

# 关于连续数方程的一个结果

李忠宁 金涛 撒海花

银川能源学院, 宁夏银川 750105;

银川科技学院, 宁夏银川 750021

**摘要:** 本文用初等方法证明了: 当  $n, x, r$  是正整数且  $r > 3$ , 整数  $s > 0, c = 10s + 5, \gcd(x, c) = 1$  丢番图方程无整数解。  
**关键词:** 丢番图方程, 方幂和, 因子, 指数, 同余式

## 1 引言及引理

Lebesgue<sup>[1]</sup>证明了, 当  $r = 3$ , 方程  $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x+dk) = (x+dn)^r$  (1)

$$u = [x + c(n-1)]n \quad (1) \quad r = 2v + 2 \quad \text{ord}F = \partial = \text{ord}i$$

$$(2) \quad r = 2v + 1 \quad \text{ord}F = \text{ord}u_0 \quad (7)$$

## 2 定理证明

当  $r > 3$ , 证明方程 (2) 无解只需证明在条件 (3.1)——(3.4) 下方程 (2) 无解

$$1 \quad r = 2v + 1 (v > 1)$$

$$\text{I 将 (3.1) 中 } \langle 6; 1 \rangle \text{ 代入 (2)} \quad (8)$$

这里  $x = 10t + 1$ , (8) 左端  $(x+2ck)^r + [x+2c(k+1)]^r = 0(4)$ ;  $[x+c(2k+1)]^r = 0(4)$ ; 当  $t = 2t_1$  (8) 为  $1 \equiv 3(4)$ , 当  $t = 2t_1 + 1$  (8)

为  $3 \equiv 1(4)$  (3.1) 中其余  $\langle n_i; r_i \rangle$  使用 (8) 式方程得 (2) 无解

II 将 (3.2) 中  $\langle 11; 1 \rangle$  代入 (2) 得

$$\sum_{k=0}^{10m+5} (x+2ck)^r + D_1 + E = 2^r [5t + 28 + 50m + 5s(20m+11)]^r \quad (9)$$

(5) 左端方幂和中因子 2 的指数由 (7) 计算, 设  $F = \sum_{k=0}^r (x+2ck)^r$ ,  $T = 10m + 5$ ,  $x = 10t + 1$ ,

$$u = (x+cT) \cdot (T+1), \quad \text{ord}F = \text{ord}u; \quad D_1 = 2^r F_1, \quad F_1 = \sum_{k=0}^r (r_1 + 2ck)^r,$$

$$T_1 = 5m + 2, \quad x_1 = \frac{(x+c)}{2} = 5s + 5t + 3; \quad E = 2^r F_2, \quad F_2 = \sum_{k=0}^r (x_2 + 2ck)^r,$$

$$T_2 = 5m + 1, \quad x_2 = x_1 + c = 15s + 5t + 8; \quad u_1 = (x_1 + cT_1)(T_1 + 1),$$

$$u_2 = (x_2 + cT_2)(T_2 + 1)$$

, 若  $2 + x_i$ ,  $\text{ord}F_i = \text{ord}U_i (i=1, 2)$ .  $H = 2^r [5t + 28 + 50m + 5s(20m+11)]^r$

A. 当  $s = 0$  时,

$$m = 2p_1 T = 20p_1 + 5, T_1 = 10p_1 + 2, T_2 = 10p_1 + 1, u = 4(5t + 13 + 50p_1)(10p_1 + 3),$$

$$u_1 = (5t + 13 + 50p_1)(10p_1 + 3), \quad u_2 = 2(5t + 13 + 50p_1)(5p_1 + 1),$$

只有正整数解  $n = 3, x = 3d$ . 文<sup>[2]</sup>证明了, 当  $4 \leq r \leq 10$ , 方程 (1) 无正整数解. 我们得到

定理: 当  $n, x, r$  是正整数且  $r > 3$ . 整数  $s \geq 0, c = 10s + 5, \gcd(x, c) = 1$ , 丢番图方程  $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x+ck) = (x+cn)^r$  (2)

无整数解.

若无特别说明, 本文中字母表示正整数,  $m, p_i, l_i, v_i$  等表示非负整数,  $\Delta, q_i$  表示奇数, 将“方程无整数解”简述为“方程无解”.

引入符号:  $\bar{n}$  表示  $N$  的末位数字;  $\text{ord}N = \alpha$  表示  $Z^\alpha / N$ , 但  $Z^{\alpha+1} + N; \theta_i = 0, 1, \dots, (Z^i - 1), (n_i; x_i)$  表示

