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# De casibus, quibus formulam $x^4 + mxy^2 + y^4$ ad quadratum reducere licet

Leonhard Euler

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## DE CASIBUS QUIBUS FORMULAM

$$x^4 + m x x y y + y^4$$

AD

QUADRATUM REDUCERE LICET.

AUCTORE

L. EULERO.

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 Conventui exhibuit die 2 Māji 1782.
 

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§. 1. Hujus formulae jam dudum Analyſtis casus innotuere nonnulli, quibus eam nullo modo ad quadratum revocare licet, paucissimis casibus exceptis, quibus una vel altera litterarum  $x$  et  $y$  evanescit, vel ambae sunt inter se aequales. Priore enim casu formula proposita semper esset quadratum, quicquid fuerit  $m$ ; altero casu vero, quia, posito  $x = y = 1$ , formula fit  $m + 2$ , casus idonei forent  $m = ii - 2$ , ex quibus autem casibus plerumque alios eruere non licet. Hic igitur ejusmodi valores pro  $m$  investigare constitui integri, sive positivi sive negativi, pro quibus innumerales litterarum  $x$  et  $y$  valores exhiberi queant, siquidem methodus constat ex quovis casu cognito alios eruendi. Casus autem, quibus jam demonstratum est hoc neutiquam fieri posse, sunt potissimum  $m = + 1$  et  $m = + 6$ , quibus addere licet  $m = 7$  et  $m = 14$ . Ceterum sponte patet, si fuerit  $m = + 2$ , formulam semper esse quadratum, quicumque valores litteris  $x$  et  $y$  tribuantur.

§. 2. Quod si jam ponamus  $x^4 + m x^2 y^2 + y^4 = z z$ , erit  $m = \frac{z z - x^4 - y^4}{x x y y}$ , quae formula utique omnes valores idoneos pro  $m$  in se complectitur. Veram quia mihi propositum est in ejus

tantum valores integros inquirere, hanc expressionem a fractionibus liberari oportet, quod fit ponendo  $z = axxy - (xx + yy)$ ; tum enim fit  $m = a^2 xxy - 2a(xx + yy) + 2$ , quae expressio ad hanc formam reducitur:  $m = (axx + 2)(aay - 2) + 2$ , unde fit  $m + 2 = (axx + 2)(aay - 2)$ , quae formula jam innumerabiles valores integros pro  $m$  praebet, siquidem pro  $a, x, y$  numeri quicumque integri accipiantur.

§. 3. At vero etiam numeri integri hinc prodire possunt, etiamsi litterae  $a$  valores fracti tribuantur, quos igitur potissimum hic investigare convenit. Patet autem hoc infinitis modis evenire posse, quando  $x$  et  $y$  fuerint numeri compositi. Hunc in finem statuamus  $x = pq$  et  $y = rs$ ; tum vero ponatur  $a = \frac{b}{pprr}$ . Hoc enim modo obtinebimus  $m + 2 = \frac{(bqq + 2rr)(bss - 2pp)}{pprr}$ ; ubi, quia  $p, q$  et  $r, s$  sunt numeri inter se primi, alio modo ad numeros integros pervenire non licet, nisi prior numeratoris factor divisionem admittat per  $pp$ , alter vero per  $rr$ ; unde hanc expressionem ita repraesentari oportet:  $m + 2 = \frac{bqq + 2rr}{pp} \times \frac{bss - 2pp}{rr}$ , quarum fractionum utraque numerus integer evadere debet.

§. 4. Incipiamus a posteriore et ponamus  $bss - 2pp = crr$ , ita ut  $bss - crr = 2pp$ . Statuamus porro  $bss + crr = 2n$ , ut fiat  $bss = n + pp$  et  $crr = n - pp$ , ita ut sit  $bcss = nn - p^4$ . Faciamus  $bc = \lambda$ , et quia  $rs = y$ , erit  $nn - p^4 = \lambda yy$ . Sumtis igitur pro lubitu numeris  $n$  et  $p$ , erit  $yy$  maximus factor quadratus formulae  $nn - p^4$ , et littera  $\lambda$  exprimet reliquum factorem.

