

五次完全幂的少位数三进制展开*

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摘要 本文讨论了 Michael Bennett 在 [Bennett M, Bugeaud Y, Mignotte M. Perfect powers with few binary digits and related Diophantine problem [J]. *Ann Sc Norm Super Pisa Cl Sci*, 2013, XII:941–953.] 中提出的一类丢番图方程, 即五次完全幂的少位数三进制展开. 作者证明了丢番图方程

$$3^a + 3^b + 2 = n^5, \quad a \geq b > 0$$

有唯一的正整数解 $(a, b, n) = (3, 1, 2)$.

关键词 丢番图方程, 三进制, 同余, 正整数解

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1 引 言

设 N 表示全体正整数组成的集合.

2013 年, Bennett, Bugeaud 和 Mignotte^[1] 利用对数线性形研究了形如 $x^a + y^b + 1 = z^q$ 的丢番图方程, 得到许多结论, 其中 $x, y, z, a, b, q \in N$.

众所周知, 任何正整数 n 可以唯一地表示为

$$n = a_0 + a_1b + \cdots + a_mb^m,$$

其中整数 $b > 1$ 为整数基, $a_i \in \{0, 1, \cdots, b-1\}$, $0 \leq i \leq m$ 称为位数. 对给定的一个整数基 $b > 1$, 令 $B_k(b)$ 表示 b 进制展开式中至多有 k 个非零位数的正整数集合. 标准密度论证表明, 对于特定的正整数序列 S , 一般来说, 交集 $S \cap B_k(b)$ 是一个有限集, 但要证明这一结论是非常困难的. 若 S 由平方数全体构成, 则 $S \cap B_3(b)$ 不是有限集 (因为 $((1+b^l)^2 = 1 + 2b^l + b^{2l}, l \geq 1)$). 2002 年 Szalay^[2] 证明了若 S 是奇平方数全体构成的集合, 则 $S \cap B_3(2) = \{7^2, 23^2, (2^t + 1)^2, t \in N\}$. 令 S 是与 3 互素的正整数平方全体构成的集合, 2012 年 Bennett^[3] 证明了 $S \cap B_3(3) = \{1^2, 5^2, 8^2, 13^2, (3^t + 1)^2\}$, 这里 t 是一个正整数. 同时文 [3] 也证明了 $S \cap B_3(3) = \{13^3\}$, 这里 S 是与 3 互素的正整数 q 次幂全体构成

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的集合, 素数 $q = 3$ 或 $7 \leq q < 1000$. 若 S 是正整数 q 次幂全体构成的集合 ($q \geq 2$), 则 $\{7^2, 13^3, 23^2, 3^4, 9^2, (2^t + 1)^2\} \subset (S \cap B_3(2)) \cup (S \cap B_3(3))$. Bennett 证明了如下定理.

定理 1.1^[3] 若存在整数 $a > b > 0$, $q \geq 2$ 满足 $x^a + x^b + 1 = y^q$, $x \in \{2, 3\}$, 则 $(x, a, b, y, q) = (2, 5, 4, 7, 2), (2, 9, 4, 23, 2), (3, 7, 2, 13, 3), (2, 6, 4, 3, 4), (4, 3, 2, 9, 2), (4, 3, 2, 3, 4)$ 或 $(x, a, b, y, q) = (2, 2t, t+1, 2^t+1, 2)$, 其中 $t = 2$ 或 $t \geq 4$.

在对 n^5 的三进制展开式进行分类时, Bennett 研究了方程

$$2^{\delta_1} 3^a + 2^{\delta_2} = n^5, \quad a > 0, \delta_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

和

$$2^{\delta_1} 3^a + 2^{\delta_2} 3^b + 2^{\delta_3} = n^5, \quad a > b > 0, \delta_i \in \{0, 1\},$$

证明除情形 $(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3) = (0, 0, 1)$ 外, 上述方程均无解. 2018 年, Singh^[4] 研究了丢番图方程

$$3^a + 3^b + 2 = n^5, \quad (1.1)$$

并得到了以下结论.

定理 1.2^[4] 若 $a \geq b > 0$, $n \in N$, 则当 $2 < n \leq 2+6(10^6)$ 时, 丢番图方程 $3^a + 3^b + 2 = n^5$ 无正整数解.

在本文中, 我们将用因式分解、同余、三进制和丢番图逼近等初等方法完全地解决方程 (1.1), 我们证明了如下定理.

定理 1.3 若 $a \geq b > 0$, $n \in N$, 则方程

$$3^a + 3^b + 2 = n^5$$

的唯一正整数解是 $(a, b, n) = (3, 1, 2)$.

本文的结构如下: 在第二节中, 我们给出了定理 1.3 的证明中所需要的一些引理. 在第三节中, 我们给出了定理 1.3 的证明.

2 引 理

本节, 主要介绍定理的证明中需要用到的引理.

引理 2.1 若 a, b 都是偶数, 或者一奇一偶, 则丢番图方程 (1.1) 无正整数解.

证 分两种情形证明.

情形 1 a, b 均为偶数, 对方程 (1.1) 取模 8, 得

$$4 \equiv 3^a + 3^b + 2 \equiv n^5 \equiv 0 \pmod{8}, \quad (2.1)$$

矛盾.

情形 2 a 为奇数, b 为偶数, 同理对方程 (1.1) 取模 8, 得

$$6 \equiv 3^a + 3^b + 2 \equiv n^5 \equiv 0 \pmod{8}, \quad (2.2)$$

矛盾.

同理可证 a 为偶数, b 为奇数不成立. 因此方程 (1.1) 无正整数解.

引理 2.2 若方程 (1.1) 有正整数解, 则 $n \equiv 2 \pmod{6}$.

证 对方程 (1.1) 取模 3, 得 $2 \equiv n^5 \pmod{3}$. 由于 $(n, 3) = 1$, 有

$$n \equiv n^3 \equiv n^5 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}.$$

令 $n = 3t + 2$, t 为非负整数. 由方程 (1.1) 可得 n 为偶数, 所以 t 为偶数, 因此 $n \equiv 3t + 2 \equiv 2 \pmod{6}$.

引理 2.3 若方程 (1.1) 有正整数解, 则 $a \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 或 $a \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

证 由引理 2.2, $n \equiv 2 \pmod{6}$, 因此可设 $n = 6j + 2$, 则方程 (1.1) 改写为

$$3^a + 3^b + 2 = (6j + 2)^5. \quad (2.3)$$

对方程 (2.3) 取模 16, 得 $3^a + 3^b + 2 \equiv 0 \pmod{16}$. 由引理 2.1 知 a, b 均为奇数.

