

# The Cattle Problem of Archimedes



# Archimedes

Archimedes was a leading Greek scientist and mathematician who was probably born when Euclid was still living.

# Archimedes

Archimedes was a leading Greek scientist and mathematician who was probably born when Euclid was still living. It is believed that Archimedes was educated by Euclid's students.

# Archimedes

Archimedes was a leading Greek scientist and mathematician who was probably born when Euclid was still living. It is believed that Archimedes was educated by Euclid's students. Archimedes was born in Syracuse, Sicily, but it is believed that he traveled to Alexandria, Egypt, as a young man.

# Archimedes

Archimedes was a leading Greek scientist and mathematician who was probably born when Euclid was still living. It is believed that Archimedes was educated by Euclid's students. Archimedes was born in Syracuse, Sicily, but it is believed that he traveled to Alexandria, Egypt, as a young man. Euclid and his students worked in Alexandria.

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun,  
who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors, one milk white,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors, one milk white, another a glossy black,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors, one milk white, another a glossy black, a third yellow,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors, one milk white, another a glossy black, a third yellow, and the last dappled.

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors, one milk white, another a glossy black, a third yellow, and the last dappled. In each herd were bulls,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors, one milk white, another a glossy black, a third yellow, and the last dappled. In each herd were bulls, mighty in number according to these proportions:

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors, one milk white, another a glossy black, a third yellow, and the last dappled. In each herd were bulls, mighty in number according to these proportions: Understand, stranger, that the white bulls were equal to a half and a third of the black together with the whole of the yellow,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors, one milk white, another a glossy black, a third yellow, and the last dappled. In each herd were bulls, mighty in number according to these proportions: Understand, stranger, that the white bulls were equal to a half and a third of the black together with the whole of the yellow, while the black were equal to the fourth part of the dappled and a fifth,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors, one milk white, another a glossy black, a third yellow, and the last dappled. In each herd were bulls, mighty in number according to these proportions: Understand, stranger, that the white bulls were equal to a half and a third of the black together with the whole of the yellow, while the black were equal to the fourth part of the dappled and a fifth, together with, once more, the whole of the yellow.

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors, one milk white, another a glossy black, a third yellow, and the last dappled. In each herd were bulls, mighty in number according to these proportions: Understand, stranger, that the white bulls were equal to a half and a third of the black together with the whole of the yellow, while the black were equal to the fourth part of the dappled and a fifth, together with, once more, the whole of the yellow. Observe further that the remaining bulls, the dappled,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem

If thou art diligent and wise, O stranger, compute the number of cattle of the Sun, who once upon a time grazed on the fields of the Thrinacian isle of Sicily, divided into four herds of different colors, one milk white, another a glossy black, a third yellow, and the last dappled. In each herd were bulls, mighty in number according to these proportions: Understand, stranger, that the white bulls were equal to a half and a third of the black together with the whole of the yellow, while the black were equal to the fourth part of the dappled and a fifth, together with, once more, the whole of the yellow. Observe further that the remaining bulls, the dappled, were equal to a sixth part of the white and a seventh, together with all of the yellow.

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 2

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 2

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 2

These were the proportions of the cows:

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 2

These were the proportions of the cows: The white were precisely equal to the third part and a fourth of the whole herd of the black;

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 2

These were the proportions of the cows: The white were precisely equal to the third part and a fourth of the whole herd of the black; while the black were equal to the fourth part once more of the dappled and with it a fifth part,

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 2

These were the proportions of the cows: The white were precisely equal to the third part and a fourth of the whole herd of the black; while the black were equal to the fourth part once more of the dappled and with it a fifth part, when all, including the bulls, went to pasture together.

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 2

These were the proportions of the cows: The white were precisely equal to the third part and a fourth of the whole herd of the black; while the black were equal to the fourth part once more of the dappled and with it a fifth part, when all, including the bulls, went to pasture together. Now the dappled in four parts were equal in number to a fifth part and a sixth of the yellow herd.

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 2

These were the proportions of the cows: The white were precisely equal to the third part and a fourth of the whole herd of the black; while the black were equal to the fourth part once more of the dappled and with it a fifth part, when all, including the bulls, went to pasture together. Now the dappled in four parts were equal in number to a fifth part and a sixth of the yellow herd. Finally the yellow were in number equal to a sixth part and a seventh of the white herd.

