



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 7 **Issue:** III **Month of publication:** March 2019

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2019.3168>

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Observation on the Binary Quadratic Equation

$$y^2 = 105x^2 + 4^t, t \geq 0$$

G. Sumathi¹, A. Prathiba²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Shrimati Indira Gandhi College, Trichy-620 002, Tamil nadu, India.

²PG Scholar, Department of Mathematics, Shrimati Indira Gandhi College, Trichy-620 002, Tamil nadu, India.

Abstract: The binary quadratic equation is considered and a few interesting properties among the solutions are presented.

Keywords: Binary quadratic, integral solutions, Generalized Fibonacci sequences, Generalized Lucas Sequences.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Binary quadratic equation of the form $y^2 = Dx^2 + 1$, where D is a non-square positive integer has been studied by various Mathematicians for its non-trivial integral solutions when D takes different integral values [1-5]. In this context one may also refer [4,5]. These results have motivated us to search for the integral solutions of yet another binary quadratic equation representing a hyperbola. A few interesting properties among the solutions are presented.

II. NOTATIONS

- 1) $t_{m,n}$: Polygonal number of rank n with size m
- 2) P_n^m : Pyramidal number of rank n with size m
- 3) Pr_n : Pronic number of rank n
- 4) S_n : Star number of rank n
- 5) $Ct_{m,n}$: Centered Pyramidal number of rank n with size m
- 6) $GF_n(k,s)$: Generalized Fibonacci sequence number of rank n
- 7) $GL_n(k,s)$: Generalized Lucas sequence number of rank n

III. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The binary non-homogeneous quadratic Diophantine equation represents a hyperbola to be solved for its non-zero integral solutions is

$$y^2 = 105x^2 + 4^t, t \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

The smallest positive integer solution (x_0, y_0) of (1) is

$$x_0 = 4(2^t), y_0 = 41(2^t) \quad (2)$$

To obtain the other solutions of (1), consider the pellian equation

$$y^2 = 105x^2 + 1 \quad (3)$$

Applying the Brahmagupta lemma between the solutions (x_0, y_0) and $(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{y}_n)$, the other integer solutions of (1) are given by

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{4(2^t)}{2} f_n + \frac{41(2^t)}{2\sqrt{105}} g_n$$

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{41(2^t)}{2} f_n + \frac{420(2^t)}{2\sqrt{105}} g_n$$

A. A Few Numerical Examples Are Given In The Following Table I

Table1: Examples

n	x_{n+1}	y_{n+1}
-1	$4(2^t)$	$41(2^t)$
0	$328(2^t)$	$3361(2^t)$
1	$26892(2^t)$	$275561(2^t)$
2	$2204816(2^t)$	$22592641(2^t)$

B. A Few Interesting Properties Are Given Below

1) The recurrence relations satisfied by the values of x_{n+1} and y_{n+1} are respectively.

$$2x_{n+3} - 164x_{n+2} + 2x_{n+1} = 0, \quad n = -1, 0, 1, \dots$$

$$2y_{n+3} - 164y_{n+2} + 2y_{n+1} = 0, \quad n = -1, 0, 1, \dots$$

A few interesting relations among the solutions are given below:

- a) $x_{n+3} - 82x_{n+2} + x_{n+1} = 0$
- b) $4y_{n+1} - x_{n+2} + 41x_{n+1} = 0$
- c) $4y_{n+2} - 41x_{n+2} + x_{n+1} = 0$
- d) $4y_{n+3} - 3361x_{n+2} + 41x_{n+1} = 0$
- e) $328y_{n+1} - x_{n+3} + 3361x_{n+1} = 0$
- f) $8y_{n+2} - x_{n+3} + x_{n+1} = 0$
- g) $328y_{n+3} - 3361x_{n+3} + x_{n+1} = 0$
- h) $y_{n+2} - 41y_{n+1} - 420x_{n+1} = 0$
- i) $y_{n+3} - 3361y_{n+1} - 34440x_{n+1} = 0$
- j) $41y_{n+3} - 3361y_{n+2} - 420x_{n+1} = 0$
- k) $4y_{n+1} - 41x_{n+3} + 3361x_{n+2} = 0$
- l) $4y_{n+2} - x_{n+3} + 41x_{n+2} = 0$
- m) $4y_{n+3} - 41x_{n+3} + x_{n+2} = 0$
- n) $41y_{n+2} - y_{n+1} - 420x_{n+2} = 0$
- o) $y_{n+3} - 41y_{n+2} - 420x_{n+2} = 0$
- p) $3361y_{n+2} - 41y_{n+1} - 420x_{n+3} = 0$
- q) $3361y_{n+3} - y_{n+1} - 34440x_{n+3} = 0$
- r) $y_{n+3} - y_{n+1} - 840x_{n+2} = 0$
- s) $41y_{n+3} - y_{n+2} - 420x_{n+3} = 0$
- t) $y_{n+1} - y_{n+3} - 82y_{n+2} = 0$