§. 5. Quia igitur fecimus  $\frac{bss - 2pp}{rr} = c$ , erit nunc  $m + 2 = \frac{bcqq + 2crr}{pp}$ . Erat autem  $crr = n - pp$ , quo valore substituto, ob  $bc = \lambda$ , habebimus hanc formulam satis concinnam:  $m + 2 = \frac{\lambda qq + 2n + 2pp}{pp}$ , ex qua colligitur  $m = \frac{\lambda qq + 2n}{pp}$ , ubi, quia

numeros  $n$  et  $p$ , una cum  $\lambda$ , tanquam cognitos spectamus, pro  $q$  ejusmodi valores quaeri oportet, ut  $\lambda q q \mp 2n$  divisionem admittat per  $pp$ . Interim tamen ratione numeri  $p$  evenire potest, ut hoc praestari nequeat; unde imprimis curare debemus, ut pro  $p$  ejusmodi numeros assumamus, unde valores integri pro  $m$  prodeant.

§. 6. Electis igitur pro litteris  $n$  et  $p$  numeris ad libitum, formulae  $nn - p^4$  maximus factor quadratus sumatur pro  $yy$ , factor vero non quadratus pro  $\lambda$ , tum pro  $q$  ejusmodi investigantur valores, ut fiat  $m = \frac{\lambda q q \mp 2n}{p p}$  numerus integer; quod si fuerit praestitum, habebitur  $x = pq$ ; praeterea vero, ob  $y = rs$  et  $a = \frac{b}{p p r r}$  formula pro  $z$  assumpta evadet

$$z = axxyy - (xx \pm yy) = bqqss - ppqq \mp rrrs.$$

Erat autem  $bss = n \mp pp$ , quo substituto fit

$$z = nqq \mp rrrs = nqq \mp yy.$$

In his formulis omnes plane valores, quos quaerimus pro  $m$ , necessario erunt contenti.

§. 7. Istaе autem formulae pluribus modis mutari possunt, quorum sequens potissimum ad calculum est accommodatus. Ponendo scilicet  $n = 2i$ ,  $p = 2t$ ,  $q = 2u$ ,  $y = 2v$ , erit  $x = 4tu$ . Tum autem ista habebitur formula canonica:  $ii - 4t^4 = \lambda uv$ , fietque  $m = \frac{\lambda uu \mp i}{tt}$ . Facta jam substitutione reperitur  $z = 8iuu \mp 4vv$ . Quia igitur tantum ratio inter  $x$  et  $y$  in computum ingreditur, si eos valores ad dimidium redigantur, ut fiat  $x = 2tu$  et  $y = v$ , tum  $z$  reducetur ad partem quartam, eum fiat  $z = 2iuu \mp vv$ .

§. 8. Etsi posterior solutio ex priore derivata est, tamen ea latius patet, quoniam in valore ipsius  $m$  signum ambiguum etiam numeros impares afficere potest, dum in priore tantum pares affecit, atque prior in posteriore contineatur, quando  $i$  est numerus par. Quamobrem sola solutione posteriore uti conveniet. Ac ne multitudo litterarum calculum confundat, hanc solutionem sequenti modo constituamus.

§. 9. Sumtis pro lubitu binis numeris pro  $n$  et  $p$ , fiat

$$n^2 - 4p^4 = (n + 2pp)(n - 2pp) = \lambda yy,$$

ubi  $yy$  maximum factorem quadratum denotat in hac formula contentum,  $\lambda$  vero factorem non quadratum, sicque statim altera variabilium  $x$  et  $y$  innotescit. Tum vero erit  $m = \frac{\lambda qq + n}{pp}$ , ubi  $q$  ita accipi debet, ut iste numerus fiat integer, quo facto habebitur  $x = 2pq$ ,  $z = 2nqq + yy$ . Hic autem, ob rationes jam allegatas, casus excludi debent, quibus fit  $x = y$ , quia scilicet inde novos valores pro  $x$  et  $y$  eruere non liceret.

§. 10. Veritas hujus solutionis ex ipsa formula proposita  $zz = x^4 + mxxyy + y^4$  immediate sequenti modo ostendi potest. Cum enim sit  $4p^4 = nn - \lambda yy$  et  $mpp = \lambda qq + n$ , ob  $x = 2pq$  habebimus  $x^4 = 16p^4q^4 = 4nnq^4 - 4\lambda q^4yy$ . Porro erit membrum

$$mxxyy = 4mppqqyy = 4\lambda q^4yy + 4nqqyy, \text{ unde} \\ zz = 4nnq^4 + 4nqqyy + y^4 = (2nqq + yy)^2.$$

Jam pro variis valoribus, qui pro  $p$  assumi possunt, sequentes casus evolvamur.