$n = zom + n, x = 10t + x_i; [\bullet]$  表示  $\bullet$  的整数部分。

证明定理需要下列引理,

引理 1<sup>[2]</sup>, 当  $n \geq 2r + 2$ , 方程 (2) 无解

引理 2 设  $s^r(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x+ck)^r \quad i=1, 2, 3, 4 \quad r = 4v + i$

$$\overline{s^r(zom + n)} = \overline{s^i(n)}$$

引理 3  $\gcd(x, c) = 1$  (2) 式两端末位数字相同的整数当且仅当:

$$(1) \langle 11; 2, 4, 6, 8 \rangle \quad \textcircled{1} n, x \text{ 奇偶性相反: } \langle 6; 1, 3, 7, 9 \rangle, \langle 11; 2, 4, 6, 8 \rangle \quad (3.1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} n, x \text{ 奇偶性相同: } \langle 11; 1, 3, 7, 9 \rangle, \langle 16; 2, 4, 6, 8 \rangle \quad (3.2)$$

$$(2) r = 2v + 2 \quad \textcircled{1} n, x \text{ 奇偶性相同: } \langle 11; 1, 3, 7, 9 \rangle, \langle 16; 2, 4, 6, 8 \rangle \quad (3.3)$$

$$\textcircled{2} n, x \text{ 奇偶性相反: } \langle 6; 1, 3, 7, 9 \rangle, \langle 11; 2, 4, 6, 8 \rangle \quad (3.4)$$

引理 4<sup>[3]</sup> 当  $n = 2^{\partial} q$ ,  $F = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x+2ck)^r$ ,  $2 + x$ ,  $u = [x + c(n-1)]n$

$$(1) \quad r = 2v + 2 \quad \text{ord}F = \partial = \text{ord}n \quad (4)$$

$$(2) \quad r = 2v + 1 \quad \text{ord}F = \text{ord}u_0 \quad (5)$$

引理 5 当  $n = 2^{\partial} q$ ,  $F = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (x+2ck)^r$ ,  $2 + x$ ,  $H = 2^r [5t + 28 + 100p_1]^r$

①  $t = 2t_1, ordF = 2, 2$  不整除  $x_1, T_1$  为偶数  
 $ordD_1 = r, 2/x_2, ordE \geq 2r, ordH \geq 2r$ , 令  $p_1 = 2l_1 + \theta_1$ , (9) 为  $2^r \equiv 0(8)$ .

②  $t$  为奇数, 令  $t=1, u = 8(9 + 25p_1)(10p_1 + 3), 2/x_1, T_1$  为偶数,  $ordD_1 \geq 2r, ordH = r > 3$ .

1. 1)  $p_1 = 2p_2, T = 40p_2 + 5, T_2 = 20p_2 + 1,$   
 $u = 8(9 + 50p_1)(20p_2 + 3), ordF = 3;$

$u_2 = 4(9 + 50p_2)(10p_2 + 1), \therefore ordE = r + 2, ordF < ordD_1, ordF < ordE, ordF < ordH,$

令  $p_2 = 2l_1 + \theta_1$ , (9) 为  $2^3 \equiv 0(2^4)$ .

$p_1 = 2p_2 + 1, T = 40p_2 + 25$

1. 2)  $p_2 = 2p_3, T = 80p_3 + 25, T_2 = 40p_3 + 11;$   
 $u = 16(17 + 50p_3)(40p_3 + 13), ordE = r + 4$ , 令  $p_3 = 2l_1 + \theta_1$ , (9) 为  $2^4 \equiv 0(2^5); p_2 = 2p_3 + 1, T = 80p_3 + 65$

继续 2 分  $p_3$  直到第七步 2 分  $p_{\lambda+1}$

1. ( $\lambda+1$ )  $p_{\lambda+1} = 2p_\lambda, T = 2^{\lambda+1} \cdot 5p_\lambda + B_1, T_2 = 2^\lambda \cdot 5p_\lambda + (B_1 - 3)/2,$   
 $u = 2^{2^{\lambda+1}}(q_1 + 50p_2)(2^\lambda \cdot 5p_\lambda + q_2), ordF = \lambda + 1, u_2 = 2^{2^{\lambda+1}}(q_1 + 50p_2)(2^{2^{\lambda-2}} \cdot 5p_\lambda + q_3)$

$ordE = r + \lambda - 1$ , 注意到  $ordD_1 \geq 2r, ordH = r$ , 若  $\lambda + 1 > r$ , (9) 为  $o \equiv 2^r(2^{r+1})$ ;

若  $\lambda + 1 = r, n = 2T + 1 > 2r + 2$ , 由引理 1 得 (9) 无解. 若  $\lambda + 1 < r$ , 令  $p_\lambda = 2l_1 + \theta_1$ ,

为  $2^{2^{\lambda+1}} \equiv o(2^{2^{\lambda+2}})$ .  $p_{\lambda-1} = 2p_\lambda + 1, T = 2^{\lambda+1} \cdot 5p_\lambda + B_2, n = 2T + 1 \geq 2r + 2$ , 由引理 1 得 (9) 无解.

今后, 上述证明简述为:  $t=1$ , 逐次 2 分  $p_1$  得  $T = 20p_1 + 5$  时, 方程 (9) 无解.

当  $t=3, 5, \dots, 2h+1$  时, 逐次 2 分  $p_1$  得  $T = 20p_1 + 5$  时, 方程 (9) 无解.

