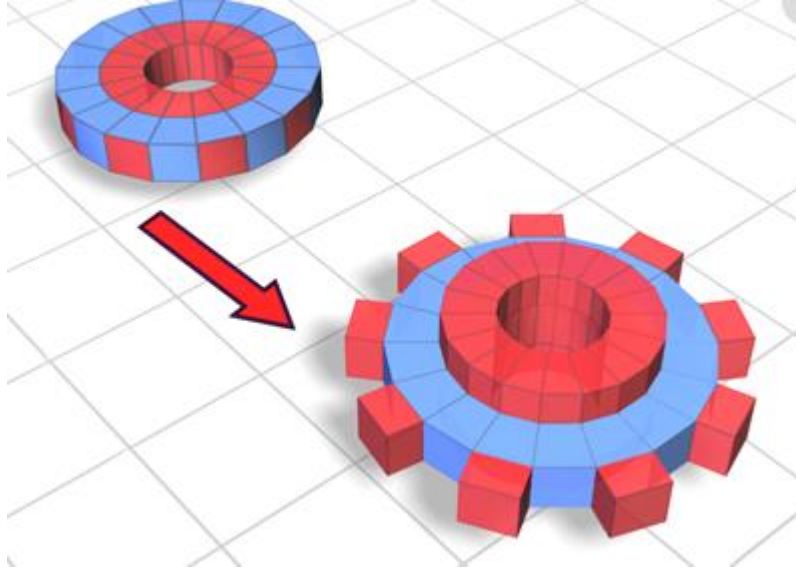


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Solve for integers:

$$y^3 = x^2 + 2x$$

Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Toronto-Canada

Solution by Bedri Jajrizi-Mitrovica-Kosovo

$$\text{Let: } x + 1 = k \Rightarrow y^3 = (k - 1)(k + 1); (k - 1, k + 1) \in \{1, 2\}$$

$$\text{Case i) } (k - 1, k + 1) = 1 \Rightarrow k \text{ -even.}$$

$$(k - 1, k + 1) = \text{cube} \Rightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ such that } k + 1 = a^3, k - 1 = b^3 \Rightarrow a^3 - b^3 = 2.$$

$$\text{It's clear that: } a^3 = 1, b^3 = -1 \Rightarrow a = 1, b = -1$$

$$\text{So: } k + 1 = 1 \Rightarrow k = 0, y = -1$$

$$\text{Solutions is: } x = 1, y = -1$$

$$\text{Case ii) } (k - 1, k + 1) = 2 \Rightarrow k \text{ is odd, } y \text{ is even.}$$

$$\text{It's clear that } k \equiv 1, 3 \pmod{4}.$$

$$\text{Also } (x, y) \text{ is solution} \Leftrightarrow (-k, y) \text{ is solution.}$$

$$\text{So assume that } k \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \Rightarrow k + 1 \equiv 2 \pmod{4}, k - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$$

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We can write the equation in the form:

$$\left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{k+1}{2} \cdot \frac{k-1}{4} \text{ where } \left(\frac{k+1}{2}, \frac{k-1}{4}\right) = 1 \text{ because } (k+1, k-1) = 1$$

$$\text{Let: } \frac{k+1}{2} = a^3, \frac{k-1}{4} = b^3 \Rightarrow 2a^3 - 1 = k = 4b^3 + 1 \Rightarrow a^3 - 2b^3 = 1$$

$$(a, b) \in \{(0, 1), (-1, 1)\} \Rightarrow k \in \{-1, -3\} \Rightarrow x \in \{-2, -4\}$$

$$\text{Solutions are: } (x, y) \in \{(-2, 0), (-4, 2), (0, 0), (2, 2)\}$$

Note by editor:

Many thanks to Florică Anastase-Romania for typed solution.