*Evolutio casus primi, quo  $p = 1$ .*

§. 11. Hoc igitur casu primo habebimus  $nn - 4 = \lambda yy$ ; deinde erit in integris  $m = \lambda qq + n$ , tum vero erit  $x = 2q$  et  $z = 2nqq + yy$ . Unde pro variis valoribus loco  $n$  assumtis plures solutiones nascuntur, quarum praecipuas, simpliciores quidem, in sequenti tabula ab oculos ponamus:

$n$	$y$	$\lambda$	$m$	$x$	$z$
0	2	-1	- $qq \pm 0$	$2q$	$0 qq \pm 4$
1	1	-3	- $3 qq \pm 1$	$2q$	$2 qq \pm 1$
2	$y$	0	+ $0 qq \pm 2$	$2q$	$4 qq \pm yy$
3	1	5	$5 qq \pm 3$	$2q$	$6 qq \pm 1$
4	2	3	$3 qq \pm 4$	$2q$	$8 qq \pm 4$
5	1	21	$21 qq \pm 5$	$2q$	$10 qq \pm 1$
6	4	2	$2 qq \pm 6$	$2q$	$12 qq \pm 16$
7	3	5	$5 qq \pm 7$	$2q$	$14 qq \pm 9$
8	2	15	$15 qq \pm 8$	$2q$	$16 qq \pm 4$
9	1	77	$77 qq \pm 9$	$2q$	$18 qq \pm 1$
10	4	6	$6 qq \pm 10$	$2q$	$20 qq \pm 16$
11	3	13	$13 qq \pm 11$	$2q$	$22 qq \pm 9$
12	2	35	$35 qq \pm 12$	$2q$	$24 qq \pm 4$

Quam tabulam, prout necessitas postulat, facile ulterius continuare licet.

§. 12. Quaelibet harum solutionum, ob numerum  $q$  arbitrio nostro relictum, innumerabiles suppeditat valores pro numero  $m$ , qui adeo, ob signum ambiguum ipsius  $m$ , duplicantur. At vero meminisse oportet, hinc casus excludi debere quibus fit  $x = y$ . Tota ceterum haec evolutio mira facilitate expediri potest. Quod ut exemplo ostendamus, sumamus  $n = 7$  et  $q = 4$ , et pro signo inferiore habebimus  $m = 73$ ,  $y = 3$  et  $x = 8$ ; tum vero  $z = 215$ . Erit igitur  $8^4 + 73 \cdot 9 \cdot 64 + 81 = 215^2$ , quod egregie congruit.

§. 13. Ex his formulis valores pro littera  $m$  computavi, ubi quidem tantum ad numeros positivos respexi eosque omnes infra 200 in sequenti tabula exhibeo:

*Catalogus valorum litterae m ex casu p = 1 desumtorum*

2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 23, 24, 26, 27, 31, 33, 36, 38, 41,  
42, 44, 48, 49, 52, 55, 56, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 71, 73,  
77, 78, 79, 83, 84, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96, 100,  
104, 106, 107, 112, 118, 122, 127, 128, 131, 132, 133,  
134, 135, 137, 140, 143, 151, 153, 156, 159, 160, 162,  
166, 168, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 177, 178, 183, 184,  
187, 188, 191, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

§. 14. Formulae illae, ex quibus hi numeri sunt derivati, eo magis sunt faecundae, quo minor fuerit numerus  $\lambda$ , atque adeo, in quibus haec littera  $\lambda$  majorem habet valorem, eae prorsus ad hunc finem sunt inutiles. Quamobrem plurimum intererit eas formulas, ubi  $\lambda$  est numerus satis parvus, hic apponere

