Internat. J. Math. & Math. Sci.
VOL. 20 NO. 2 (1997) 299-304

ON THE DIOPHANTINE EQUATION $x^2 + 2^k = y^n$

S. AKHTAR ARIF and FADWA S. ABU MURIEFAH

Department of Mathematics
Girls College of Education
Al-Riyadh, SAUDI ARABIA

(Received June 21, 1995 and in revised form September 29,1995)

ABSTRACT. By factorizing the equation $x^2 + 2^k = y^n$, $n \geq 3$, k-even, in the field $Q(i)$, various theorems regarding the solutions of this equation in rational integers are proved. A conjecture regarding the solutions of this equation has been put forward and proved to be true for a large class of values of k and n.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES: Diophantine equation, primitive root and the order of an integer
1992 AMS SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION CODES: 11D41.

1. INTRODUCTION

In his recent paper Cohn [1] has given a complete solution of the equation $x^2 + 2^k = y^n$ when k is an odd integer and $n \geq 3$. He proved that when k is an odd integer there are just three families of solutions. This equation is a special case of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = dy^n$, where a, b, c and d are integers, $a \neq 0$, $b^2 - 4ac \neq 0$, $d \neq 0$, which has only a finite number of solutions in integers x and y when $n \geq 3$, see [2].

The first result regarding the title equation for general n is due to Lebesgue [3] who proved that when $k = 0$ the equation has no solution in positive integers x, y and $n \geq 3$, and when $k = 2$, Nagell [4] proved that the equation has the only solutions $x = 2$, $y = 2$, $n = 3$ and $x = 11$, $y = 5$, $n = 3$

In this paper we prove some results regarding the equation $x^2 + 2^k = y^n$, where k is even, say $k = 2m$ and since the results are known for $m = 0$, 1, we shall assume that $m > 1$ The various results proved in this paper seem to suggest the

CONJECTURE. The diophantine equation

$$x^2 + 2^{2m} = y^n, \quad n \geq 3, \quad m > 1 \tag{1 1}$$

has two families of solutions given by $x = 2^m$, $y^n = 2^{2m+1}$, and by $m = 3M + 1$, $n = 3$, $x = 11.2^{3M}$, $y = 5.2^{2M}$.

In this paper we are able to prove the above conjecture for all values of m when $n = 3, 7$ and when n has a prime divisor $p \not\equiv 7 \pmod 8$, but we are unable to prove that if $m = 3^{2k+1} \cdot m'$, $(m', 3) = 1$, and all prime divisors of n are congruent to 7 modulo 8, then equation (1.1) has no solution in x odd integer

In the end we have verified that the conjecture is correct for all $m < 100$ except possibly for 30 values of m The values $m = 2, 3$ are solved in [5].

2. CASE WHEN n IS AN EVEN INTEGER

We first consider the case when n is an even integer We prove the following

THEOREM 1. If n is even, then the diophantine equation (1.1) has no solution in integers x and y

PROOF. Let $n=2r$, $r\geq 2$, then $x^2+2^{2m}=y^{2r}$ If x is odd, then also y is odd By factorization $(y^r+x)(y^r-x)=2^n$, we get $y^r+x=2^\alpha$, $y^r-x=2^\beta$, where α and β have the same parity and $\alpha>\beta\geq 1$. Thus $y^r=2^{\beta-1}(2^{\alpha-\beta}+1)$ and then $y^r=x_1^2+1$ where $x_1=2^{\frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta)}$, yielding no solution for $r\geq 3$ [3] and if $r=2$ it is easy to check that there is no solution. If x is even then writing $x=2^aX$, $y=2^bY$, where $a>0$, $b>0$ and both X and Y are odd Then $2^{2a}X^2+2^{2m}=2^{2rb}Y^{2r}$.

