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### On the Integer Solutions of the Homogeneous Biquadratic Diophantine Equation

$$x^4 - y^4 = 26(z^2 - w^2)p^2$$

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Abstract: The homogenous biquadratic Diophantine equation with five unknowns non-zero unique integer solutions  $x^4 - y^4 = 26 (z^2 - w^2)p^2$  are found using several techniques. The unusual numbers and the solutions are found to have a few intriguing relationships. The relationships between the solutions' recurrences are also shown.

Keywords: Five unknowns in a homogenous biquadratic equation, Numbers in polygons.

### **Notations**

 $T_{12.n}$  = Dodecagonal number of rank n.

 $T_{18.n}$  = Octadecagonal number of rank n.

 $T_{\rm 22.n} = {
m Icosidigonal} \ {
m number} \ {
m of} \ {
m rank} \ {
m n}.$ 

 $T_{26.n}$  = Icosihexagonal number of rank n.

 $T_{28,n} = \text{Icosioctagonal number of rank n.}$ 

 $Gno_n = Gnomonic number of rank n.$ 

### I. INTRODUCTION

The biquadratic equation can be used to represent the quartic equation. These issues can be resolved using the quadratic formula since they can be reduced to quadratic equations [1-5], they are simple to solve. Several mathematicians have developed an interest in biquadratic Diophantine equations, both homogeneous and non-homogeneous. One can refer to [6-11] in the context for a variety of issues involving the two, three, and four variable Diophantine equations.

This communication examines the non-zero unique integer solutions to the biquadratic equation with five unknowns provided by  $x^4 - y^4 = 26(z^2 - w^2)p^2$ . Also the recurrence linkages between the solutions are discovered.

### II. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

In order to get the non-zero unique integral solution to the homogeneous biquadratic Diophantine problem with five unknowns,

$$x^4 - y^4 = 26(z^2 - w^2)p^2 \tag{1}$$

An explanation of the linear transformation

$$x = u + v, y = u - v, z = 2u + v, w = 2u - v$$
 (2)

Equation (1) is changed to

$$u^2 + v^2 = 26 p^2 \tag{3}$$

A. Pattern I

Assume



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$$26 = (5+i)(5-i) \tag{4}$$

and 
$$p = a^2 + b^2 = (a + ib)(a - ib)$$
 (5)

Using (4) and (5) in (3) and employing the method of factorization, we get,

$$(u+iv)(u-iv) = (5+i)(5-i)(a+ib)^2(a-ib)^2$$

Equating the like factors, we get,

$$(u+iv)=(5+i)(a+ib)^2$$

$$(u-iv)=(5-i)(a-ib)^2$$

Equating real and imaginary parts, we get,

$$u = 5a^2 - 5b^2 - 2ab$$

$$v = a^2 - b^2 + 10ab$$

Equation (2) non-zero unique integer solutions are as follows when u and v are substituted:

$$x = x(a,b) = 6a^2 - 6b^2 + 8ab$$

$$y = y(a,b) = 4a^2 - 4b^2 - 12ab$$

$$z = z(a,b) = 11a^2 - 11b^2 + 6ab$$

$$w = w(a,b) = 9a^2 - 9b^2 - 14ab$$

$$p = p(a,b) = a^2 + b^2$$

**Properties** 

1) 
$$2[x(a,1)+y(a,1)-T_{22,a}]-5Gno_a \equiv 0 \pmod{15}$$
.

2) 
$$x(1,1)-y(1,1)+z(1,1)-w(1,1)=40$$
 is Duck number.

3) 
$$2[w(a,1)-p(a,1)-T_{18,a}]+5Gno_a \equiv 0 \pmod{15}$$
.

4) 
$$z(A, A) = 6A^2$$
 is Nasty number.

5) 
$$2[z(a,1)+p(a,1)-T_{126,a}]+5Gno_a \equiv 0 \pmod{15}$$
.