$$m = 2qq \pm (6, 34, 198, 1154, \text{etc.})$$

$$y = 4, 24, 140, 816, \text{etc.}$$

$$m = 3qq \pm (4, 14, 52, 194, 724, 2702, \text{etc.})$$

$$y = 2, 8, 30, 112, 418, 1560, \text{etc.}$$

$$m = 5qq \pm (3, 7, 18, 47, 123, 322, 843, \text{etc.})$$

$$y = 1, 3, 8, 21, 55, 144, 377, \text{etc.}$$

$$m = 6qq \pm (10, 98, 970, 9602, \text{etc.})$$

$$y = 4, 40, 396, 3920, \text{etc.}$$

$$m = 7qq \pm (16, 254, 4048, \text{etc.})$$

$$y = 6, 96, 1530, \text{etc.}$$

$$m = 10qq \pm (38, 1442, \text{etc.})$$

$$y = 12, 456, \text{etc.}$$

$$m = 11qq \pm (20, 398, \text{etc.})$$

$$y = 6, 120, \text{etc.}$$

$$m = 15qq \pm (8, 62, 488, \text{etc.})$$

$$y = 2, 16, 126, \text{etc.}$$

Quoniam numeri supra dati ex solo casu  $p = 1$  sunt deducti, nisi reliqui casus praeterea alios praebent, omnes illos numeros, qui in catalogo non continentur, iis forent adnumerandi, de quibus demonstratum est formulam propositam nunquam quadratum reddi posse, id quod mox accuratius explorabimus.

*Evolutio casus secundi, quo  $p = 2$ .*

§. 15. Hic erit  $nn - 64 = \lambda yy$  et  $m = \frac{\lambda qq + n}{4}$ ,  $x = 4q$  et  $z = 2nqq + yy$ ; ubi statim evidens est pro  $n$  nullos numeros impariter pares, seu formae  $4i + 2$ , accipi posse, quia alioquin  $m$  nullo modo integer fieri posset. At si pro  $n$  numerus pariter par sumeretur, etiam  $q$  par esse deberet, ac tum formula pro  $m$  data jam in casu praecedente contineretur; unde patet pro  $n$  non nisi numeros impares accipi debere. Sumto igitur  $n = 1$  erit  $\lambda yy = -63$ , ideoque  $\lambda = -7$  et  $y = 3$ , unde habebitur  $m = \frac{-7qq + 1}{4}$ , ubi solum signum inferius valebit; pro  $q$  vero numeros impares assumi conveniet. Posito igitur  $q = 2t + 1$  reperitur  $m = -7(tt + t) - 2$ , unde tantum numeri negativi resultant. Tum autem erit  $x = 4(2t + 1)$  et  $z = 2(2t + 1)^2 - 9$ .

§. 16. Quo autem numeros positivos non nimis magnos obtineamus, sumamus  $n = 17$ , eritque  $nn - 64 = 9 \cdot 25 = \lambda yy$ ; unde fit  $\lambda = 1$  et  $y = 15$ ; tum vero erit  $m = \frac{qq - 17}{4}$ ,  $x = 4q$  et  $z = 34qq - 225$ . Statuatur  $q = 1 + 2t$ , erit in integris  $m = tt + t - 4$ , tum vero  $x = 4(1 + 2t)$  et  $z = 34(1 + 2t)^2 - 225$ . Hinc pro valoribus

$t = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, \text{etc.}$   
nascitur  $m = 2, 2, 8, 16, 26, 38, 52, 68, 86, 106, 128, 152, \text{etc.}$   
qui autem numeri omnes, solo ultimo excepto, in superiore catalogo continentur.



§. 17. Simili ratione casus, quibus sumitur  $p = 3, 4, 5, 6$ , etc. tractari possent. Numeri autem qui pro  $m$  inveniuntur plerumque jam in superiore tabula reperiuntur. Hic autem adhuc adjiciam casus nonnullos, qui novos valores pro  $n$  praebent, inter quos praecipue summam attentionem meretur casus  $m = 60$ , qui praeter omnem expectationem se obtulit posito  $p = 7$ , ita ut

$$nn - 4 \cdot 7^4 = (n - 98)(n + 98) = \lambda yy \text{ et } m = \frac{\lambda q q \pm n}{49};$$

tum vero  $x = 14q$  et  $z = 2nqq \pm yy$ . Sumsi autem  $n = 102$ , ut fieret  $\lambda yy = 4 \cdot 200$ , unde fit  $\lambda = 2$  et  $y = 20$ , hincque colligitur  $m = \frac{2qq \pm 102}{49}$ , qui numerus evadit integer, sumendo  $q = 39$  et adhibendo signum inferius; prodit enim  $m = 60$ , ubi  $x = 14 \cdot 39$  et  $y = 20$ , sive semisses sumendo,  $x = 273$  et  $y = 10$ .