2) Each Of The Following Is A Nasty Number

- a) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [123x_{2n+3} - 10083x_{2n+2} + 12(2^t)]$
- b) $\frac{1}{2(2^t)} [3x_{2n+4} - 20163x_{2n+2} + 8(2^t)]$
- c) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [492y_{2n+2} - 5040x_{2n+2} + 12(2^t)]$
- d) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [12y_{2n+3} - 10080x_{2n+2} + 12(2^t)]$
- e) $\frac{1}{3361(2^t)} [492y_{2n+4} - 33883920x_{2n+2} + 40332(2^t)]$
- f) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [10083x_{2n+4} - 826683x_{2n+3} + 12(2^t)]$
- g) $\frac{1}{41(2^t)} [40332y_{2n+2} - 5040x_{2n+3} + 492(2^t)]$
- h) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [40332y_{2n+3} - 68880x_{2n+3} + 12(2^t)]$
- i) $\frac{1}{41(2^t)} [40332y_{2n+4} - 33883920x_{2n+3} + 492(2^t)]$
- j) $\frac{1}{3361(2^t)} [3306732y_{2n+2} - 5040x_{2n+4} + 40332(2^t)]$
- k) $\frac{1}{41(2^t)} [3306732y_{2n+3} - 413280x_{2n+4} + 492(2^t)]$
- l) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [3306732y_{2n+4} - 33883920x_{2n+4} + 12(2^t)]$
- m) $\frac{1}{35(2^t)} [34440y_{2n+2} - 420y_{2n+3} + 420(2^t)]$
- n) $\frac{1}{41(2^t)} [40338y_{2n+2} - 6y_{2n+4} + 492(2^t)]$
- o) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [80676y_{2n+3} - 164y_{2n+4} + 12(2^t)]$

3) Each Of The Following Is A Cubical Integer

- a) $\frac{1}{2(2^t)} [41x_{3n+4} - 3361x_{3n+3} + 123x_{n+2} - 10083x_{n+1}]$
- b) $\frac{1}{4(2^t)} [x_{3n+5} - 6721x_{3n+3} + 3x_{n+3} - 20163x_{n+1}]$
- c) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [82y_{3n+3} - 840x_{3n+3} + 246y_{n+1} - 2520x_{n+1}]$
- d) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [2y_{3n+4} - 1680x_{2n+2} + 6y_{n+2} - 5040x_{n+1}]$
- e) $\frac{1}{3361(2^t)} [82y_{3n+5} - 5647320x_{3n+3} + 246y_{n+3} - 16941960x_{n+1}]$