若 $a \equiv b \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, 则 $8 \equiv 3^a + 3^b + 2 \equiv (6j + 2)^5 \equiv 0 \pmod{16}$, 矛盾.

若 $a \equiv b \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, 则 $8 \equiv 3^a + 3^b + 2 \equiv (6j + 2)^5 \equiv 0 \pmod{16}$, 矛盾.

从而可得 $a \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 或 $a \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

引理 2.4 方程 $3^a + 3^b + 2 = (6j + 2)^5$ 有正整数解, 则 $5 \mid j$.

证 由引理 2.3, $a \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, 或 $a \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

若 $a \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, 则对方程 $3^a + 3^b + 2 = (6j + 2)^5$ 取模 5, 得

$$2 \equiv 3^a + 3^b + 2 \equiv (6j + 2)^5 \equiv 6j + 2 \pmod{5},$$

因此 $5 \mid 6j$, 所以 $5 \mid j$. 同理可证 $a \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 时, $5 \mid j$.

引理 2.5 方程 (1.1) 有正整数解, 则

$$a \equiv 1 \pmod{20}, \quad b \equiv 3 \pmod{20};$$

或

$$a \equiv 3 \pmod{20}, \quad b \equiv 1 \pmod{20};$$

或

$$a \equiv 5 \pmod{20}, \quad b \equiv 7 \pmod{20};$$

或

$$a \equiv 7 \pmod{20}, \quad b \equiv 5 \pmod{20}.$$

证 由引理 2.2 及引理 2.4 得 $n^5 = (6j+2)^5 \equiv 7 \pmod{25}$. 由引理 2.3, $a \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ 或 $a \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

若 $a \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, 则 $a \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$, $a \equiv 5 \pmod{20}$, $a \equiv 9 \pmod{20}$, $a \equiv 13 \pmod{20}$ 或 $a \equiv 17 \pmod{20}$.

(1) $a \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$. 由引理 2.4 得 $n = 6j+2$ 且 $5 \mid j$, 因此 $3 + 3^b + 2 \equiv 7 \pmod{25}$, 所以 $3^b \equiv 2 \pmod{25}$, 故 $b \equiv 3 \pmod{20}$.

(2) $a \equiv 5 \pmod{20}$. 同理可得 $18 + 3^b + 2 \equiv 7 \pmod{25}$, 故 $b \equiv 7 \pmod{20}$.

(3) $a \equiv 9 \pmod{20}$. 可得 $8 + 3^b + 2 \equiv 7 \pmod{25}$, 则 $b \equiv 11 \pmod{20}$. 此时, 有 $n^5 \equiv 3^9 + 3 + 2 \equiv 9 \pmod{11}$, 即 $1 \equiv n^{10} \equiv 9^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{11}$, 矛盾.

(4) $a \equiv 13 \pmod{20}$. 可得 $-2 + 3^b + 2 \equiv 7 \pmod{25}$, 则 $3^b \equiv 7 \pmod{25}$, 所以 $b \equiv 15 \pmod{20}$. 此时, $n^5 \equiv 3^3 + 3^5 + 2 \equiv 8 \pmod{11}$, 即 $1 \equiv n^{10} \equiv 8^2 \equiv 9 \pmod{11}$, 矛盾.

(5) $a \equiv 17 \pmod{20}$. 可得 $15 + 3^b \equiv 7 \pmod{25}$, 则 $b \equiv 19 \pmod{20}$. 此时, $n^5 \equiv 3^7 + 3^9 + 2 \equiv 4 \pmod{11}$, 即 $1 \equiv n^{10} \equiv 4^2 \equiv 5 \pmod{11}$, 矛盾.

类似可证 $a \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $b \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

引理 2.6 令

$$x_k = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad a_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq k, \quad a_k > 0, \quad k \in N, \quad (2.4)$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} 160x_k + 320x_k^2 + 320x_k^3 + 160x_k^4 &< 3^{4k+9}, \\ 2 \cdot 3^{5k} + 3^{5k+1} + 3^{5k+3} &\leq 32x_k^5 < 2 \cdot 3^{5k+8}. \end{aligned}$$

证 因为 $3^k \leq x_k < 3^{k+1}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} 160x_k + 320x_k^2 + 320x_k^3 + 160x_k^4 &< 2 \cdot 3^{k+5} + 2 \cdot 3^{2k+7} + 2 \cdot 3^{3k+8} + 2 \cdot 3^{4k+8} < 3^{4k+9}, \\ 2 \cdot 3^{5k} + 3^{5k+1} + 3^{5k+3} &= 32 \cdot 3^{5k} \leq 32x_k^5 < 32 \cdot 3^{5k+5} \\ &= 2 \cdot 3^{5k+5} + 3^{5k+6} + 3^{5k+8} < 2 \cdot 3^{5k+8}. \end{aligned}$$

3 定理 1.3 的证明

设 (a, b, n) 是方程 (1.1) 的一个任意的正整数解. 由引理 2.5 知 $a \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$, $b \equiv 3 \pmod{20}$ 或 $a \equiv 3 \pmod{20}$, $b \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$ 或 $a \equiv 5 \pmod{20}$, $b \equiv 7 \pmod{20}$ 或 $a \equiv 7 \pmod{20}$, $b \equiv 5 \pmod{20}$. 因此 $a \neq b$, 有 $a \geq b + 2$. 由引理 2.2 知 $n = 6j + 2$, $j \in N$, 故方程 (1.1) 等价于

$$3^a + 3^b + 2 = (6j + 2)^5. \quad (3.1)$$

我们首先考虑情形: $a \equiv 3 \pmod{20}$, $b \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$.

若 $a = 3$ 且 $b = 1$, 则 $2^5 = 3^3 + 3 + 2 = n^5$, 所以 $(a, b, n) = (3, 1, 2)$ 是方程 (1.1) 的一个正整数解.

