A Complete Proof of BEAL Conjecture

Abdelmajid Ben Hadj Salem, Dipl.-Eng.

Email:abenhadjsalem@gmail.com

6, Rue du Nil, Cité Soliman Er-Riadh, 8020 Soliman, Tunisia.

Abstract

In 1997, Andrew Beal [1] announced the following conjecture : *Let $A, B, C, m, n,$ and l be positive integers with $m, n, l > 2$. If $A^m + B^n = C^l$ then $A, B,$ and C have a common factor.* We begin to construct the polynomial $P(x) = (x - A^m)(x - B^n)(x + C^l) = x^3 - px + q$ with p, q integers depending of A^m, B^n and C^l. We resolve $x^3 - px + q = 0$ and we obtain the three roots x_1, x_2, x_3 as functions of p, q and a parameter θ. Since $A^m, B^n, -C^l$ are the only roots of $x^3 - px + q = 0$, we discuss the conditions that x_1, x_2, x_3 are integers. A numerical example is given.

Keywords: Prime numbers, divisibility, roots of polynomials of third degree.

O my Lord! Increase me further in knowledge.

(Holy Quran, Surah Ta Ha, 20:114.)

To my Wife Wahida

1 Introduction

In 1997, Andrew Beal [1] announced the following conjecture :

***Conjecture* 1.1.** *Let $A, B, C, m, n,$ and l be positive integers with $m, n, l > 2$. If:*

$$A^m + B^n = C^l \tag{1.1}$$

then $A, B,$ and C have a common factor.

In this paper, we give a complete proof of the Beal Conjecture. Our idea is to construct a polynomial $P(x)$ of three order having as roots A^m, B^n and $-C^l$ with the condition (1.1). In the next section, we do some preliminaries calculus to give the expressions of the three roots of $P(x) = 0$. The proof of the conjecture (1.1) is the subject of the section 3. At the end, a numerical example is presented.

We begin with the trivial case when $A^m = B^n$. The equation (1.1) becomes:

$$2A^m = C^l \tag{1.2}$$

then $2|C^l \Longrightarrow 2|C \Longrightarrow \exists\, c \in \mathbb{N}^*/\ C = 2c$, it follows $2A^m = 2^l c^l \Longrightarrow A^m = 2^{l-1}c^l$. As $l > 2$, then $2|A^m \Longrightarrow 2|A \Longrightarrow 2|B^n \Longrightarrow 2|B$. The conjecture (1.1) is verified.

We suppose in the following that $A^m > B^n$.

2 Preliminaries Calculs

Let $m, n, l \in \mathbb{N}^* \ > 2$ and $A, B, C \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such:

$$A^m + B^n = C^l \tag{2.1}$$

We call:

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) = (x - A^m)(x - B^n)(x + C^l) = x^3 - x^2(A^m + B^n - C^l) \\ +x[A^mB^n - C^l(A^m + B^n)] + C^lA^mB^n \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Using the equation (2.1), $P(x)$ can be written:

$$\boxed{P(x) = x^3 + x[A^mB^n - (A^m + B^n)^2] + A^mB^n(A^m + B^n)} \tag{2.3}$$

We introduce the notations:

$$p = (A^m + B^n)^2 - A^mB^n \tag{2.4}$$

$$q = A^mB^n(A^m + B^n) \tag{2.5}$$

As $A^m \neq B^n$, we have :

$$p > (A^m - B^n)^2 > 0 \tag{2.6}$$

Equation (2.3) becomes:

$$P(x) = x^3 - px + q \tag{2.7}$$

Using the equation (2.2), $P(x) = 0$ has three different real roots : A^m, B^n and $-C^l$.

Now, let us resolve the equation:

$$P(x) = x^3 - px + q = 0 \tag{2.8}$$

To resolve (2.8) let:

$$x = u + v \tag{2.9}$$

Then $P(x) = 0$ gives:

$$P(x) = P(u+v) = (u+v)^3 - p(u+v) + q = 0 \Longrightarrow u^3 + v^3 + (u+v)(3uv - p) + q = 0 \tag{2.10}$$

To determine u and v, we obtain the conditions:

$$u^3 + v^3 = -q \tag{2.11}$$

$$uv = p/3 > 0 \tag{2.12}$$

Then u^3 and v^3 are solutions of the second ordre equation:

$$X^2 + qX + p^3/27 = 0 \tag{2.13}$$

Its discriminant Δ is written as :

$$\Delta = q^2 - 4p^3/27 = \frac{27q^2 - 4p^3}{27} = \frac{\overline{\Delta}}{27} \tag{2.14}$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\Delta} = 27q^2 - 4p^3 &= 27(A^mB^n(A^m+B^n))^2 - 4[(A^m+B^n)^2 - A^mB^n]^3 \\ &= 27A^{2m}B^{2n}(A^m+B^n)^2 - 4[(A^m+B^n)^2 - A^mB^n]^3 \end{aligned} \tag{2.15}$$

Noting :

$$\alpha = A^mB^n > 0 \tag{2.16}$$

$$\beta = (A^m + B^n)^2 \tag{2.17}$$

we can write (2.15) as:

$$\overline{\Delta} = 27\alpha^2\beta - 4(\beta - \alpha)^3 \tag{2.18}$$

As $\alpha \neq 0$, we can also rewrite (2.18) as :

$$\overline{\Delta} = \alpha^3\left(27\frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 4\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha} - 1\right)^3\right) \tag{2.19}$$

We call t the parameter :

$$t = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \tag{2.20}$$

$\overline{\Delta}$ becomes :

$$\overline{\Delta} = \alpha^3(27t - 4(t-1)^3) \tag{2.21}$$

Let us calling :

$$y = y(t) = 27t - 4(t-1)^3 \tag{2.22}$$

Since $\alpha > 0$, the sign of $\overline{\Delta}$ is also the signe of $y(t)$. Let us study the sign of y. We obtain $y'(t)$:

$$y'(t) = y' = 3(1+2t)(5-2t) \tag{2.23}$$

$y' = 0 \Longrightarrow t_1 = -1/2$ and $t_2 = 5/2$, then the table of variations of y is given below:

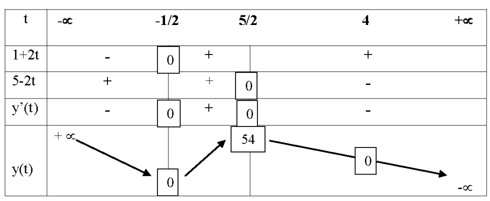

Fig. 1: The table of variation

The table of the variations of the function y shows that $y < 0$ for $t > 4$. In our case, we are interested for $t > 0$. For $t = 4$ we obtain $y(4) = 0$ and for $t \in]0, 4[\Longrightarrow y > 0$. As we have $t = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} > 4$ because as $A^m \neq B^n$:

$$(A^m - B^n)^2 > 0 \Longrightarrow \beta = (A^m + B^n)^2 > 4\alpha = 4A^mB^n \tag{2.24}$$

Then $y < 0 \Longrightarrow \overline{\Delta} < 0 \Longrightarrow \Delta < 0$. Then, the equation (2.13) does not have real solutions u^3 and v^3. Let us find the solutions u and v with $x = u + v$ is a positive or a negative real and $u.v = p/3$.

2.1 Demonstration

Proof. The solutions of (2.13) are:

$$X_1 = \frac{-q + i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2} \tag{2.25}$$

$$X_2 = \overline{X_1} = \frac{-q - i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2} \tag{2.26}$$

We may resolve:

$$u^3 = \frac{-q + i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2} \tag{2.27}$$

$$v^3 = \frac{-q - i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2} \tag{2.28}$$

Writing X_1 in the form:

$$X_1 = \rho e^{i\theta} \tag{2.29}$$

with:

$$\rho = \frac{\sqrt{q^2 - \Delta}}{2} = \frac{p\sqrt{p}}{3\sqrt{3}} \tag{2.30}$$

$$\text{and } sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2\rho} > 0 \tag{2.31}$$

$$cos\theta = -\frac{q}{2\rho} < 0 \tag{2.32}$$

Then $\theta\,[2\pi] \in]+\frac{\pi}{2}, +\pi[$, let:

$$\boxed{\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < +\pi \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{\theta}{3} < \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < cos\frac{\theta}{3} < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \tag{2.33}$$

and

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{4} < cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} < \frac{3}{4}} \tag{2.34}$$

hence the expression of X_2:

$$X_2 = \rho e^{-i\theta} \tag{2.35}$$

Let:

$$u = re^{i\psi} \tag{2.36}$$

$$\text{and } j = \frac{-1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2} = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \tag{2.37}$$

$$j^2 = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} = -\frac{1 + i\sqrt{3}}{2} = \overline{j} \tag{2.38}$$

j is a complex cubic root of the unity $\Longleftrightarrow j^3 = 1$. Then, the solutions u and v are:

$$u_1 = re^{i\psi_1} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}e^{i\frac{\theta}{3}} \tag{2.39}$$

$$u_2 = re^{i\psi_2} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}je^{i\frac{\theta}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}e^{i\frac{\theta+2\pi}{3}} \tag{2.40}$$

$$u_3 = re^{i\psi_3} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}j^2e^{i\frac{\theta}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}e^{+i\frac{\theta}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}e^{i\frac{\theta+4\pi}{3}} \tag{2.41}$$

and similarly:

$$v_1 = re^{-i\psi_1} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}e^{-i\frac{\theta}{3}} \tag{2.42}$$

$$v_2 = re^{-i\psi_2} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}j^2e^{-i\frac{\theta}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}}e^{-i\frac{\theta}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}e^{i\frac{4\pi-\theta}{3}} \tag{2.43}$$

$$v_3 = re^{-i\psi_3} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}je^{-i\frac{\theta}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}e^{i\frac{2\pi-\theta}{3}} \tag{2.44}$$

