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# Regula facilis problemata Diophantea per numeros integros expedite resolvendi

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REGULA FACILIS  
 PROBLEMATUM DIOPHANTEA PER NUMEROS INTEGROS  
 EXPEDITE RESOLVENDI

AUCTORE

L. EULERO.

Conventui exhib. die 30 Aprilis 1778.

§. 1.

Quaestiones, quae in hoc genere proponi solent, ita communiter se habent, ut, proposita hujusmodi formula secundi gradus:  $axx + \beta x + \gamma$ , omnes valores integri pro  $x$  inveniri debeant, unde numeri quadrati resultent; quod quo fieri possit, primo necesse est ut casus quispiam, veluti  $x = a$ , jam sit cognitus; deinde insuper requiritur, ut numerus  $a$ , quo quadratum  $xx$  in hac formula afficitur, sit positivus, ac praeterea non-quadratus.

§. 2 Cognito autem tali casu  $x = a$ , analysis, quae adhiberi solet, ita procedit, ut primo ex casu cognito alius novus eliciatur quaestioni satisfaciens, tum vero regula tradatur ex hoc casu denuo alium derivandi, atque

ita porro in infinitum. Deinde vero demonstratum est cunctos istos valores ordine inventos progressionem recurrentem constituere, cujus ergo terminus generalis omnes plane continet numeros integros, qui pro  $x$  assumti formulam propositam reddant quadratum.

§. 3. Quoniam autem haec passim abunde sunt exposita, hic ipsis principiis, unde haec solutio est deducta, non immoror, sed regulam facilem sum traditurus, cujus ope statim terminus generalis, omnes plane solutiones in se complectens, expedite assignari queant, ita ut non sit opus omnia momenta, quibus solutio completa innititur, aliunde conquirere; ipsam autem quaestionem aliquanto generalius sequenti modo proponam.

#### *Problema.*

*Proposita formula  $axx + \xi x + \gamma$  investigare omnes valores integros pro  $x$  statuendos, ut numeri hinc resultantes simul in alia simili formula secundi ordinis  $\zeta yy + \eta y + \theta$  contineantur, ita ut si illi numeri debeant esse quadrati, haec altera formula simpliciter abitura sit in quadratum  $yy$ .*

#### *Solutio.*

§. 4. Hic igitur, uti jam ante notavimus, necesse est, ut unus saltem casus satisfaciens jam aliunde sit

cognitus, pro quo ponamus esse  $x = a$  et  $y = b$ , ita ut sit  $\alpha a a + \beta a + \gamma = \zeta b b + \eta b + \theta$ . Praeterea vero mox patebit etiam requiri, ut productum  $\alpha \zeta$  sit numerus positivus non-quadratus. Utraque haec conditio maxime est necessaria; nisi enim casus satisfaciens esset cognitus, evenire posset, ut quaestio plane foret impossibilis; tum enim, si productum  $\alpha \zeta$  esset numerus quadratus, plerumque praeter casum cognitum nullus alius locum habere posset.

§. 5. Cum igitur requirantur idonei valores integri pro litteris  $x$  et  $y$ , qui satisfaciant huic aequationi:

$$\alpha x x + \beta x + \gamma = \zeta y y + \eta y + \theta,$$

quoniam novimus tam valores ipsius  $x$  quam ipsius  $y$  secundum seriem recurrentem progredi, in subsidium vocemus aequationem quadraticam  $z z = 2 s z - 1$ , cujus radices brevitatis gratia sint: altera  $p = s + \sqrt{s s - 1}$ , altera vero  $q = s - \sqrt{s s - 1}$ , quarum ergo summa est  $p + q = 2 s$  et productum  $p q = 1$ . Notum enim est terminos generales serierum recurrentium in genere potestates quascunque talium formularum  $p$  et  $q$  continere, unde formulae pro nostris litteris  $x$  et  $y$  generaliter ita exprimi sunt concipiendae:

$$x = A p^n + B q^n + C \text{ et } y = F p^n + G q^n + H,$$

unde si exponenti indefinito  $n$  tribuatur valor  $n = 0$ ; orietur casus cognitus  $x = a$  et  $y = b$ ; sin autem loco  $n$  suc-

cessive capiantur numeri ordine 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 etc. ut omnes valores satisfaciētes tam pro  $x$  quam pro  $y$  oriantur.

