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Observationes circa bina biquadrata, quorum summam in duo alia biquadrata resolvere liceat

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OBSERVATIONES
CIRCA BINA BIQUADRATA
QUORVM SVMMAM IN DVO ALIA BIQUA-
DRATA RESOLVERE LICEAT.

Auctore

L. E V L E R O.

1.

Quum demonstratum fit, neque summam neque differentiam duorum biquadratorum, quadratum esse posse, multo minus biquadratum esse poterit; haud minori autem fiducia negari solet, summam trium adeo biquadratorum vnquam biquadratum esse posse, etiamsi hoc nusquam demonstratum reperiat. Vtrum autem quatuor biquadrata reperire liceat, quorum summa sit biquadratum; merito dubitamus, quum a nemine adhuc talia biquadrata sint exhibita.

2. Quamuis autem demonstrari posset, non dari terna biquadrata, quorum summa quoque sit biquadratum; id tamen neutiquam ad differentias extendere liceret, neque enim propterea affirmari posset, talem aequationem $A^4 + B^4 - C^4 = D^4$ esse impossibilem; obseruavi enim hanc aequationem adeo infinitis modis resolui posse. Neque tamen asseuerare ausim, hoc a nemine adhuc esse praestitum et nunc quidem

quidem minime vacat, omnia monumenta in hoc Analysis genere evolvere; quicquid autem sit, spero, methodum, qua sum vsurus, non omni attentione fore indignam. Manifestum autem est, hanc quaestionem versari circa bina biquadratorum paria, quorum siue summae siue differentiae inter se sint aequales, si enim fuerit $A^2 + B^2 = C^2 + D^2$; utique etiam erit $A^2 - D^2 = C^2 - B^2$; vnde hoc Problema nobis sit propositum.

Problema.

Invenire bina biquadrata A^2 et B^2 , quorum summam in alia duo biquadrata resolvere liceat, ita ut habeatur talis aequalitas $A^2 + B^2 = C^2 + D^2$.

Solutio.

3. Quum igitur hinc esse debeat $A^2 - B^2 = C^2 - D^2$, ponamus

$$A = p + q; \quad D = p - q; \quad C = r + s \quad \text{et} \quad B = r - s$$

ut prodeat ista aequatio concinnior

$$pq(pp + qq) = rs(rr + ss)$$

cui quidem satisfieri liquet, sumendo $r = p$ et $s = q$, verum inde nihil plane lucraremur, quum oriatur casus per se obuius $C = A$ et $B = D$, interim tamen hic ipse casus ad alias solutiones manducere valet.

4. Iam statuamus:

$$p = ax; \quad q = by; \quad r = kx \quad \text{et} \quad s = y$$

Tom. XVII. Nou. Comm.

I

vt

vt obtineat ista aequatio resoluenda

$$ab(aaxx + bbyy) = k(kkxx + yy)$$

$$\text{vnde statim deducimus } \frac{yy}{xx} = \frac{k^2 - a^2 \cdot b}{a b^2 - k}$$

quam ergo fractionem quadratum reddi oportet. Hic autem statim in oculos incurrit casus, quo hoc vsu venit, scilicet sumendo $k = ab$, tum enim fit

$$\frac{yy}{xx} = \frac{a^2 b(bb-1)}{ab(bb-1)} = aa,$$

vnde fieret $y = a$, $x = 1$ hincque $p = a$, $q = ab$, $r = ab$, $s = a$, qui valores producunt ipsum illum casum per se obuium.

5. Hunc igitur casum prosequentes, statuamus $k = ab(1 + z)$ et aequatio nostra transfundetur in hanc formam

$$\frac{yy}{xx} = \frac{a^2 b(bb-1) + 3bbz + 3bbz^2 + bbz^3}{ab(bb-1-z)} = aa \frac{(bb-1 + 3bbz + 3bbz^2 + bbz^3)}{bb-1-z}$$

atque ex hac aequatione elicimus

$$\frac{y}{x} = a \sqrt{\frac{(bb-1)^2 + (3bb-1)(bb-1)z + 3bb(bb-2)z^2 + bb(bb-4)z^3 + bbz^4}{bb-1-z}}$$

Quo igitur formulam:

$$(bb-1)^2 + (3bb-1)(bb-1)z + 3bb(bb-2)z^2 + bb(bb-4)z^3 - bbz^4$$

ad quadratum perducamus, statuamus eius radicem =

$$bb-1 + fz + gzz$$

et litteras f et g ita assumamus, vt terni termini priores destruantur, quare quum huius formae quadratum sit:

$$(bb-1)^2 + 2(bb-1)fz + 2(bb-1)gzz + 2fgz^2 + ggz^3 + ffzz$$

primi

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primi quidem termini se sponte destruant, vt autem idem in secundis eueniat, sumi debet

