4$$

知

$$\gcd(4X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a - 8}i, x_1 + y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i) | 12, \quad 3 \nmid \gcd(4X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a - 8}i, x_1 + y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i).$$

于是有

$$(16X_1^2 + 6a - 8) | 4.8 \times 10^5(x_2^2 + (6a - 8)y_2^2)$$

以及

$$\gcd(4X_1 \mp \sqrt{6a - 8}i, x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i) | 12, \quad 3 \nmid \gcd(4X_1 \mp \sqrt{6a - 8}i, x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i). \quad (36)$$

由 $\gcd(x_1 + y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i, x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i) = \sqrt{2g_1}$ 和 (36) 式知

$$(x_1^2 + (6a - 8)y_1^2) | 2400g_1(x_2^2 + (6a - 8)y_2^2). \quad (37)$$

而由

$$g_1^2(4X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a - 8}i \mp 5\sqrt{6a - 8}i) = (a - 3 - \sqrt{6a - 8}i)(x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i)^4$$

知

$$\gcd(4X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a - 8}i, x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i) | 20, \quad 5 \nmid \gcd(4X_1 \pm \sqrt{6a - 8}i, x_1 - y_1\sqrt{6a - 8}i). \quad (38)$$

结合 (36)–(38) 式, 我们有

$$(16X_1^2 + 6a - 8)(x_1^2 + (6a - 8)y_1^2) | 2.4 \times 10^6 g_1(x_2^2 + (6a - 8)y_2^2). \quad (39)$$

因此由 (39) 式及引理 11 可得

$$2.4 \times 10^6 g_1g_2Y_2 \geq (16X_1^2 + 6a - 8)g_1Y_1 > 15.9(a^2 + 1)g_1Y_1^5. \quad (40)$$

又由引理 1 (iii) 知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2\sqrt{6a - 8}}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}Y_2^2} &> 3.91 \left| w^{\frac{1}{4}} - \zeta_1 \frac{p}{q} \right| > \frac{3.91 \times 0.999613}{0.9w_1^2 \sqrt{g_1g_2Y_1Y_2}} \\ &> \frac{3.91 \times 0.999613}{0.9(2e^{0.99} \times 2.1X_1)^2 \sqrt{g_1g_2Y_1Y_2}}. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$Y_2^3 < \frac{6926(3a-4)g_1g_2}{a^2+1}Y_1X_1^4 < 6926(3a-4)g_1g_2(a^2+1)Y_1^9. \quad (41)$$

由 $g_1g_2 < 6a - 8$, 并结合 (40)–(41) 式得

$$Y_1^2 < 18470334a^{-\frac{1}{6}},$$

但当 $a \geq 73$ 时, 与引理 11 矛盾. 而当 $5 \leq a \leq 72$ 时, 将在后面一并讨论.

情形 3 $r_0 > 1$. 由 r_0 的定义知, $w_2|qf| \geq 1$, 故

$$\frac{e^{2.37}(6a-8)\sqrt{g_1g_2Y_1Y_2}}{2(\sqrt{X_1^2+6a-8}+X_1)} \cdot \frac{0.501\sqrt{6a-8}}{X_1} \geq 1. \quad (42)$$

由 $X_1^2 = (a^2 + 1)Y_1^4 + 8 - 6a > 0.99999991(a^2 + 1)Y_1^4$ 及 (42) 式知

$$Y_2 > \frac{(a^2 + 1)^2}{14.4(3a-4)^3g_1g_2}Y_1^7. \quad (43)$$

根据引理 12, 结合 (43) 式和 $g_1g_2 < 6a - 8$, 可得

$$Y_1^2 < 154080a^2. \quad (44)$$

若 $k \geq 4$, 则由 $a \geq 5$ 知 $Y^2 > 1244800a^2$, 与 (44) 式矛盾, 于是 $k = 2$ 或 3.

若 $k = 3$, $5 \leq a \leq 11$, 则可分别算出: $T_6 - (a-3)U_6 = 23 \cdot 107 \cdot 131, 23 \cdot 34283, 167 \cdot 10093, 769 \cdot 4241, 19 \cdot 283 \cdot 1087, 743 \cdot 13267, 101 \cdot 156679; T_6 + (a-3)U_6 = 19 \cdot 47 \cdot 827, 11 \cdot 211199, 6076267, 223 \cdot 62383, 28800199, 379 \cdot 145399, 98965219$. 它们皆非平方数, 故 $a \geq 12$. 此时 $Y^2 > 169356a^2$, 也与 (44) 式矛盾, 于是 $k = 2$.

若 $k = 2$, $5 \leq a \leq 6420$, 则由 Maple 9.5 计算可知 $T_4 \pm (a-3)U_4$ 皆非平方数, 故 $a \geq 6421$. 此时 $Y^2 > 154100a^2$, 仍与 (44) 式矛盾.

最后, 我们需要讨论 $k = 1$ 的情形.

假定 $(X, Y) \neq (a-3, 1)$ 为方程 (2) 的一组互素的正整数解满足 $Y^2 = T_2 \pm (a-3)U_2$, 则 $Y^2 = 2a^2 + 1 \pm (a-3) \cdot 2a$, 故有 $Y^2 = 4a^2 - 6a + 1$ 及 $Y^2 = 6a + 1$. 前式不可能成立, 后式对应的 X 为 $X = 6a^2 + a + 3$. 定理得证.

注 运用文中的方法还可以证明: 丢番图方程 $X^2 - (a^2 + 1)Y^4 = k^2 - 1 - 2ka$ 在一定条件下最多只有 2 组互素的正整数解. 限于篇幅, 将另文发表.

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On the Diophantine Equation $X^2 - (a^2 + 1)Y^4 = 8 - 6a$

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Abstract: Let a be a positive integer. In this paper, we prove that if $a = 1$, then the equation $X^2 - (a^2 + 1)Y^4 = 8 - 6a$ has only one positive integer solution $(X, Y) = (2, 1)$; if $a = 2$, then the equation has only one positive integer solution $(X, Y) = (1, 1)$; if $a = 3$, then the equation has no positive integer solution (X, Y) ; if $a = 4$, then the equation has only two coprime positive integer solutions $(X, Y) = (1, 1), (103, 5)$; if $a \geq 5$ and $6a + 1$ is a nonsquare positive integer, then the equation has at most three coprime positive integer solutions (X, Y) ; if $a \geq 5$ and $6a + 1$ is a square, then the equation has at most four coprime positive integer solutions (X, Y) .

Keywords: quartic equations; imaginary quadratic fields; Diophantine approximations; number of positive integer solutions; upper bound