We may now choose u_k and v_h so that $u_k + v_h$ will be real. In this case, we have necessary :

$$v_1 = \overline{u_1} \tag{2.45}$$

$$v_2 = \overline{u_2} \tag{2.46}$$

$$v_3 = \overline{u_3} \tag{2.47}$$

We obtain as real solutions of the equation (2.10):

$$x_1 = u_1 + v_1 = 2\sqrt[3]{\rho}cos\frac{\theta}{3} > 0 \tag{2.48}$$

$$x_2 = u_2 + v_2 = 2\sqrt[3]{\rho}cos\frac{\theta+2\pi}{3} = -\sqrt[3]{\rho}\left(cos\frac{\theta}{3} + \sqrt{3}sin\frac{\theta}{3}\right) < 0 \tag{2.49}$$

$$x_3 = u_3 + v_3 = 2\sqrt[3]{\rho}cos\frac{\theta+4\pi}{3} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}\left(-cos\frac{\theta}{3} + \sqrt{3}sin\frac{\theta}{3}\right) > 0 \tag{2.50}$$

We compare the expressions of x_1 and x_3, we obtain:

$$2\sqrt[3]{p}cos\frac{\theta}{3} \overbrace{>}^{?} \sqrt[3]{p}\left(-cos\frac{\theta}{3} + \sqrt{3}sin\frac{\theta}{3}\right)$$

$$3cos\frac{\theta}{3} \overbrace{>}^{?} \sqrt{3}sin\frac{\theta}{3} \tag{2.51}$$

As $\dfrac{\theta}{3} \in]+\dfrac{\pi}{6}, +\dfrac{\pi}{3}[$, then $sin\dfrac{\theta}{3}$ and $cos\dfrac{\theta}{3}$ are > 0. Taking the square of the two members of the last equation, we get:

$$\frac{1}{4} < cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} \tag{2.52}$$

which is true since $\dfrac{\theta}{3} \in]+\dfrac{\pi}{6}, +\dfrac{\pi}{3}[$ then $x_1 > x_3$. As A^m, B^n and $-C^l$ are the only real solutions of (2.8), we consider, as A^m is supposed great than B^n, the expressions:

$$\boxed{\begin{cases} A^m = x_1 = u_1 + v_1 = 2\sqrt[3]{\rho}cos\dfrac{\theta}{3} \\ B^n = x_3 = u_3 + v_3 = 2\sqrt[3]{\rho}cos\dfrac{\theta+4\pi}{3} = \sqrt[3]{\rho}\left(-cos\dfrac{\theta}{3} + \sqrt{3}sin\dfrac{\theta}{3}\right) \\ -C^l = x_2 = u_2 + v_2 = 2\sqrt[3]{\rho}cos\dfrac{\theta+2\pi}{3} = -\sqrt[3]{\rho}\left(cos\dfrac{\theta}{3} + \sqrt{3}sin\dfrac{\theta}{3}\right) \end{cases}} \tag{2.53}$$

□

3 Proof of the Main Theorem

Main Theorem: *Let $A, B, C, m, n,$ and l be positive integers with $m, n, l > 2$. If:*

$$A^m + B^n = C^l \tag{3.1}$$

then $A, B,$ and C have a common factor.

Proof. $A^m = 2\sqrt[3]{\rho} cos\frac{\theta}{3}$ is an integer $\Rightarrow A^{2m} = 4\sqrt[3]{\rho^2} cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}$ is an integer. But:

$$\sqrt[3]{\rho^2} = \frac{p}{3} \tag{3.2}$$

Then:

$$A^{2m} = 4\sqrt[3]{\rho^2} cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = 4\frac{p}{3}.cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = p.\frac{4}{3}.cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} \tag{3.3}$$

As A^{2m} is an integer, and p is an integer then $cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}$ must be written in the form:

$$\boxed{cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{1}{b} \quad or \quad cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{a}{b}} \tag{3.4}$$

with $b \in \mathbb{N}^*$, for the last condition $a \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and a, b co-primes.

3.1 Case $cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{1}{b}$

we obtain :

$$A^{2m} = p.\frac{4}{3}.cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4.p}{3.b} \tag{3.5}$$

As $\frac{1}{4} < cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} < \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{b} < \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow b < 4 < 3b \Rightarrow b = 1, 2, 3.$

3.1.1 $b = 1$

$b = 1 \Rightarrow 4 < 3$ which is impossible.

3.1.2 $b = 2$

$b = 2 \Rightarrow A^{2m} = p.\frac{4}{3}.\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2.p}{3} \Rightarrow 3|p \Rightarrow p = 3p'$ with $p' \neq 1$ because $3 \ll p$, and $b = 2$, we obtain:

$$A^{2m} = \frac{2p}{3} = 2.p' \tag{3.6}$$

But :

$$B^nC^l = \sqrt[3]{\rho^2}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \frac{p}{3}\left(3 - 4\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{p}{3} = \frac{3p'}{3} = p' \tag{3.7}$$

On the one hand:

$$A^{2m} = (A^m)^2 = 2p' \Rightarrow 2|p' \Rightarrow p' = 2p"^2 \Rightarrow A^{2m} = 4p"^2$$
$$\Rightarrow A^m = 2p" \Rightarrow 2|A^m \Rightarrow 2|A$$

On the other hand:

$B^nC^l = p' = 2p"^2 \Rightarrow 2|B^n$ or $2|C^l$. If $2|B^n \Rightarrow 2|B$. As $C^l = A^m + B^n$ and $2|A$ and $2|B$, it follows $2|A^m$ and $2|B^n$ then $2|(A^m + B^n) \Rightarrow 2|C^l \Leftrightarrow 2|C$.

Then, we have : A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor. Also if $2|C^l$, we obtain the same result : A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

3.1.3 $b = 3$

$b = 3 \Rightarrow A^{2m} = p.\dfrac{4}{3}.\dfrac{1}{3} = \dfrac{4p}{9} \Rightarrow 9|p \Rightarrow p = 9p'$ with $p' \neq 1$ since $9 \ll p$ then $A^{2m} = 4p' \Longrightarrow p'$ is not a prime. Let $\hat{A}\mu$ a prime with $\hat{A}\mu|p' \Rightarrow \hat{A}\mu|A^{2m} \Rightarrow \hat{A}\mu|A$.

On the other hand:

$$B^nC^l = \frac{p}{3}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = 5p'$$

Then $\hat{A}\mu|B^n$ or $\hat{A}\mu|C^l$. If $\hat{A}\mu|B^n \Rightarrow \hat{A}\mu|B$. As $C^l = A^m + B^n$ and $\hat{A}\mu|A$ and $\hat{A}\mu|B$, it follows $\hat{A}\mu|A^m$ and $\hat{A}\mu|B^n$ then $\hat{A}\mu|(A^m + B^n) \Rightarrow \hat{A}\mu|C^l \Longrightarrow \hat{A}\mu|C$.

Then, we have : A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor. Also if $\hat{A}\mu|C^l$, we obtain the same result : A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

3.2 Case $a > 1,\ cos^2\dfrac{\theta}{3} = \dfrac{a}{b}$

That is to say:

$$cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{a}{b} \tag{3.8}$$

$$A^{2m} = p.\frac{4}{3}.cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4.p.a}{3.b} \tag{3.9}$$

and a, b verify one of the two conditions:

$$\boxed{\{3|p \quad and \quad b|4p\}} \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{\{3|a \quad and \quad b|4p\}} \tag{3.10}$$

and using the equation (2.34), we obtain a third condition:

$$\boxed{b < 4a < 3b} \tag{3.11}$$

In these conditions, respectively, $A^{2m} = 4\sqrt[3]{\rho^2}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = 4\dfrac{p}{3}.cos^2\dfrac{\theta}{3}$ is an integer.

Let us study the conditions given by the equation (3.10).