$m = 2p_1 + 1, T = 20p_1 + 15$

2)  $p_1 = 2p_2, T = 40p_2 + 15; p_1 = 2p_1 + 1,$

$T = 40p_2 + 35, T_1 = 20p_2 + 17,$

$T_2 = 20p_2 + 16$  偶数,  $u = 8(5t + 88 + 100p_2)(10p_2 + 9),$

$u_1 = 2(5t + 88 + 100p_2)(10p_2 + 9), u_2 = (5t + 88 + 100p_2)(20p_2 + 17),$

$H = 2^r(5t + 178 + 200p_2)^r.$

①  $t = 2t_1 + 1, ordF = 3; 2|x_1, ordD_1 \geq 2r; 2|x_2,$

$ordE = r, ordH = r,$

令  $p_2 = 2l_1 + \theta_1$ , (9) 为  $2^3 \equiv o(z^4)$ .

②  $t = 4t_2 + 2, ordF = 4, 2|x_1, ordD_1 = r + 2, 2|x_2,$

$ordE \geq 2r, ordH \geq 2r,$

令  $p_2 = 4l_2 + \theta_2$ , (9) 为  $2^4 \equiv o(z^5)$ .

③  $t = 4t_2 + 4$ , 逐次 2 分  $p_2$  得 (9) 无解.

继续 2 分  $p_2$  直到第  $\lambda$  步 2 分  $p_{\lambda-1}$

$\lambda$ )  $p_{\lambda-1} = 2p_\lambda, T = 2^{\lambda+1} \cdot 5p_\lambda + B_\lambda, ord(B_\lambda + 1) = \lambda,$  令

$T + 1 = 2^\lambda q, T_1 = (T - 1) / 2, T_2 = T_1 - 1,$

$u = (10t + 1 + 5T)(T + 1) = 2^{\lambda+1}(5t \cdot 2 + 2^{\lambda-1} \cdot 5q)q,$

$u_1 = 2^{\lambda-1}(5t \cdot 2 + 2^{\lambda+1} \cdot 5q)q, H = 2^r(5t + 2 + 2^\lambda \cdot 5q)^r$

<1>  $\lambda = 2$

①  $t = 2t_1 + 1, ordF = \lambda + 1, 2|x_1, ordD_1 \geq 2r, 2|x_2$

,  $ordE = r = ordH$ , 若  $\lambda + 1 \geq r, n = 2T + 1 \geq 2r + 2$ , 由引理 1 得 (9) 无解, 若  $\lambda + 1 < r$ , 令  $p_\lambda = 2l_1 + \theta_1$

为  $2^{\lambda+1} \equiv o(2^{2^{\lambda+2}})$ .

②  $t = 4t_2 + 2, ordF = \lambda + 2, 2|x_1, ordD_1 = r + \lambda,$

$2|x_2, ordE \geq 2r, ordH \geq 2r$ , 若  $\lambda + 1 \geq r, n = 2T + 1 \geq 2r + 2$

, 由引理 1 得 (9) 无解, 若  $\lambda + 2 < 2r$ , 令  $p_\lambda = 4l_2 + \theta_2$

, (9) 为  $2^{\lambda+2} \equiv o(2^{2^{\lambda+3}})$ .

③  $t = 4t_2 + 4$ , 逐次 2 分  $p_\lambda$  得 (9) 无解.

<2>  $\lambda > 2$  时

①  $t = 2t_1 + 1$ , 证明与  $\lambda = 2$  中相同

②  $t = 4t_2 + 2, ordF = \lambda + 2, ordD_1 = r + \lambda, 2|x_2,$

$ordE \geq 2r, ordH = 2r$ , 若  $\lambda + 2 \geq 2r, n = 2T + 1 \geq 2r + 2$ , 由引理 1 得 (9) 无解, 若  $\lambda + 2 < 2r$ , 令  $p_\lambda = 4l_2 + \theta_2$ , (9)

为  $2^{\lambda+2} \equiv o(2^{2^{\lambda+3}})$ .

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( $\lambda - 1$ )  $t = 2^{\lambda-1}t_{\lambda-1} + (2^{\lambda-3} + \dots + 2^3 + 2),$

$u = 2^{\lambda+1}(5t - 2 + 2^{\lambda-2} \cdot 5q)q = 2^{2\lambda-1}(10t_{\lambda-1} + 1 + 10q)q$

,  $u_1 = 2^{2\lambda-3}(10t_{\lambda-1} + 1 + 10q)q,$

$ordF = 2\lambda - 1, ordD_1 = r + 2\lambda - 3$ , 分拆  $E = \sum_{i=2}^{\lambda-1} D_i,$

$$D_i = 2^{r_i} F_i, \quad F_i = \sum_{k=0}^{T_i} \left(\frac{1}{2} x_i + 10k\right)^r$$

$$T_i = (T_{i-1} - 1) / 2, \quad x_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2} x_i + 5, \quad u_i = \left(\frac{1}{2} x_i + 5T_i\right)(T_i + 1),$$