若 $a > 3$ 且 $b = 1$, 则令 $a = 20k + 3$, $k \in N$, 将方程 (3.1) 左右两边同时减去 32, 可得

$$3^3(3^{20k} - 1) = 2^5((3j)^5 + 5(3j)^4 + 10(3j)^3 + 10(3j)^2 + 15j). \quad (3.2)$$

因此 $3^2 \mid j$. 在方程 (3.2) 中用 $9h$ 替换 j , 并在方程两侧同除以 3^3 , 可得

$$3^{20k} = 1 + 32(3^{12} \cdot h^5 + 5 \cdot 3^9 \cdot h^4 + 10 \cdot 3^6 \cdot h^3 + 10 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h^2 + 5 \cdot h). \quad (3.3)$$

设正整数 h 的三进制展开式为

$$h = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad a_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad a_m \in \{1, 2\}, \quad m \in N. \quad (3.4)$$

记

$$h_r = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad r \leq m.$$

由方程 (3.3) 可得

$$3^{20k} = 1 + 32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot h_m^5 + 160 \cdot 3^9 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^6 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m. \quad (3.5)$$

由引理 2.6 可得

$$2 \cdot 3^{5m+12} + 3^{5m+13} + 3^{5m+15} \leq 32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot h_m^5 < 2 \cdot 3^{5m+20},$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + 160 \cdot 3^9 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^6 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m \\ & < 3^9 \cdot (160 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m) \\ & < 3^{4m+18}. \end{aligned}$$

于是由方程 (3.5) 可得

$$2 \cdot 3^{5m+12} + 3^{5m+13} + 3^{5m+15} \leq 3^{20k} < 3^{4m+18} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+20}.$$

因此 $5m + 16 \leq 20k \leq 5m + 20$, 所以 $20k = 5m + 20$. 令

$$1 + 160 \cdot 3^9 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^6 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m = \sum_{i=0}^u x_i \cdot 3^i,$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq u-1, \quad x_u \in \{1, 2\}, \quad u \leq 4m + 17.$$

则由方程 (3.5) 可得

$$32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot h_m^5 = \sum_{i=0}^u b_i \cdot 3^i + \sum_{i=u+1}^{5m+19} 2 \cdot 3^i. \quad (3.6)$$

如果

$$h_m \leq 2 \cdot 3^{m-7} + 3^{m-6} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-5} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 2 \cdot 3^m = 6341 \cdot 3^{m-7},$$

则

$$32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot h_m^5 \leq 32 \cdot 6341^5 \cdot 3^{5m-23} < 2 \cdot 3^{5m+12} + 3^{5m+13} + \sum_{i=5m+14}^{5m+19} 2 \cdot 3^i.$$

根据定理 1.2 的结论可得 $5m + 13 > 4m + 17 \geq u$, 与方程 (3.6) 矛盾.

如果

$$h_m \geq 2 \cdot 3^{m-6} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-5} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 2 \cdot 3^m = 2114 \cdot 3^{m-6},$$

则

$$32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot h_m^5 > 32 \cdot 2114^5 \cdot 3^{5m-18} > 3^{5m+12} + 3^{5m+20},$$

这也与方程 (3.6) 矛盾. 因此得到

$$a_{m-3} = a_{m-4} = 0, \quad a_{m-6} = 1, \quad a_{m-7} = a_{m-5} = a_{m-2} = a_{m-1} = a_m = 2.$$

设

$$x = 2 \cdot 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 2 \cdot 3^m = 3^{m-2}(2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3^2) = 26 \cdot 3^{m-2},$$

则 $h_m = h_{m-3} + x$. 如果

$$h_{m-3} \leq \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{m-5},$$

那么

$$h_m^2 = (h_{m-3} + x)^2 = h_{m-3}^2 + 2xh_{m-3} + x^2 = U + x^2,$$

其中

$$U \leq \left(\left(\frac{5}{2} \right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 26 \cdot 3^3 \right) \cdot 3^{2m-10} = \frac{14065}{4} \cdot 3^{2m-10}.$$

因此

$$h_m^3 = (U + x^2)(h_{m-3} + x) = U \cdot h_{m-3} + U \cdot x + x^2 \cdot h_{m-3} + x^3 = V + x^3,$$

其中

$$V \leq \left(\frac{14065}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{2} + \frac{14065}{4} \cdot 26 \cdot 3^3 + 26^2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^6 \right) \cdot 3^{3m-15} = \frac{29673665}{8} \cdot 3^{3m-15}.$$

所以

$$h_m^4 = (V + x^3)(h_{m-3} + x) = V \cdot h_{m-3} + V \cdot x + x^3 \cdot h_{m-3} + x^4 = W + x^4,$$

其中

$$W \leq \left(\frac{29673665}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{2} + \frac{29673665}{8} \cdot 26 \cdot 3^3 + 26^3 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^9 \right) \cdot 3^{4m-20} = \frac{55648130305}{16} \cdot 3^{4m-20}.$$

于是

$$h_m^5 = (W + x^3)(h_{m-3} + x) = W \cdot h_{m-3} + W \cdot x + x^4 \cdot h_{m-3} + x^5 = T + x^5,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} T &\leq \left(\frac{55648130305}{16} \cdot \frac{5}{2} + 26 \cdot \frac{55648130305}{16} \cdot 3^3 + 26^4 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{12} \right) \cdot 3^{5m-25} \\ &= 3^{5m-25} \cdot \frac{97836678193025}{32}. \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot T \leq 3^{5m-13} \cdot 32 \cdot \frac{97836678193025}{32} < 3^{5m+14} + 3^{5m+15} + 3^{5m+16}$$

和

$$32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot x^5 = 32 \cdot 26^5 \cdot 3^{5m+2} < 3^{5m+2}(3^{10} + 3^{11} + 3^{12} + 3^{13} + 3^{14} + 2 \cdot 3^{15} + 2 \cdot 3^{16} + 2 \cdot 3^{17}),$$

有

$$32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot h_m^5 = 32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot T + 32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot x^5 \leq 3^{5m+12} + 3^{5m+13} + \sum_{i=5m+14}^{5m+19} 2 \cdot 3^i,$$

由于 $5m + 13 > 4m + 17 \geq u$, 故与方程 (3.6) 矛盾. 如果

$$h_{m-3} > \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{m-5},$$

则有

$$h_{m-6} > 2 \cdot 3^{m-7} + 3^{m-6} + \left(\frac{5}{2} - 2 \right) 3^{m-5} = \frac{19}{18} \cdot 3^{m-5}.$$

设

$$y = 2 \cdot 3^{m-5} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 2 \cdot 3^m = 704 \cdot 3^{m-5},$$