3.2.1 Hypothesis: $\{3|p \quad and \quad b|4p\}$

3.2.1.1. Case $b = 2$ and $3|p$: $3|p \Rightarrow p = 3p'$ with $p' \neq 1$ because $3 \ll p$, and $b = 2$, we obtain:

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p.a}{3b} = \frac{4.3p'.a}{3b} = \frac{4.p'.a}{2} = 2.p'.a \tag{3.12}$$

As:

$$\frac{1}{4} < cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{2} < \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow a < 2 \Rightarrow a = 1 \tag{3.13}$$

But $a > 1$ then the case $b = 2$ and $3|p$ is impossible.

3.2.1.2. Case $b = 4$ and $3|p$: We have $3|p \Longrightarrow p = 3p'$ with $p' \in \mathbb{N}^*$, it follows:

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p.a}{3b} = \frac{4.3p'.a}{3 \times 4} = p'.a \tag{3.14}$$

and:

$$\frac{1}{4} < cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{4} < \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow 1 < a < 3 \Rightarrow a = 2 \tag{3.15}$$

But a, b are co-primes. Then the case $b = 4$ and $3|p$ is impossible.

3.2.1.3. Case: $b \neq 2, b \neq 4$, $b|p$ and $3|p$: As $3|p$ then $p = 3p'$ and :

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p}{3}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4p}{3}\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4 \times 3p'}{3}\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4p'a}{b} \tag{3.16}$$

We consider the case: $b|p' \Longrightarrow p' = bp"$ and $p" \neq 1$ (if $p" = 1$, then $p = 3b$, see sub-paragraph 2^{sd} sous-case equation (3.36)). Hence :

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4bp"a}{b} = 4ap" \tag{3.17}$$

Let us calculate B^nC^l:

$$B^nC^l = \frac{p}{3}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = p'\left(3 - 4\frac{a}{b}\right) = b.p".\frac{3b - 4a}{b} = p".(3b - 4a) \tag{3.18}$$

Finally, we have the two equations:

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4bp"a}{b} = 4ap" \tag{3.19}$$

$$B^nC^l = p".(3b - 4a) \tag{3.20}$$

Sous-case 1: p" is prime. From (3.19), $p"|A^{2m} \Rightarrow p"|A^m \Rightarrow p"|A$. From (3.20), $p"|B^n$ or $p"|C^l$. If $p"|B^n \Rightarrow p"|B$, as $C^l = A^m + B^n \Rightarrow p"|C^l \Rightarrow p"|C$. If $p"|C^l \Rightarrow p"|C$, as $B^n = C^l - A^m \Rightarrow p"|B^n \Rightarrow p"|B$.

Then A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

Sous-case 2: p" is not prime. Let λ one prime divisor of $p"$. From (3.19), we have :

$$\lambda|A^{2m} \Rightarrow \lambda|A^m \quad \text{as}\,\lambda\,\text{is prime then} \quad \lambda|A \tag{3.21}$$

From (3.20), as $\lambda|p"$ we have:

$$\lambda|B^nC^l \Rightarrow \lambda|B^n \quad \text{or}\ \lambda|C^l \tag{3.22}$$

If $\lambda|B^n$, λ is prime $\lambda|B$, and as $C^l = A^m + B^n$ then we have also :

$$\lambda|C^l \quad \text{as}\,\lambda\,\text{is prime, then} \quad \lambda|C \tag{3.23}$$

By the same way, if $\lambda|C^l$, we obtain $\lambda|B$.

Then: A, B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

Let us verify the condition (3.11) given by:

$$b < 4a < 3b$$

In our case, the last equation becomes:

$$p < 3A^{2m} < 3p \quad with \quad p = A^{2m} + B^{2n} + A^m B^n \tag{3.24}$$

The $3A^{2m} < 3p \Longrightarrow A^{2m} < p$ is verified.

If :

$$p < 3A^{2m} \Longrightarrow 2A^{2m} - A^m B^n - B^{2n} > 0$$

We put $Q(Y) = 2Y^2 - B^n Y - B^{2n}$, the roots of $Q(Y) = 0$ are $Y_1 = -\frac{B^n}{2}$ and $Y_2 = B^n$. $Q(Y) > 0$ for $Y < Y_1$ and $Y > Y_2 = B^n$. In our case, we take $Y = A^m$. As $A^m > B^n$ then $p < 3A^{2m}$ is verified. Then the condition $b < 4a < 3b$ is true.

In the following of the paper, we verify easily that the condition $b < 4a < 3b$ implies to verify $A^m > B^n$ which is true.

3.2.1.4. Case $b = 3$ and $3|p$: As $3|p \Longrightarrow p = 3p'$ and we write :

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p}{3}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4p}{3}\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4 \times 3p'}{3}\frac{a}{3} = \frac{4p'a}{3} \tag{3.25}$$

As A^{2m} is an integer and that a and b are co-primes and $cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}$ can not be one in reference to the equation (2.33), then we have necessary $3|p' \Longrightarrow p' = 3p"$ with $p" \neq 1$, if not $p = 3p' = 3 \times 3p" = 9$ but $p = A^{2m} + B^{2n} + A^m B^n > 9$, the hypothesis $p" = 1$ is impossible, then $p" > 1$. hence:

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p'a}{3} = \frac{4 \times 3p"a}{3} = 4p"a \tag{3.26}$$

$$B^n C^l = \frac{p}{3}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = p'\left(3 - 4\frac{a}{b}\right) = \frac{3p"(9-4a)}{3} = p".(9-4a) \tag{3.27}$$

As $\frac{1}{4} < cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{3} < \frac{3}{4} \Longrightarrow 3 < 4a < 9 \Longrightarrow a = 2$ as $a > 1$.

$a = 2$, we obtain:

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p'a}{3} = \frac{4 \times 3p"a}{3} = 4p"a = 8p" \tag{3.28}$$

$$B^n C^l = \frac{p}{3}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = p'\left(3 - 4\frac{a}{b}\right) = \frac{3p"(9-4a)}{3} = p" \tag{3.29}$$

The two last equations give that $p"$ is not prime. Then we use the same methodology described above for the case 3.2.1.3., and we have : A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

3.2.1.5. Case $3|p$ and $b = p$: We have :

$$cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{p}$$

and :

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p}{3}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4p}{3}.\frac{a}{p} = \frac{4a}{3} \tag{3.30}$$

As A^{2m} is an integer, this implies that $3|a$, but $3|p \Longrightarrow 3|b$. As a and b are co-primes, hence the contradiction. Then the case $3|p$ and $b = p$ is impossible.

3.2.1.6. Case $3|p$ and $b = 4p$: $3|p \Longrightarrow p = 3p'$, $p' \neq 1$ because $3 \ll p$, hence $b = 4p = 12p'$.

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p}{3}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4p}{3}\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{3} \Longrightarrow 3|a \tag{3.31}$$

because A^{2m} is an integer. But $3|p \Longrightarrow 3|\left[(4p) = b\right]$, that is in contradiction with the hypothesis a, b are co-primes. Then the case $b = 4p$ is impossible.

3.2.1.7. Case $3|p$ and $b = 2p$: $3|p \Longrightarrow p = 3p'$, $p' \neq 1$ because $3 \ll p$, hence $b = 2p = 6p'$.

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p}{3}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4p}{3}\frac{a}{b} = \frac{2a}{3} \Longrightarrow 3|a \tag{3.32}$$

because A^{2m} is an integer. But $3|p \Longrightarrow 3|(2p) \Longrightarrow 3|b$, that is in contradiction with the hypothesis a, b are co-primes. Then the case $b = 2p$ is impossible.

3.2.1.8. Case $3|p$ and $b \neq 3$ is a divisor of p : We have $b = p' \neq 3$, and p is written as:

$$p = kp' \quad with \quad 3|k \Longrightarrow k = 3k' \tag{3.33}$$

and :

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p}{3}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4p}{3}.\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4 \times 3.k'p'}{3}\frac{a}{p'} = 4ak' \tag{3.34}$$

We calculate B^nC^l:

$$B^nC^l = \frac{p}{3}.\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = k'(3p' - 4a) \tag{3.35}$$

<u>1^{st} Sous-case:</u> $k' \neq 1$, we use the same methodology described for the case 3.1.2.3., and we obtain: A, B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

<u>2^{nd} sous-case:</u>

$$k' = 1 \Longrightarrow p = 3b \tag{3.36}$$

then we have:

$$A^{2m} = 4a \Longrightarrow a \quad \text{is even} \tag{3.37}$$

and :

$$A^mB^n = 2\sqrt[3]{\rho}cos\frac{\theta}{3}.\sqrt[3]{\rho}\left(\sqrt{3}sin\frac{\theta}{3} - cos\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \frac{p\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} - 2a \tag{3.38}$$

let:

$$A^{2m} + 2A^m B^n = \frac{2p\sqrt{3}}{3} sin\frac{2\theta}{3} = 2b\sqrt{3} sin\frac{2\theta}{3} \tag{3.39}$$

The left member of (3.39) is an integer and b also, then $2\sqrt{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3}$ can be written in the form:

$$2\sqrt{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} \tag{3.40}$$

where k_1, k_2 are two co-primes integers and $k_2|b \Longrightarrow b = k_2.k_3$.