$ordF_i = ord u_i$ , 于是得出

$$ordD_i = r_i + 2\lambda - 2 - i, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, (\lambda - 2). \quad T_{\lambda-1} = T_{\lambda-2} - 1,$$

$$F_{\lambda-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{T_{\lambda-1}} (x_{\lambda-1} + 5k)^r,$$

$$ordD_{\lambda-1} \geq (\lambda - 1)r, \quad ordH = (\lambda - 1)r, \quad ordF < ordD_i,$$

$$i = 2, 3, \dots, (\lambda - 1), \quad ordF < ordH,$$

$$\text{令 } p_\lambda = 2^{\lambda-1} l_{\lambda-1} + \theta_{\lambda-1}, \quad (9) \text{ 为 } 2^{2\lambda-1} \equiv o(2^{2\lambda}).$$

$$(\lambda) \quad t = 2^2 t_\lambda + (2^{2-2} + \dots + 2^3 + 2), \text{ 逐次 2 分 } p_\lambda \text{ 得 } (9)$$

无解.

$$(\lambda+1) \quad t = 2^{2+1} t_{\lambda+1} + (2^{2-1} + \dots + 2^3 + 2), \quad u = 2^{2\lambda} (20t_{\lambda+1} + 2 + 5q)$$

$$u_1 = 2^{2\lambda-2} (20t_{\lambda+1} + 2 + 5q)q,$$

$ordF = 2\lambda, ordD_1 = r + 2\lambda - 2, 2 \mid x_2$ , 类似  $(\lambda+1)$  分拆

$$E = \sum_{i=2}^{\lambda+1} D_i, \text{ 推得 } ordF < ordD_i. \text{ 其中 } ordD_i = r_i + 2\lambda - 1 - i, i = 2, 3, \dots, \lambda,$$

$$ordD_{r+1} \geq (\lambda+1)r, ordH \geq (\lambda+1)r, ordF \geq ordH, \text{ 令 } p_\lambda = 2^\lambda l_\lambda + Q_\lambda,$$

$$(9) \text{ 为 } 2^{2\lambda} \equiv o(2^{2\lambda+1}).$$

$$p_{\lambda-1} = 2p_\lambda + 1, T = 2^{\lambda+1} \cdot 5p_\lambda + B_{\lambda+1}, n = 2T + 1 \geq 2r + 2, \text{ 由引}$$

理 1 得 (9) 无解.

$$B \text{ 当 } s = 2^{2+1} s_{\lambda+1} + 2^\lambda (\lambda = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$1) \quad m = 2p_1, T = 20p_1 + 5, T_1 = 10p_1 + 2, T_2 = 10p_1 + 1,$$

$$u = 4[5t + 13 + 50p_1 + 5s(20p_1 + 5)](10p_1 + 3)$$

$$H = 2^r [5t + 28 + 100p_1 + 5s(40p_1 + 11)]^r.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad t = 2t_1 + 1, \text{ 逐次 2 分 } p_1 \text{ 得 } (9) \text{ 无解.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad t = 2t_1, \quad ordF = 2, \quad 2 \mid x_1, \quad ordD_1 = r, \quad 2 \mid x_2,$$

$$ordE \geq 2r, \quad ordH \geq 2r,$$

$$\text{令 } p_1 = 2l_1 + \theta_1, \quad (9) \text{ 为 } 2^2 \equiv o(2^3).$$

$$m = 2p_1 + 1, \quad T = 20p_1 + 15$$

$$2) \quad p_1 = 2p_2, \quad T = 40p_2 + 15; \quad p_1 = 2p_2 + 1,$$

$$T = 40p_2 + 35, \quad T_1 = 20p_2 + 17,$$

$$T_2 = 20p_2 + 16 \text{ 为偶数, } u = [5t + 88 + 100p_2 + 5s(40p_2 + 35)](10p_2 + 9),$$

$$u_1 = 4[5s + 5t + 88 + 10s(20p_2 + 17)](10p_2 + 9),$$

$$u_2 = [15s + 5t + 88 + 100p_2 + 10s(20p_2 + 16)](20p_2 + 17),$$

$$H = 2^r [5t + 178 + 200p_2 + 5s(80p_2 + 73)]^r$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad t = 2t_1 + 1, \quad ordF = 3, \quad 2 \mid x_1, \quad ordD_1 \geq 2r, \quad 2 \mid x_2,$$

$$ordE = r, \quad ordH = r$$

$$\text{令 } p_2 = 2l_1 + \theta_1, \quad (9) \text{ 为 } 2^3 \equiv o(2^4)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad t = 4t_2 + 2, \quad ordF = 4, \quad 2 \mid x_1, \quad ordD_1 = r + 3, \quad 2 \mid x_2,$$

$$ordE \geq 2r, \quad ordH \geq 2r,$$

$$\text{令 } p_2 = 4l_2 + \theta_2, \quad (9) \text{ 为 } 2^4 \equiv o(2^5)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad t = 4t_2 + 4, \text{ 逐次 2 分 } p_2 \text{ 得 } (9) \text{ 无解.}$$