同理, 有

$$h_m^2 = (h_{m-6} + y)^2 = h_{m-6}^2 + 2yh_{m-6} + y^2 = U + y^2,$$

$$U > \left(\left(\frac{19}{18} \right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{19}{18} \cdot 704 \right) \cdot 3^{2m-10} = \frac{481897}{18^2} \cdot 3^{2m-10}.$$

$$h_m^3 = (U + y^2)(h_{m-6} + y) = U \cdot h_{m-6} + U \cdot y + y^2 \cdot h_{m-6} + y^3 = V + y^3,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V &> \left(\frac{481897}{18^2} \cdot \frac{19}{18} + 704 \cdot \frac{481897}{18^2} + \frac{19}{18} \cdot 704^2 \right) 3^{3m-15} = \frac{9166766923}{18^3} \cdot 3^{3m-15}. \\
h_m^4 &= (V + y^3)(h_{m-6} + y) = V \cdot h_{m-6} + V \cdot y + y^3 \cdot h_{m-6} + y^4 = W + y^4, \\
W &> \left(\frac{19}{18} \cdot \frac{9166766923}{18^3} + 704 \cdot \frac{9166766923}{18^3} + \frac{19}{18} \cdot 704^3 \right) \cdot 3^{4m-20} \\
&= \frac{155114063642018}{18^4} \cdot 3^{4m-20}. \\
h_m^5 &= (W + y^4)(h_{m-6} + y) = W \cdot h_{m-6} + W \cdot y + y^4 \cdot h_{m-6} + y^5 = T + y^5, \\
T &> \left(\frac{154997864300305}{18^4} \cdot \frac{19}{18} + 704 \cdot \frac{154997864300305}{18^4} + \frac{19}{18} \cdot 704^4 \right) 3^{5m-25} \\
&= \frac{16899074411620502}{18^5} \cdot 3^{5m-25}.
\end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot T > 3^{5m-13} \cdot 32 \cdot \frac{2457008148989818819}{18^5} > 3^{5m-13} \cdot (3^{25} + 3^{26} + 2 \cdot 3^{28})$$

和

$$32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot y^5 = 32 \cdot 704^5 \cdot 3^{5m-13} = 3^{5m-13} (1 + \cdots + 3^{28} + 2 \cdot 3^{29} + 2 \cdot 3^{30} + 2 \cdot 3^{31} + 2 \cdot 3^{32}),$$

有

$$32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot h_m^5 = 32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot T + 32 \cdot 3^{12} \cdot y^5 > 3^{5m+12} + 3^{5m+13} + 3^{5m+20},$$

也与方程 (3.6) 矛盾.

若 $a > b > 5$, 则令 $a = 20k + 3$, $k \in N$, 将方程 (3.1) 左右两边同时减去 32 并除以 3, 可得

$$3^{20k+2} + 3^{b-1} = 1 + 3^2 + 32(3^4 \cdot j^5 + 5 \cdot 3^3 \cdot j^4 + 10 \cdot 3^2 \cdot j^3 + 10 \cdot 3 \cdot j^2 + 5 \cdot j). \quad (3.7)$$

设正整数 j 的三进制展开式为

$$j = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad a_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad a_m \in \{1, 2\}, \quad m \in N. \quad (3.8)$$

记

$$h_r = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad r \leq m.$$

由方程 (3.7) 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
3^{20k+2} + 3^{b-1} &= 1 + 3^2 + 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 \\
&\quad + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m.
\end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

由引理 2.6 可得

$$2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+7} \leq 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 < 2 \cdot 3^{5m+12},$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + 3^2 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m \\ & < 3^3(160 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m) \\ & < 3^{4m+12}. \end{aligned}$$

于是由方程 (3.9) 可得

$$2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+7} < 3^{20k+2} + 3^{b-1} < 3^{4m+12} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+12}.$$

又由 $b-1 \leq 20k$, 因此 $5m+8 \leq 20k+2 \leq 5m+12$, 所以 $20k+2 = 5m+12$. 令

$$1 + 3^2 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m = \sum_{i=0}^u x_i \cdot 3^i,$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq u-1, \quad x_u \in \{1, 2\}, \quad u \leq 4m+11,$$

则由方程 (3.9) 可得:

若 $3^{b-1} \leq x_u \cdot 3^u$, 则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = \sum_{i=0}^u b_i \cdot 3^i + \sum_{i=u+1}^{5m+11} 2 \cdot 3^i; \quad (3.10)$$

若 $3^{b-1} > x_u \cdot 3^u$, 则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = \sum_{i=0}^u b_i \cdot 3^i + \sum_{i=u+1}^{b-2} 2 \cdot 3^i + 3^{5m+12}. \quad (3.11)$$

如果

$$h_m \leq 2 \cdot 3^{m-7} + 3^{m-6} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-5} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 2 \cdot 3^m = 6341 \cdot 3^{m-7},$$

则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 \leq 32 \cdot 6341^5 \cdot 3^{5m-31} < 2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + \sum_{i=5m+6}^{5m+11} 2 \cdot 3^i.$$

根据定理 1.2 的结论可得 $5m+5 > 4m+11 \geq u$, 与方程 (3.10) 及方程 (3.11) 矛盾.

如果

$$h_m \geq 2 \cdot 3^{m-6} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-5} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 2 \cdot 3^m = 2114 \cdot 3^{m-6},$$

则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 > 32 \cdot 2114^5 \cdot 3^{5m-26} > 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+12},$$

这也与方程 (3.10) 和方程 (3.11) 矛盾. 因此得到

$$a_{m-3} = a_{m-4} = 0, \quad a_{m-6} = 1, \quad a_{m-7} = a_{m-5} = a_{m-2} = a_{m-1} = a_m = 2.$$

设

$$x = 2 \cdot 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 2 \cdot 3^m = 3^{m-2}(2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3^2) = 26 \cdot 3^{m-2},$$

则 $h_m = h_{m-3} + x$. 如果

$$h_{m-3} \leq \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{m-5},$$

那么

$$h_m^2 = (h_{m-3} + x)^2 = h_{m-3}^2 + 2xh_{m-3} + x^2 = U + x^2,$$

其中

$$U \leq \left(\left(\frac{5}{2} \right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 26 \cdot 3^3 \right) \cdot 3^{2m-10} = \frac{14065}{4} \cdot 3^{2m-10}.$$

因此

$$h_m^3 = (U + x^2)(h_{m-3} + x) = U \cdot h_{m-3} + U \cdot x + x^2 \cdot h_{m-3} + x^3 = V + x^3,$$

其中

$$V \leq \left(\frac{14065}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{2} + \frac{14065}{4} \cdot 26 \cdot 3^3 + 26^2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^6 \right) \cdot 3^{3m-15} = \frac{29673665}{8} \cdot 3^{3m-15}.$$

所以

$$h_m^4 = (V + x^3)(h_{m-3} + x) = V \cdot h_{m-3} + V \cdot x + x^3 \cdot h_{m-3} + x^4 = W + x^4,$$

其中

$$W \leq \left(\frac{29673665}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{2} + \frac{29673665}{8} \cdot 26 \cdot 3^3 + 26^3 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^9 \right) \cdot 3^{4m-20} = \frac{55648130305}{16} \cdot 3^{4m-20}.$$

于是

$$h_m^5 = (W + x^4)(h_{m-3} + x) = W \cdot h_{m-3} + W \cdot x + x^4 \cdot h_{m-3} + x^5 = T + x^5,$$