- f) $\frac{1}{2(2^t)} [3361x_{3n+5} - 275561x_{3n+4} + 10083x_{n+3} - 826683x_{n+2}]$
- g) $\frac{1}{41(2^t)} [6722y_{3n+3} - 840x_{3n+4} + 20166y_{n+1} - 2520x_{n+2}]$
- h) $\frac{1}{2(2^t)} [6722y_{3n+4} - 68880x_{3n+4} + 20166y_{n+2} - 206640x_{n+2}]$
- i) $\frac{1}{41(2^t)} [6722y_{3n+5} - 647320x_{3n+4} + 20166y_{n+3} - 16941960x_{n+2}]$
- j) $\frac{1}{3361(2^t)} [551122y_{3n+3} - 840x_{3n+5} + 1653366y_{n+1} - 2520x_{n+3}]$
- k) $\frac{1}{41(2^t)} [551122y_{3n+4} - 68880x_{3n+5} + 1653366y_{n+2} - 206640x_{n+3}]$
- l) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [551122y_{3n+5} - 5647320x_{3n+5} + 1653366y_{n+3} - 16941960x_{n+3}]$
- m) $\frac{1}{210(2^t)} [34440y_{3n+3} - 420y_{3n+4} + 103320y_{n+1} - 1260y_{n+2}]$
- n) $\frac{1}{41(2^t)} [6723y_{3n+3} - y_{3n+5} + 20169y_{n+1} - 3y_{n+3}]$
- o) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [13446y_{3n+4} - 164x_{3n+5} + 40338y_{n+2} - 492y_{n+3}]$
- 4) Each of the following expression is a biquadratic integer
- a) $\frac{1}{2(2^t)} [41x_{4n+5} - 3361x_{4n+4} + 164x_{2n+3} - 13444x_{2n+4} + 12(2^t)]$
- b) $\frac{1}{4(2^t)} [x_{4n+6} - 6721x_{4n+4} + 4x_{2n+4} - 26884x_{2n+2} + 24(2^t)]$
- c) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [82y_{4n+4} - 840x_{4n+4} + 328y_{2n+2} - 3360x_{2n+2} + 6(2^t)]$
- d) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [2y_{4n+5} - 1680x_{4n+4} + 8y_{2n+3} - 6720x_{2n+2} + 6(2^t)]$
- e) $\frac{1}{3361(2^t)} [82y_{4n+6} - 5647320x_{4n+4} + 328y_{2n+4} - 22589280x_{2n+2} + 20166(2^t)]$
- f) $\frac{1}{2(2^t)} [3361x_{4n+6} - 275561x_{4n+5} + 13444x_{2n+4} - 1102244x_{2n+3} + 12(2^t)]$
- g) $\frac{1}{41(2^t)} [6722y_{4n+4} - 840x_{4n+5} + 26888y_{2n+2} - 3360x_{2n+3} + 246(2^t)]$
- h) $\frac{1}{(2^t)} [6722y_{4n+5} - 68880x_{4n+5} + 26888y_{2n+3} - 275520x_{2n+3} + 6(2^t)]$
- i) $\frac{1}{41(2^t)} [6722y_{4n+6} - 56473270x_{4n+5} + 26888y_{2n+4} - 22589280x_{2n+3} + 246(2^t)]$
- j) $\frac{1}{3361(2^t)} [551122y_{4n+4} - 840x_{4n+6} + 2204488y_{2n+2} - 33604x_{2n+4} + 20166(2^t)]$
- k) $\frac{1}{41(2^t)} [551122y_{4n+5} - 68880x_{4n+6} + 2204488y_{2n+3} - 275520x_{2n+4} + 246(2^t)]$

6) Remarkable Observations

- a) Employing linear combinations among the solutions of (1.1), one may generate integer solutions for other choices of hyperbola which are presented in table below.

