

Problem for 2008 October

Proposed by Dan Jurca

Show that there exist infinitely many pairs of integers (x,y) such that

$$x^2+(x+1)^2=y^2.$$

Solution by the proposer

Consider the sequences $(a_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$, $(b_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$, and $(c_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$ defined recursively as follows.

$$a_0=3, b_0=4, c_0=5$$

$$1 \leq n \Rightarrow a_n = a_{n-1} + 2b_{n-1} + 2c_{n-1}$$

$$b_n = 2a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} + 2c_{n-1}$$

$$c_n = 2a_{n-1} + 2b_{n-1} + 3c_{n-1}$$

Obviously $a_n - b_n = -a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} = -(a_{n-1} - b_{n-1})$; and since $a_0 - b_0 = -1$, it follows (by induction on n) that $0 \leq n \Rightarrow a_n - b_n = (-1)^{n-1}$. Next we have $1 \leq n \Rightarrow$

$$a_n^2 = a_{n-1}^2 + 4b_{n-1}^2 + 4c_{n-1}^2 + 4a_{n-1}b_{n-1} + 8b_{n-1}c_{n-1} + 4c_{n-1}a_{n-1},$$

$$b_n^2 = 4a_{n-1}^2 + b_{n-1}^2 + 4c_{n-1}^2 + 4a_{n-1}b_{n-1} + 4b_{n-1}c_{n-1} + 8c_{n-1}a_{n-1}, \text{ so}$$

$$a_n^2 + b_n^2 = 5a_{n-1}^2 + 5b_{n-1}^2 + 8c_{n-1}^2 + 8a_{n-1}b_{n-1} + 12b_{n-1}c_{n-1} + 12c_{n-1}a_{n-1}; \text{ and}$$

$$c_n^2 = 4a_{n-1}^2 + 4b_{n-1}^2 + 9c_{n-1}^2 + 8a_{n-1}b_{n-1} + 12b_{n-1}c_{n-1} + 12c_{n-1}a_{n-1}, \text{ so}$$

$$a_n^2 + b_n^2 - c_n^2 = a_{n-1}^2 + b_{n-1}^2 - c_{n-1}^2,$$

and since $a_0^2 + b_0^2 - c_0^2 = 0$, it follows (by induction on n) that $0 \leq n \Rightarrow a_n^2 + b_n^2 = c_n^2$.

Since $0 \leq n \Rightarrow 0 < a_n$, $0 < b_n$, and $0 < c_n$, there exist infinitely many pairs of positive integers (x_n, y_n) such that $x_n^2 + (x_n + 1)^2 = y_n^2$, as follows.

$$0 \leq n \Rightarrow x_n = \begin{cases} a_n & n \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} | \\ | \\ | \\ | \\ | \end{array} \right\} b_n \quad n \equiv 1 \pmod{2},$$

$$y_n = c_n.$$

Solving the above recursion shows that for $0 \leq n$ with integers

$$x_n = \frac{14+5\sqrt{8}}{8} (3+\sqrt{8})^n + \frac{14-5\sqrt{8}}{8} (3-\sqrt{8})^n - \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and}$$

$$y_n = \frac{20+7\sqrt{8}}{8} (3+\sqrt{8})^n + \frac{20-7\sqrt{8}}{8} (3-\sqrt{8})^n$$

one has $0 \leq n \Rightarrow x_n^2 + (x_n+1)^2 = y_n^2$.

Also solved by Bojan Basic (Serbia), Lin Minghua (China), Massoud Malek, and Grant Morgan