§. 6. Tota ergo quaestio hac redit: cujusmodi valores tam quantitati  $s$ , qua ambae litterae  $p$  et  $q$  definiuntur, quam litteris A, B, C, F, G, H tribui conveniat, ut singuli numeri pro  $n$  assumpti praebeant tam pro  $x$  quam pro  $y$  valores integros problemati satisfaciētes?

§. 7. Quoniam autem isti valores aequationi propositae  $axx + \xi x + \gamma = \zeta yy + \eta y + \theta$  satisfaciere debent, facile intelligitur, has formas propius ad hunc finem ita accommodari posse, statuendo:

$$x = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\alpha}} p^n + \frac{g}{\sqrt{\alpha}} q^n - \frac{\beta}{2\alpha} \quad \text{et} \quad y = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\zeta}} p^n - \frac{g}{\sqrt{\zeta}} q^n - \frac{\eta}{2\zeta}.$$

Hinc enim, facta substitutione, prius aequationis nostrae membrum  $axx + \xi x + \gamma$  hanc induet formam:

$$ffp^{2n} + ggq^{2n} + 2fgp^n q^n - \frac{\xi\xi}{4\alpha} + \gamma,$$

quae, ob  $pq = 1$ , reducitur ad hanc:

$$ffp^{2n} + ggq^{2n} + 2fg + \gamma - \frac{\xi\xi}{4\alpha}.$$

Alterum vero membrum  $\zeta yy + \eta y + \theta$  ad hanc formam redit:  $ffp^{2n} + ggq^{2n} - 2fg - \frac{\eta\eta}{4\zeta} + \theta$ , et cum istae duae formae inter se debeant esse aequales, hinc oriētur ista aequatio:  $4fg + \gamma - \frac{\xi\xi}{4\alpha} = \frac{\eta\eta}{4\zeta} + \theta$ , ideoque

$$4fg = \frac{\xi\xi}{4\alpha} - \frac{\eta\eta}{4\zeta} + \theta - \gamma.$$

§. 8. Quoniam in hac postrema aequatione exponens variabilis  $n$  non amplius inest, sufficit ut pro unico casu

cognito  $x = a$  et  $y = b$  satisfaciat. Assumimus autem casum hunc cognitum oriri statuendo  $n = 0$ ; hinc igitur, ob  $x = a$ , prodibit  $a = \frac{f+g}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2a}$ ; tum vero ob  $y = b$  erit  $b = \frac{f-g}{\sqrt{\zeta}} - \frac{\eta}{2\zeta}$ , ex quibus duabus conditionibus ambae litterae etiamnunc incognitae  $f$  et  $g$  definiri poterunt, cum sit

$$f + g = a\sqrt{a} + \frac{\epsilon}{2\sqrt{a}} = \frac{2a\sqrt{a} + \epsilon}{2\sqrt{a}}, \text{ similique modo}$$

$$f - g = b\sqrt{\zeta} + \frac{\eta}{2\sqrt{\zeta}} = \frac{2\zeta b + \eta}{2\sqrt{\zeta}},$$

hincque aequalitas postremo loco inventa sponte adimpletur; si quidem hinc fit:

$$(f+g)^2 - (f-g)^2 = 4fg = a^2a + \epsilon b + \frac{\epsilon\epsilon}{4a} - \zeta b^2 - \epsilon\eta - \frac{\eta\eta}{4\zeta}.$$

Quia igitur per hypothesin est  $a^2a + \epsilon a + \gamma = \zeta b^2 + \eta b + \theta$ , hinc evadit  $4fg = \frac{\epsilon\epsilon}{4a} - \frac{\eta\eta}{4\zeta} + \theta - \gamma$ , prorsus uti conditio superior postulat.