If $a=m$, we get $2^{2a}(X^2+1)=2^{2rb}Y^{2r}$. Since X is odd let $X^2=8T+1$ then $2^{2a+1}(4T+1)=2^{2rb}Y^{2r}$ which obviously is not valid

If $a\neq m$, then $2rb=\min(2a,2m)$ If $a<m$, then $2rb=2a$, and we get $X^2+2^{2(m-a)}=Y^{2r}$ which is not soluble for X and Y odd as we proved in the first part of this theorem, and if $a>m$ then $2rb=2m$ and we obtain $(2^{a-m}X)^2+1=Y^{2r}$ which has no solutions [3]

3. CASE WHEN n IS AN ODD INTEGER

Now we proceed to consider the case where n is an odd integer.

We first prove that it is sufficient to consider x odd. Because if x is even, then also y must be even and if $x=2^uX$, $y=2^\nu Y$ where both X and Y are odd, we obtain from (1.1) $2^{2u}X^2+2^{2m}=2^{\nu n}Y^n$, and therefore of the three powers of 2, $2u$, $2m$ and νn which occur here, two must be equal and the third is greater. There are thus three cases:

Case a: $2u>2m=\nu n$; then $(2^{u-m}X)^2+1=Y^n$ and this has no solution by [3]

Case b: $\nu n>2u=2m$; then $X^2+1=2^{\nu n-2u}Y^n$. Here modulo 8 we see that $X^2+1=2Y^n$ and this equation has been proved by C Störmer to have no solution except $X=Y=1$, so $x=2^m$

Case c: $2m>2u=\nu n$, then $X^2+(2^{m-u})^2=Y^n$, and the problem is reduced to the one with X odd.

THEOREM 2. If n is an odd integer, the diophantine equation (1.1) has no solution in odd integer x if $m=3^{2k}m'$, where $k\geq 0$, $(m',3)=1$.

PROOF. It is sufficient to consider $n=p$, an odd prime. The field $Q(\sqrt{-1})$ has unique prime factorization and so we may write equation (1 1) as

$$\left(x+2^m\sqrt{-1}\right)\left(x-2^m\sqrt{-1}\right)=y^p$$

where the factors on the left hand side have no common factor Thus for some rational integers a and b

$$x+2^m\sqrt{-1}=\left(a+b\sqrt{-1}\right)^p \tag{3 1}$$

so that $y=a^2+b^2$ and exactly one of a and b is even and the other is odd. From (3.1), we have

$$2^m=b\left\{\sum_{r=0}^{1/2(p-1)}\binom{p}{2r+1}a^{p-2r-1}(-b^2)^r\right\},$$

the case when a is even and b is odd can be easily eliminated. Hence a is odd and b is even. Since the term in brackets is odd, we get $b=\pm 2^m$ and

$$\pm 1=pa^{p-1}-\binom{p}{3}b^2a^{p-3}+\ldots+(-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}b^{p-1}. \tag{3 2}$$

By Lemma 5 in [5] the plus sign is impossible Since $m>1$, by Lemma 4 in [5] the minus sign implies that $p\equiv 7\ (\mathrm{mod}\ 8)$ and $2^{2m}\equiv 1\ (\mathrm{mod}\ 9)$ which implies that $3|m$. So

$$-1=\sum_{r=0}^{\frac{p-1}{2}}\binom{p}{2r+1}a^{p-2r-1}\left(-2^{2m}\right)^r. \tag{3 3}$$

Now we consider the two cases $3|a$ and $(3, a) = 1$ separately. If $(a, 3) = 1$, then from (3 3) we get

$$-1\equiv\binom{p}{1}-\binom{p}{3}+\binom{p}{5}-\ldots-\binom{p}{p} \pmod 3$$

which can be written as

$$-1\equiv\frac{(1+i)^p-(1-i)^p}{2i} \pmod 3,$$

but since $p \equiv 7 \pmod 8$, we find that $\frac{(1+i)^p-(1-i)^p}{2i} \equiv 1 \pmod 3$ which is a contradiction. So $3|a$, say $a = 3^S a'$, where $(a', 3) = 1$ and $S \geq 1$. Now let $p = 1 + 2.3^\delta N$, where $(N, 2) = (N, 3) = 1$ and $\delta \geq 0$ We can rewrite (3.3) as

$$2^{m(p-1)}-1=\sum_{r=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}}(-1)^{\frac{p-2r-1}{2}}\binom{p}{p-2r}a^{2r}\left(-2^m\right)^{p-2r-1}.$$

