



# **iJRASET**

International Journal For Research in  
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



---

# **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH**

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

---

**Volume:** 11      **Issue:** III      **Month of publication:** March 2023

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.49684>

**[www.ijraset.com](http://www.ijraset.com)**

**Call:** ☎ 08813907089

**E-mail ID:** [ijraset@gmail.com](mailto:ijraset@gmail.com)

# On Integer Solutions of the Ternary Quadratic Equation $3a^2 + 3r^2 - 2ar = 332n^2$

G. Janaki<sup>1</sup>, M. Aruna<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor, PG and Research Department of Mathematics, Cauvery College for Women (Autonomous), Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Trichy – 18.

<sup>2</sup>PG Student, PG and Research Department of Mathematics, Cauvery College for Women (Autonomous), Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Trichy – 18.

**Abstract:** Analysis is conducted on the non-trivial different integral solution to the quadratic equation  $3a^2 + 3r^2 - 2ar = 332n^2$ . We derive distinct integral solutions in four different patterns. There are a few intriguing connections between the solutions and unique polygonal numbers that are presented.

**Keywords:** Quadratic equation, integral solutions, polygonal numbers, special numbers, square number.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Number theory is a vast and fascinating field of mathematics concerned with the properties of numbers in general and integers in particular as well as the wider classes of problems that arise from their study. Number theory has fascinated and inspired both amateurs and mathematicians for over two millennia. A sound and fundamental body of knowledge, it has been developed by the untiring pursuits of mathematicians all over the world. The study of Number theory is very important because all other branches depend upon this branch for their final results. The older term for number theory is “arithmetic”. During the seventeenth century. The term “Number theory” was coined by the French mathematician Pierre Fermat who is consider as the “Father of modern number theory”. The first scientific approach to the study of integers, that is the true origin of the theory of numbers, is generally attribution to the Greeks. Around 600BC Pythagoras and his disciples made rather thorough studies of this integer. A Greek mathematician, Diaphantus of Alexandria was able to solve equations with two or three unknowns. These equations are called Diophantine equation the study of these is known as “Diophantine analysis”. The basic problem is representation of an integers  $n$  by the quadratic form with the integral values  $x$  and  $y$ .

A linear Diophantine equation is an equation between two sums of monomial of degree zero (or) one. In 628 AD, Brahmagupta an Indian mathematician gave the first explicit solution of the quadratic equation. The word quadratic is derived from the Latin word quadrates for square. The quadratic equation is a second-order polynomial equation in a single variable  $x$ .

There are several different ternary quadratic equations. To comprehend something in more detail is [1-4] visible. For the non-trivial integral answers to the ternary quadratic equation [5-7] has been researched. For numerous ternary quadratic equation [8-10] has been cited. In this article, we investigate another intriguing ternary quadratic equation  $3a^2 + 3r^2 - 2ar = 332n^2$  and obtain several non-trivial integral patterns. A few intriguing connections between the solutions and unique polygons, rhombic, centered and Gnomonic number are displayed.

### A. Notations

$T_{m,n}$  = Polygonal number of rank  $n$  with size  $m$

$RD_n$  = Rhombic dodecagonal number of rank  $n$

$P_n^5$  = Pentagonal Pyramidal number of rank  $n$

$TO_n$  = Truncated octahedral number of rank  $n$

$P_n^4$  = Square Pyramidal number of rank  $n$

$CC_n$  = Centered cube number of rank n

$SO_n$  = Stella octangula number of rank n

$Gno_n$  = Gnomonic number of rank n

## II. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

In order to find a non-zero distinct integral solution to the ternary quadratic equation

$$3a^2 + 3r^2 - 2ar = 332n^2 \quad (1)$$

On substitution of the linear transformations,

$$a = f + g, r = f - g \quad (2)$$

in (1) leads to

$$f^2 + 2g^2 = 83n^2 \quad (3)$$

The following list offers four patterns for solution (3). The appropriate values of  $a$  and  $r$  are derived after the values of  $f$  and  $g$  are known by using (2).

