PERFECT POWERS IN ARITHMETIC PROGRESSION. A NOTE ON THE INHOMOGENEOUS CASE

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Dedicated to Professor R. Tijdeman on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday

Abstract. We show that the *abc* conjecture implies that the number of terms of any arithmetic progression consisting of almost perfect "inhomogeneous" powers is bounded, moreover, if the exponents of the powers are all ≥ 4, then the number of such progressions is finite. We derive a similar statement unconditionally, provided that the exponents of the terms in the progression are bounded from above.

1. Introduction

Arithmetic progressions consisting of almost perfect powers are widely investigated in the "homogeneous" case. That is, one is interested in arithmetic progressions of the shape

$$a_0x_0^l, \dots, a_{k-1}x_{k-1}^l \quad \text{with} \quad a_i, x_i \in \mathbb{Z} \ \ (0 \leq i \leq k-1),$$

with some fixed integer $l \geq 2$, such that the coefficients a_i are "restricted" in some sense. It was already known by Fermat and proved by Euler (see [D] pp. 440 and 635) that four distinct squares cannot form an arithmetic progression. The contributions of Darmon and Merel [DM] on the Fermat equation imply that there are no three l-th powers with $l \geq 3$ in arithmetic progression, up to the trivial cases. In this paper we take up the problem when the arithmetic progression consists of almost perfect "inhomogeneous" powers. Let $S = \{p_1, \dots, p_s\}$ be any set of positive primes with $p_1 < \dots < p_s$, and write $\mathbb{Z}_S$ for the set of those non-zero integers whose prime divisors belong to S. Put

$$H = \{\eta x^l \mid \eta \in \mathbb{Z}_S, \ x, l \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ with } x \neq 0 \text{ and } l \geq 2\},$$

and note that $\pm 1 \in H$, but $0 \notin H$. To guarantee that the representation of every element $h \in H$ is unique, we further assume that for $h = \eta x^l$ we have that η is l-th power free, $x > 0$, and $l = 2$ if $h \in \mathbb{Z}_S$. In particular, if $x = 1$ then η is square-free. The main purpose of this paper is to show that the *abc* conjecture implies that the number of terms of any "coprime" arithmetic progression in H is bounded by a

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constant $c(s,P)$ depending only on $s=|S|$ and $P=p_s$. Moreover, the number of such progressions having at least three terms, where the exponents of the powers are ≥ 4, is finite. We derive a similar statement unconditionally, provided that the exponents of the terms in the progression are bounded from above. Our main tools, besides the *abc* conjecture, will be a theorem of Euler on equation (1) below with $l=2$, the above mentioned result of Darmon and Merel on Fermat-type ternary equations, and a famous theorem of van der Waerden from Ramsey theory, about arithmetic progressions.

Finally, we mention that our problem is related to the equation

$$n(n+d)\dots(n+(k-1)d)=by^l \tag{1}$$

in non-zero integers n,d,b,y, $k\geq 2$, $l\geq 2$ with $\gcd(n,d)=1$, $P(b)\leq k$, where for any integer u with $|u|>1$ we write $P(u)$ for the greatest prime factor of u and we put $P(\pm 1)=1$. It is easy to show that using (1) one can write

$$n+id=a_ix_i^l \quad \text{with} \quad P(a_i)\leq k-1 \ \ (0\leq i\leq k-1). \tag{2}$$

Equation (1) and its various specializations have a very extensive literature. For related results we just refer to the survey papers and recent articles [BGyH], [Gy], [GyHS], [SS], [S1], [S2], [S3], [T1], [T2], and the references given there. We only mention two particular theorems about (1), which are relevant from our viewpoint. Shorey (see [S1]) proved that the *abc* conjecture implies that with $l\geq 4$, k is bounded by an absolute constant in (1). Extending this result, Győry, Hajdu and Saradha [GyHS] deduced from the *abc* conjecture that with $l\geq 4$ and $k\geq 3$, equation (1) has only finitely many solutions. Thus our theorems yield a kind of extension of the above mentioned results of Shorey [S1] and Győry, Hajdu and Saradha [GyHS], to the inhomogeneous case. However, it is important to note that as in (2) $P(a_i)\leq k-1$, and we fix the prime divisors of the l-th power free part of $h\in H$ in advance, the results obtained here do not imply the corresponding theorems in [S1] and [GyHS].