S.No	Hyperbola	(X_n, Y_n)
1	$X_n^2 - 420Y_n^2 = 16(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 41x_{n+2} - 3361x_{n+1} \\ 164x_{n+1} - 2x_{n+2} \end{pmatrix}$
2	$1681X_n^2 - 1680Y_n^2 = 107584(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+3} - 6721x_{n+1} \\ 6723x_{n+1} - x_{n+3} \end{pmatrix}$
3	$X_n^2 - 105Y_n^2 = 4(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 82y_{n+1} - 840x_{n+1} \\ 82x_{n+1} - 8y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$
4	$1681X_n^2 - 105Y_n^2 = 6724(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 2y_{n+2} - 1680x_{n+1} \\ 6722x_{n+1} - 8y_{n+2} \end{pmatrix}$
5	$X_n^2 - 105Y_n^2 = 45185284(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 82y_{n+3} - 5647320x_{n+1} \\ 551122x_{n+1} - 8y_{n+3} \end{pmatrix}$
6	$X_n^2 - 420Y_n^2 = 16(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 3361x_{n+3} - 275561x_{n+2} \\ 13446x_{n+2} - 164x_{n+3} \end{pmatrix}$
7	$X_n^2 - 105Y_n^2 = 6724(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6722y_{n+1} - 840x_{n+2} \\ 82x_{n+2} - 656y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$
8	$X_n^2 - 105Y_n^2 = 4(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6722y_{n+2} - 68880x_{n+2} \\ 6722x_{n+2} - 656y_{n+2} \end{pmatrix}$
9	$X_n^2 - 105Y_n^2 = 6724(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6722y_{n+3} - 5647320x_{n+2} \\ 551122x_{n+2} - 656y_{n+3} \end{pmatrix}$
10	$X_n^2 - 105Y_n^2 = 45185284(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 551122y_{n+1} - 840x_{n+3} \\ 82x_{n+3} - 53784y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$
11	$X_n^2 - 105Y_n^2 = 6724(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 551122y_{n+2} - 68880x_{n+3} \\ 6722x_{n+3} - 53784y_{n+2} \end{pmatrix}$
12	$X_n^2 - 105Y_n^2 = 4(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 551122y_{n+3} - 5647320x_{n+3} \\ 551122x_{n+3} - 53784y_{n+3} \end{pmatrix}$
13	$X_n^2 - 105Y_n^2 = 176400(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 34440y_{n+1} - 420y_{n+2} \\ 41y_{n+2} - 3361y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$
14	$35280X_n^2 - 35301Y_n^2 = 237222720(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6723y_{n+1} - y_{n+3} \\ y_{n+3} - 6721y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$
15	$8820X_n^2 - 21Y_n^2 = 35280(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 13446y_{n+2} - 164y_{n+3} \\ 3361y_{n+3} - 275561y_{n+2} \end{pmatrix}$

b) Employing linear combinations among the solutions of (1.1), one may generate integer solutions for other choices of Parabola which are presented in table below.

S.No	Parabola	(X_n, Y_n)
1	$(2^t)X_n - 210Y_n^2 = 4(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 41x_{2n+3} - 3361x_{2n+2} \\ 164x_{2n+2} - 2x_{2n+3} \end{pmatrix}$
2	$1681(2^t)X_n - 420Y_n^2 = 13448(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} x_{2n+4} - 6721x_{2n+2} \\ 6723x_{2n+2} - x_{2n+4} \end{pmatrix}$
3	$(2^t)X_n - 105Y_n^2 = 4(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 82y_{2n+2} - 840x_{2n+2} \\ 82x_{2n+2} - 68y_{2n+2} \end{pmatrix}$
4	$1681(2^t)X_n - 105Y_n^2 = 3362(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 2y_{2n+3} - 1680x_{2n+2} \\ 6722x_{2n+2} - 8y_{2n+3} \end{pmatrix}$
5	$3361(2^t)X_n - 105Y_n^2 = 22592642(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 82y_{2n+4} - 5647320x_{2n+2} \\ 551122x_{2n+2} - 8y_{2n+4} \end{pmatrix}$
6	$(2^t)X_n - 210Y_n^2 = 4(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6722y_{2n+2} - 840x_{2n+3} \\ 82x_{2n+3} - 656x_{2n+2} \end{pmatrix}$
7	$41(2^t)X_n - 105Y_n^2 = 3362(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6722y_{2n+2} - 840x_{2n+3} \\ 82x_{2n+3} - 656y_{2n+2} \end{pmatrix}$
8	$(2^t)X_n - 105Y_n^2 = 2(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6722y_{2n+3} - 68880x_{2n+3} \\ 6722x_{2n+3} - 656y_{2n+3} \end{pmatrix}$
9	$41(2^t)X_n - 105Y_n^2 = 3362(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6722y_{2n+4} - 5647320x_{2n+3} \\ 551122x_{2n+3} - 656y_{2n+4} \end{pmatrix}$
10	$3361(2^t)X_n - 105Y_n^2 = 22592642(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 551122y_{2n+2} - 840x_{2n+4} \\ 82x_{2n+4} - 53784y_{2n+2} \end{pmatrix}$
11	$41(2^t)X_n - 105Y_n^2 = 3362(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 551122y_{2n+3} - 68880x_{2n+4} \\ 6722x_{2n+4} - 53784y_{2n+3} \end{pmatrix}$
12	$(2^t)X_n - 105Y_n^2 = 2(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 551122y_{2n+4} - 5647320x_{2n+4} \\ 551122x_{2n+4} - 53784y_{2n+4} \end{pmatrix}$
13	$210(2^t)X_n - 105Y_n^2 = 176400(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 34440y_{2n+2} - 420y_{2n+3} \\ 41y_{2n+3} - 3361y_{2n+2} \end{pmatrix}$
14	$35280(2^t)X_n - 861Y_n^2 = 2892960(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 6723y_{2n+2} - y_{2n+4} \\ y_{2n+4} - 6721y_{2n+2} \end{pmatrix}$
15	$8820(2^t)X_n - 21Y_n^2 = 17640(4^t)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 13446y_{2n+3} - 164y_{2n+4} \\ 3361y_{2n+4} - 275561y_{2n+3} \end{pmatrix}$