### A. Pattern: I

In (3),  $f^2 + 2g^2 = 83n^2$

Assume that

$$n = h^2 + 2s^2, h, s \neq 0 \quad (4)$$

Write  $83 = (9 + i\sqrt{2})(9 - i\sqrt{2})$  (5)

Applying the factorization method and substituting (4) and (5) in (3),

$$(f + i\sqrt{2}g)(f - i\sqrt{2}g) = (9 + i\sqrt{2})(9 - i\sqrt{2})(h + i\sqrt{2}s)^2(h - i\sqrt{2}s)^2 \quad (6)$$

The values of  $f$  and  $g$  are determined by equating the real and imaginary parts

$$f = f(h, s) = 9h^2 - 18s^2 - 4hs \quad (7)$$

$$g = g(h, s) = h^2 - 2s^2 + 18hs \quad (8)$$

Substituting the above values of  $f$  and  $g$  in equation (2), we get

$$a(h, s) = 10h^2 + 14hs - 20s^2$$

$$r(h, s) = 8h^2 - 22hs - 16s^2$$

$$n(h, s) = h^2 + 2s^2$$

Properties

$$1.8a(h, h) - 5r(h, h) + 27n(h, h) \text{ is a perfect square.}$$

$$2.ha(h, h+1) - RD_h + 4T_{12, h} + 20Gno_h \equiv 0 \pmod{19}.$$

$$3.a(h, 1) + r(h, 1) - 2n(h, 1) - 8T_{6, h} \equiv 0 \pmod{40}$$

$$4.hn(h, 1) + a(h, 1) - 2P_h^5 - 3T_{8, h} - 11Gno_h \equiv 0 \pmod{9}$$

$$5.18n(1, 1) \text{ is a nasty number}$$

B. Pattern: II

$$\text{In (3), } f^2 + 2g^2 = 83n^2$$

Take the linear transformations

$$n = A + 2T \quad (9)$$

$$g = A + 83T$$

$$n = A - 2T \quad (10)$$

$$g = A - 83T$$

Substituting (9) or (10) in (3), we get

$$f^2 = 81(A^2 - 166T^2) \quad (11)$$

$$\text{Write } f = 9F \quad (12)$$

Substituting (12) in (11), we get

$$F^2 = A^2 - 166T^2$$

$$A^2 = F^2 + 166T^2 \quad (13)$$

This is the standard form of Pell equation  $x^2 = Dy^2 + z^2$

The solutions to (13) that correspond to this are

$$T = 2hs$$

$$F = 166h^2 - s^2 \quad (14)$$

$$A = 166h^2 + s^2$$

Substituting (14) in (9) and (12), we get

$$n = 166h^2 + 4hs + s^2$$

$$f = 1494h^2 - 9s^2 \quad (15)$$

$$g = 166h^2 + 166hs + s^2$$

Substituting (15) in (2), we get

$$a(h, s) = 1660h^2 + 166hs - 8s^2$$

$$r(h, s) = 1328h^2 - 166hs - 10s^2 \quad (16)$$

$$n(h, s) = 166h^2 + 4hs + s^2$$

Properties:

1.  $a(h, h) + r(h, h) + n(h, h) - 5T_{4,h}$  is a perfect square.

2.  $n(h, 1) + hr(h, 1) - 83TO_h - 913T_{8,h} + 8Gno_h \equiv 0 \pmod{413}$

3.  $hr(h, h) + hn(h, h) + 405hT_{4,h}$  is a perfect cube.

4.  $a(1, 1)$  is palindromenumber.

5.  $r(h, 1) - n(h, 1) - 166T_{16,h} - 413Gno_h \equiv 0 \pmod{402}$ .

### C. Pattern: III

Consider equation (3) as

$$f^2 - 81n^2 = 2n^2 - 2g^2 \quad (17)$$

Factorizing (17) we have,

$$(f + 9n)(f - 9n) = 2(n - g)(n + g)$$

$$\frac{f + 9n}{2(n + g)} = \frac{n - g}{f - 9n} = \frac{H}{S}, S \neq 0 \quad (18)$$

Expressing this as a system of simultaneous equation

$$Sf - 2Hg + n(9S - 2H) = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$Hf + Sg - n(9H + S) = 0 \quad (20)$$

Using the cross multiplication method, we get

$$n = n(H, S) = 2H^2 + S^2 \quad (21)$$

$$f = f(H, S) = 18H^2 + 4HS - 9S^2 \quad (22)$$

$$g = g(H, S) = -2H^2 + 18HS + S^2$$

Substituting (22) in (2), we get

$$\begin{aligned} a(H, S) &= 16H^2 + 22HS - 8S^2 \\ r(H, S) &= 20H^2 - 14HS - 10S^2 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$n(H, S) = 2H^2 + S^2$$

Properties

1.  $a(H, H) - r(H, H) + n(H, H) + 12T_{4,H}$  is a perfect square

2.  $a(H, 1) + r(H, 1) - 4T_{20,H} - 20Gno_H \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$

3.  $H(n(H + 1, H)) + a(H, 1) - 6P_H^4 - 2T_{19,H} + 6T_{17,H} - 18T_{7,H} + 3T_{22,H} - 30T_{4,H} \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$

4.  $a(1, 1)$  is woodall number.