其中

$$T \leq \left(\frac{55648130305}{16} \cdot \frac{5}{2} + \frac{55648130305}{16} \cdot 26 \cdot 3^3 + 26^4 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{12} \right) \cdot 3^{5m-25} = \frac{97836678193025}{32} \cdot 3^{5m-25}.$$

注意到

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T \leq 3^{5m-21} \cdot 32 \cdot \frac{97836678193025}{32} < 3^{5m+6} + 3^{5m+7} + 3^{5m+8}$$

和

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot x^5 = 32 \cdot 26^5 \cdot 3^{5m-6} < 3^{5m-6} (3^{10} + 3^{11} + 3^{12} + 3^{13} + 3^{14} + 2 \cdot 3^{15} + 2 \cdot 3^{16} + 2 \cdot 3^{17}),$$

有

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T + 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot x^5 \leq 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + \sum_{i=5m+6}^{5m+11} 2 \cdot 3^i,$$

由于 $5m+5 > 4m+11 \geq u$, 故与方程 (3.10) 和方程 (3.11) 矛盾. 如果

$$h_{m-3} > \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{m-5},$$

则有

$$h_{m-6} > 2 \cdot 3^{m-7} + 3^{m-6} + \left(\frac{5}{2} - 2\right)3^{m-5} = \frac{19}{18} \cdot 3^{m-5}.$$

设

$$y = 2 \cdot 3^{m-5} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 2 \cdot 3^m = 704 \cdot 3^{m-5},$$

同理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} h_m^2 &= (h_{m-6} + y)^2 = h_{m-6}^2 + 2yh_{m-6} + y^2 = U + y^2, \\ U &> \left(\left(\frac{19}{18}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{19}{18} \cdot 704\right) \cdot 3^{2m-10} = \frac{481897}{18^2} \cdot 3^{2m-10}. \\ h_m^3 &= (U + y^2)(h_{m-6} + y) = U \cdot h_{m-6} + U \cdot y + y^2 \cdot h_{m-6} + y^3 = V + y^3, \\ V &> \left(\frac{481897}{18^2} \cdot \frac{19}{18} + 704 \cdot \frac{481897}{18^2} + \frac{19}{18} \cdot 704^2\right) 3^{3m-15} = \frac{9166766923}{18^3} \cdot 3^{3m-15}. \\ h_m^4 &= (V + y^3)(h_{m-6} + y) = V \cdot h_{m-6} + V \cdot y + y^3 \cdot h_{m-6} + y^4 = W + y^4, \\ W &> \left(\frac{19}{18} \cdot \frac{9166766923}{18^3} + 704 \cdot \frac{9166766923}{18^3} + \frac{19}{18} \cdot 704^3\right) \cdot 3^{4m-20} \\ &= \frac{154997864300305}{18^4} \cdot 3^{4m-20}. \\ h_m^5 &= (W + y^4)(h_{m-6} + y) = W \cdot h_{m-6} + W \cdot y + y^4 \cdot h_{m-6} + y^5 = T + y^5, \\ T &> \left(\frac{154997864300305}{18^4} \cdot \frac{19}{18} + 704 \cdot \frac{154997864300305}{18^4} + \frac{19}{18} \cdot 704^4\right) 3^{5m-25} \\ &= \frac{2457008148989818819}{18^5} \cdot 3^{5m-25}. \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T > 3^{5m-21} \cdot 32 \cdot \frac{2457008148989818819}{18^5} > 3^{5m-21} \cdot (3^{26} + 2 \cdot 3^{27} + 3^{28})$$

和

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot y^5 = 32 \cdot 704^5 \cdot 3^{5m-21} = 3^{5m-21} (2 \cdot 3^{27} + 2 \cdot 3^{28} + 2 \cdot 3^{29} + 2 \cdot 3^{30} + 2 \cdot 3^{31}) + 2 \cdot 3^{32},$$

有

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T + 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot y^5 > 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+6} + 3^{5m+12},$$

也与方程 (3.10) 和方程 (3.11) 矛盾.

其次我们考虑情形: $a \equiv 7 \pmod{20}$, $b \equiv 5 \pmod{20}$.

令 $a = 20k + 7$, $k \in N$, 将方程 (3.1) 左右两边同时减去 32 并除以 3, 可得

$$3^{20k+6} + 3^{b-1} = 1 + 3^2 + 32(3^4 \cdot j^5 + 5 \cdot 3^3 \cdot j^4 + 10 \cdot 3^2 \cdot j^3 + 10 \cdot 3 \cdot j^2 + 5 \cdot j). \quad (3.12)$$

设正整数 j 的三进制展开式为

$$j = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad a_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad a_m \in \{1, 2\}, \quad m \in N. \quad (3.13)$$

记

$$h_r = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad r \leq m.$$

由方程 (3.13) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} 3^{20k+6} + 3^{b-1} &= 1 + 3^2 + 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 \\ &\quad + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m. \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

由引理 2.6 可得

$$2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+7} \leq 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 < 2 \cdot 3^{5m+12},$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} &1 + 3^2 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m \\ &< 3^3(160 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m) \\ &< 3^{4m+12}. \end{aligned}$$

于是由方程 (3.14) 可得

$$2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+7} < 3^{20k+6} + 3^{b-1} < 3^{4m+12} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+12}.$$

又由 $b-1 \leq 20k+4$, 因此 $5m+8 \leq 20k+6 \leq 5m+12$, 所以 $20k+6 = 5m+11$. 令

$$1 + 3^2 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m = \sum_{i=0}^u x_i \cdot 3^i,$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq u-1, \quad x_u \in \{1, 2\}, \quad u \leq 4m+11,$$

则由方程 (3.14) 可得

若 $3^{b-1} \leq x_u \cdot 3^u$, 则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = \sum_{i=0}^u b_i \cdot 3^i + \sum_{i=u+1}^{5m+10} 2 \cdot 3^i; \quad (3.15)$$

若 $3^{b-1} > x_u \cdot 3^u$, 则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = \sum_{i=0}^u b_i \cdot 3^i + \sum_{i=u+1}^{b-2} 2 \cdot 3^i + 3^{5m+11}. \quad (3.16)$$

如果

$$h_m \leq 2 \cdot 3^{m-7} + 3^{m-6} + 3^{m-5} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-4} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-3} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^m = 5090 \cdot 3^{m-7},$$

则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 \leq 32 \cdot 5090^5 \cdot 3^{5m-31} < 3^{5m+3} + 3^{5m+4} + \sum_{i=5m+5}^{5m+10} 2 \cdot 3^i.$$

根据定理 1.2 的结论可得 $5m+4 > 4m+11 \geq u$, 与方程 (3.15) 及方程 (3.16) 矛盾.