$\diamondsuit$ - We suppose $k_3 \neq 1$. Hence:

$$A^{2m} + 2A^m B^n = k_3.k_1 \tag{3.41}$$

Let μ is an prime integer such that $\mu|k_3$. If $\mu = 2 \Rightarrow 2|b$ but $2|a$ that is contradiction with a, b co-primes. We suppose $\mu \neq 2$ and $\mu|k_3$, then $\mu|A^m(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow \mu|A^m$ or $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n)$.

*A-1- If $\mu|A^m \Longrightarrow \mu|A^{2m} \Longrightarrow \mu|4a \Longrightarrow \mu|a$. As $\mu|k_3 \Longrightarrow \mu|b$ and that a, b are co-primes hence the contradiction.

*A-2- If $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow \mu \nmid A^m$ and $\mu \nmid 2B^n$ then $\mu \neq 2$ and $\mu \nmid B^n$. $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n)$, we can write:

$$A^m + 2B^n = \mu.t' \quad t' \in \mathbb{N}^* \tag{3.42}$$

It follows:

$$A^m + B^n = \mu t' - B^n \Longrightarrow A^{2m} + B^{2n} + 2A^m B^n = \mu^2 t'^2 - 2t'\mu B^n + B^{2n}$$

Using the expression of p, we obtain:

$$p = t'^2\mu^2 - 2t'B^n\mu + B^n(B^n - A^m) \tag{3.43}$$

As $p = 3b = 3k_2.k_3$ and $\mu|k_3$ hence $\mu|p \Longrightarrow p = \mu\mu'$, so we have :

$$\mu'\mu = \mu(\mu t'^2 - 2t'B^n) + B^n(B^n - A^m) \tag{3.44}$$

and $\mu|B^n(B^n - A^m) \Longrightarrow \mu|B^n$ or $\mu|(B^n - A^m)$.

*A-2-1- If $\mu|B^n \Longrightarrow \mu|B$ which is in contradiction with *A-2.

*A-2-2- If $\mu|(B^n - A^m)$ and using $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n)$, we obtain:

$$\mu|3B^n \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} \mu|B^n \Longrightarrow \mu|B \text{ which is impossible} \\ or \\ \mu = 3 \end{cases} \tag{3.45}$$

*A-2-2-1- If $\mu = 3 \Longrightarrow 3|k_3 \Longrightarrow k_3 = 3k'_3$, and we have $b = k_2k_3 = 3k_2k'_3$, it follows $p = 3b = 9k_2k'_3$ then $9|p$, but $p = (A^m - B^n)^2 + 3A^mB^n$ then :

$$9k_2k'_3 - 3A^mB^n = (A^m - B^n)^2$$

we write it as :

$$3(3k_2k_3' - A^mB^n) = (A^m - B^n)^2 \tag{3.46}$$

hence $3|(3k_2k_3' - A^mB^n) \Longrightarrow\ 3|A^mB^n \Longrightarrow 3|A^m$ or $3|B^n$.

*A-2-2-1-1- If $3|A^m \Longrightarrow 3|A$ and we have also $3|A^{2m}$, but $A^{2m} = 4a \Longrightarrow 3|4a \Longrightarrow 3|a$. As $b = 3k_2k_3'$ then $3|b$, but a, b are co-primes hence the contradiction. Then $3 \nmid A$.

*A-2-2-1-2- If $3|B^n \Longrightarrow 3|B$, but the (3.46) gives $3|(A^m-B^n)^2 \Longrightarrow 3|(A^m-B^n) \Longrightarrow 3|A^m \Longrightarrow 3|A$. But using the result of the last paragraph *A-2-2-1-1, we obtain $3 \nmid A$. Then the hypothesis $k_3 \neq 1$ is impossible.

♢- Now we suppose that $k_3 = 1 \Longrightarrow b = k_2$ and $p = 3b = 3k_2$. We have then:

$$2\sqrt{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{k_1}{b} \tag{3.47}$$

with k_1, b co-primes. We write (3.47) as :

$$4\sqrt{3}sin\frac{\theta}{3}cos\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{k_1}{b}$$

Taking the square of the two members and replacing $cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}$ by $\frac{a}{b}$, we obtain:

$$3 \times 4^2.a(b-a) = k_1^2 \tag{3.48}$$

which implies that :

$$3|a \quad or \quad 3|(b-a)$$

*B-1- If $3|a$, as $A^{2m} = 4a \Longrightarrow 3|A^{2m} \Longrightarrow 3|A$. But $p = (A^m - B^n)^2 + 3A^mB^n$ and that $3|p \Longrightarrow 3|(A^m - B^n)^2 \Longrightarrow 3|(A^m - B^n)$. But $3|A$ hence $3|B^n \Longrightarrow 3|B$, it follows $3|C^l \Longrightarrow 3|C$.

We obtain: A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

*B-2- Considering now that $3|(b-a)$. As $k_1 = A^m(A^m + 2B^n)$ by the equation (3.41) and that $3|k_1 \Longrightarrow 3|A^m(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow\ 3|A^m$ or $3|(A^m + 2B^n)$.

*B-2-1- If $3|A^m \Longrightarrow 3|A \Longrightarrow 3|A^{2m}$ then $3|4a \Longrightarrow 3|a$. But $3|(b-a) \Longrightarrow 3|b$ hence the contradiction with a, b are co-primes.

*B-2-2- If:

$$3|(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow 3|(A^m - B^n) \tag{3.49}$$

But $p = A^{2m} + B^{2n} + A^mB^n = (A^m - B^n)^2 + 3A^mB^n$ then $p - 3A^mB^n = (A^m - B^n)^2 \Longrightarrow 9|(p - 3A^mB^n)$ or $9|(3b - 3A^mB^n)$, then $3|(b - A^mB^n)$ but $3|(b-a) \Longrightarrow 3|(a - A^mB^n)$. As $A^{2m} = 4a = (A^m)^2 \Longrightarrow \exists a' \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $a = a'^2 \Longrightarrow A^m = 2a'$. We arrive to $3|(a'^2 - 2a'B^n) \Longrightarrow 3|a'(a' - 2B^n)$.

*B-2-2-1- If $3|a' \Longrightarrow 3|A^m \Longrightarrow 3|A$, but $3|(A^m+2B^n) \Longrightarrow 3|2B^n \Longrightarrow 3|B^n \Longrightarrow 3|B$, it follows $3|C$.

Hence A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

*B-2-2-2- Now if $3|(a'-2B^n) \Longrightarrow 3|(2a'-4B^n) \Longrightarrow 3|(A^m-4B^n) \Longrightarrow 3|(A^m-B^n)$, we refind the hypothesis (3.49) above.

The study of the case 3.2.1.8. is finished.

3.2.1.9 Case $3|p$ **and** $b|4p$**:** As $3|p \Rightarrow p = 3p'$ and $b|4p \Rightarrow \exists k_1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $4p = 12p' = k_1 b$.

**- $\boxed{k_1 = 1}$ then $b = 12p'$, ($p' \neq 1$ if not $p = 3 \ll A^{2m} + B^{2n} + A^m B^n$). But $A^{2m} = \dfrac{4p}{3}.cos^2\dfrac{\theta}{3} = \dfrac{12p'}{3}\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{4p'.a}{12p'} = \dfrac{a}{3} \Rightarrow 3|a$ because A^{2m} is an integer, then the contradiction with a, b co-primes.

**-$\boxed{k_1 = 3}$, then $b = 4p'$ and $A^{2m} = \dfrac{4p}{3}.cos^2\dfrac{\theta}{3} = \dfrac{k_1.a}{3} = a$.
Let us calculate $A^m B^n$:

$$A^m B^n = 2\sqrt[3]{\rho}cos\frac{\theta}{3}.\sqrt[3]{\rho}\left(\sqrt{3}sin\frac{\theta}{3} - cos\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \frac{p\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} - \frac{a}{2} \tag{3.50}$$

let:

$$A^{2m} + 2A^m B^n = \frac{2p\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} = 2p'\sqrt{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} \tag{3.51}$$

The left member of the equation (3.51) is an integer and also p', then $2\sqrt{3}sin\dfrac{2\theta}{3}$ can be written as :

$$2\sqrt{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{k_2}{k_3} \tag{3.52}$$

where k_2, k_3 are two co-primes integers and $k_3|p' \Longrightarrow p' = k_3.k_4$.

$\diamondsuit$ - We suppose that $\boxed{k_4 \neq 1}$, then:

$$A^{2m} + 2A^m B^n = k_2.k_4 \tag{3.53}$$

Let μ one prime integer with $\mu|k_4$. Then $\mu|A^m(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow \mu|A^m$ or $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n)$.