继续 2 分  $p_2$  直到第  $\lambda$  步 2 分  $p_{\lambda-1}$

$$\lambda) \quad p_{\lambda-1} = 2p_\lambda, \quad T = 2^{\lambda+1} \cdot 5p_\lambda + B_\lambda, \quad ord(B_\lambda + 1) = \lambda, \quad \text{令}$$

$$T + 1 = 2^\lambda q, \quad T_1 = (T - 1) / 2, \quad T_2 = T_1 - 1,$$

$$u = (x + CT)(T + 1) = 2^{\lambda+1} (5t - 2 + 2^{\lambda-1} \cdot 5q + 5sT)q,$$

$$u_2 = (15s + 5t - 2 + 2^{\lambda-1} \cdot 5q + 5sT)T_1,$$

$$H = 2^\lambda [5t - 2 + 2^\lambda \cdot 5q + 5s(2T + 1)]^r$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle \quad \lambda = 2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad t = 2t_1 + 1, \quad ordF = \lambda + 1, \quad 2 \mid x_1, \quad ordD_1 \geq 2r, \quad 2 \mid x_2$$

,  $ordE = r = ordH$ , 若  $\lambda + 1 \geq r$ ,  $n = 2T + 1 \geq 2r + 2$ , 由引理 1 得 (9) 无解, 若  $\lambda + 1 < r$ , 令  $p_\lambda = 2l_1 + \theta_1$

$$(9) \text{ 为 } 2^{\lambda+1} \equiv o(2^{\lambda+2}).$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad t = 4t_2 + 2, \quad ordF = \lambda + 2, \quad 2 \mid x_1, \quad ordD_1 = r + \lambda,$$

$$2 \mid x_2, \quad ordE \geq 2r, \quad ordH \geq 3r, \quad \text{若 } \lambda + 2 \geq 2r,$$

$n = 2T + 1 \geq 2r + 2$ , 由引理 1 得 (9) 无解, 若  $\lambda + 2 < 2r$ , 令  $p_\lambda = 4l_2 + \theta_2$ , (9) 为  $2^{\lambda+2} \equiv o(2^{\lambda+3})$ .

③  $t = 4t_2 + 4$ , 逐次 2 分  $p_\lambda$  得 (9) 无解.

<2>  $\lambda > 2$  时

①  $t = 2t_1 + 1$ , 证明与  $\lambda = 2$  中①相同

②  $t = 4t_2 + 2$ , 证明与  $\lambda = 2$  中②相同

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( $\lambda - 1$ )  $t = 2^{\lambda-1}t_{\lambda-1} + (2^{\lambda-3} + \dots + 2^3 + 2)$ ,

$$u = 2^{2\lambda-1}(10t_{\lambda-1} + 1 + 10q + 5sT / 2^{\lambda-2})q$$

$$, u_1 = 2^{2\lambda-3}(10t_{\lambda-1} + 1 + 10q + 5sT / 2^{\lambda-2})q ,$$

$ordF = 2\lambda - 1$ ,  $ordD_1 = r + 2\lambda - 3$ , 分拆  $E = \sum_{i=2}^{\lambda-1} D_i$ ,

$$D_i = 2^{r_i} F_i, F_i = \sum_{k=0}^{T_i} \left(\frac{1}{2} x_i + 10k\right)^r$$

$$T_i = (T_{i-1} - 1) / 2, x_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2} x_i + c, u_i = \left(\frac{1}{2} x_i + c T_i\right) (T_i + 1),$$

若  $\frac{1}{2} x_i$  为奇数,  $ordF_i = ord u_i$ ,

$$ordD_i = r_i + 2\lambda - 2 - i, i = 2, 3, \dots, (\lambda - 2). \text{ 而 } T_{\lambda-1} = T_{\lambda-2} - 1$$

$$, F_{\lambda-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{T_{\lambda-1}} (x_{\lambda-1} + ck)^r ,$$

$$ordD_{\lambda-1} \geq (\lambda - 1)r, ordH = (\lambda - 1)r, \text{ 得到 } ordF < ordD_i$$

,  $i = 2, 3, \dots, (\lambda - 1)$ , 及  $ordF < ordH$ , 令  $p_\lambda = 2^{\lambda-1}t_{\lambda-1} + \theta_{\lambda-1}$ , (9)

为  $2^{2\lambda-1} \equiv o(2^{2\lambda})$ .

( $\lambda$ )  $t = 2^\lambda t_\lambda + (2^{\lambda-2} + \dots + 2^3 + 2)$ , 逐次 2 分  $p_\lambda$  得 (9)

无解.

$$(\lambda + 1) t = 2^{\lambda+1}t_{\lambda+1} + (2^{\lambda-1} + \dots + 2^3 + 2), u = 2^{2\lambda}(20t_{\lambda+1} + 2 + 5q + 5sT / 2^{\lambda-1})q$$

$$u_1 = 2^{2\lambda-2}(20t_\lambda + 2 + 5q + 5sT / 2^{\lambda-1})q, ordF = 2\lambda, 2 / x_2, \text{ 类}$$

似 ( $\lambda + 1$ ) 分拆  $E = \sum_{i=2}^{\lambda+1} D_i$ , 推得  $ordF < ordD_i$ . 其中

$i = 2, 3, \dots, (\lambda + 1)$ ,  $ordF < ordH$ , 令  $p_\square = 2^\lambda l + Q$ , (9) 为

$2^{2\lambda} \equiv o(2^{2\lambda+1})$ .

$$p_{\lambda-1} = 2p_\lambda + 1, T = 2^{\lambda+1} \cdot 5p_\lambda + B_{\lambda+1}, n = 2T + 1 \geq 2r + 2, \text{ 由引}$$

理 1 得 (9) 无解.