如果

$$h_m \geq 2 \cdot 3^{m-6} + 3^{m-5} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-4} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-3} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^m = 1697 \cdot 3^{m-6},$$

则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 > 32 \cdot 1697^5 \cdot 3^{5m-26} > 2 \cdot 3^{5m} + 3^{5m+3} + 3^{5m+11},$$

这也与方程 (3.15) 和方程 (3.16) 矛盾. 因此我们得到

$$a_{m-6} = a_{m-5} = 1, \quad a_{m-1} = 0, \quad a_{m-7} = a_{m-4} = a_{m-3} = a_{m-2} = a_m = 2.$$

如果

$$h_{m-1} \leq \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{m-2},$$

设 $x = 2 \cdot 3^m$, 那么

$$h_m^2 = (h_{m-1} + x)^2 = h_{m-1}^2 + 2xh_{m-1} + x^2 = U + x^2,$$

其中

$$U \leq \left(\left(\frac{5}{2} \right)^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^2 \right) \cdot 3^{2m-4} = \frac{385}{4} \cdot 3^{2m-4}.$$

因此

$$h_m^3 = (U + x^2)(h_{m-1} + x) = U \cdot h_{m-1} + U \cdot x + x^2 \cdot h_{m-1} + x^3 = V + x^3,$$

其中

$$V \leq \left(\frac{385}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{2} + \frac{385}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot 3^2 + 2^2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^4 \right) \cdot 3^{3m-6} = \frac{22265}{8} \cdot 3^{3m-6}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} h_m^4 &= (V + x^3)(h_{m-1} + x) = V \cdot h_{m-1} + V \cdot x + x^3 \cdot h_{m-1} + x^4 = W + x^4, \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{4m+3} w_i \cdot 3^i + x^4, \quad w_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq 4m+3, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\sum_{i=0}^{4m+3} w_i \cdot 3^i \leq \left(\frac{22265}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{2} + \frac{22265}{8} \cdot 2 \cdot 3^2 + 2^3 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^6 \right) \cdot 3^{4m-8} = \frac{1146145}{16} \cdot 3^{4m-8}.$$

于是

$$h_m^5 = (W + x^3)(h_{m-1} + x) = W \cdot h_{m-1} + W \cdot x + x^4 \cdot h_{m-1} + x^5 = T + x^5,$$

其中

$$T \leq \left(\frac{1146145}{16} \cdot \frac{5}{2} + \frac{1146145}{16} \cdot 2 \cdot 3^2 + 2^4 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^8 \right) \cdot 3^{5m-10} = \frac{55390025}{32} \cdot 3^{5m-10}.$$

注意到

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T \leq 3^{5m-6} \cdot 32 \cdot \frac{55390025}{32} < 2 \cdot 3^{5m+7} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+8} + 3^{5m+10}$$

和

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot x^5 = 32^2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} < 3^{5m+4}(1 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^5 + 3^6),$$

有

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T + 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot x^5 < 3^{5m+4} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+5} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+6} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+9} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+10}.$$

由于 $5m + 8 > 4m + 11 \geq u$, 故与方程 (3.15) 和方程 (3.16) 矛盾. 如果

$$h_{m-1} > \frac{5}{2} \cdot 3^{m-2},$$

则有

$$h_{m-3} > 2 \cdot 3^{m-7} + 3^{m-6} + 3^{m-5} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-4} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-3} + \left(\frac{5}{2} - 2\right) 3^{m-2} = \frac{703}{486} \cdot 3^{m-2}.$$

设

$$y = 2 \cdot 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^m = 20 \cdot 3^{m-2},$$

同理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} h_m^2 &= (h_{m-3} + y)^2 = h_{m-3}^2 + 2yh_{m-3} + y^2 = U + y^2, \\ U &> \left(\left(\frac{703}{486}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{703}{486} \cdot 20\right) \cdot 3^{2m-4} = \frac{14160529}{486^2} \cdot 3^{2m-4}, \\ h_m^3 &= (U + y^2)(h_{m-3} + y) = U \cdot h_{m-3} + U \cdot y + y^2 \cdot h_{m-3} + y^3 = V + y^3, \\ V &> \left(\frac{14160529}{486^2} \cdot \frac{703}{486} + 20 \cdot \frac{14160529}{486^2} + \frac{703}{486} \cdot 20^2\right) \cdot 3^{3m-6} > 1864 \cdot 3^{3m-6}, \\ h_m^4 &= (V + y^3)(h_{m-3} + y) = V \cdot h_{m-3} + V \cdot y + y^3 \cdot h_{m-3} + y^4 = W + y^4, \\ W &> \left(1864 \cdot \frac{703}{486} + 20 \cdot 1864 + \frac{703}{486} \cdot 20^3\right) \cdot 3^{4m-8} = \frac{25052472}{486} \cdot 3^{4m-8}, \\ h_m^5 &= (W + y^4)(h_{m-3} + y) = W \cdot h_{m-3} + W \cdot y + y^4 \cdot h_{m-3} + y^5 = T + y^5, \\ T &> \left(\frac{25052472}{486} \cdot \frac{703}{486} + 20 \cdot \frac{25052472}{486} + \frac{703}{486} \cdot 20^4\right) \cdot 3^{5m-10} \\ &= \frac{315787195656}{486^2} \cdot 3^{5m-10}. \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T > 3^{5m-6} \cdot 32 \cdot \frac{315787195656}{486^2} > 3^{5m-6} \cdot (2 \cdot 3^{13} + 2 \cdot 3^{14} + 2 \cdot 3^{15})$$

和

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot y^5 = 32 \cdot 20^5 \cdot 3^{5m-6} = 3^{5m-6}(1 + \dots + 2 \cdot 3^8 + 2 \cdot 3^{11} + 3^{13} + 3^{15} + 2 \cdot 3^{16}),$$

有

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T + 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot y^5 > 2 \cdot 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+9} + 3^{5m+11},$$

也与方程 (3.15) 和方程 (3.16) 矛盾.

考虑情形: $a \equiv 1 \pmod{20}$, $b \equiv 3 \pmod{20}$.

令 $a = 20k + 1, k \in N$.