§. 18. Eodem modo novum valorem  $m = 189$  erui ex casu  $p = 8$ , unde fit  $\lambda yy = (n - 128)(n + 128)$ . Sumsi igitur  $n = 297$ , ut fieret  $\lambda yy = 169 \cdot 425$ , sive  $\lambda yy = 17 \cdot 25 \cdot 169$ , ita ut  $\lambda = 17$  et  $y = 5 \cdot 13 = 65$ . Tum vero erit  $m = \frac{17qq \pm 297}{64}$ , quae expressio ad numerum integrum perducit, ponendo  $q = 27$ ; fit enim  $m = 189$ , pro quo valore erit  $x = 16 \cdot 27$ ,  $y = 65$ ,  $z = 594 \cdot 27^2 - 65^2$ .

§. 19. Catalogo valorum idoneorum pro  $m$  etiam hos adnumerandos esse deprehendi:  $m = 99$ ,  $m = 145$  et  $m = 155$ . Priore casu fit  $x = 312$ ,  $y = 215$ ,  $z = 676081$ , secundo casu  $x = 159$ ,  $y = 40$  et tertio  $x = 104$ ,  $y = 95$ . Neque tamen asseverare ausim me hoc modo omnes valores pro  $m$  infra 200 obtinuisse, cum formulae tantopere complicatae perduxerint ad novos valores infra 200. Hinc patet istam investigationem maxime esse arduam.

#### S U P P L E M E N T U M

*De valoribus numeri  $m$ , ut haec formula  $x^4 - mxyy + y^4$  fiat quadratum.*

§. 20. Evidens est hoc negotium per formulas supra datas

expediri posse, si modo littera  $m$  ibi negative capiatur; hocque modo id commodi nanciscimur, ut pleraeque illarum formularum, ubi  $\lambda > n$ , nullum usum praestent; in quibus autem  $\lambda < n$ , inde certus tantum valorum numerus deduci possit. Omnes autem casus in sequentibus formulis continentur:

Casus	$m$	$x'$	$y$
$a = 1$ $c = 2$	$2 + 15s + 15ss$	1	4 (1 + 2s)
	$2 + 15s + 60ss$	7	8 (1 + 8s)
	$2 + 45s + 240ss$	33	16 (1 + 32s)
$a = 3$ $c = 2$	$2 + 7s + 7ss$	3	4 (1 + 2s)
	$2 + 21s + 28ss$	3	8 (3 + 8s)
	$2 + 35s + 112ss$	45	16 (5 + 32s)
$a = 2$ $c = 2$	$2 + 16s + 18ss$	8	6 (4 + 9s)
	$2 + 32s + 162ss$	112	18 (8 + 81s)
$a = 4$ $c = 3$	$2 + 20s + 45ss$	8	6 (2 + 9s)
	$2 + 80s + 405ss$	16	18 (8 + 81s)
$a = 5$ $c = 3$	$2 + 225s + 99ss$	5	6 (1 + 9s)
$c = 5$	$2 + 66s + 275ss$	3	10 (3 + 25s)
	$9 + 88s + 275ss$	3	10 (4 + 25s)
	$2 + 48s + 150ss$	8	10 (4 + 25s)
	$4 + 36s + 150ss$	8	10 (3 + 25s)
	$2 + 12s + 25ss$	48	10 (6 + 25s)
	$2 + 16s + 25ss$	48	10 (8 + 25s)
$c = 6$	$2 + 23s + 207ss$	11	12 (1 + 18s)
$c = 7$	$2 + 48s + 147ss$	16	14 (8 + 49s)
	$2 + 60s + 245ss$	24	14 (6 + 49s)
	$2 + 30s + 147ss$	55	14 (5 + 49s)
	$2 + 18s + 147ss$	39	14 (3 + 49s)
$c = 13$	$2 + 20s + 169ss$	240	26 (10 + 169s)
	$2 + 48s + 169ss$	240	26 (24 + 169s)

§. 21. Ex his formulis sequentes valores ipsius  $m$ , cum suis  $x$  et  $y$ , ad terminum 200 usque computavi:

$m =$	32, 92, 182, 47, 197, 16, 44, 76, 142, 9, 72,
$x =$	1, 1, 1, 7, 33, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,
$y =$	12, 20, 28, 56, 16.29, 12, 20, 25, 36, 40, 104,
	156, 189, 79, 149, 4, 36, 42, 106, 116,
	3, 3, 45, 45, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8,
	152, 168, 16.27, 16.37, 3, 78, 96, 120, 150,
	182, 196, 79, 123, 196, 102, 198, 118, 190,
	112, 112, 5, 5, 3, 8, 8, 8, 8,
	18.73, 18.89, 48, 60, 210, 210, 290, 220, 280,
	15, 39, 51, 78, 126, 191, 11, 43, 70, 134,
	48, 48, 3, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48,
	190, 310, 88, 440, 560, 690, 170, 330, 420, 580,
	179, 101, 197, 187, 119, 179, 151, 191, 123,
	48, 16, 16, 24, 55, 55, 240, 240, 240,
	670, 14.41, 14.57, 14.43, 14.44, 14.54, 26.159, 26.179, 26.145,