*A-1- If $\mu|A^m \Longrightarrow \mu|A^{2m} \Longrightarrow \mu|a$. As $\mu|k_4 \Longrightarrow \mu|p' \Rightarrow \mu|(4p' = b)$. But a, b are co-primes then the contradiction.

*A-2- If $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow \mu \nmid A^m$ and $\mu \nmid 2B^n$ then $\mu \neq 2$ and $\mu \nmid B^n$. $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n)$, we can write:

$$A^m + 2B^n = \mu.t' \quad t' \in \mathbb{N}^* \tag{3.54}$$

It follows:

$$A^m + B^n = \mu t' - B^n \Longrightarrow A^{2m} + B^{2n} + 2A^m B^n = \mu^2 t'^2 - 2t'\mu B^n + B^{2n}$$

Using the expression of p, we obtain:

$$p = t'^2\mu^2 - 2t'B^n\mu + B^n(B^n - A^m) \tag{3.55}$$

As $p=3p'$ and $\mu|p' \Rightarrow \mu|(3p') \Rightarrow \mu|p$, we can write :$\exists\mu' \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $p=\mu\mu'$, then we obtain :

$$\mu'\mu = \mu(\mu t'^2 - 2t'B^n) + B^n(B^n - A^m) \tag{3.56}$$

and $\mu|B^n(B^n-A^m) \Longrightarrow \mu|B^n$ or $\mu|(B^n-A^m)$.

*A-2-1- If $\mu|B^n \Longrightarrow \mu|B$ which is in contradiction with *A-2.

*A-2-2- If $\mu|(B^n-A^m)$ and using $\mu|(A^m+2B^n)$, we obtain:

$$\mu|3B^n \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} \mu|B^n \Longrightarrow \mu|B \text{ which is impossible} \\ ou \\ \mu = 3 \end{cases} \tag{3.57}$$

*A-2-2-1- If $\mu=3 \Longrightarrow 3|k_4 \Longrightarrow k_4 = 3k'_4$, and we obtain $p' = k_3k_4 = 3k_3k'_4$, it follows $p=3p'=9k_3k'_4$ then $9|p$, but $p=(A^m-B^n)^2+3A^mB^n$, then:

$$9k_4k'_5 - 3A^mB^n = (A^m-B^n)^2$$

that we write :

$$3(3k_4k'_5 - A^mB^n) = (A^m-B^n)^2 \tag{3.58}$$

then $3|(3k_4k'_5 - A^mB^n) \Longrightarrow\ 3|A^mB^n \Longrightarrow 3|A^m$ or $3|B^n$.

*A-2-2-1-1- If $3|A^m \Longrightarrow 3|A^{2m} \Rightarrow 3|a$, but $3|p' \Rightarrow 3|(4p') \Rightarrow 3|b$, then the contradiction with a,b co-primes. Then $3 \nmid A$.

*A-2-2-1-2- If $3|B^n$ but $A^m = \mu t' - 2B^n = 3t' - 2B^n \Longrightarrow 3|A^m$, which is in contradiction. Then the hypothesis $k_4 \neq 1$ is impossible.

♢- We suppose that $\boxed{k_4 = 1} \Longrightarrow p' = k_3k_4 = k_3$. Then we obtain:

$$2\sqrt{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{k_2}{p'} \tag{3.59}$$

with k_2, p' co-primes, we write (3.59) as :

$$4\sqrt{3}sin\frac{\theta}{3}cos\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{k_2}{p'}$$

Taking the square of the two members and replacing $cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}$ by $\frac{a}{b}$ and $b=4p'$, we obtain:

$$3.a(b-a) = k_2^2 \tag{3.60}$$

that implicate :

$$3|a \quad or \quad 3|(b-a)$$

*B-1- If $3|a \Rightarrow 3|A^{2m} \Rightarrow 3|A$, as $p=(A^m-B^n)^2+3A^mB^n$ and that $3|p \Longrightarrow 3|(A^m-B^n)^2 \Longrightarrow 3|(A^m-B^n)$. But $3|A$, then $3|B^n \Longrightarrow 3|B$, it follows $3|C^l \Longrightarrow 3|C$.

We obtain : A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

*B-2- We consider that $3|(b-a)$. As $k_2 = A^m(A^m + 2B^n)$ given by the equation (3.53) and that $3|k_2 \Longrightarrow 3|A^m(A^m+2B^n) \Longrightarrow 3|A^m$ or $3|(A^m+2B^n)$.

*B-2-1- If $3|A^m \Longrightarrow 3|A^{2m} \Longrightarrow 3|a$, but $3|(b-a) \Longrightarrow 3|b$ then the contradiction with a, b co-primes.

*B-2-2- If:

$$3|(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow 3|(A^m - B^n) \tag{3.61}$$

but $p = A^{2m} + B^{2n} + A^mB^n = (A^m - B^n)^2 + 3A^mB^n$ then $p - 3A^mB^n = (A^m - B^n)^2 \Longrightarrow 9|(p - 3A^mB^n)$ or $9|(3p' - 3A^mB^n)$, then $3|(p' - A^mB^n) \Rightarrow 3|4(p' - 4A^mB^n) \Rightarrow 3|(b - 4A^mB^n)$ but $3|(b-a) \Longrightarrow 3|(a - A^mB^n)$. As $3|(A^{2m} - 4A^mB^n) \Rightarrow 3|A^m(A^m - 4B^n)$.

*B-2-2-1- If $3|A^m \Longrightarrow 3|A^{2m} \Longrightarrow 3|a$, but $3|(b-a) \Longrightarrow 3|b$ then the contradiction with a, b co-primes.

*B-2-2-2- Now if $3|(A^m - 4B^n) \Longrightarrow 3|(A^m - B^n)$, we find the hypothesis of the beginning (3.61) above.

**- We suppose $k_1 \neq 3$ and $3|k_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{k_1 = 3k'1}$ with $k'_1 \neq 1$. we have $4p = 12p' = k_1b = 3k'_1b \Rightarrow 4p' = k'_1b$. A^{2m} can be writen as :

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p}{3}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{3k'_1b}{3}\frac{a}{b} = k'_1a \tag{3.62}$$

and B^nC^l:

$$B^nC^l = \frac{p}{3}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \frac{k'_1}{4}(3b - 4a) \tag{3.63}$$

As B^nC^l is an integer, we must have $4|(3b-4a)$ or $4|k'_1$.

*** We suppose that $4|(3b-4a) \Rightarrow \dfrac{3b-4a}{4} = c \in \mathbb{N}^*$, and we obtain:

$$A^{2m} = k'_1a$$
$$B^nC^l = k'_1c$$

C-1- If k'_1 is prime, then $k'_1|A^{2m} \Rightarrow k'_1|A$ and $k'_1|B^nC^l \Rightarrow k'_1|B^n$ or $k'_1|C^l$. If $k'_1|B^n \Rightarrow k'_1|B$, then $k'_1|C^l \Rightarrow k'_1|C$. With the same method if $k'_1|C^l$, we arrive to $k'_1|B$.

We obtain: A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

C-2- k'_1 not a prime. Let μ a prime divisor of k'_1, as described in C-1- above, we obtain : A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

*** We suppose that $4|k'_1$.

C-3- $k'_1 = 4$ but this case is discussed in the second sous-case of the paragraph (**3.2.1.8**).

C-4- $k'_1 = 4k"_1$ with $k"_1 > 1$. Then, we have:

$$A^{2m} = 4k"_1 a \tag{3.64}$$

$$B^n C^l = k"_1(3b - 4a) \tag{3.65}$$

C-4-1- If $k"_1$ is prime, then $k"_1 | A^{2m} \Rightarrow k"_1 | A$ and $k"_1 | B^n C^l \Rightarrow k"_1 | B^n$ or $k"_1 | C^l$. If $k"_1 | B^n \Rightarrow k"_1 | B$, then $k"_1 | C^l \Rightarrow k"_1 | C$. With the same method if $k"_1 | C^l$, we arrive to $k"_1 | B$.

We obtain: A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

C-4-2- $k"_1$ not a prime. Let μ a prime divisor of $k"_1$, as described in C-4-1 above, we obtain : A,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

3.2.2 Hypothesis : $\{3|a \quad and \quad b|4p\}$

We have :

$$3|a \Longrightarrow \exists a' \in \mathbb{N}^* \ / \ a = 3a' \tag{3.66}$$

3.2.2.1. Case $b = 2$ and $3|a$: A^{2m} is written as :

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p}{3}.cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4p}{3}.\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4p}{3}.\frac{a}{2} = \frac{2.p.a}{3} \tag{3.67}$$

Using the equation (3.66), A^{2m} becomes:

$$A^{2m} = \frac{2.p.3a'}{3} = 2.p.a' \tag{3.68}$$

But $cos^2\dfrac{\theta}{3} = \dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{3a'}{2} > 1$ which is impossible, then $b \neq 2$.

