

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

UP.594 Solve the system

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y + z + 2 = k^2, & \text{with } 3 < k < 11 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 109659 \\ -x^4 + y^2 + z^2 = 80929 \\ 3 < x < y < z, & x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}. \end{cases}$$

*Proposed by Said Attaoui – Oran – Algeria*

*Solution by proposer*

We are given the system

$$\begin{cases} x - 2y + z + 2 = k^2, & \text{with } 3 < k < 11 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 109659 \\ -x^4 + y^2 + z^2 = 80929 \\ 3 < x < y < z, & x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}. \end{cases}$$

Subtracting the third equation from the second eliminates  $y^2 + z^2$

$$x^2 + x^4 = 109659 - 80929 = 28730$$

Trying integer values  $x > 3$ , we find

$$x = 13 \Rightarrow 13^2 + 13^4 = 169 + 28561 = 28730$$

Thus,  $x = 13$  is the unique solution for  $x$ . Substituting into the second equation gives

$$y^2 + z^2 = 109659 - 169 = 109490$$

From the first equation

$$13 - 2y + z + 2 = k^2 \Rightarrow z = 2y - 15 + k^2$$

Substituting into the equation  $y^2 + z^2 = 109490$  gives

$$y^2 + (2y - 15 + k^2)^2 = 109490 \Rightarrow 5y^2 + 4(k^2 - 15)y + (k^2 - 15)^2 = 109490$$

This is quadratic in  $y$  with integer coefficients, valid for  $k \in \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ . For example,

- For  $k = 9$ , this yields  $y = 121, z = 308$
- For  $k = 10$ , we get  $y = 113, z = 311$

In both cases, we verify

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 109659, \quad -x^4 + y^2 + z^2 = 80929, \quad x - 2y + z + 2 = k^2$$

and that  $3 < x < y < z$ . Hence, they are valid solutions.

Finally,

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$$(x, y, z) = (13, 113, 311) \quad \text{and} \quad (x, y, z) = (13, 121, 308)$$

As conclusion, the system uniquely determines  $x = 13$ , as it is the only positive integer satisfying the equation  $x^4 + x^2 = 28730$ . Once  $x$  is fixed, the system reduces to a Diophantine equation in  $y$  and  $z$ , constrained by:

$$y^2 + z^2 = 109490 \quad \text{and} \quad z = 2y - 15 + k^2, \quad \text{for } k \in \{4, 5, \dots, 10\}.$$

For each admissible integer  $k$ , this leads to a quadratic in  $y$  with integer coefficients. In several cases – such as  $k = 9$  and  $k = 10$  – this discriminant is a perfect square, yielding integer solutions for  $y$ , and hence  $z$ .

This proves not only that solutions exist, but also that *multiple distinct integer triples of the form*  $(13, y, z)$  satisfy the entire system under the given constraints. Thus, the system admits *multiple valid solutions*, all with  $x = 13$  and with different pairs  $(y, z)$  determined by suitable values of  $k$  between 4 and 10.