若 $b = 3$, 则将方程 (3.1) 两侧同时减 32 并除以 3, 可得

$$3^{20k} = 1 + 32(3^4 \cdot j^5 + 5 \cdot 3^3 \cdot j^4 + 10 \cdot 3^2 \cdot j^3 + 10 \cdot 3 \cdot j^2 + 5j). \quad (3.17)$$

设正整数 j 的三进制展开式为

$$j = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad a_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad a_m \in \{1, 2\}, \quad m \in N. \quad (3.18)$$

记

$$h_r = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad r \leq m,$$

则由方程 (3.17) 可得

$$3^{20k} = 1 + 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m. \quad (3.19)$$

由引理 2.6 可得

$$2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+7} \leq 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 < 2 \cdot 3^{5m+12},$$

且

$$1 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m < 3^{4m+12}.$$

于是由方程 (3.19) 可得

$$2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+7} < 3^{20k} < 3^{4m+12} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+12},$$

因此 $5m + 8 \leq 20k \leq 5m + 12$, 所以 $20k = 5m + 10$. 令

$$1 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m = \sum_{i=0}^u x_i \cdot 3^i,$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i < u-1, \quad x_u \in \{1, 2\}, \quad u \leq 4m + 11,$$

则由方程 (3.19) 可得

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = \sum_{i=0}^u b_i \cdot 3^i + \sum_{i=u+1}^{5m+9} 2 \cdot 3^i. \quad (3.20)$$

如果

$$h_m \leq 3^{m-8} + 3^{m-5} + 3^{m-4} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-3} + 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 3^m = 12259 \cdot 3^{m-8},$$

则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 \leq 32 \cdot 12259^5 \cdot 3^{5m-36} < 3^{5m-1} + 3^{5m+1} + \sum_{i=5m+3}^{5m+9} 2 \cdot 3^i.$$

根据定理 1.2 的结论可得: $5m + 2 > 4m + 11 \geq u$, 与方程 (3.20) 矛盾.

如果

$$h_m \geq 2 \cdot 3^{m-8} + 3^{m-5} + 3^{m-4} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-3} + 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 3^m = 12260 \cdot 3^{m-8},$$

则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 > 32 \cdot 12260^5 \cdot 3^{5m-36} > 3^{5m-1} + 3^{5m+1} + 3^{5m+10},$$

这也与方程 (3.20) 矛盾. 因此我们得到

$$a_{m-8} = a_{m-5} = a_{m-4} = a_{m-2} = a_m = 1, \quad a_{m-3} = a_{m-1} = 2, \quad a_{m-7} = a_{m-6} = 0.$$

设

$$x = 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 3^m = 5 \cdot 3^{m-1},$$

则 $h_m = h_{m-2} + x$. 如果

$$h_{m-2} \leq \frac{11}{2} \cdot 3^{m-3},$$

那么

$$h_m^2 = (h_{m-2} + x)^2 = h_{m-2}^2 + 2xh_{m-2} + x^2 = U + x^2,$$

其中

$$U \leq \left(\left(\frac{11}{2} \right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{11}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \right) \cdot 3^{2m-6} = \frac{781}{4} \cdot 3^{2m-6}.$$

因此

$$h_m^3 = (U + x^2)(h_{m-2} + x) = U \cdot h_{m-2} + U \cdot x + x^2 \cdot h_{m-2} + x^3 = V + x^3,$$

其中

$$V \leq \left(\frac{781}{4} \cdot \frac{11}{2} + \frac{781}{4} \cdot 5 \cdot 3 + 5^2 \cdot \frac{11}{2} \cdot 3^2 \right) \cdot 3^{3m-9} = \frac{41921}{8} \cdot 3^{3m-9}.$$

所以

$$h_m^4 = (V + x^3)(h_{m-2} + x) = V \cdot h_{m-2} + V \cdot x + x^3 \cdot h_{m-2} + x^4 = W + x^4,$$

其中

$$W \leq \left(\frac{41921}{8} \cdot \frac{11}{2} + \frac{41921}{8} \cdot 5 \cdot 3 + 5^3 \cdot \frac{11}{2} \cdot 3^3 \right) \cdot 3^{4m-12} = \frac{2015761}{16} \cdot 3^{4m-12}.$$

于是

$$h_m^5 = (W + x^4)(h_{m-2} + x) = W \cdot h_{m-2} + W \cdot x + x^4 \cdot h_{m-2} + x^5 = T + x^5,$$

其中

$$T \leq \left(\frac{2015761}{16} \cdot \frac{11}{2} + \frac{2015761}{16} \cdot 5 \cdot 3 + 5^4 \cdot \frac{11}{2} \cdot 3^4 \right) \cdot 3^{5m-15} = \frac{91556201}{32} \cdot 3^{5m-15}.$$

注意到

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T \leq 3^{5m-11} \cdot 32 \cdot \frac{91556201}{32} = 3^{5m-11} \cdot 91556201 < 3^{5m+6}$$

和

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot x^5 = 32 \cdot 5^5 \cdot 3^{5m-1} < 3^{5m-1}(1 + 2 \cdot 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 2 \cdot 3^6 + 2 \cdot 3^9 + 3^{10}),$$

有

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T + 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot x^5 \leq 3^{5m} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+1} + 3^{5m+2} + 3^{5m+3} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+6} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+9},$$

由于 $5m + 6 > 4m + 11 \geq u$, 故与方程 (3.20) 矛盾. 如果

$$h_{m-3} > \frac{11}{2} \cdot 3^{m-3},$$

则有

$$h_{m-4} > 3^{m-5} + 3^{m-4} + \left(\frac{11}{2} - 1\right)3^{m-3} - 3^{m-2} = \frac{35}{18} \cdot 3^{m-3} > \frac{5}{3} \cdot 3^{m-3}.$$

设

$$y = 2 \cdot 3^{m-3} + 3^{m-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{m-1} + 3^m = 50 \cdot 3^{m-3},$$

同理, 有

$$h_m^2 = (h_{m-4} + y)^2 = h_{m-3}^2 + 2yh_{m-4} + y^2 = U + y^2,$$

$$U > \left(\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot 50\right) \cdot 3^{2m-6} = \frac{1525}{3^2} \cdot 3^{2m-6}.$$

$$h_m^3 = (U + y^2)(h_{m-4} + y) = U \cdot h_{m-4} + U \cdot y + y^2 \cdot h_{m-4} + y^3 = V + y^3,$$

$$V > \left(\frac{1525}{3^2} \cdot \frac{5}{3} + 50 \cdot \frac{1525}{3^2} + \frac{5}{3} \cdot 50^2\right) 3^{3m-9} = \frac{348875}{3^3} \cdot 3^{3m-9}.$$

$$h_m^4 = (V + y^3)(h_{m-4} + y) = V \cdot h_{m-4} + V \cdot y + y^3 \cdot h_{m-4} + y^4 = W + y^4,$$

$$W > \left(\frac{348875}{3^3} \cdot \frac{5}{3} + 50 \cdot \frac{348875}{3^3} + \frac{5}{3} \cdot 50^3\right) \cdot 3^{4m-12} = \frac{70950625}{3^4} \cdot 3^{4m-12}.$$

$$h_m^5 = (W + y^4)(h_{m-4} + y) = W \cdot h_{m-4} + W \cdot y + y^4 \cdot h_{m-4} + y^5 = T + y^5,$$

$$T > \left(\frac{70950625}{3^4} \cdot \frac{5}{3} + 50 \cdot \frac{70950625}{3^4} + \frac{5}{3} \cdot 50^4\right) 3^{5m-15} = \frac{13528596875}{3^5} \cdot 3^{5m-15}.$$