- c) Employing the linear combination among the solutions of (1), one may generate integer solutions for other choices of straight line which are presented in the table below:

S.No.	Straight line	(Y, X)
1	$Y = 2X$	$Y = x_{n+3} - 6721x_{n+1}$ $X = 41x_{n+2} - 3361x_{n+1}$
2	$Y = X$	$Y = 82y_{n+1} - 840x_{n+1}$ $X = 2y_{n+2} - 1680x_{n+1}$
3	$Y = 41X$	$Y = 6722y_{n+1} - 840x_{n+2}$ $X = 6722y_{n+2} - 68880x_{n+2}$
4	$Y = 3361X$	$Y = 82y_{n+3} - 1680x_{n+1}$ $X = 551122y_{n+3} - 5647320x_{n+3}$
5	$Y = X$	$Y = 41x_{n+2} - 3361x_{n+1}$ $X = 3361x_{n+3} - 275561x_{n+2}$
6	$Y = 210X$	$Y = 34440y_{n+1} - 420y_{n+2}$ $X = 82y_{n+1} - 840x_{n+1}$
7	$Y = 210X$	$Y = 34440y_{n+1} - 420y_{n+2}$ $X = 13446y_{n+2} - 164y_{n+3}$
8	$Y = X$	$Y = 6722y_{n+3} - 5647320x_{n+2}$ $X = 6723y_{n+1} - y_{n+3}$
9	$Y = 2X$	$Y = 3361x_{n+3} - 275561x_{n+2}$ $X = 2y_{n+2} - 1680x_{n+1}$
10	$Y = 2X$	$Y = 176y_{n+1} - 2y_{n+2}$ $X = 3361x_{n+3} - 275561x_{n+2}$
11	$Y = 2X$	$Y = x_{n+3} - 6721x_{n+1}$ $X = 551122y_{n+3} - 5647320x_{n+3}$
12	$Y = X$	$Y = 82y_{n+1} - 840x_{n+1}$ $X = 13446y_{n+2} - 164y_{n+3}$
13	$Y = 41X$	$Y = 6723y_{n+1} - y_{n+3}$ $X = 2y_{n+2} - 1680x_{n+1}$
14	$Y = 3361X$	$Y = 82y_{n+3} - 5647320x_{n+1}$ $X = 13446y_{n+2} - 164y_{n+3}$
15	$Y = X$	$Y = 551122y_{n+2} - 68880x_{n+3}$ $X = 6723y_{n+1} - y_{n+3}$

- d) The solutions in terms of special integer sequence namely, generalized Fibonacci sequence $GF_n(k, s)$ and Lucas sequence $GL_n(k, s)$ are exhibited below.