C c 为奇数, 使用情形 B 给出方法证得 (9) 无解.

由 A, B, C 证明了  $\langle 11; 1 \rangle$  对  $s \geq 0$  方程 (9) 无解, (3.2) 中  $\langle n_i; x_i \rangle$  使用 (9) 式方法得 (2) 无解.

由 I, II 证明了  $r = 2v + 1$  方程 (2) 无解.

2.  $r = 2v + 2$  ( $v > 0$ )

将 (3.3) 中  $\langle 11; 1 \rangle$  代入 (2) 得

$$I \sum_{k=0}^{10m+5} (x + 2ck)^r + D_1 + D_2 = 2^r [5t + 28 + 50m + 5s(20m + 11)]^r$$

(10)

(10) 左端方幂和中因子 2 的指数由 (6) 计算

$$\text{设 } F = \sum_{k=0}^T (x + 2ck)^r, T = 10m + 5, x = 10t + 1,$$

$$D_1 = 2^2 F_1, F_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{T_1} (x + 2ck)^r,$$

$$T_1 = 5m + 2, x_1 = (x + c) / 2 = 5s + 5t + 3, D_2 = 2^2 F_2,$$

$$F_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{T_2} (x + 2ck)^r, T_1 = 5m + 1,$$

$$x_1 = x_1 + c = 15s + 5t + 8,$$

$$H = 2^r [5t + 28 + 50m + 5s(20m + 11)]^r .$$

A s 为偶数

$$1) m = 2p_1, T = 20p_1 + 5, ordF = 1, (10) \text{ 为}$$

$$2^1 \equiv o(4); m = 2p_1 + 1,$$

$$T = 20p_1 + 15 .$$

$$2) p_1 = 2p_2, T = 40p_2 + 15, p_1 = 2p_2 + 1,$$

$$T = 40p_2 + 35, ordF = 2, (10) \text{ 为 } 2^2 \equiv o(2^3) .$$

继续 2 分  $p_2$  直到第  $\lambda$  步 2 分  $p_{\lambda-1}$

$$\lambda) p_{\lambda-1} = 2p_\lambda, T = 2^{\lambda+1} \cdot 5p_\lambda + B_\lambda, ord(B_\lambda + 1) = \lambda,$$

$$ordF = \lambda, T_1 = (T - 1) / 2,$$

$$T_2 = T_1 - 1, H = 2^\lambda [5t - 2 + 2^\lambda \cdot 5q + 5s(2T + 1)]^r$$

$$\textcircled{1} t = 2t_1 + 1, 2|x_1, ordD_1 \geq 2r, 2|x_2, ordF_2 = 0,$$

$$ordD_2 = r, ordH = r$$

若  $\lambda > r$ ,  $n = 2T + 1 \geq 2r + 2$ , 由引理 1 得 (10) 无解;

若  $\lambda = r$  , (10) 为  $0 \equiv 2^r(2^{r+1})$  ;

若  $\lambda < r$  , (10) 为  $2^\lambda \equiv 0(2^{\lambda+1})$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad t = 2t_1, \quad 2|x_1, \quad \text{ord}D_1 = r + \lambda - 1, \quad 2|x_2, \quad \text{ord}D_2 \geq 2r$$

,  $\text{ord}H \geq 2r$  , 若  $\lambda \geq 2r$  ,  $n = 2T + 1 \geq 2r + 2$  , 由引理 1 得 (10) 无解; 若  $\lambda < 2r$  , (10) 为  $2^\lambda \equiv 0(2^{\lambda+1})$

$$p_{\lambda-1} = 2p_\lambda + 1, \quad T = 2^{\lambda+1} \cdot 5p_\lambda + B_{\lambda+1}, \quad n = 2T + 1 \geq 2r + 2$$

, 由引理 1 得 (10) 无解.

B 当  $s$  为奇数时同法可证 (10) 无解.

由 A,B, 证明了  $\langle 11; 1 \rangle$  方程 (2) 无解,

(3.3) 中  $\langle n_1; x_1 \rangle$  使用 (10) 式方法得 (2) 无解.