### B. Pattern II

26 can also be expressed as,

$$26 = (1+i5)(1-i5) \tag{6}$$

Applying (5) and (6) in (3) and the factorization approach, we obtain,

$$(u+iv)(u-iv) = (1+i5)(1-i5)(a+ib)^2(a-ib)^2$$

Similar to pattern 1, the non-zero distinct integer answers of (1) are

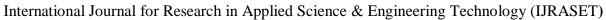
$$x = x(a,b) = 6a^2 - 6b^2 - 8ab$$

$$y = y(a,b) = -4a^2 + 4b^2 - 12ab$$

$$z = z(a,b) = 7a^2 - 7b^2 - 18ab$$

$$w = w(a,b) = -3a^2 + 3b^2 - 22ab$$

$$p = p(a,b) = a^2 + b^2$$





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Properties

1) 
$$2[x(a,1)+z(a,1)+w(a,1)-T_{22,a}]-5Gno_a \equiv 0 \pmod{15}$$

2) 
$$x(a,1)+z(a,1)-T_{28,a}+7Gno_a+20=0$$

3) 
$$2[z(a,1)-w(a,1)-T_{22,a}]-5Gno_a \equiv 0 \pmod{15}$$

4) 
$$y(A, A) - z(A, A) = 6A^2$$
 is Nasty number.

5) 
$$11 \times (-w(1,1)) = 242$$
 is Palindrom number.

### C. Pattern III

Rewriting equation (3) as

$$1 * u^2 = 26 p^2 - v^2 \tag{7}$$

Assume

$$u = 26a^{2} - b^{2} = \left(\sqrt{26}a + b\right)\left(\sqrt{26}a - b\right)$$
 (8)

Write 1 as.

$$1 = \left(\sqrt{26} + 5\right)\left(\sqrt{26} - 5\right) \tag{9}$$

Using (8) and (9) in (7) and employing the method of factorization, we get,

$$(\sqrt{26} + 5)(\sqrt{26} - 5)(\sqrt{26}a + b)^2(\sqrt{26}a - b)^2 = (\sqrt{26}p + v)(\sqrt{26}p - v)$$

Equating the like factors, we get,

$$(\sqrt{26} + 5)(\sqrt{26}a + b)^2 = (\sqrt{26}p + v)$$

$$(\sqrt{26}-5)(\sqrt{26}a-b)^2 = (\sqrt{26}p-v)$$

Equating rational and irrational parts, we get,

$$p = 26a^2 + b^2 + 10ab$$

$$v = 130a^2 + 5b^2 + 52ab$$

Equation (2) non-zero unique integer solutions are as follows when u and v are substituted:

$$x = x(a,b) = 156a^2 + 4b^2 + 52ab$$

$$y = y(a,b) = -10a^2 - 6b^2 - 52ab$$

$$z = z(a,b) = 182a^2 + 3b^2 + 52ab$$

$$w = w(a,b) = -78a^2 - 7b^2 - 52ab$$

$$p = 26a^2 + b^2 + 10ab$$

Properties:

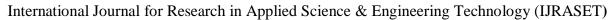
1) 
$$x(1,b)+z(1,b)+p(1,b)+y(1,b)2T_{4,b}-31Gno_a \equiv 0 \pmod{291}$$

2) 
$$x(1,1) = 212$$
 is palindrom number.

3) 
$$x(1,1) + y(1,1) = 50$$
 is Duck number.

4) 
$$w(1,1) - y(1,1) = 25$$
 is Square number.