§. 9. Inventis igitur valoribus litterarum  $f$  et  $g$  solutio quaesita nostri problematis sequentibus binis formulis continebitur:

$$x = \frac{f}{\sqrt{a}} p^n + \frac{g}{\sqrt{a}} q^n - \frac{\epsilon}{2a} \text{ et}$$

$$y = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\zeta}} p^n - \frac{g}{\sqrt{\zeta}} q^n - \frac{\eta}{2\zeta},$$

ubi ergo nihil aliud superest, nisi ut binae quantitates  $p = s + \sqrt{ss - 1}$  et  $q = s - \sqrt{ss - 1}$  rite determinentur; ubi manifestum est litteram  $s$  ita comparatam esse debere, ut pro  $x$  et  $y$  resultent valores rationales. Hunc in finem contemplemur casum quo  $n = 1$ , qui praebebit:

$$x = \frac{(f+g)s}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{(f-g)\sqrt{ss-1}}{\sqrt{a}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2a} \text{ et}$$

$$y = \frac{(f-g)s}{\sqrt{\zeta}} + \frac{(f+g)\sqrt{ss-1}}{\sqrt{\zeta}} - \frac{\eta}{2\zeta}.$$

Cum igitur supra invenerimus  $f+g = a\sqrt{a} + \frac{\epsilon}{2\sqrt{a}}$  et  $f-g = \epsilon\sqrt{\zeta} + \frac{\eta}{2\sqrt{\zeta}}$ , his valoribus substitutis habebimus:

$$x = as + \frac{\epsilon s}{2a} + \frac{b\sqrt{\zeta}(ss-1)}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{\eta\sqrt{ss-1}}{2\sqrt{a\zeta}} - \frac{\epsilon}{2a}, \text{ sive}$$

$$x = as + \frac{\epsilon(s-1)}{2a} + \frac{b\sqrt{\zeta}(ss-1)}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{\eta\sqrt{ss-1}}{2\sqrt{a\zeta}}.$$

Similique modo erit:

$$y = bs + \frac{\eta(s-1)}{2\zeta} + \frac{a\sqrt{a}(ss-1)}{\sqrt{\zeta}} + \frac{\epsilon\sqrt{ss-1}}{2\sqrt{a\zeta}}.$$

§. 10. Ut igitur hae ambae expressiones ab omni irrationalitate liberentur, evidens est hoc obtineri, si modo fuerit formula  $\frac{\sqrt{ss-1}}{\sqrt{a\zeta}}$  quantitas rationalis. Ponatur igitur  $\frac{\sqrt{ss-1}}{\sqrt{a\zeta}} = r$ , eritque  $ss-1 = a\zeta rr$ , hincque porro  $s = \sqrt{1+a\zeta rr}$ , quam ergo formulam denuo rationalem esse oportet, id quod semper praestari potest ope problematis *Pelliani*, si modo fuerit  $a\zeta$  numerus positivus non-quadratus, uti jam supra innuimus.

§. 11. Ante omnia igitur pro resolutione nostri problematis ex binis coefficientibus  $a$  et  $\zeta$  quaeratur numerus integer  $r$ , ut formula  $a\zeta rr+1$  evadat quadratum, tum vero sumatur  $s = \sqrt{a\zeta rr+1}$ ; et quoniam hinc fit  $\sqrt{ss-1} = r\sqrt{a\zeta}$ , casus  $n=1$  pro  $x$  et  $y$  sequentes suppeditabit valores rationales:

$$x = as + \frac{\xi(s-1)}{2a} + \zeta br + \frac{1}{2}\eta r \text{ et}$$

$$y = bs + \frac{\eta(s-1)}{2\zeta} + \alpha ar + \frac{1}{2}\xi r,$$

qui valores utique sunt rationales, atque adeo integri, nisi forte formulae  $\frac{\xi(s-1)}{2a}$  et  $\frac{\eta(s-1)}{2\zeta}$  adhuc fractiones involvant, quas autem quemadmodum tollere liceat, deinceps ostendemus.