$$f = \frac{3bb-1}{2},$$

atque pro tertiis habebimus

$$3bb(bb-2) = 2(bb-1)g + \frac{2b^4 - 5bb + 1}{4},$$

vnde colligitur

$$g = \frac{3b^4 - 13bb - 1}{4(bb-1)},$$

quibus valoribus definitis, aequatio resoluenda fit

$$(gg + bb)z = bb(bb-4) - 2fg$$

vnde colligimus

$$z = \frac{bb(bb-4) - 2fg}{bb+gg}.$$

6. Hinc igitur littera b adhuc arbitrio nostro permittitur; ea igitur pro lubitu assumpta, simul atque hinc quantitatem z determinauerimus, statim habebimus

$$x = bb - 1 - z \quad \text{et} \quad y = a(bb - 1 + fz + gzz)$$

hincque porro

$$p = a(bb - 1 - z) \quad r = ab(1 + z)(bb - 1 - z)$$

$$q = ab(bb - 1 + fz + gzz) \quad s = a(bb - 1 + fz + gzz)$$

quae formulae quum omnes sint per a diuisibiles, eam diuisione tollere licebit, ita vt fit

$$p = bb - 1 - z \quad r = b(1 + z)(bb - 1 - z)$$

$$q = b(bb - 1 + fz + gzz) \quad s = bb - 1 + fz + gzz$$

vbi notandum, si numeri x et y communem habuerint factorem, eum diuisione ante tolli posse, quam

litterae p, q, r, s inde definiuntur. Operae igitur pretium erit, solutiones quasdam speciales evolvere; at vero statim apparet, sumi non posse $b = 1$, quia fieret $g = \infty$; multo vero minus ponere licet $b = 0$, quia fieret $q = 0$; ex quo casus expediamus duos tantum, primo scilicet $b = 2$, tum vero $b = 3$.

I^{ma} Solutio Specialis.

7. Sit $b = 2$ ac superiores valores colliguntur, ut sequitur:

$$f = \frac{11}{2}; \quad g = -\frac{25}{24}; \quad z = \frac{6600}{2929},$$

deinde quia littera a plane non in computum ingreditur, eius loco unitas scribatur, tum vero erit

$$x = 3 - \frac{6600}{2929} = \frac{2187}{2929}; \quad y = 3 + \frac{11 \cdot 6600}{2 \cdot 2929} - \frac{25 \cdot 6600^2}{24 \cdot 2929^2} =$$

$$3 + \frac{55407 \cdot 1100}{2929^2} = \frac{3 \cdot 28894941}{2929^2}.$$

totum autem negotium redit ad rationem inter x et y , quae quum sit

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{3 \cdot 28894941}{2187 \cdot 2929} = \frac{28894941}{2929 \cdot 729} = \frac{3210549}{2929 \cdot 81} = \frac{1070183}{27 \cdot 2929},$$

habebimus

$$x = 79083 \quad \text{et} \quad y = 1070183,$$

tum igitur ob

$$k = 2 \cdot (1 + z) = \frac{2 \cdot 9529}{2929} = \frac{19058}{2929}, \quad \text{concludimus fore}$$

$$p = 79083; \quad r = 27 \cdot 19058 = 514566;$$

$$q = 2 \cdot 1070183 = 2140366; \quad s = 1070183.$$

Consequenter pro ipsis radicibus biquadratorum nanciscimur

$$A = p$$

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$$A = p + q = 2219449; \quad C = 1584749$$

$$B = r - s = -555617; \quad D = 2061283$$

eritque propterea $A^2 + B^2 = C^2 + D^2$.

II^{da} Solutio Specialis.

8. Sit $b = 3$ eritque $f = 13$; $g = \frac{5}{2}$, hinc
 $x = \frac{200}{169}$ ideoque.

$$k = \frac{3 \cdot 169}{169} = \frac{1107}{169} = \frac{9 \cdot 123}{169} = \frac{27 \cdot 41}{169}, \text{ porro } x = \frac{8 \cdot 144}{169} = \frac{128 \cdot 9}{169} \text{ et}$$

$$y = 8 + \frac{200}{169} \left(13 + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{200}{169} \right) = 8 + \frac{200}{169} \cdot \frac{2447}{169} = \frac{8 \cdot 150911}{169^2}$$

Ecce erit:

$$x : y = 8 \cdot 144 \cdot 169 : 8 \cdot 150911 = 144 \cdot 169 : 150911$$

ideoque

$$x = 144 \cdot 169 = 24336 \text{ et } y = 150911$$

ex quibus valoribus consequimur

$$p = 24335; \quad r = 159408 = 144 \cdot 1107$$

$$q = 452733; \quad s = 150911.$$

Atque hinc ipsae litterae A, B, C, D colliguntur

$$A = 477069; \quad C = 310319$$

$$B = 8497; \quad D = 428397$$

eritque iterum $A^2 + B^2 = C^2 + D^2$, atque hi numeri videntur minimi quaestioni nostrae satisfaciētes.