The general term in the right hand side is

$$\binom{p}{p-2r}a^{2r}\left(-2^m\right)^{p-2r-1}=\binom{p}{2r}a^{2r}\left(-2^m\right)^{p-2r-1}=\frac{pa^{2r-2}}{r(2r-1)}\binom{p-2}{2r-2}a^2\cdot\frac{p-1}{2}\left(-2^m\right)^{p-2r-1}.$$

Since $3^{2r-2} \geq r(2r-1)$, for $r \geq 1$, this right hand side is divisible by at least $3^{2S+\delta}$, that is

$$2^{m(p-1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{3^{2S+\delta}}.$$

Since 2 is a primitive root of $3^{2S+\delta}$, $\phi(3^{2S+\delta})|m(p-1)$, that is $3^{2S-2k-1}|m'N$. But $(m', 3) = (N, 3) = 1$, so $2S - 2k - 1 = 0$, which is impossible

COROLLARY 1. If $(3, m) = 1$, then the diophantine equation (1.1) has no solution in x odd

COROLLARY 2. The diophantine equation (1.1) has no solution in x odd integer if n has a prime divisor $p \not\equiv 7 \pmod 8$.

From Corollary 2 and Case b in Section 3, we can deduce the following theorem:

THEOREM 3. The equation $x^2 + 2^{2m} = y^p$, $m > 1$, p is an odd prime $p \not\equiv 7 \pmod 8$, $p \neq 3$ has a solution only if $2m + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod p$ If this condition is satisfied then it has exactly one solution given by $x = 2^m$, $y = 2^{\frac{2m+1}{p}}$

For $n = 3, 7$, we are able to solve the equations completely. We prove:

THEOREM 4. The equation $x^2 + 2^{2m} = y^3$ has solutions only if $m \equiv 1 \pmod 3$ and if this condition is satisfied it has exactly two solutions given by

$$x = 2^m, \quad y = 2^{\frac{2m+1}{3}} \quad \text{and} \quad x = 11.2^{m-1}, \quad y = 5.2^{\frac{2(m-1)}{3}}.$$

PROOF. From Corollary 2 it is sufficient to consider x even. From Case b we get $x = 2^m$ as a solution, and Case c gives $X^2 + 2^{2(m-u)} = Y^3$. If $m - u = 0$, then there is no solution [3], and if $m - u = 1$, then we get $X = 11, Y = 5$ [4], so $x = 11.2^u = 11.2^{m-1}$ and $y = 5.2^\nu = 5.2^{\frac{2m-1}{3}}$ is a solution. Finally for $m - u > 1$, the equation has no solution (Corollary 2)

THEOREM 5. The diophantine equation $x^2 + 2^{2m} = y^7$ has a solution only if $m \equiv 3 \pmod 7$ and the unique solution is given by $x = 2^m$ and $y = 2^{\frac{2m+1}{7}}$.

PROOF. If x is odd, then by using the same method as in [6] we can prove that the equation has no solution If x is even we get $x = 2^m$, $y = 2^{\frac{2m+1}{7}}$ as the unique solution.

From the above three theorems we deduce that

THEOREM 6. The diophantine equation (1 1), where n has no prime divisor $p \equiv 7 \pmod 8$ greater than 7 and $n | 2m+1$ has a unique solution given by $x = 2^m$ and $y = 2^{\frac{2m+1}{n}}$ if $(3, n) = 1$ And if $3|n$ it has exactly one additional solution $x = 11.2^m$ and $y = 5.2^{\frac{2(m-1)}{3}}$

NOTE We consider two solutions of the equation (1.1) different if they have different values of x.

THEOREM 7. The diophantine equation $x^2 + 2^{2m} = y^p$ for given $m > 0$ and prime p has at most one solution with x odd.