5.  $2(a(1, 1)) - r(1, 1)$  is a perfect cube.

### D. Pattern: 4

In addition to (18), (3) can be expressed as

$$\frac{f - 9n}{2(n - g)} = \frac{n + g}{f + 9n} = \frac{H}{S}, S \neq 0 \quad (24)$$

Expressing this as a system of simultaneous equation

$$Sf + 2Hg - n(9S + 2M) = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$Hf - Sg + n(9H - S) = 0 \quad (26)$$

Using the cross multiplication method, we get

$$n = n(H, S) = -(2H^2 + S^2) \quad (27)$$



$$\begin{aligned} f &= f(H, S) = 18H^2 - 4HS - 9S^2 \\ g &= g(H, S) = -2H^2 - 18HS + S^2 \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

Substituting (28) in (2), we get

$$\begin{aligned} a(H, S) &= 16H^2 - 22HS - 8S^2 \\ r(H, S) &= 20H^2 + 14HS - 10S \\ n(H, S) &= -(2H^2 + S^2) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Properties

1.  $a(H, H) + r(H, H) + 2n(H, H)$  is a perfect cube
2.  $-72n(1, 1)$  is a perfect cube
3.  $4r(1, 1) + 12n(1, 1)$  is a duck number
4.  $H(r(H, 1) - a(H, 1) + n(H, 1)) - CC_H - 3T_{28, H} - 15Gno_H \equiv 0 \pmod{16}$
5.  $a(H + 1, H) - SO_H + 4T_{7, H} = 0$

### III. CONCLUSION

The ternary quadratic equation  $3a^2 + 3r^2 - 2ar = 332n^2$  has four different patterns of non-zero distinct integral solutions, which we described in this paper. For other quadratic equation, one can look for other patterns of non-zero integer unique solutions and their accompanying features.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Dickson L.E., "History of the theory of numbers", Chelsea Publishing Co., Vol II, New York, 1952.
- [2] Carmichael R.D., "The Theory of Numbers and Diophantine Analysis", Dove Publications, New York, 1959.
- [3] Mordell L. J., "Diophantine Equations", Academic Press, London 1969.
- [4] Telang S. G., "Number Theory", Tata Mc Graw-Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1996.
- [5] Janaki G, Saranya C, "Integral Solutions of Binary Quadratic Diophantine Equation  $x^2 - 2xy - y^2 + 2xy + 14y = 72$ ", International Journal of Scientific Research in Mathematical and Statistical Sciences, Vol 7, Issue II, Pg.No152-155, April 2020.
- [6] Janaki G, Saranya C, "Observations on Ternary Quadratic Diophantine Equation  $6(x^2 + y^2) - 11xy + 3x + 3y + 9 = 72z^2$ ", International Journal of Innovative Research and science, Engineering and Technology, Volume 5, Issue 2, February 2016.
- [7] Janaki G, Saranya C, "On the Ternary Quadratic Diophantine Equation  $5(x^2 + y^2) - 6xy = 4z^2$ ", Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research, Vol 2, Feb 2016.
- [8] Janaki G and Vidyalakshmi S, "Integral solutions of  $xy + x + y + 1 = z^2 - w^2$ ", Antarctica J.math, 7(1), 31-37, (2010).
- [9] M.A. Gopalan and S.Vidyalakshmi, "Quadratic Diophantine equation with four variables  $x^2 + y^2 + xy + y = u^2 + v^2 + uv + u - v$ ". Impact J. Sci. Tech: Vol 2(3), 125127, 2008
- [10] Janaki G, Radha R, "On Ternary Quadratic Diophantine Equation  $15x^2 + 15y^2 + 24xy = 438z^2$ ", International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology, Vol 6, Issue I, January 2018.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.429



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24\*7 Support on Whatsapp)