§. 12. Colligamus ergo omnia, quibus solutio nostri problematis innitur, ac primo quidem investigatis binis numeris integris  $r$  et  $s$ , ita ut sit  $s = \sqrt{a\zeta rr + 1}$ , statuatur brevitatis gratia  $p = s + r\sqrt{a\zeta}$  et  $q = s - r\sqrt{a\zeta}$ ; tum vero binae litterae  $f$  et  $g$  ita determinantur, ut sit

$$f + g = a\sqrt{a} + \frac{\xi}{2\sqrt{a}} \text{ et } f - g = b\sqrt{\zeta} + \frac{\eta}{2\sqrt{\zeta}},$$

quo facto formulae generales pro valoribus integris amborum quantitatum  $x$  et  $y$  ita se habebunt:

$$x = \frac{f}{\sqrt{a}} (s + r\sqrt{a\zeta})^n + \frac{g}{\sqrt{a}} (s - r\sqrt{a\zeta})^n - \frac{\xi}{2a} \text{ et}$$

$$y = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\zeta}} (s + r\sqrt{a\zeta})^n + \frac{g}{\sqrt{\zeta}} (s - r\sqrt{a\zeta})^n - \frac{\eta}{2\zeta},$$

ubi omnes numeri integri, pro  $n$  assumti, praebebunt valores satisfaciētes pro binis litteris incognitis  $x$  et  $y$ , qui nisi sint ipsi integri, facile ad integros revocari poterunt, uti mox ostendemus.

§. 13. Hic ante omnia observasse juvabit, statim atque bini valores se insequentes fuerint inventi, per scalam relationis ex iis facillime sequentes omnes formari



posse. Ad quod ostendendum sint pro exponente quocun- que  $n$  valores satisfaciētes:

$$x = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\alpha}} p^n + \frac{g}{\sqrt{\alpha}} q^n - \frac{\epsilon}{2\alpha} \text{ et } y = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\zeta}} p^n - \frac{g}{\sqrt{\zeta}} q^n - \frac{\eta}{2\zeta},$$

hos autem proxime sequentes ab exponente  $n+1$  oriun- di sint:

$$x' = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\alpha}} p^{n+1} + \frac{g}{\sqrt{\alpha}} q^{n+1} - \frac{\epsilon}{2\alpha} \text{ et } y' = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\zeta}} p^{n+1} - \frac{g}{\sqrt{\zeta}} q^{n+1} - \frac{\eta}{2\zeta},$$

porro vero sequentes sint:

$$x'' = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\alpha}} p^{n+2} + \frac{g}{\sqrt{\alpha}} q^{n+2} - \frac{\epsilon}{2\alpha} \text{ et } y'' = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\zeta}} p^{n+2} - \frac{g}{\sqrt{\zeta}} q^{n+2} - \frac{\eta}{2\zeta},$$

unde colligitur fore:

$$x'' - \lambda x' + x = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\alpha}} p^n (pp - \lambda p + 1) + \frac{g}{\sqrt{\alpha}} q^n (qq - \lambda q + 1) - \frac{\epsilon}{2\alpha} (2 - \lambda).$$

Similique modo erit:

$$y'' - \lambda y' + y = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\zeta}} p^n (pp - \lambda p + 1) - \frac{g}{\sqrt{\zeta}} q^n (qq - \lambda q + 1) - \frac{\eta}{2\zeta} (2 - \lambda).$$