2. Main results

In what follows, $c_0,\dots,c_{15}$ will denote constants depending only on s and P. Though $s\leq P$, our arguments will be more clear if we indicate the dependence also upon s. By a non-constant arithmetic progression we will simply mean a progression with non-zero common difference.

Theorem 1. *Suppose that the abc conjecture is valid. Let $h_0,\dots,h_{k-1}$ be any non-constant arithmetic progression in H, with $h_i=\eta_ix_i^{l_i}$ $(0\leq i\leq k-1)$, such that $gcd(h_0,h_1)\leq c_0$ for some c_0. Then we have $\max(k,l)<c_1$, where $l=\max\limits_{0\leq i\leq k-1} l_i$. Moreover, the number of such progressions with $k\geq 3$ and $l_i\geq 4$, is bounded by some c_2.*

Remark 1. Looking at the proof of Theorem 1 closely, one can easily see that the second part of the statement can be extended as follows. Consider progressions $h_0,\dots,h_{k-1}$ as above, such that $k\geq 3$ and for every $i\in\{0,\dots,k-1\}$ there exist $j,t\in\{0,\dots,k-1\}\setminus\{i\}$ with $j\neq t$ and $1/l_i+1/l_j+1/l_t<1$. Then the *abc* conjecture implies that the number of such progressions is bounded by some c_2.

Remark 2. The condition $\gcd(h_0, h_1) \le c_0$ in Theorem 1 is necessary. Indeed, there exist non-constant arithmetic progressions in H consisting of non-zero perfect powers, having arbitrarily many terms. To see this, observe that each pair of distinct positive perfect powers can be considered as a non-constant arithmetic progression of two terms. Suppose that for some $i \ge 2$, $h_0, \dots, h_{i-1}$ is such a progression of positive perfect powers, say $h_j = x_j^{l_j}$ with $x_j \ge 1$ and $l_j \ge 2$ $(0 \le j \le i-1)$. Let $t = 2h_{i-1} - h_{i-2}$ and $l_i' = \prod_{j=0}^{i-1} l_j$, and write

$$h_j' = t^{l_i'} h_j \quad \text{for} \quad 0 \le j \le i-1, \quad \text{and} \quad h_i' = t^{l_i'+1}.$$

In this way we obtain a non-constant arithmetic progression $h_0', \dots, h_{i-1}', h_i'$ consisting of positive perfect powers, having exponents $l_0, \dots, l_{i-1}, l_i = l_i' + 1$. This verifies our claim, which shows that the assumption $\gcd(h_0, h_1) \le c_0$ cannot be omitted.

If we drop the *abc* conjecture, we need a further assumption to get a finiteness statement for the number of terms in our arithmetic progressions.

Theorem 2. *Let l be a fixed integer with $l \ge 2$. Then for any non-constant arithmetic progression $h_0, \dots, h_{k-1}$ in H such that $l_i \le l$ in the representation $h_i = \eta_i x_i^{l_i}$ $(0 \le i \le k-1)$, we have $k \le C_0(s, P, l)$, where $C_0(s, P, l)$ is a constant depending only on s, P and l.*

Remark 3. Note that in Theorem 2 we do not need the assumption $\gcd(h_0, h_1) \le c_0$. However, the example in Remark 2 shows that the condition $l_i \le l$ $(0 \le i \le k-1)$ is necessary in this case.

Finally, we propose the following

Conjecture. Theorem 1 is true unconditionally, i.e. independently of the *abc* conjecture.

3. Some lemmas

To prove our theorems, we need several lemmas. The first one concerns almost perfect squares in arithmetic progression.

Lemma 1. *The product of four consecutive terms in a non-constant positive arithmetic progression is never a square.*

Proof. This is a classical result of Euler (cf. [M], p. 21). □

Our next lemma is about Fermat-type ternary equations.

Lemma 2. *Let $l \ge 3$ be an integer. Then the equation*

$$X^l + Y^l = 2Z^l$$

has no solution in coprime non-zero integers X, Y, Z with $XYZ \ne \pm 1$.

Proof. This was proved by Darmon and Merel [DM]. □

The next lemma is from Ramsey theory, concerning arithmetic progressions.