3.2.2.2. Case $b = 4$ and $3|a$: A^{2m} is written as :

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4.p}{3}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4.p}{3}.\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4.p}{3}.\frac{a}{4} = \frac{p.a}{3} = \frac{p.3a'}{3} = p.a' \tag{3.69}$$

$$\text{and} \quad cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3.a'}{4} < \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{4} \Longrightarrow a' < 1 \tag{3.70}$$

which is impossible.

Then the case $b = 4$ is impossible.

3.2.2.3. Case $b = p$ and $3|a$: Then:

$$cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3a'}{p} \tag{3.71}$$

and:

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4p}{3}.cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4p}{3}.\frac{3a'}{p} = 4a' = (A^m)^2 \tag{3.72}$$

$$\exists a" \in \mathbb{N}^* \ / \ a' = a"^2 \tag{3.73}$$

We calculate A^mB^n, hence:

$$A^mB^n = p.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} - 2a'$$
$$or \quad A^mB^n + 2a' = p.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} \tag{3.74}$$

The left member of (3.74) is an integer and p is also, then $2\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3}$ will be written as :

$$2\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} \tag{3.75}$$

where k_1, k_2 are two co-primes integers and $k_2|p \Longrightarrow p = b = k_2.k_3$, $k_3 \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

$\diamondsuit$ - We suppose that $k_3 \neq 1$. We obtain :

$$A^m(A^m + 2B^n) = k_1.k_3 \tag{3.76}$$

Let us μ a prime integer with $\mu|k_3$, then $\mu|b$ and $\mu|A^m(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow \mu|A^m$ or $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n)$.

* If $\mu|A^m \Longrightarrow \mu|A$ and $\mu|A^{2m}$, but $A^{2m} = 4a' \Longrightarrow \mu|4a' \Longrightarrow (\mu = 2$ but $2|a')$ or $(\mu|a')$. Then $\mu|a$ hence the contradiction with a, b co-primes.

* If $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow \mu \nmid A^m$ and $\mu \nmid 2B^n$ then $\mu \neq 2$ and $\mu \nmid B^n$. We write $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n)$ as:

$$A^m + 2B^n = \mu.t' \quad t' \in \mathbb{N}^* \tag{3.77}$$

It follows:

$$A^m + B^n = \mu t' - B^n \Longrightarrow A^{2m} + B^{2n} + 2A^mB^n = \mu^2t'^2 - 2t'\mu B^n + B^{2n}$$

Using the expression of p:

$$p = t'^2\mu^2 - 2t'B^n\mu + B^n(B^n - A^m) \tag{3.78}$$

Since $p = b = k_2.k_3$ and $\mu|k_3$ then $\mu|b \Longrightarrow \exists\mu' \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $b = \mu\mu'$, so we can write:

$$\mu'\mu = \mu(\mu t'^2 - 2t'B^n) + B^n(B^n - A^m) \tag{3.79}$$

From the last equation, we get $\mu|B^n(B^n - A^m) \Longrightarrow \mu|B^n$ or $\mu|(B^n - A^m)$. If $\mu|B^n$ which is contradiction with $\mu \nmid B^n$. If $\mu|(B^n - A^m)$ and using $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n)$, on arrive to:

$$\mu|3B^n \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} \mu|B^n \Longrightarrow & \text{which is contradiction} \\ or & \\ \mu = 3 & \end{cases} \tag{3.80}$$

Si $\mu = 3$, then $3|b$, but $3|a$ thus the contradiction with a, b co-primes.

$\diamondsuit$ - We assume now $k_3 = 1$. Hence:

$$A^{2m} + 2A^mB^n = k_1 \tag{3.81}$$
$$b = k_2 \tag{3.82}$$
$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{k_1}{b} \tag{3.83}$$

Taking the square of the last equation, we obtain:

$$\frac{4}{3}sin^2\frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{k_1^2}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{16}{3}sin^2\frac{\theta}{3}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{k_1^2}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{16}{3}sin^2\frac{\theta}{3}.\frac{3a'}{b} = \frac{k_1^2}{b^2}$$

Finally:

$$4^2a'(p-a) = k_1^2 \tag{3.84}$$

but $a' = a"^2$ then $p-a$ is a square. Let us:

$$\lambda^2 = p - a \tag{3.85}$$

The equation (3.84) becomes:

$$4^2a"^2\lambda^2 = k_1^2 \Longrightarrow k_1 = 4a"\lambda \tag{3.86}$$

taking the positif square root. Using (3.81), we get :

$$k_1 = 4a"\lambda \tag{3.87}$$

But $k_1 = A^m(A^m + 2B^n) = 2a"(A^m + 2B^n)$, it follows:

$$A^m + 2B^n = 2\lambda \tag{3.88}$$

Let λ_1 prime $\neq 2$, a divisor of λ (if not $\lambda_1 = 2|\lambda \Longrightarrow 2|\lambda^2 \Longrightarrow 2|(p-a)$ but a is even, then $2|p \Longrightarrow 2|b$ which is contradiction with a, b co-primes).

We consider $\lambda_1 \neq 2$ and :

$$\lambda_1|\lambda \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|\lambda^2 \quad and \quad \lambda_1|(A^m + 2B^n) \tag{3.89}$$

$$\lambda_1|(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1 \nmid A^m \quad if\ not \quad \lambda_1|2B^n \tag{3.90}$$

But $\lambda_1 \neq 2$ hence $\lambda_1|B^n \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|B$, it follows:

$$\lambda_1|(p = b) \quad and \quad \lambda_1|A^m \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|2a" \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|a \tag{3.91}$$

hence the contradiction with a, b co-primes.

We assume now $\lambda_1 \nmid A^m$. $\lambda_1|(A^m+2B^n) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(A^m+2B^n)^2$ that is $\lambda_1|(A^{2m} + 4A^mB^n + 4B^{2n})$, we write it as $\lambda_1|(p + 3A^mB^n + 3B^{2n}) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(p + 3B^n(A^m + 2B^n) - 3B^{2n})$. But $\lambda_1|(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(p - 3B^{2n})$, as $\lambda_1|(p-a)$ hence by difference, we obtain $\lambda_1|(a - 3B^{2n})$ or $\lambda_1|(3a' - 3B^{2n}) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|3(a' - B^{2n}) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1 = 3$ or $\lambda_1|(a' - B^{2n})$.

*A-1- If $\lambda_1 = 3$ but $3|a \Longrightarrow 3|(p = b)$ hence the contradiction with a, b co-primes.

*A-2- If $\lambda_1|(a' - B^{2n}) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(a"^2 - B^{2n}) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(a" - B^n)(a" + B^n) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(a" + B^n)$ or $\lambda_1|(a" - B^n)$, because $(a" - B^n) \neq 1$ if not we obtain $a"^2 - B^{2n} =$

$a" + B^n \Longrightarrow a"^2 - a" = B^n - B^{2n}$. The left member is positive and the right member is negative, then the contradiction.

*A-2-1- If $\lambda_1|(a"-B^n) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|2(a"-B^n) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(A^m-2B^n)$ but $\lambda_1|(A^m+2B^n)$ hence $\lambda_1|2A^m \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|A^m$, $\lambda_1 \neq 2$, it follows $\lambda_1|A^m$ hence the contradiction with (3.90).

*A-2-2- If $\lambda_1|(a" + B^n) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|2(a" + B^n) \Longleftrightarrow \lambda_1|(A^m + 2B^n)$. We refind the condition (3.89).

Then the case $k_3 = 1$ is impossible.

3.2.2.4. Case $b|p \Rightarrow \ p = b.p', p' > 1$, $b \neq 2$, $b \neq 4$ and $3|a$:

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4.p}{3}.\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4.b.p'.3.a'}{3.b} = 4.p'a' \tag{3.92}$$

We calculate B^nC^l:

$$B^nC^l = \sqrt[3]{\rho^2}\left(3sin^2\frac{\theta}{3} - cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \sqrt[3]{\rho^2}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) \tag{3.93}$$

But $\sqrt[3]{\rho^2} = \dfrac{p}{3}$ hence using $cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \dfrac{3.a'}{b}$:

$$B^nC^l = \sqrt[3]{\rho^2}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \frac{p}{3}\left(3 - 4\frac{3.a'}{b}\right) = p.\left(1 - \frac{4.a'}{b}\right) = p'(b - 4a') \tag{3.94}$$

As $p = b.p'$, and $p' > 1$, we have then:

$$B^nC^l = p'(b - 4a') \tag{3.95}$$
$$\text{and} \quad A^{2m} = 4.p'.a' \tag{3.96}$$

A - Let λ a prime divisor of p' (we suppose p' not prime). From (3.96), we have:

$$\lambda|A^{2m} \Rightarrow \lambda|A^m \quad \text{as}\, \lambda\, \text{is a prime, then} \ \ \lambda|A \tag{3.97}$$

From (3.95), as $\lambda|p'$ we have:

$$\lambda|B^nC^l \Rightarrow \lambda|B^n \quad \text{or}\ \lambda|C^l \tag{3.98}$$

If $\lambda|B^n$, λ is a prime $\lambda|B$, but $C^l = A^m + B^n$, then we have also :

$$\lambda|C^l \quad \text{as}\, \lambda\, \text{is a prime, then}\ \lambda|C \tag{3.99}$$

By the same way, if $\lambda|C^l$, we obtain $\lambda|B$. then : A, B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

B - We suppose now that p' is prime, from the equations (3.95) and (3.96), we obtain then:

$$p'|A^{2m} \Rightarrow p'|A^m \Rightarrow p'|A \tag{3.100}$$

and:

$$p'|B^nC^l \Rightarrow p'|B^n \quad \text{or } p'|C^l \tag{3.101}$$

$$\text{If} \quad p'|B^n \Rightarrow p'|B \tag{3.102}$$

$$\text{As} \quad C^l = A^m + B^n \quad \text{and that } \; p'|A, p'|B \Rightarrow p'|A^m, p'|B^n \Rightarrow p'|C^l$$
$$\Rightarrow p'|C \tag{3.103}$$

By the same way, if $p'|C^l$, we arrive to $p'|B$.