II 将 (3.4) 中  $\langle 11; 2 \rangle$  代入 (2) 并将  $(x+c)^2$

移到等号右端

$$x^r + \sum_{k=2}^{20m+10} (x+ck)^r = [x+c(20m+11)]^r - (x+c)^r = H$$

(11)

$$\text{设} \quad G = x^2 + \sum_{k=0}^{20m+10} (x+ck)^r, \quad G_2 = x+2c,$$

$$b_{20m+10} = x+c(20m+10),$$

$$a_3 = x+3c, \quad b_{20m+9} = x+c(20m+9), \quad \dots, \quad a_5 = x+5c,$$

$$b_{20m+7} = x+c(20m+7)$$

$$a_2 + b_{20m+10} = \dots = a_5 + b_{20m+7} = 2[x+c(10m+6)] = a+b,$$

$$\text{而} \quad x + [x - c(20m+6)] = 2[x + c(10m+3)] = a_1 + b_1$$

$r$  为偶数, 由 Kummer 恒等式

$$G = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{r}{r-k} \binom{r-k}{k} (a+b)^{r-2k} [(a_2 b_{20m+10})^k + \dots + (a_5 b_{20m+7})^k] + \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{r}{r-k} \binom{r-k}{k} (a_1 + b_1)^{r-2k} (a_1 b_1)^k$$

从而  $G$  中不含因子  $a+b$ .

$$\text{而} \quad H = [x+c(20m+11)]^r - (x+c)^r = c(20m+10)(a+b) \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} (-1)^k \binom{r-1-k}{k} (a+b)^{r-2k} (ab)^k \right]$$

$$\text{这里} \quad [x+c(20m+11)] + (x+c) = 2[x+c(10m+6)] = a+b$$

$H$  有因子  $a+b$   $\left( \begin{matrix} r-1-\lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor \\ \lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor \end{matrix} \right)$  其因子 2 的指数是中

括号内诸项因子 2 指数最小者, 所以, 中括号和式因子 2 的指数  $\text{ord}[ ] = \text{ord} \left( \begin{matrix} r-1-\lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor \\ \lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor \end{matrix} \right)$

$$\text{于是} \quad \text{ord}H = \text{ord} \left\{ (20m+10)(a+b) \left( \begin{matrix} r-1-\lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor \\ \lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor \end{matrix} \right) \right\}$$

$$\text{当} \quad r = 2^{\lambda+1} v_x + 2^\lambda, \text{ 我们容易得到} \quad \text{ord} \left( \begin{matrix} r-1-\lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor \\ \lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor \end{matrix} \right) = \lambda - 1$$

为了方便计算  $G$  中因子 2 的指数, 我们分拆:

$$G = F_1 + 2^r F_2 + 2^r F_3$$

$$F_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{T_1} (x_1 + 2ck)^r \quad T_1 = 10m+3 \quad x_1 = x+c = 10s+10t+7$$

$$F_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{T_2} \left( \frac{1}{2}x + 2ck \right)^r \quad T_2 = 5m+2 \quad \frac{1}{2}x = 5t+1$$

$$F_3 = \sum_{k=0}^{T_3} (x_3 + 2ck)^r \quad T_2 = T_3 \quad x_3 = \frac{1}{2}x+c = 10s+5t+6$$

$$\langle 1 \rangle \quad t = 2t_1 + 1$$

$$a+b = [10t_1 + 21 + 25m + 10s(5m+3)] \quad \text{若 } m \text{ 为偶数,}$$

$$a+b = 4\Delta, \quad \text{ord}(a+b) = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x \text{ 为偶数, } x_3 \text{ 为奇数}$$

$$r = 4v_1 + 2 \quad \text{ord}H = 3$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad m = 2p_1, \quad T_1 = 20p_1 + 3; \quad m = 2p_1 + 1, \quad T_1 = 20p_1 + 13$$

$$\text{, } \text{ord}F_1 = 1, \quad (11) \text{ 为 } z' \equiv o(4)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad p_1 = 2p_2, \quad T_1 = 40p_2 + 3, \quad \text{ord}F_1 = 2, \quad (11) \text{ 为}$$

$$z^2 \equiv o(8), \quad p_1 = 2p_2 + 1$$

$$T_1 = 40p_2 + 23$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad p_2 = 2p_3, \quad T_1 = 80p_3 + 23, \quad \text{ord}F_1 \equiv 3 = \text{ord}H, \quad H$$

有奇因子  $\Delta$  而  $G$  中无  $\Delta$ ,

$$\text{令} \quad E_1 = 2^3 c_1, \quad H = 2^3 c_2, \quad c_1 \neq c_2, \quad c_1 - c_2 = 2^{\delta_1} c_3,$$

$$\delta_1 \geq 1, \quad G-H=0, \quad (11) \text{ 为}$$

$$z^{3+\delta_1} \equiv o(z^{4+\delta_1}); \quad p_2 = 2p_3 + 1, \quad T_1 = 80p_3 + 63,$$

$$\text{ord}F_1 \geq 4, \quad (11) \text{ 为 } o = z^3(z^4)$$

$$r = 8v_2 + z^2, \quad \text{ord}H = 4$$

①, ② 证明过程与 1) 中 ①, ② 相同

③  $p_2 = 2p_3$  ,  $T_1 = 80p_3 + 23$  ,  $ordF_1 = 3$  , (11) 为

$$z^3 \equiv o(z^4) ; p_2 = 2p_3 + 1$$

$$T = 80p_3 + 63$$

④  $p_3 = 2p_4$  ,  $T = 160p_4 + 63$  ,  $ordF_1 \geq 5$  ,

$$T_2 = 80p_4 + 32 = T_3 \text{ 为偶数, } ord(2^r F_2) \geq 2r , ord(2^r F_3) = r$$

, 当  $r=4$  时,  $n = 2(T_1 + 2) + 1 > 2 \times 4 + 2 = 10$  , 由引理 1 得 (11)