5) For all values of a and b, x + y is divisible by 2



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D. Pattern IV

Rewriting equation (3) as,

$$1 * v^2 = 26 p^2 - u^2 \tag{10}$$

Write1 as,

$$1 = \frac{\left(\sqrt{26} + 1\right)\left(\sqrt{26} - 1\right)}{25} \tag{11}$$

Assume

$$v^{2} = 26a^{2} - b^{2} = (\sqrt{26}a + b)(\sqrt{26}a + b)$$
 (12)

Applying (11) and (12) in (10) and the factorization approach, we obtain,

$$\frac{\left(\sqrt{26}+1\right)\left(\sqrt{26}-1\right)}{25}\left(\sqrt{26}a+b\right)^{2}\left(\sqrt{26}a-b\right)^{2} = \left(\sqrt{26}p+v\right)\left(\sqrt{26}p-v\right)$$

Equating the like factorization, we get,

$$\frac{\left(\sqrt{26} + 1\right)}{5} \left(\sqrt{26}a + b\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{26}p + v\right)$$
$$\frac{\left(\sqrt{26} - 1\right)}{5} \left(\sqrt{26}a - b\right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{26}p - v\right)$$

By equating the rational and irrational components, we obtain,

$$p = \frac{1}{5} \left( 26a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \right) \tag{13}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{5} \left( 26a^2 + b^2 + 52ab \right) \tag{13}$$

In order to discover only integer solutions, we must substitute a=5A and b=5B in equations (12) and (13).

$$u = 130A^2 + 5B^2 + 260AB$$
$$v = 650A^2 - 25B^2$$

Equation (2) non-zero unique integer solutions are as follows when u and v are substituted:

$$x = x(A, B) = 780A^{2} - 20B^{2} + 260AB$$

$$y = y(A, B) = -520A^{2} + 30B^{2} + 260AB$$

$$z = z(A, B) = 910A^{2} - 15B^{2} + 520AB$$

$$w = w(A, B) = -390A^{2} + 35B^{2} + 520AB$$

$$p = 130A^{2} + 5B^{2} + 10AB$$

**Properties** 

1) 
$$x(1,1) + y(1,1) = 790$$
 is Duck number.

2) 
$$p(1,1)-1=144$$
 is Square number.

3) 
$$p(1,a)-w(1,a)-x(1,a)+2T_{12,a}+389Gno_a \equiv 0 \pmod{649}$$

4) 
$$x(1,1)-w(1,1)+y(1,1)=625$$
 is Square number.



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### E. Pattern V

Equation (3) can be written as,

$$u^{2} - p^{2} = 25 p^{2} - v^{2}$$

$$(u+p)(u-p) = (5p+v)(5p-v)$$
(14)

Which is represented in the form of ratio as,

$$\frac{u+p}{5p+v} = \frac{5p-v}{u-p} = \frac{A}{B}, B \neq 0$$

This is equivalent to the following two equations

$$Bu + (B-5A)p - Av = 0$$
  
-  $Au + (A+5B)p - Bv = 0$ 

Solving the above equation by cross ratio method, we get,

$$u = A^{2} - B^{2} + 10AB$$

$$v = -5A^{2} + 5B^{2} + 2AB$$

$$p = A^{2} + B^{2}$$

Substituting u and v in equation (2), the non – zero distinct integer solutions are

substituting a and v in equation (2), the non-  

$$x = x(A, B) = -4A^2 + 4B^2 + 12AB$$
  
 $y = y(A, B) = 6A^2 - 6B^2 + 8AB$   
 $z = z(A, B) = -3A^2 + 3B^2 + 22AB$   
 $w = w(A, B) = 7A^2 - 7B^2 + 18AB$   
 $p = A^2 + B^2$ 

**Properties** 

1) 
$$2[y(a,1)+w(a,1)-T_{28,a}]-11Gno_a \equiv 0 \pmod{15}$$

2) 
$$p(1,1) + w(1,1) = 20$$
 is Duck number

3) For all values of A and B, x + y is divisible by 2.

4) 
$$2[y(a,1)+x(a,1)-T_{22,a}]-5Gno_a \equiv 0 \pmod{15}$$

5) 
$$x(1,1) + y(1,1) + z(1,1) + w(1,1) + 2p(1,1) = 64$$
 is Cube number.

### III. CONCLUSION

Other non-zero unique integer solutions to the multivariable biquadratic equations under consideration may be sought after.

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