PROOF. We know that the solution is $y = a^2 + 2^{2m}$ where a is odd and

$$-1 = \sum_{r=0}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \binom{p}{2r+1} a^{p-2r-1} \left(-2^{2m}\right)^r,$$

if two different solutions were to arise from odd $a_1 > a > 0$, we should obtain

$$0 = \sum_{r=0}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \binom{p}{2r+1} \frac{a_1^{p-2r-1} - a^{p-2r-1}}{a_1^2 - a^2} \left(-2^{2m}\right)^r \equiv p \frac{a_1^{p-1} - a^{p-1}}{a_1^2 - a^2} \pmod 2. \tag{3 4}$$

Since $p \equiv 3 \pmod 4$ the number

$$\frac{a_1^{p-1} - a^{p-1}}{a_1^2 - a^2} = a_1^{p-3} + a_1^{p-5} a^2 + \ldots + a^{p-3}$$

is odd, so (3 4) is impossible

We need the following lemma to prove the next theorem.

LEMMA (Cohn [5]) If q is any odd prime that divides a, satisfying (3 3), then

$$2^{m(q-1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{q^2}.$$

THEOREM 8. If m is even and $(5, m) = 1$, then the diophantine equation (1.1) has no solution in x odd.

PROOF. First suppose that $5|a$ in (3.3), then by the last lemma $2^{8m} \equiv 1 \pmod{25}$ But ord(2) mod 25 is equal to 20, so $20|8m$, hence $5|m$, and so if $(5, m) = 1$, then $(a, 5) = 1$. Since m is even so $2^{2m} \equiv 1 \pmod 5$ If $a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod 5$ then from (3.3)

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &\equiv \binom{p}{1} - \binom{p}{3} + \binom{p}{5} - \ldots - \binom{p}{p} \pmod 5 \\ &\equiv \frac{(1+i)^p - (1-i)^p}{2i} \pmod 5 \\ &\equiv -3 \pmod 5 \end{aligned}$$

which is impossible

If $a^2 \equiv -1 \pmod 5$, then from (3.3)

$$-1 \equiv -\binom{p}{1} - \binom{p}{3} - \binom{p}{5} - \ldots - \binom{p}{p} \pmod 5.$$

So, $1 \equiv 2^{p-1} \pmod 5$ which is impossible since $p \equiv 7 \pmod 8$, and the theorem is proved.

NOTE. We can easily prove that: If m is odd, then equation (1.1) may have a solution in x odd only if $a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod 5$ Because if we suppose $5|a$, then from equation (3.3) we get

$$2^{m(p-1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{25}.$$

Hence $20|m\,(p-1)$, showing thereby that m is even, and if we suppose that $a^2 \equiv -1 \pmod 5$ then for m odd $2^{2m} \equiv -1 \pmod 5$, so (3.3) gives

$$-1 \equiv -\binom{p}{1} + \binom{p}{3} - \dots - \binom{p}{p} \pmod 5$$

like before $1 \equiv -3 \pmod 5$ which is not true

THEOREM 9. The diophantine equation $x^2 + 2^{2m} = y^p$, $m > 1$, $(m, 7) = 1$ may have a solution in x odd only if $p \equiv 7 \pmod{24}$

PROOF. Since $3|m$, $2^{2m} \equiv 1 \pmod 7$ Now $(a \pm i)^8 \equiv a^2 + 1 \pmod 7$, so if $p = 7 + 8k$ and by using (3.3) we have

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &\equiv \frac{(a+i)^p - (a-i)^p}{2i} \pmod 7 \\ &\equiv \left(a^2+1\right)^k \cdot \frac{(a+i)^7 - (a-i)^7}{2i} \pmod 7. \end{aligned}$$

So $(a^2 + 1)^k \equiv 1 \pmod 7$ We consider the different values of a If

1 $a^2 \equiv 0 \pmod 7$, then from the last lemma $2^{12m} \equiv 1 \pmod{49}$ but ord(2) mod 49 is 21, so $7|m$, hence if $(7, m) = 1$, there is no solution in this case.

2. $a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod 7$, then $2^k \equiv 1 \pmod 7$, so $k \equiv 0 \pmod 3$ and $p \equiv 1 \pmod 3$

3 $a^2 \equiv 2 \pmod 7$, then $3^k \equiv 1 \pmod 7$, so $k \equiv 0 \pmod 6$ and $p \equiv 1 \pmod 3$

4. $a^2 \equiv 4 \pmod 7$, then $5^k \equiv 1 \pmod 7$, so $k \equiv 0 \pmod 6$ and $p \equiv 1 \pmod 3$.