Hence: A ,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

3.2.2.5. Case $b = 2p$ and $3|a$: We have:

$$cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3a'}{2p} \Longrightarrow A^{2m} = \frac{4p.a}{3b} = \frac{4p}{3}.\frac{3a'}{2p} = 2a' \Longrightarrow 2|A^m \Longrightarrow 2|a \Longrightarrow 2|a'$$

Then $2|a$ and $2|b$ which is contradiction with a, b co-primes.

3.2.2.6. Case $b = 4p$ and $3|a$: We have :

$$cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3a'}{4p} \Longrightarrow A^{2m} = \frac{4p.a}{3b} = \frac{4p}{3}.\frac{3a'}{4p} = a'$$

Calculate A^mB^n, we obtain:

$$A^mB^n = \frac{p\sqrt{3}}{3}.sin\frac{2\theta}{3} - \frac{2p}{3}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{p\sqrt{3}}{3}.sin\frac{2\theta}{3} - \frac{a'}{2} \Longrightarrow$$
$$A^mB^n + \frac{A^{2m}}{2} = \frac{p\sqrt{3}}{3}.sin\frac{2\theta}{3} \tag{3.104}$$

let:

$$A^{2m} + 2A^mB^n = \frac{2p\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} \tag{3.105}$$

The left member of (3.105) is an integer and p is an integer, then $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3}$ will be written:

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} \tag{3.106}$$

where k_1, k_2 are two co-primes integers and $k_2|p \Longrightarrow p = k_2.k_3$.

$\diamondsuit$ - Firstly, we suppose that $k_3 \neq 1$. Hence:

$$A^{2m} + 2A^mB^n = k_3.k_1 \tag{3.107}$$

Let μ a prime integer and $\mu|k_3$, then $\mu|A^m(A^m+2B^n) \Longrightarrow \mu|A^m$ or $\mu|(A^m+2B^n)$.

* If $\mu|A^m \Longrightarrow \mu|A$. As $\mu|k_3 \Longrightarrow \mu|p$ and that $p = A^{2m}+B^{2n}+A^mB^n \Longrightarrow \mu|B^{2n}$ then $\mu|B$, it follows $\mu|C^l$, hence A, B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

* If $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow \mu \nmid A^m$ and $\mu \nmid 2B^n$ then:

$$\mu \neq 2 \quad and \quad \mu \nmid B^n \tag{3.108}$$

$\mu|(A^m + 2B^n)$, we write:

$$A^m + 2B^n = \mu.t' \quad t' \in \mathbb{N}^* \tag{3.109}$$

Then :

$$A^m + B^n = \mu t' - B^n \Longrightarrow A^{2m} + B^{2n} + 2A^mB^n = \mu^2t'^2 - 2t'\mu B^n + B^{2n}$$

$$\Longrightarrow p = t'^2\mu^2 - 2t'B^n\mu + B^n(B^n - A^m) \tag{3.110}$$

As $b = 4p = 4k_2.k_3$ and $\mu|k_3$ then $\mu|b \Longrightarrow \exists\mu' \in \mathbb{N}^*$ that $b = \mu\mu'$, we obtain:

$$\mu'\mu = \mu(4\mu t'^2 - 8t'B^n) + 4B^n(B^n - A^m) \tag{3.111}$$

The last equation implies $\mu|4B^n(B^n - A^m)$, but $\mu \neq 2$ then $\mu|B^n$ or $\mu|(B^n - A^m)$. If $\mu|B^n \Longrightarrow$ it is contradiction with (3.108). If $\mu|(B^n - A^m)$ and using $\mu|(A^m + 2B^n)$, we have:

$$\mu|3B^n \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} \mu|B^n \quad \text{it is contradiction with } \; 3.108 \\ or \\ \mu = 3 \end{cases} \tag{3.112}$$

If $\mu = 3$, then $3|b$, but $3|a$ which is contradiction with a, b co-primes.

♢ - We assume now $k_3 = 1$. Hence:

$$A^{2m} + 2A^mB^n = k_1 \tag{3.113}$$

$$p = k_2 \tag{3.114}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}sin\frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{k_1}{p} \tag{3.115}$$

Taking the square of the last equation, we obtain:

$$\frac{4}{3}sin^2\frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{k_1^2}{p^2}$$

$$\frac{16}{3}sin^2\frac{\theta}{3}cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{k_1^2}{p^2}$$

$$\frac{16}{3}sin^2\frac{\theta}{3}.\frac{3a'}{b} = \frac{k_1^2}{p^2}$$

Finally:

$$a'(4p - 3a') = k_1^2 \tag{3.116}$$

but $a' = a"^2$ then $4p - 3a'$ is a square. Let us:

$$\lambda^2 = 4p - 3a' = 4p - a = b - a \tag{3.117}$$

The equation (3.116) becomes:

$$a"^2\lambda^2 = k_1^2 \Longrightarrow k_1 = a"\lambda \tag{3.118}$$

taking the positive square root. Using (3.113), we get :

$$k_1 = a"\lambda \tag{3.119}$$

But $k_1 = A^m(A^m + 2B^n) = a"(A^m + 2B^n)$, it follows:

$$(A^m + 2B^n) = \lambda \tag{3.120}$$

Let λ_1 prime $\neq 2$, a divisor of λ (if not $\lambda_1 = 2|\lambda \Longrightarrow 2|\lambda^2$. As $2|(b = 4p) \Longrightarrow 2|(a = 3a')$ which is contradiction with a, b co-primes).

We consider $\lambda_1 \neq 2$ and :

$$\lambda_1|\lambda \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(A^m + 2B^n) \tag{3.121}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \lambda_1 \nmid A^m \quad if\ not \quad \lambda_1|2B^n \tag{3.122}$$

But $\lambda_1 \neq 2$ hence $\lambda_1|B^n \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|B$, it follows:

$$\lambda_1|(b = 4p) \quad and \quad \lambda_1|A^m \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|2a" \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|a \tag{3.123}$$

hence the contradiction with a, b co-primes.

We assume now $\lambda_1 \nmid A^m$. $\lambda_1|(A^m+2B^n) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(A^m+2B^n)^2$ that is $\lambda_1|(A^{2m}+4A^mB^n+4B^{2n})$, we write it as $\lambda_1|(p+3A^mB^n+3B^{2n}) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(p+3B^n(A^m+2B^n)-3B^{2n})$. But $\lambda_1|(A^m+2B^n) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(p-3B^{2n})$, as $\lambda_1|(4p-a)$ hence by difference, we obtain $\lambda_1|(a-3(B^{2n}+p))$ or $\lambda_1|(3a'-3(B^{2n}+p)) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|3(a'-B^{2n}-p) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1 = 3$ or $\lambda_1|(a' - (B^{2n} + p))$.

*A-1- If $\lambda_1 = 3|\lambda \Rightarrow 3|\lambda^2 \Rightarrow 3|b - a$ but $3|a \Longrightarrow 3|(p = b)$ hence the contradiction with a, b co-primes.

*A-2- If $\lambda_1 \neq 3$ and $\lambda_1|(a' - B^{2n} - p) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|(A^mB^n + B^{2n}) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|B^n(A^m + 2B^n) \Longrightarrow \lambda_1|B^n$ or $\lambda_1|(A^m + 2B^n)$. The case $\lambda_1|B^n$ was studied above.

*A-2-1- If $\lambda_1|(A^n + 2B^n)$. We refind the condition (3.121).

Then the case $k_3 = 1$ is impossible.