$$x_{n+1} = 2(2^t)GL_{n+1}(82, -1) + 164(2^t)GF_{n+1}(82, -1)$$

$$y_{n+1} = \frac{41}{2}(2^t)GL_{n+1}(82, -1) + 1680(2^t)GF_{n+1}(82, -1)$$

e) Employing the solutions (1), each of the following among the special polygonal, pyramidal, star numbers, pronic numbers is a congruent to under modulo 4

$$i) \left(\frac{12p_y^5}{s_{y+1} - 1} \right)^2 - 105 \left(\frac{3p_x^3}{t_{3,x+1}} \right)^2$$

$$ii) \left(\frac{4p_y^5}{ct_{4,y} - 1} \right)^2 - 105 \left(\frac{12p_x^5}{s_{x+1} - 1} \right)^2$$

$$iii) \left(\frac{3p_{y-2}^3}{t_{3,y-2}} \right)^2 - 105 \left(\frac{4p_x^5}{ct_{4,x} - 1} \right)^2$$

$$iv) \left(\frac{6p_y^3}{pr_{y+1}} \right)^2 - 105 \left(\frac{p_x^5}{t_{3,x}} \right)^2$$

$$v) \left(\frac{4p_y^5}{ct_{4,x} - 1} \right)^2 - 105 \left(\frac{6p_{x-1}^4}{t_{3,2x-1}} \right)^2$$

$$vi) \left(\frac{36p_{y-2}^3}{s_{y+1} - 1} \right)^2 - 105 \left(\frac{3p_{x-2}^3}{t_{3,y-2}} \right)^2$$

$$vii) \left(\frac{12p_y^5}{s_{y+1} - 1} \right)^2 - 105 \left(\frac{3p_{x-2}^3}{t_{3,x-2}} \right)^2$$

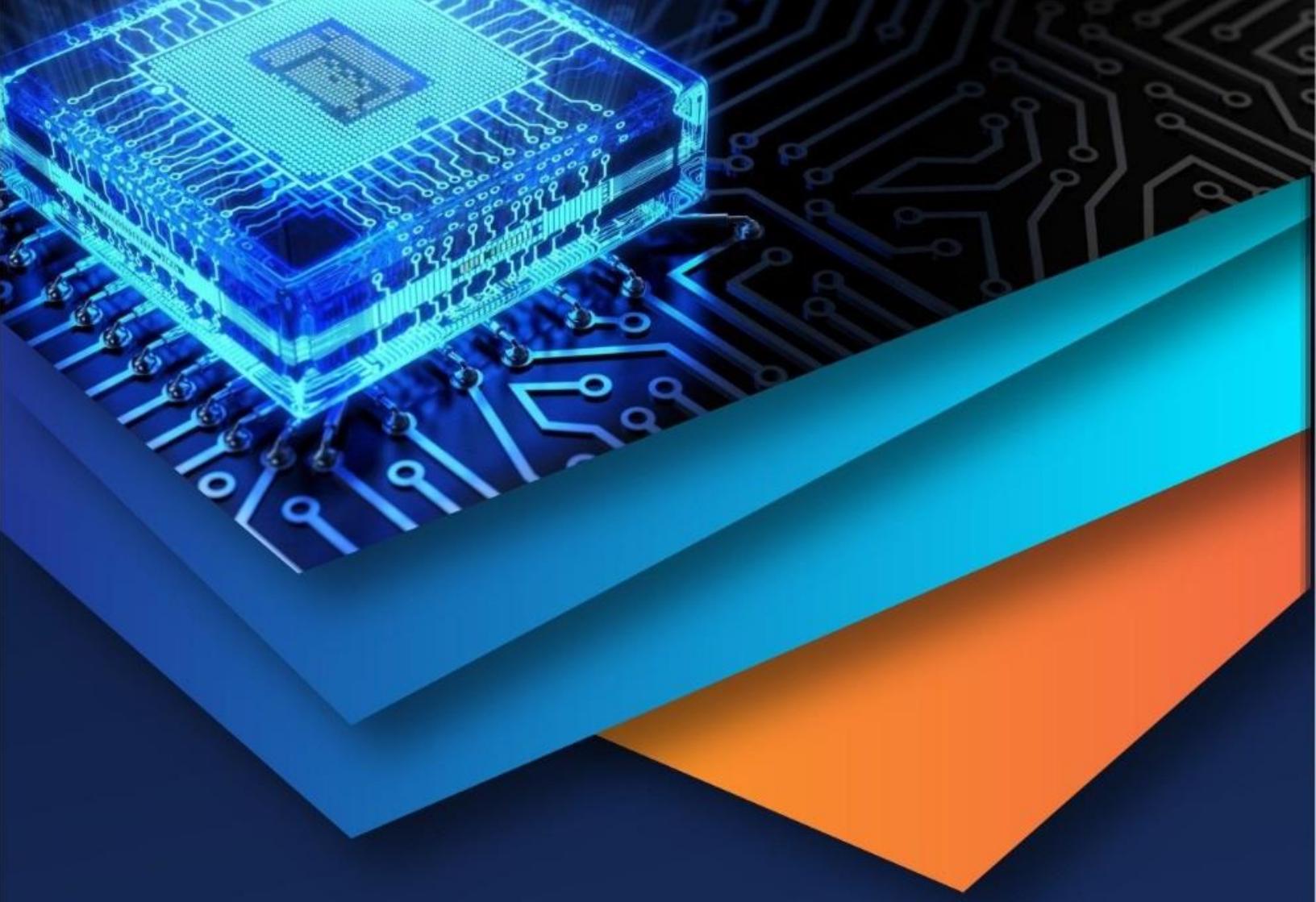
$$viii) \left(\frac{4pt_{y-3}}{p_{y-3}^3} \right)^2 - 105 \left(\frac{2p_{x-1}^5}{t_{4,x-1}} \right)^2$$