So if $p \equiv 2 \pmod 3$, there is no solution. Combining $p \equiv 7 \pmod 8$ and $p \equiv 1 \pmod 3$ we get $p \equiv 7 \pmod{24}$

EXAMPLES. The equations $x^2 + 2^{30} = y^{23}$, $x^2 + 2^{54} = y^{47}$, have no solutions in x odd

4. PARTICULAR EQUATIONS

In this section we consider some particular equations and solve them completely

EXAMPLE 1. Consider the equation $x^2 + 2^8 = y^n$ By Theorem 1 and Corollary 1 it suffices to consider n odd and x even. Then Case b gives $u = 4$, $X = Y = 1$, i.e. $x = 2^4$, Case c gives $8 > 2u = n\nu$; then $X^2 + (2^{4-u})^2 = Y^n$, with X odd For $3|n$ the sole solution is $X = 11$, $u = 3$ whence $x = 11.2^3$, $y = 5.2^2$, $n = 3$.

By using methods similar to the above and considering the equation $X^2 + 2^{2(m-u)} = Y^n$, in X odd for $3 \le u \le m - 1$ we can solve the equation $x^2 + 2^{2m} = y^n$ completely for $4 \le m \le 14$ For the other values of $m > 15$ we need also Theorems 4, 5, 6 and 9 to solve the case when x is even and n is odd.

EXAMPLE 2. Consider the equation $x^2 + 2^{86} = y^n$. As in Example 1 we get from Case b $u = 43$, $X = Y = 1$, i.e. $x = 2^{43}$. Case c gives $86 > 2u = \nu n$, then $X^2 + (2^{43-u})^2 = Y^n$, with X odd For $3|n$ the sole solution is $X = 11$, $u = 42$ whence $x = 11.2^{42}$. Otherwise, all the prime factors of n must be congruent to 7 modulo 8 but be unequal to 7 Thus since $n < 86$, n must be prime p Next, the new $m = 43 - u$ must be divisible by an odd power of 3, and u a multiple of p. The only possibility would be $u = p = 31$, $m = 12$, so $X^2 + 2^{24} = Y^{31}$, which has no solution by Theorem 8

EXAMPLE 3. Consider the equation $x^2 + 2^{198} = y^n$. As we solved before we find $x = 2^{99}$, $y = 2$, $n = 199$ Case c gives $198 > 2u = \nu n$, then $X^2 + (2^{99-u})^2 = Y^n$ with X odd. For $3|n$ there is no solution (Theorem 4). Otherwise as in Example 2, we get the only possibility $u = 69$, $p = 23$, $m = 30$, so $X^2 + 2^{60} = Y^{23}$ which has no solution (Theorem 9).

By using the above methods we are able to verify the conjecture for $m < 100$ except possibly for the values $m = 3, 15, 21, 27, 30, 33, 39, 44, 46, 51, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 75, 77, 82, 83, 87, 88, 90, 91, 93, 94$

REFERENCES

[1] COHN, J.H.E., The diophantine equation $x^2 + 2^k = y^n$, *Archiv der Mat.*, **59** (1992), 341-344

[2] LANDAU, E. and OSTROWSKI, A., On the diophantine equation $ay^2 + by + c = dx^n$, *Proc. Lon. Math. Soc.* (2), **19** (1920), 276-280

[3] LEBESGUE, V.A., Sur l' impossibilité en nombres entiers de l'équation $x^m = y^n + 1$, *Nouvelles Annales des Mathématiques* (1), **9** (1850), 178-181.

[4] NAGELL, T., Contributions to the theory of a category of diophantine equations of the second degree with two unknowns, *Nova Acta Regiae Soc. Sc. Upaliensis* (4), 16 Nr 2 (1955), 1-38

[5] COHN, J.H.E., The diophantine equation $x^2 + C = y^n$, *Acta Arith.*, **65** (1993), 367-381

[6] BLASS, J and STEINER, R., On the equation $y^2 + k = X^7$, *Utilitas Math.*, **13** (1978), 293-297