§. 22. Huic catalogo porro superstructa est sequens tabula completa omnium valorum  $m$  infra 200, quibus formula

$$x^4 - mxyy + y^4$$

quadratum reddi potest:

1, 2, 4, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 36, 39, 40,  
 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 51, 64, 67, 70, 72, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79,  
 81, 86, 89, 90, 92, 96, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 109, 113,  
 118, 119, 121, 123, 126, 134, 136, 142, 144, 146, 148,  
 149, 151, 156, 166, 167, 169, 179, 182, 188, 189, 190,  
 191, 193, 196, 197, 198, 200.

## METHODUS ELEGANTIOR

*inveniendi numeros m, ut fiat  $x^4 + mxyy + y^4 = zz$ .*

§. 22. Sumto pro libitu numero  $a$  fiat  $aa - 4 = \lambda\beta\beta$ , et supra ostensum est, si capiatur  $m = \lambda\zeta\zeta \pm a$ , fore  $x = \beta$ ,  $y = 2\zeta$  et  $z = \beta\beta \pm 2a\zeta\zeta$ , quod autem mox denuo demonstrabitur. Jam quia praecipuum momentum in numero  $\lambda$  situm est, notetur innumeros dari posse pro  $a$  valores, qui idem  $\lambda$  producant. Ad hos valores inveniendos sequentes formentur binae series recurrentes ex scala relationes  $a, -1$  formatae:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 0, & 1, & 2, & 3, & - & - & - & n \\ 2, & a, & aa - 2, & a^3 - 3a, & - & - & - & \mathfrak{A} \\ 0, & \beta, & a\beta, & aa\beta - \beta, & - & - & - & \mathfrak{B} \end{array}$$

critique  $\mathfrak{A} = \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta\sqrt{\lambda}}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta\sqrt{\lambda}}{2}\right)^n$ , tum vero etiam

$$\mathfrak{B}\sqrt{\lambda} = \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta\sqrt{\lambda}}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta\sqrt{\lambda}}{2}\right)^n.$$

§. 23. Jam cum sit  $\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta\sqrt{\lambda}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta\sqrt{\lambda}}{2}\right) = 1$ , erit  $\mathfrak{A}^2 - \lambda\mathfrak{B}^2 = 4$ , ita ut  $\mathfrak{A}^2 - 4 = \lambda\mathfrak{B}^2$ , quae forma cum similis sit primae, sequitur, sumto  $m = \lambda ff \pm \mathfrak{A}$ , ubi  $f$  iterum ab arbitrio pendet, fore  $x = \mathfrak{B}$ ,  $y = 2f$  et  $z = \mathfrak{B}^2 \pm 2\mathfrak{A}ff$ , cujus veritas immediate ex formula proposita ostenditur; fiet enim

$$z = \sqrt{x^4 + mxyy + y^4} = \mathfrak{B} \pm 2\mathfrak{A}ff.$$

§. 24. Percurramus casus simpliciores, quibus  $\lambda$  non nimis magnum prodit, eosque hic exhibeamus

$$\begin{array}{l|l} a = 3 & \mathfrak{A} = 2, 3, 7, 18, 47, 123, 322, 843, \text{ etc.} \\ \beta = 1 & \mathfrak{B} = 0, 1, 3, 8, 21, 55, 144, 377, \text{ etc.} \\ \lambda = 5 & m = 5ff \pm \mathfrak{A} \\ a = 4 & \mathfrak{A} = 2, 4, 14, 52, 194, 724, 2702, \text{ etc.} \\ \beta = 3 & \mathfrak{B} = 0, 2, 8, 30, 112, 418, 1560, \text{ etc.} \\ \lambda = 2 & m = 3ff \pm \mathfrak{A} \end{array}$$

