On Finding Integer Solutions to Non-homogeneous

 Ternary Cubic Diophantine Equation

 

Dr. J.Shanthi1\*, Dr. M.A.Gopalan2

1 Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics,

Shrimati Indira Gandhi College,Affiliated to Bharathidasan University,

Trichy-620 002

Tamil Nadu,India

email:shanthitharshi@gmail.com

2 Professor, Department of Mathematics, Shrimati Indira Gandhi College,Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Trichy-620 002,

Tamil Nadu, India.

 email:mayilgopalan@gmail.com

Abstract

 Varieties of integer solutions to non-homogeneous ternary cubic equation given by  is obtained through substitution technique and factorization method.

Keywords: Non-homogeneous cubic , Ternary cubic , Integer solutions ,

 Substitution technique , Factorization method

Introduction

 The theory of Diophantine equations is an ancient subject that typically involves solving, polynomial equation in two or more variables or a system of polynomial equations with the number of unknowns greater than the number of equations, in integers and occupies a pivotal role in the region of mathematics.The subject of Diophantine equations has fascinated and inspired both amateurs and mathematicians alike and so they merit special recognition. Solving higher degree diophantine equations can be challenging as they involve finding integer solutions that satisfy the given polynomial equation. Learning about the various techniques to solve these higher power diophantine equation in successfully deriving their solutions help us understand how numbers work and their significance in different areas of mathematics and science. For the sake of clear understanding by the readers, one may refer the varieties of cubic Diophantine equations with multi variables [1-17]. This paper aims at determining many integer solutions to non-homogeneous polynomial equation of degree three with three unknowns given by  . A few relations between the solutions are presented.

Methodology

 The non-homogeneous ternary cubic equation under consideration is

  (1)

 Various choices of integer solutions to (1) are illustrated below:

Choice 1

 The option

  (2)

in (1) gives

 

 which is satisfied by

  (3)

From (2) , we get

  (4)

Thus , (3) & (4) satisfy (1).

Choice 2

 The option

  (5)

in (1) leads to the non-homogeneous cubic equation

  (6)

The R.H.S. of (6) is a perfect square when

  (7)

From (6) , we have

  (8)

Employing (7) & (8) in (5) ,it is seen that

  (9)

Thus , (7) & (9) satisfy (1) .

Note 1

 The R.H.S. of (6) is also a perfect square for values of z given by

  (10)

From (6) , we get

  (11)

In view of (5) , we have

  (12)

Thus , (10) & (12) satisfy (1) .

Choice 3

 The transformation

  (13)

in (1) gives

  (14)

The R.H.S. of (14) is a perfect square when

  (15)

From (14) ,we get

  (16)

Using (15) & (16) in (13) , we have

  (17)

Thus , (15) & (17) satisfy (1).

Choice 4

 Introduction of the transformations

  (18)

in (1) simplifies to the non-homogeneous ternary cubic equation

  (19)

which is satisfied by

  (20)

and

  (21)

Substituting (20) in (18) , we have

  (22)

Thus , (21) & (22) satisfy (1).

Note 2

 It is to be noted that (19) is also satisfied by

 

 In this case , the integer solutions to (1) are given by

 

Choice 5

 The option

  (23)

in (1) gives

  (24)

The R.H.S. of (24) is a perfect square when

  (25)

Using (25) in (24) ,we have

 

In view of (23) , the integer solutions to (1) are given by

 

Note 3

 The R.H.S. of (24) is a perfect square for values of v given by

 

 From (24) ,we get

 

In view of (23) , the integer solutions to (1) are given by

 

Choice 6

 The option

  (26)

in (1) gives

  (27)

The R.H.S. of (27) is a perfect square when

  (28)

Using (28) in 27 ,we have

 

In view of (26) , the integer solutions to (1) are given by

 

Choice 7

 Treating (1) as a quadratic in x and solving for the same , we have

  (29)

 Let

  (30)

Assume

  (31)

Write the integer 4 in (30) as

  (32)

Using (31) & (32) in (30) and employing factorization , consider

 

On comparing the coefficients of corresponding terms ,we have the

values of . From (29) , the corresponding values to  are obtained.

For the benefit of readers , the two sets of integer solutions to (1) thus obtained

 are given below:

 Set 1:

 Set 2:

Conclusion

 In this paper , varieties of integer solutions to non-homogeneous ternary cubic equation given in title are obtained. As cubic equations are plenty , one may search for integer solutions to other forms of cubic Diophantine equations.

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