Lemma 3. *For every positive integers u and v there exists a positive integer w such that for any coloring of the set $\{1,\dots,w\}$ using u colors, we get a non-constant monochromatic arithmetic progression, having at least v terms.*

Proof. This nice result is due to van der Waerden (cf. [vdW]). $\square$

The next statement takes care of Theorem 1 unconditionally, in case of homogeneous powers.

Lemma 4. *Let l be a fixed integer with $l \geq 2$. Suppose that $h_0,\dots,h_{k-1}$ is an arithmetic progression in H, such that $h_i = \eta_i x_i^l$, for all $i = 0,\dots,k-1$. Then $k < C_1(s,P,l)$, where $C_1(s,P,l)$ is a constant depending only on s, P and l.*

Proof. Color the terms of the arithmetic progression $h_0,\dots,h_{k-1}$ in such a way that h_i and h_j have the same color if and only if $\eta_i = \eta_j$ $(0 \leq i,j \leq k-1)$. As η_i and η_j are l-th power free, at most $2l^s$ colors are necessary. (We need the factor 2 because of the signs.)

Assume first that $l = 2$. We apply Lemma 3 with $(u,v) = (2^{s+1},4)$ to conclude that if $k \geq w$ with some $w = w(s)$, then there exist indices $0 \leq i_1 < i_2 < i_3 < i_4 \leq k-1$ such that $h_{i_1},h_{i_2},h_{i_3},h_{i_4}$ is a non-constant arithmetic progression of non-zero integers, with $\eta_{i_1} = \eta_{i_2} = \eta_{i_3} = \eta_{i_4}$. Then we have

$$h_{i_1}h_{i_2}h_{i_3}h_{i_4} = \left(\eta_{i_1}^2 x_{i_1}x_{i_2}x_{i_3}x_{i_4}\right)^2.$$

However, by Lemma 1, this is impossible. (Note that it does not make a difference whether η_{i_1} is positive or negative.) This gives a contradiction, whence $k < w$, and the lemma follows when $l = 2$.

Suppose now that $l \geq 3$. We apply again Lemma 3, this time with $(u,v) = (2l^s,3)$ to derive that if $k \geq w$ with some $w = w(s,l)$, then there exist indices $0 \leq i_1 < i_2 < i_3 \leq k-1$ such that h_{i_1},h_{i_2},h_{i_3} is an arithmetic progression, with $\eta_{i_1} = \eta_{i_2} = \eta_{i_3}$. Hence we obtain

$$x_{i_1}^l + x_{i_3}^l = 2x_{i_2}^l. \tag{3}$$

By Lemma 2, as $h_{i_j} \neq 0$ $(j = 1,\dots,3)$ and our progression is non-constant, we deduce that (3) is impossible. Thus we get a contradiction, whence $k < w$, and the lemma is proved. $\square$

Remark 4. Note that assuming the *abc* conjecture, this lemma follows from the afore mentioned result of Shorey [S1], in the case when $\gcd(h_0,h_1) = 1$.

Lemma 5. *Suppose that the abc conjecture is valid, and let $c_3 = C_1(s,P,2)$ be the constant given in Lemma 4, corresponding to the exponent $l = 2$. Then there exists a c_4 such that if $h_0,\dots,h_{k-1}$ is any arithmetic progression in H with $h_i = \eta_i x_i^{l_i}$, such that gcd$(h_0,h_1) < c_5$ and $k \geq 2c_3$, then $l_i < c_4$ holds for all $i = 0,\dots,k-1$.*

Proof. Suppose that we have an arithmetic progression $h_0,\dots,h_{k-1}$ as above, and take any $i \in \{0,\dots,k-1\}$ with $l_i \geq 7$. (If no such i exists, then the lemma follows with $c_4 = 7$.) Note that $x_i > 1$. By Lemma 4 we infer that there exists a j with $0 < |i-j| \leq c_3$ such that $l_j \geq 3$. Choose any $t \in \{0,\dots,k-1\}\setminus\{i,j\}$ with $|i-t| \leq 2$. Then with some coprime non-zero integers $\lambda_i,\lambda_j,\lambda_t$ with $\max(\lambda_i,\lambda_j,\lambda_t) \leq |i-j|+2$ we have $\lambda_i h_i + \lambda_j h_j + \lambda_t h_t = 0$. This gives

$$\lambda_i\eta_i x_i^{l_i} + \lambda_j\eta_j x_j^{l_j} + \lambda_t\eta_t x_t^{l_t} = 0. \tag{4}$$

Let D denote the gcd of the above three terms, and observe that as $\gcd(h_0, h_1) \leq c_5$, we have $D < c_6$.