§. 14. Initio autem vidimus litteras  $p$  et  $q$  esse bi- nas radices hujus aequationis quadraticae:  $zz - zsz + 1 = 0$ , ita ut sit tam  $pp - 2sp + 1 = 0$  quam  $qq - 2sq + 1 = 0$ ; quocirca, si loco  $\lambda$  accipiamus  $2s$ , habebimus:

$$x'' - 2sx' + x = \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha} (s - 1),$$

eodemque modo erit quoque

$$y'' - 2sy' + y = \frac{\eta}{\zeta} (s - 1).$$

Consequenter simul atque invenerimus binos valores se- immediate sequentes  $x$  et  $x'$ , item  $y$  et  $y'$ , ex iis protinus sequentes reperientur per has formulas:

$$x'' = 2sx' - x + \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha} (s - 1) \text{ et}$$

$$y'' = 2sy' - y + \frac{\eta}{\zeta} (s - 1);$$

unde evidens est, dummodo bini valores priores fuerint rationales, sequentes omnes in infinitum pariter rationales esse futuros.

§. 15. Cum igitur primi valores ipsarum  $x$  et  $y$ , ex  $n=0$  oriundi, sint per hypothesin  $a$  et  $b$ , si immediate sequentes, ex  $n=1$  orti, designentur per  $a'$  et  $b'$ , tum sequentes, ob:

$$a' = as + \frac{\xi(ss-1)}{2\alpha} + \zeta br + \frac{1}{2}\eta r \text{ et}$$

$$b' = bs + \frac{\eta(ss-1)}{2\zeta} + \alpha ar + \frac{1}{2}\xi r, \text{ erunt}$$

$$a'' = a(2ss-1) + 2\zeta brs + \frac{\xi(ss-1)}{\alpha} + \eta rs \text{ et}$$

$$b'' = b(2ss-1) + 2\alpha ars + \frac{\eta(ss-1)}{\zeta} + \xi rs.$$

Hos autem postremos terminos semper esse numeros integros inde patet, quod sit  $ss-1 = \alpha\zeta rr$ ; unde pro priore valore  $a''$  fit fractio  $\frac{\xi(ss-1)}{\alpha} = \xi\zeta rr$ ; pro altera autem  $\frac{\eta(ss-1)}{\zeta} = \alpha\eta rr$ . Hinc sequitur in genere etiamsi valores  $a'$  et  $b'$  adhuc fractiones involvant, sequentes tamen  $a''$  et  $b''$  semper esse integros; quod idem intelligendum est de omnibus sequentibus alternatim sumtis; unde termini fractionibus inquinati statim evitari poterunt, si exponenti  $n$  non omnes numeros, sed pares tantum tribuamus, quod fiet ponendo:

$$x = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\alpha}} (p p)^n + \frac{g}{\sqrt{\alpha}} (q q)^n - \frac{\xi}{2\alpha} \text{ et}$$

$$y = \frac{f}{\sqrt{\zeta}} (p p)^n - \frac{g}{\sqrt{\zeta}} (q q)^n - \frac{\eta}{2\zeta}.$$

Cum igitur fuerit  $p = s + \sqrt{ss - 1}$  et  $q = s - \sqrt{ss - 1}$ , erit  
 $pp = 2ss - 1 + 2s\sqrt{ss - 1}$  et  $qq = 2ss - 1 - 2s\sqrt{ss - 1}$ ,  
 ita ut in praecedentibus formulis tantum opus sit loco  $s$   
 scribere  $2ss - 1$ , et loco  $\sqrt{ss - 1} = r\sqrt{a\zeta}$  scribi debebit  
 $2r\sqrt{a\zeta}(\alpha\zeta rr + 1)$ ; quamobrem, omissis terminis fractis,  
 si  $x'$ ,  $y'$ ,  $x''$ ,  $y''$  etc. tantum integros se immediate se-  
 quentes denotent, lex progressionis ita se habebit:

$$x'' = 2(2ss - 1)x' - x + 2\epsilon\zeta rr \text{ et}$$

$$y'' = 2(2ss - 1)y' - y + 2\alpha\eta rr.$$

Praeterea vero hoc casu erit:

$$a' = a(2ss - 1) + \epsilon\zeta rr + 2\zeta brs + \eta rs \text{ et}$$

$$b' = b(2ss - 1) + \alpha\eta rr + 2\alpha ars + \epsilon rs.$$

### Exemplum I.

§. 16. *Invenire omnes numeros trigonales, qui simul  
 sint quadrati.* Requiritur ergo ut sit  $\frac{xx + x}{2} = yy$ , ideoque  
 in integris  $xx + x = 2yy$ ; ubi casus cognitus manifesto  
 est  $x = a = 1$  et  $y = b = 1$ , vel etiam  $x = a = 0$  et  
 $y = b = 0$ , ubi perinde est utrovis utamur. Hic igitur  
 primo est  $\alpha = 1$ ;  $\epsilon = 1$  et  $\gamma = 0$ , tum vero  $\zeta = 2$ ;  
 $\eta = 0$  et  $\theta = 0$ . Quare cum esse debeat  $s = \sqrt{a\zeta rr + 1}$ ,  
 erit hoc casu  $s = \sqrt{2rr + 1}$ , unde sumto  $r = 2$  fit  $s = 3$ .  
 Deinde ex casu cognito  $a = 0$  et  $b = 0$  habebimus

$f + g = \frac{1}{2}$  et  $f - g = 0$ , consequenter  $f = g = \frac{1}{4}$ ; unde formulae generales pro  $x$  et  $y$  reperiuntur:

$$x = \frac{1}{4} (3 + 2\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{1}{4} (3 - 2\sqrt{2})^n - \frac{1}{2} \text{ et}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} (3 + 2\sqrt{2})^n - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} (3 - 2\sqrt{2})^n.$$

Hinc sumto  $n = 0$  prodit ipse casus cognitus  $x = 0$  et  $y = 0$ .

§. 17. Sumatur nunc  $n = 1$ , ut prodeat secunda solutio, quae erit  $x' = 1$  et  $y' = 1$ , qui est alter casus cognitus. Sumto autem  $n = 2$ , ob  $(3 \pm 2\sqrt{2})^2 = 17 \pm 12\sqrt{2}$ , oritur tertia solutio  $x'' = 8$  et  $y'' = 6$ . Neque vero opus est hos postremos valores ex ipsis formulis generalibus deducere, quoniam novimus tam valores ipsius  $x$  quam ipsius  $y$  secundum certam legem serierum recurrentium procedere. Cum igitur per §. 14. sit  $x'' = 6x' - x + 2$  et  $y'' = 6y' - y$ , hinc ex duobus casibus prioribus ambae series pro  $x$  et  $y$  ita procedent:

Pro  $x$  . . . 0, 1, 8, 49, 288, 1681 etc.

Pro  $y$  . . . 0, 1, 6, 35, 204, 1189 etc.

Hinc enim utique erit  $\frac{8 \cdot 9}{2} = 6^2 = 36$ ; similique modo  $\frac{49 \cdot 50}{2} = 35^2 = 1225$ ; porro  $\frac{288 \cdot 289}{2} = 204^2 = 41616$ .