3.2.2.7. Case $3|a$ and $b = 2p'$ $b \neq 2$ with $p'|p$: $3|a \Longrightarrow a = 3a'$, $b = 2p'$ with $p = k.p'$, hence:

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4.p}{3}.\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4.k.p'.3.a'}{6p'} = 2.k.a' \tag{3.124}$$

Calculate B^nC^l:

$$B^nC^l = \sqrt[3]{\rho^2}\left(3sin^2\frac{\theta}{3} - cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \sqrt[3]{\rho^2}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) \tag{3.125}$$

But $\sqrt[3]{\rho^2} = \dfrac{p}{3}$ hence en using $cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \dfrac{3.a'}{b}$:

$$B^nC^l = \sqrt[3]{\rho^2}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \frac{p}{3}\left(3 - 4\frac{3.a'}{b}\right) = p.\left(1 - \frac{4.a'}{b}\right) = k(p' - 2a') \tag{3.126}$$

As $p = b.p'$, and $p' > 1$, we have then:

$$B^nC^l = k(p' - 2a') \tag{3.127}$$

$$\text{and} \quad A^{2m} = 2k.a' \tag{3.128}$$

A - Soit λ a prime divisor of k (we suppose k not a prime). From (3.128), we have:

$$\lambda|A^{2m} \Rightarrow \lambda|A^m \quad \text{as}\,\lambda\,\text{is prime then} \quad \lambda|A \tag{3.129}$$

From (3.127), as $\lambda|k$, we have:

$$\lambda|B^nC^l \Rightarrow \lambda|B^n \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda|C^l \tag{3.130}$$

If $\lambda|B^n$, λ is prime $\lambda|B$, and as $C^l = A^m + B^n$ then we have also:

$$\lambda|C^l \quad \text{as}\,\lambda\,\text{is prime then} \quad \lambda|C \tag{3.131}$$

By the same way, if $\lambda|C^l$, we obtain $\lambda|B$. Then : A, B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

B - We suppose now that k is prime, from the equations (3.127) and (3.128), we obtain:

$$k|A^{2m} \Rightarrow k|A^m \Rightarrow k|A \tag{3.132}$$

and:

$$k|B^nC^l \Rightarrow k|B^n \quad \text{or } k|C^l \tag{3.133}$$

$$\text{if} \quad k|B^n \Rightarrow k|B \tag{3.134}$$

$$\text{as} \quad C^l = A^m + B^n \quad \text{and that } k|A, k|B \Rightarrow k|A^m,\, k|B^n \Rightarrow k|C^l$$

$$\Rightarrow k|C \tag{3.135}$$

By the same way, if $k|C^l$, we arrive to $k|B$.

Hence: A ,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

3.2.2.8. Case $3|a$ **and** $b = 4p'$ $b \neq 2$ **with** $p'|p$ **:** $3|a \Longrightarrow a = 3a'$, $b = 4p'$ with $p = k.p'$, $k \neq 1$ if not $b = 4p$ a case has been studied (paragraph **3.2.2.6**), then we have :

$$A^{2m} = \frac{4.p}{3}.\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4.k.p'.3.a'}{12p'} = k.a' \tag{3.136}$$

Writing B^nC^l:

$$B^nC^l = \sqrt[3]{\rho^2}\left(3sin^2\frac{\theta}{3} - cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \sqrt[3]{\rho^2}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) \tag{3.137}$$

But $\sqrt[3]{\rho^2} = \dfrac{p}{3}$, hence en using $cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \dfrac{3.a'}{b}$:

$$B^nC^l = \sqrt[3]{\rho^2}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \frac{p}{3}\left(3 - 4\frac{3.a'}{b}\right) = p.\left(1 - \frac{4.a'}{b}\right) = k(p' - a') \tag{3.138}$$

As $p = b.p'$, and $p' > 1$, we have:

$$B^nC^l = k(p' - 2a') \tag{3.139}$$

$$\text{and} \quad A^{2m} = 2k.a' \tag{3.140}$$

A - Let λ a prime divisor of k (we suppose k not a prime). From (3.140), we have:

$$\lambda|A^{2m} \Rightarrow \lambda|A^m \quad \text{as}\,\lambda\,\text{is prime then} \;\; \lambda|A \tag{3.141}$$

From (3.139), as $\lambda|k$ we obtain:

$$\lambda|B^nC^l \Rightarrow \lambda|B^n \quad \text{or } \lambda|C^l \tag{3.142}$$

If $\lambda|B^n$, λ is a prime $\lambda|B$, and as $C^l = A^m + B^n$, then we have:

$$\lambda|C^l \quad \text{as }\; \lambda\,\text{is prime, then} \;\; \lambda|C \tag{3.143}$$

By the same way if $\lambda|C^l$, we obtain $\lambda|B$. Then : A, B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

B - We suppose now that k is prime, from the equations (3.139) and (3.140), we have:

$$k|A^{2m} \Rightarrow k|A^m \Rightarrow k|A \tag{3.144}$$

and:

$$k|B^nC^l \Rightarrow k|B^n \quad \text{or } k|C^l \tag{3.145}$$

$$\text{if} \quad k|B^n \Rightarrow k|B \tag{3.146}$$

$$\text{as} \quad C^l = A^m + B^n \quad \text{and that } k|A, k|B \Rightarrow k|A^m,\, k|B^n \Rightarrow k|C^l$$

$$\Rightarrow k|C \tag{3.147}$$

By the same way if $k|C^l$, we arrive to $k|B$.

Hence: A ,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

3.2.2.9. Case $3|a$ **and** $b|4p$: $a = 3a'$ and $4p = k_1b$ with $k_1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$. As $A^{2m} = \dfrac{4p}{3}cos^2\dfrac{\theta}{3} = \dfrac{4p}{3}\dfrac{3a'}{b} = k_1a'$ and B^nC^l:

$$B^nC^l = \sqrt[3]{\rho^2}\left(3sin^2\frac{\theta}{3} - cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \frac{p}{3}\left(3 - 4cos^2\frac{\theta}{3}\right) = \frac{p}{3}\left(3 - 4\frac{3a'}{b}\right) = \frac{k_1}{4}(b-4a') \tag{3.148}$$

As B^nC^l is an integer, we must have $4|k_1$ or $4|(b-4a')$.

-1- If $k_1 = 1 \Rightarrow b = 4p$: it is the case (3.2.2.6**) above.

-2- If $k_1 = 4 \Rightarrow p = b$: it is the case (3.2.2.3**) above.

**-3- We suppose that $4|k_1$ with $k_1 > 4 \Rightarrow k_1 = 4k_1'$, then we have:

$$A^{2m} = 4k_1'a'$$
$$B^nC^l = k_1'(b-4a')$$

By discussing k_1' is a prime integer or not, we arrive easily to: A ,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

**-4- If $4 \nmid |(b-4a')$ and $4 \nmid k_1'$ it is impossible. If $4|(b-4a') \Rightarrow (b-4a') = 4c$, with $c \in \mathbb{N}^*$, then we obtain:

$$A^{2m} = k_1a'$$
$$B^nC^l = k_1c$$

By discussing k_1 is a prime integer or not, we arrive easily to: A ,B and C solutions of (2.1) have a common factor.

□

The main theorem is proved.

4 A Numerical Example

We consider the example:

$$6^3 + 3^3 = 3^5 \tag{4.1}$$

with $A^m = 6^3$, $B^n = 3^3$ and $C^l = 3^5$. With the notations used in the paper, we obtain:

$$p = 3^6 \times 73, \tag{4.2}$$

$$q = 8 \times 3^{11}, \tag{4.3}$$

$$\overline{\Delta} = 4 \times 3^{11}(3^6 \times 4^2 - 73^3) < 0, \tag{4.4}$$

$$\rho = \frac{p\sqrt{p}}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3^8 \times 73\sqrt{73}}{3}, \tag{4.5}$$

$$cos\theta = -\frac{4 \times 3^3 \times \sqrt{3}}{73\sqrt{73}} \tag{4.6}$$

As $A^{2m} = \frac{4p}{3}.cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} \Longrightarrow cos^2\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{3A^{2m}}{4p} = \frac{3 \times 2^4}{73} = \frac{a}{b} \Longrightarrow a = 3 \times 2^4,\ b = 73;$ then:

$$cos\frac{\theta}{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{73}} \tag{4.7}$$

$$p = 3^6 b \tag{4.8}$$

Let us verify the equation (4.6) using the equation (4.7):

$$cos\theta = cos3(\theta/3) = 4cos^3\frac{\theta}{3} - 3cos\frac{\theta}{3} = 4\left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{73}}\right)^3 - 3\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{73}} = -\frac{4 \times 3^3 \times \sqrt{3}}{73\sqrt{73}} \tag{4.9}$$

That's OK. For this example, we can use the two conditions of (3.10) as $3|p$,$b|4p$ and $3|a$. The cases **3.2.1.3** and **3.2.2.4** are respectively used. We find for both cases that A^m, B^n and C^l of the equation (4.1) have a common prime factor which is true.

References

[1] R. Daniel Mauldin. *A Generalization of Fermat's Last Theorem: The Beal Conjecture and Prize Problem.* Notice of AMS, Vol 44, $n°11$, 1997, pp 1436-1437.