注意到

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T > 3^{5m-11} \cdot 32 \cdot \frac{13528596875}{3^5} > 3^{5m-16} \cdot (3^{22} + 3^{23} + 3^{24})$$

和

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot y^5 = 32 \cdot 50^5 \cdot 3^{5m-11} = 3^{5m-11}(1 + \dots + 3^{16} + 2 \cdot 3^{17} + 3^{18} + 2 \cdot 3^{19} + 2 \cdot 3^{20}),$$

有

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot T + 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot y^5 > 3^{5m+8} + 3^{5m+10},$$

也与方程 (3.20) 矛盾.

若 $b > 3$, 则将方程 (3.1) 两侧同时减 32 并除以 3, 可得

$$3^{20k} + 3^{b-1} = 1 + 3^2 + 32(3^4 \cdot j^5 + 5 \cdot 3^3 \cdot j^4 + 10 \cdot 3^2 \cdot j^3 + 10 \cdot 3 \cdot j^2 + 5 \cdot j). \quad (3.21)$$

设正整数 j 的三进制展开式为

$$j = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad a_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad a_m \in \{1, 2\}, \quad m \in N. \quad (3.22)$$

$$h_r = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad r \leq m.$$

由方程 (3.21) 可得

$$3^{20k} + 3^{b-1} = 1 + 3^2 + 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m. \quad (3.23)$$

由引理 2.6 可得

$$2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+7} \leq 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 < 2 \cdot 3^{5m+12},$$

且

$$1 + 3^2 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m < 3^{4m+12}.$$

于是由方程 (3.23) 可得

$$2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+7} < 3^{20k} + 3^{b-1} < 3^{4m+12} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+12}.$$

又由 $b-1 \leq 20k-2$, 因此 $5m+8 \leq 20k \leq 5m+12$, 所以 $20k = 5m+10$. 令

$$1 + 3^2 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m = \sum_{i=0}^u x_i \cdot 3^i,$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq u-1, \quad x_u \in \{1, 2\}, \quad u \leq 4m+11,$$

则由方程 (3.23) 可得:

若 $3^{b-1} \leq x_u \cdot 3^u$, 则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = \sum_{i=0}^u b_i \cdot 3^i + \sum_{i=u+1}^{5m+9} 2 \cdot 3^i; \quad (3.24)$$

若 $3^{b-1} > x_u \cdot 3^u$, 则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = \sum_{i=0}^u b_i \cdot 3^i + \sum_{i=u+1}^{b-2} 2 \cdot 3^i + 3^{5m+10}. \quad (3.25)$$

同理可证方程 (3.24) 和方程 (3.25) 均不成立.

最后我们考虑情形: $a \equiv 5 \pmod{20}$, $b \equiv 7 \pmod{20}$.

令 $a = 20k + 5$, $k \in N$, 则将方程 (3.1) 两侧同时减 32 并除以 3, 可得

$$3^{20k+4} + 3^{b-1} = 1 + 3^2 + 32(3^4 \cdot j^5 + 5 \cdot 3^3 \cdot j^4 + 10 \cdot 3^2 \cdot j^3 + 10 \cdot 3 \cdot j^2 + 5 \cdot j). \quad (3.26)$$

令正整数 j 的三进制表达式为

$$j = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad a_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m-1, \quad a_m \in \{1, 2\}, \quad m \in N. \quad (3.27)$$

记

$$h_r = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i \cdot 3^i, \quad r \leq m.$$

由方程 (3.26) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} 3^{20k+4} + 3^{b-1} &= 1 + 3^2 + 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 \\ &\quad + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m. \end{aligned} \quad (3.28)$$

由引理 2.6 可得

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+7} &\leq 32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 < 2 \cdot 3^{5m+12}, \\ 1 + 3^2 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m &< 3^{4m+12}. \end{aligned}$$

由方程 (3.28) 可得

$$2 \cdot 3^{5m+4} + 3^{5m+5} + 3^{5m+7} < 3^{20k+4} + 3^{b-1} < 3^{4m+12} + 2 \cdot 3^{5m+12}.$$

又由 $b-1 \leq 20k+2$, 因此 $5m+8 \leq 20k+4 \leq 5m+12$, 所以 $20k+4 = 5m+9$. 令

$$1 + 3^2 + 160 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h_m^4 + 320 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h_m^3 + 320 \cdot 3 \cdot h_m^2 + 160 \cdot h_m = \sum_{i=0}^u x_i \cdot 3^i,$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq u-1, \quad x_u \in \{1, 2\}, \quad u \leq 4m+11,$$

则由方程 (3.28) 可得:

若 $3^{b-1} \leq x_u \cdot 3^u$, 则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = \sum_{i=0}^u b_i \cdot 3^i + \sum_{i=u+1}^{5m+8} 2 \cdot 3^i; \quad (3.29)$$

若 $3^{b-1} > x_u \cdot 3^u$, 则

$$32 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h_m^5 = \sum_{i=0}^u b_i \cdot 3^i + \sum_{i=u+1}^{b-2} 2 \cdot 3^i + 3^{5m+9}. \quad (3.30)$$

同理可证方程 (3.29) 和方程 (3.30) 不成立.

故而, 方程 (3.1) 有且仅有一个正整数解 $(a, b, n) = (3, 1, 2)$.

定理得证.

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Perfect Powers of Five with Few Ternary Digits

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Abstract In this paper, the authors analyze a diophantine equation raised by Michael Bennett in [Bennett, M., Bugeaud, Y., and Mignotte, M., Perfect powers with few binary digits and related Diophantine problem, *Ann. Sc. Norm. Super. Pisa Cl. Sci*, 2013, vol. XII, pp. 941–953.] that is pivotal in establishing that powers of five has few digits in its ternary expansion. They show that $(a, b, n) = (3, 1, 2)$ is the only positive integer solution of Diophantine equation $3^a + 3^b + 2 = n^5$ with $a \geq b > 0$.

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