无解。当  $r \geq 12$  , (11) 为  $o \equiv z^4(z^5)$  ;  $p_3 = 2p_4 + 1$  ,

$$T_1 = 160p_4 + 143 , ordF_1 = 4 , T_2 = T_3 = 80p_4 + 72 ,$$

$ord(2^r F_2) \geq 2r$  ,  $ord(2^r F_3) = r$  , 当  $r=4$  时, (11) 为

$o \equiv z^4(z^5)$  , 当  $r \geq 12$  , G 无奇因子  $\Delta$  而 H 有  $\Delta$  , 令  $G = z^4 c_4$  ,  $H = z^4 c_5$  ,  $c_4 \neq c_5$  ,  $c_4 - c_5 = z^{\partial_2} c_6$  ,  $\partial_2 \geq 1$  ,  $G - H = 0$

, (11) 为  $z^{4+\partial_2} \equiv o(z^{5+\partial_2})$

.....

$$\lambda ) r = 2^{\lambda+1} v_\lambda + 2^\lambda , ordH = \lambda + 2$$

① —③证明过程与 2) 中, ① —③相同

④  $p_3 = 2p_4$  ,  $T = 160p_4 + 63$  ;  $p_3 = 2p_4 + 1$  ,

$$T_1 = 160p_4 + 143 , ordF_1 = 4 , (11) \text{ 为 } z^4 \equiv o(z^5)$$

.....

$$(\lambda + 1) \quad p_\lambda = 2p_{\lambda+1} , T_1 = 2^{\lambda+2} \cdot 5P_{\lambda+1} + B_{\lambda+1} ,$$

$ord(B_{\lambda+1} + 1) = \lambda + 1$  ,  $ordF_1 = \lambda + 1$  , (11) 为  $z^{\lambda+1} \equiv o(z^{\lambda+2})$

$$, p_\lambda = 2p_{\lambda+1} , T_1 = 2^{\lambda+2} \cdot 5P_{\lambda+1} + B_{\lambda+1}$$

$$(\lambda + 2) \quad p_{\lambda+1} = 2p_{\lambda+2} , T_1 = 2^{\lambda+3} \cdot 5P_{\lambda+2} + B_{\lambda+2} ,$$

$ord(B_{\lambda+2} + 1) = \lambda + 2$  ,  $ordF_1 = \lambda + 2 = ordH$  , 又  $T_2 = T_3$  为偶数,

$ord(2^r F_2) \geq 2r$  ,  $ord(2^r F_3) = r$  , G 无因子  $\Delta$  而 H 有  $\Delta$  , 令  $G = 2^{\lambda+2} c_7$  ,  $H = 2^{\lambda+2} c_8$  ,  $c_7 \neq c_8$  ,  $c_7 - c_8 = 2^{\partial_3} c_9$  ,  $\partial_3 \geq 1$

$G - H = 0$  , (11) 为  $z^{\lambda+2+\partial_3} \equiv o(z^{\lambda+3+\partial_3})$  ,  $p_{\lambda+1} = 2p_{\lambda+2} + 1$

$$, T_1 = 2^{\lambda+3} \cdot 5P_{\lambda+2} + B_{\lambda+2}$$

$ord(B_{\lambda+2} + 1) \geq \lambda + 3$  ,  $ordF_1 \geq \lambda + 3$  , (11) 为

$$o \equiv z^{\lambda+2}(z^{\lambda+3})$$

<2>  $t = 2t_1$  同法可 (11) 证无解

综上证明了, 当  $r = 2v + 2 < 11$ ; <2> 方程 (2) 无解 (3.4) 中  $\langle n_i; x_i \rangle$  使用 (11) 式方法可证 (2) 无解.

由 I , II 证明了  $r = 2v + 2$  ( $v > 0$ ) 方程 (2) 无解.

由 1 , 2 定理证毕.

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- A result concerning a system of consecutive equations  
Li Zhongning, Jin Tao  
(Yinchuan Energy Institute, Yinchuan, Ningxia 750105)  
(Yinchuan Science and Technology College, Yinchuan, Ningxia 750021)
- Abstract: This paper uses elementary methods to prove that: when n, x, and r are positive integers and  $r > 3$ , the integer  $x - 1 \leq 20$ .  $c = 10s + 5$ .  $\gcd(x, c) = 1$ . The Diophantine equation  $E(x + ck) = (x + cn)$  has no integersolution.
- Key words: Diophantine equation, power sum, factor, exponent, congruence equation.
- 作者简介: 李忠宁 (1981 年 -), 男 (汉), 宁夏, 副教授. 从事基础数学及应用研究, Email: 390581514@qq.com. 通讯作者: 金涛 (1982 -), 男, 硕士, 副教授, 研究方向: 偏微分方程、数学建模. 撒海花 (1998 年 -), 女, 硕士, 助教, 研究方向: 社会统计学.