### Exemplum II.

§. 18. Invenire omnes numeros quadratos, qui unitate minuti sint numeri trigonales, cujusmodi quadrata sunt 1,

4, 16, etc. Requiritur ergo ut sit  $xx - 1 = \frac{yy+y}{2}$ , sive  $2xx - 2 = yy + y$ , ita ut sit  $a = 2$ ;  $\xi = 0$  et  $\gamma = -2$ ; tum vero  $\zeta = 1$ ;  $\eta = 1$  et  $\theta = 0$ ; casus autem cognitus sponte se offerens est  $x = a = 1$  et  $y = b = 0$ . Deinde ob  $a\zeta = 2$  erit ut ante  $s = \sqrt{2rr + 1}$ , ideoque  $r = 2$  et  $s = 3$ . Praeterea vero habebimus  $f + g = \sqrt{2}$  et  $f - g = \frac{1}{2}$ , unde fit  $f = \frac{2\sqrt{2}+1}{4}$  et  $g = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{4}$ . Hinc formulae generales pro  $x$  et  $y$  colliguntur:

$$x = \frac{(2\sqrt{2}+1)}{4\sqrt{2}} (3 + 2\sqrt{2})^n + \frac{(2\sqrt{2}-1)}{4\sqrt{2}} (3 - 2\sqrt{2})^n \text{ et}$$

$$y = \frac{(2\sqrt{2}+1)}{4} (3 + 2\sqrt{2})^n - \frac{(2\sqrt{2}-1)}{4} (3 - 2\sqrt{2})^n - \frac{1}{2}.$$

§. 19. Sumto igitur  $n = 0$  sequitur fore  $x = 1$  et  $y = 0$ , qui est ipse casus cognitus. Posito autem  $n = 1$  erit  $x = 4$  et  $y = 5$ . Ex his duobus casibus sequentes eruuntur ope formularum  $x'' = 6x' - x$  et  $y'' = 6y' - y + 2$ , unde ergo binae sequentes series derivantur:

Pro  $x$  . . . 1, 4, 23, 134, 781 etc. et

Pro  $y$  . . . 0, 5, 32, 189, 1104 etc.

qui quomodo satisfaciant manifestum est, cum sit:

$$4^2 - 1 = 3 \cdot 5 = \frac{5 \cdot 6}{2}; \quad 23^2 - 1 = 22 \cdot 24 = \frac{32 \cdot 33}{2};$$

$$\text{Deinde } 134^2 - 1 = 133 \cdot 135 = \frac{189 \cdot 190}{2}.$$

§. 20. Verum hoc modo non omnes obtinentur solutiones, quandoquidem initio jam observavimus satisfacere quoque valorem  $x = 2$  et  $y = 2$ . Verum hic probe te-

nendum est ambas has series etiam retro continuari posse, ope formularum  $x = 6x' - x''$  et  $y = 6y' - y'' + 2$ , unde insuper oriuntur sequentes valores:

Pro  $x$  . . etc. 2174, 373, 64, 11, 2, 1, 4 etc.

Pro  $y$  . . etc. -3075, -528, -91, -16, -3, 0, 5 etc.

ubi valores negativi ipsius  $y$  facile in positivos transmuntantur. Quia enim numerus trigonalis, cujus latus est negativum  $-m$ , est  $\frac{m(m-1)}{2}$ , qui est quoque trigonalis oriundus a latere  $m-1$ , loco  $-m$  scribere licet  $m-1$ , unde novi valores hinc oriundi erunt more solito expressi:

pro  $x$  . . . 1, 2, 11, 64, 373, 2174 etc. et

pro  $y$  . . -1, 2, 15, 90, 527, 3074,

qui aequae satisfaciunt, ac priores, cum sit:

$$2^2 - 1 = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2}; \quad 11^2 - 1 = 10 \cdot 12 = \frac{15 \cdot 16}{2}; \quad \text{etc.}$$

§. 21. Pro hoc igitur exemplo completa solutio ex binis seriebus recurrentibus est composita, ita ut numeri quadrati, qui unitate minuti evadunt trigonales, ordine ita procedant:

$$1, 2^2, 4^2, 11^2, 23^2, 64^2, 134^2, 373^2, 781^2 \text{ etc.}$$

Haec autem duplicitas in primo exemplo non occurrit, quandoquidem series ibi inventae, etiamsi retro continuentur, novas solutiones non producant.