$\alpha = 5$	$\mathcal{A} = 2, 5, 23, 110, 527, 2525, \text{ etc.}$
$\beta = 1$	$\mathcal{B} = 0, 1, 5, 24, 115, 551, \text{ etc.}$
$\lambda = 21$	$m = 21ff \pm \mathcal{A}$
$\alpha = 6$	$\mathcal{A} = 2, 6, 34, 198, 1154, \text{ etc.}$
$\beta = 4$	$\mathcal{B} = 0, 4, 24, 140, 816, \text{ etc.}$
$\lambda = 2$	$m = 2ff \pm \mathcal{A}$
$\alpha = 8$	$\mathcal{A} = 2, 8, 62, 488, \text{ etc.}$
$\beta = 2$	$\mathcal{B} = 0, 2, 16, 126, \text{ etc.}$
$\lambda = 15$	$m = 15ff \pm \mathcal{A}$
$\alpha = 10$	$\mathcal{A} = 2, 10, 98, 970, \text{ etc.}$
$\beta = 4$	$\mathcal{B} = 0, 4, 40, 396, \text{ etc.}$
$\lambda = 6$	$m = 6ff \pm \mathcal{A}$
$\alpha = 11$	$\mathcal{A} = 2, 11, 119, 1298, \text{ etc.}$
$\beta = 3$	$\mathcal{B} = 0, 3, 33, 352, \text{ etc.}$
$\lambda = 13$	$m = 13ff \pm \mathcal{A}$
$\alpha = 16$	$\mathcal{A} = 2, 16, 254, 4048, \text{ etc.}$
$\beta = 6$	$\mathcal{B} = 0, 6, 96, 1530, \text{ etc.}$
$\lambda = 7$	$m = 7ff \pm \mathcal{A}$

Ex his igitur valoribus plurimos valores idoneos pro  $m$  derivari poterunt tam positivos quam negativos. Praeterea notandum est pro  $\lambda$  etiam numeros fractos accipi posse, ita tamen ut inde pro  $m$  numeri integri oriantur.

### *Solutio generalis.*

§. 25. Introducendo igitur fractiones ponamus  $\alpha = \frac{a}{c}$  et  $\beta = \frac{b}{c}$ , ita ut  $aa - 4cc = \lambda bb$  et ambae series recurrentes erunt:

$$\begin{array}{l} 2, \frac{a}{c}, \frac{aa-2cc}{cc}, \frac{a^3-3acc}{c^3}, \dots, \frac{A}{c^n} \\ 0, \frac{b}{c}, \frac{ab}{c^2}, \frac{baa-bcc}{c^3}, \dots, \frac{B}{c^n} \end{array}$$

quarum denominatores secundum potestates ipsius  $c$  procedunt, numeratores vero seriem recurrentem constituunt, cujus scala relationis est  $a$ , —  $c c$ . Cum igitur sit  $\mathcal{A} = \frac{A}{c^n}$  et  $\mathcal{B} = \frac{B}{c^n}$ , erit  $A^2 - 4c^{2n} = \lambda B^2$ ; tum vero fiet  $m = \frac{\lambda c^n ff + A}{c^n}$ , existente  $x = \frac{B}{c^n}$ ,  $y = 2f$  et  $z = \frac{B^2 \pm 2c^n A ff}{c^{2n}}$ .

§. 26. Evidens autem est valorem  $m$  integrum fieri non posse, nisi fuerit denominator  $c^n$  quadratum. Statuatur ergo  $n = 2v$  et sumatur  $f = \frac{f}{c^v}$ , eritque  $m = \frac{\lambda ff + A}{c^{2v}}$ , ubi  $f$  ita sumi oportet, ut numerator evadat divisibilis per denominatorem. Tum autem, quia pro  $x, y, z$ , fractiones prodeunt, et tantum ratio inter  $x$  et  $y$  in calculum ingreditur, multiplicetur per  $c^{2v}$ , fietque  $x = B$  et  $y = 2fc^v$ , existente  $z = B^2 \pm 2A ff$ .

§. 27. Hic observandum est plerumque signorum ambiguarum alterutrum tantum locum habere posse, casibus exceptis, quibus denominator  $c^{2v}$  est summa duorum quadratorum, quibus casibus utrumque signum locum habet. Tum vero, si fuerit  $a < 2c$ , manifestum est valorem  $\lambda$  semper negativum fieri debere, unde, quia littera  $A$  signo ambiguo est affecta, pro  $m$  tam valores negativi quam positivi oriuntur.