$$ix) \left(\frac{6p_y^5}{ct_{6,y} - 1} \right)^2 - 105 \left(\frac{3p_{x+1}^4 - p_{x+1}^3}{t_{4,x+1}} \right)^2$$

$$x) \left(\frac{6p_{y-1}^4}{t_{3,2y-1}} \right)^2 - 105 \left(\frac{p_x^5}{t_{3,x}} \right)^2$$

REFERENCES

- [1] Dickson.L.E, History of Theory of Numbers and Diophantine Analysis, Dover Publications, New York 2005.
- [2] Mordell.L.J, Diophantine Equations, Academic Press, New York 1970.
- [3] Carmichael.R.D, The Theory of Numbers and Diophantine Analysis, Dover Publication, New York 1959.
- [4] Gopalan .M.A, Sumathi.G, Vidhyalakshmi.S. "Observation on the hyperbola $x^2 = 19y^2 - 3'$ ", Scholars Journal of the Engineering and Technology 2014;2(2A):152-155.
- [5] Gopalan .M.A, Sumathi.G, Vidhyalakshmi.S. "Observation on the hyperbola $y^2 = 26x^2 + 1$ ", Bessel J.Math., Vol 4, Issue(1), 2014;21-25.
- [6] On Special familes of Hyperbola, $x^2 = (4k^2 \pm k)y^2 + \alpha^{2t}, \alpha > 1$ The International Journal of Science and Technology, Vol 2, Issue(3), Pg.No.94-97, March 2014.
- [7] Dr.G.Sumathi "Observation on the hyperbola $y^2 = 182x^2 + 14$ ", Journal of Mathematics and Informatics, Vol 11, 73-81, 2017
- [8] Dr.G.Sumathi "Observation on the Pell Equation $y^2 = 14x^2 + 4$ ", International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts, Vol 6, Issue 1, Pp1074-1084, March 2018
- [9] Dr.G.Sumathi "Observation on the Equation $y^2 = 312x^2 + 1$ " International Journal of Mathematics Trends and Technology, Vol 50, Issue 4, 31-34, Oct 2017
- [10] Dr.G.Sumathi "Observation on the Hyperbola $y^2 = 150x^2 + 16$ " International Journal of recent Trends in Engineering and Research, Vol 3, Issue 9, Pp198-206, Sep 2017



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)