## Exemplum III.

§. 22. Invenire eos numeros trigonales, qui triplicati etiamnunc sint trigonales, cujusmodi est 1, cujus triplum pariter est trigonalis. Hic ergo requiritur ut sit:

$3 \frac{(xx+x)}{2} = \frac{yy+y}{2}$ , sive  $3xx + 3x = yy + y$ , ita ut hic sit  $\alpha = 3$ ;  $\beta = 3$ ;  $\gamma = 0$  et  $\zeta = 1$ ;  $\eta = 1$  et  $\theta = 0$ , pro casu autem cognito  $x = a = 1$  et  $y = b = 2$ . Deinde ob  $a\zeta = 3$  sumi debet  $s = \sqrt{(3rr + 1)}$ , sicque sumere licet  $r = 1$  et  $s = 2$ ; tum vero ex casu cognito deducimus  $f + g = \sqrt{3} + \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}}$  et  $f - g = 2 + \frac{1}{2}$ , ideoque  $f = \frac{3\sqrt{3}+5}{4}$  et  $g = \frac{3\sqrt{3}-5}{4}$ , unde formulae generales pro  $x$  et  $y$  sunt:

$$x = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}+5}{4\sqrt{3}}\right) (2 + \sqrt{3})^n + \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}-5}{4\sqrt{3}}\right) (2 - \sqrt{3})^n - \frac{1}{2} \text{ et}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}+5}{4}\right) (2 + \sqrt{3})^n - \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}-5}{4}\right) (2 - \sqrt{3})^n - \frac{1}{2}.$$

§. 23. Haec autem binae formulae justas praebent solutiones non solum quando pro  $n$  numeri integri positivi accipiuntur, sed etiam negativi, quare cum sit:

$$(2 + \sqrt{3})^{-n} = (2 - \sqrt{3})^n, \text{ similique modo}$$

$$(2 - \sqrt{3})^{-n} = (2 + \sqrt{3})^n,$$

his notatis formulae pro altera solutione erunt:

$$x = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}+5}{4\sqrt{3}}\right) (2 - \sqrt{3})^n + \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}-5}{4\sqrt{3}}\right) (2 + \sqrt{3})^n - \frac{1}{2} \text{ et}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}+5}{4}\right) (2 - \sqrt{3})^n - \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}-5}{4}\right) (2 + \sqrt{3})^n - \frac{1}{2},$$

unde sumto  $n = 0$  utraque solutio praebet ipsum casum cognitum  $x = 1$  et  $y = 2$ .

§. 24. Sumamus nunc  $n = 1$ , ac priores formulae nobis dabunt,  $x = 5$  et  $y = 9$ , posteriores vero formulae praebent  $x = 0$  et  $y = 0$ . Ex cognitis autem his duabus solutionibus sequentes erui possunt, ope formularum:

$$x'' = 4x' - x + 1 \quad \text{et} \quad y'' = 4y' - y + 1,$$

unde ex priore casu deducuntur sequentes solutiones:

$$\text{Pro } x \dots 1, 5, 20, 76, 285 \text{ etc.}$$

$$\text{Pro } y \dots 2, 9, 35, 132, 494 \text{ etc.}$$

Posterior vero casus praebet solutiones sequentes:

$$\text{Pro } x \dots 1, 0, 0, 1, 5, 20, 76, 285 \text{ etc.}^3$$

$$\text{Pro } y \dots 2, 0, -1, -3, -10, -36, -133, -495 \text{ etc.}$$

Modo ante autem vidimus numeros trigonales, quorum radices sunt negativae, puta  $-m$ , convenire cum radicibus  $m - 1$ ; unde intelligitur posteriorem casum nullas novas solutiones producere. Sicque omnes numeri trigonales, quorum tripla sunt etiam trigonales, hanc seriem constituunt:

$$0, 1, 15, 210, 2926, 40755 \text{ etc.}$$