We show that the *abc* conjecture implies that l_i is bounded. Note that when $D = 1$, and the coefficients of $x_i^{l_i}, x_j^{l_j}, x_t^{l_t}$ are fixed, by a similar argument Tijdeman derived from the *abc* conjecture that (4) has only finitely many solutions (see [T1], p. 234). Let $r \in \{i, j, t\}$ be the index for which $|\lambda_r \eta_r x_r^{l_r}|$ is maximal among these three terms. The (effective version of) the *abc* conjecture, with $\varepsilon = 1/42$ gives

$$|\lambda_r \eta_r x_r^{l_r}| < c_7 \left(\prod_{p \mid x_i x_j x_t} p \right)^{43/42}.$$

As $l_i \geq 7$, $l_j \geq 3$, and $l_t \geq 2$, whence $1/l_i + 1/l_j + 1/l_t < 1 - 1/42$, this yields

$$|\lambda_r \eta_r x_r^{l_r}| \leq c_8 x_r^{(1763/1764) l_r}.$$

If $x_r = 1$ (implying that $r = t$, $l_r = 2$, and η_r is square-free), then by

$$x_i^{l_i} < |\lambda_i \eta_i x_i^{l_i}| \leq |\lambda_r \eta_r x_r^{l_r}| \tag{5}$$

and $x_i > 1$, we get $l_i < c_9$. Otherwise, $x_r > 1$ gives $l_r < c_{10}$, whence $|\lambda_r \eta_r x_r^{l_r}| < c_{11}$. Thus using again (5) and $x_i > 1$, we obtain $l_i < c_{12}$ also in this case. As i was taken arbitrarily with $l_i \geq 7$, the statement follows with $c_4 = \max(7, c_9, c_{12})$. □

4. Proofs of the theorems

Now we are ready to prove our main results. We start with the proof of Theorem 2, because it is more convenient to do so.

Proof of Theorem 2. Let $C_2(s, P, l)$ be the maximum of the values $C_1(s, P, L)$ defined in Lemma 4, where L ranges through the interval $[2, l]$. Apply Lemma 3 to our progression with $(u, v) = (l-1, C_2(s, P, l))$. (The terms having the same exponents, have the same colors.) Thus Lemma 3 gives some constant $C_0(s, P, l)$, depending only on s, P and l, such that $k \geq C_0(s, P, l)$ would be a contradiction by Lemma 4. Thus $k < C_0(s, P, l)$, and the theorem follows. □

Proof of Theorem 1. We may suppose that $k \geq 2c_3$, where $c_3 \geq 2$ is given in Lemma 5. Then by Lemma 5 we have that $l_i \leq c_4$, for all $i = 0, \ldots, k-1$. Thus the first part of the theorem follows from Theorem 2, with $c_1 = \max(c_4, C_0(s, P, c_4))$.

To prove the second part, suppose that $l_i \geq 4$ for all $i = 0, \ldots, k-1$. We already now that $\max(k, l) < c_1$. Fix k and choose any different $i, j, t \in \{0, \ldots, k-1\}$. Just as in the proof of Lemma 5, we get an equation of the form

$$\lambda_i \eta_i x_i^{l_i} + \lambda_j \eta_j x_j^{l_j} + \lambda_t \eta_t x_t^{l_t} = 0$$

with some integers $\lambda_i, \lambda_j, \lambda_t$, such that $\max(|\lambda_i|, |\lambda_j|, |\lambda_t|) < k < c_1$. Moreover, the gcd of the three terms on the left hand side is bounded by some c_{13}. Following the argument of Lemma 5, as x_i, x_j, x_t are all > 1, and $1/l_i + 1/l_j + 1/l_t \leq 3/4$, using the *abc* conjecture we derive that $\max(x_i^{l_i}, x_j^{l_j}, x_t^{l_t}) < c_{14}$. As also $\max(|\eta_i|, |\eta_j|, |\eta_t|) < c_{15}$, the theorem follows. □

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