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 2

These were the proportions of the cows: The white were precisely equal to the third part and a fourth of the whole herd of the black; while the black were equal to the fourth part once more of the dappled and with it a fifth part, when all, including the bulls, went to pasture together. Now the dappled in four parts were equal in number to a fifth part and a sixth of the yellow herd. Finally the yellow were in number equal to a sixth part and a seventh of the white herd. If thou canst accurately tell, O stranger,

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 2

These were the proportions of the cows: The white were precisely equal to the third part and a fourth of the whole herd of the black; while the black were equal to the fourth part once more of the dappled and with it a fifth part, when all, including the bulls, went to pasture together. Now the dappled in four parts were equal in number to a fifth part and a sixth of the yellow herd. Finally the yellow were in number equal to a sixth part and a seventh of the white herd. If thou canst accurately tell, O stranger, the number of cattle of the Sun, giving separately the number of well-fed bulls and again the number of females according to each color,

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 2

These were the proportions of the cows: The white were precisely equal to the third part and a fourth of the whole herd of the black; while the black were equal to the fourth part once more of the dappled and with it a fifth part, when all, including the bulls, went to pasture together. Now the dappled in four parts were equal in number to a fifth part and a sixth of the yellow herd. Finally the yellow were in number equal to a sixth part and a seventh of the white herd. If thou canst accurately tell, O stranger, the number of cattle of the Sun, giving separately the number of well-fed bulls and again the number of females according to each color, thou wouldest not be called unskilled or ignorant of numbers, but not yet shalt thou be numbered among the wise.

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun.

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm,

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth,**

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude.

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude. Again, when the yellow and the dappled bulls were gathered into one herd they

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude. Again, when the yellow and the dappled bulls were gathered into one herd they **stood in such a manner that their number, beginning from one, grew slowly greater till it completed a triangular figure**,

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude. Again, when the yellow and the dappled bulls were gathered into one herd they **stood in such a manner that their number, beginning from one, grew slowly greater till it completed a triangular figure**, there being no bulls of other colors in their midst nor none of them lacking.

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude. Again, when the yellow and the dappled bulls were gathered into one herd they **stood in such a manner that their number, beginning from one, grew slowly greater till it completed a triangular figure**, there being no bulls of other colors in their midst nor none of them lacking. If thou art able, O stranger,

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude. Again, when the yellow and the dappled bulls were gathered into one herd they **stood in such a manner that their number, beginning from one, grew slowly greater till it completed a triangular figure**, there being no bulls of other colors in their midst nor none of them lacking. If thou art able, O stranger, to find out all these things and gather them together in your mind,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude. Again, when the yellow and the dappled bulls were gathered into one herd they **stood in such a manner that their number, beginning from one, grew slowly greater till it completed a triangular figure**, there being no bulls of other colors in their midst nor none of them lacking. If thou art able, O stranger, to find out all these things and gather them together in your mind, giving all the relations,

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude. Again, when the yellow and the dappled bulls were gathered into one herd they **stood in such a manner that their number, beginning from one, grew slowly greater till it completed a triangular figure**, there being no bulls of other colors in their midst nor none of them lacking. If thou art able, O stranger, to find out all these things and gather them together in your mind, giving all the relations, thou shalt depart crowned with glory

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude. Again, when the yellow and the dappled bulls were gathered into one herd they **stood in such a manner that their number, beginning from one, grew slowly greater till it completed a triangular figure**, there being no bulls of other colors in their midst nor none of them lacking. If thou art able, O stranger, to find out all these things and gather them together in your mind, giving all the relations, thou shalt depart crowned with glory and knowing that thou hast been adjudged perfect in this species of wisdom.

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude. Again, when the yellow and the dappled bulls were gathered into one herd they **stood in such a manner that their number, beginning from one, grew slowly greater till it completed a triangular figure**, there being no bulls of other colors in their midst nor none of them lacking. If thou art able, O stranger, to find out all these things and gather them together in your mind, giving all the relations, thou shalt depart crowned with glory and knowing that thou hast been adjudged perfect in this species of wisdom.

This means  $W + B$  is a perfect square.

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude. Again, when the yellow and the dappled bulls were gathered into one herd they **stood in such a manner that their number, beginning from one, grew slowly greater till it completed a triangular figure**, there being no bulls of other colors in their midst nor none of them lacking. If thou art able, O stranger, to find out all these things and gather them together in your mind, giving all the relations, thou shalt depart crowned with glory and knowing that thou hast been adjudged perfect in this species of wisdom.

This means  $W + B$  is a perfect square.

This means  $Y + D$  is a triangular number.

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 3

But come, understand also all these conditions regarding the cattle of the Sun. When the white bulls mingled their number with the black, they stood firm, **equal in depth and breadth**, and the plains of Thrinacia, stretching far in all ways, were filled with their multitude. Again, when the yellow and the dappled bulls were gathered into one herd they **stood in such a manner that their number, beginning from one, grew slowly greater till it completed a triangular figure**, there being no bulls of other colors in their midst nor none of them lacking. If thou art able, O stranger, to find out all these things and gather them together in your mind, giving all the relations, thou shalt depart crowned with glory and knowing that thou hast been adjudged perfect in this species of wisdom.

This means  $W + B$  is a perfect square.

This means  $Y + D$  is a triangular number.

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 4

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 4

# Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 4

The advanced form of Archimedes problem

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 4

The advanced form of Archimedes problem (with squares and triangular numbers) was solved in 1880 by Carl Ernst August Amthor.

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 4

The advanced form of Archimedes problem (with squares and triangular numbers) was solved in 1880 by Carl Ernst August Amthor. It required finding solutions to the diophantine equation

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 4

The advanced form of Archimedes problem (with squares and triangular numbers) was solved in 1880 by Carl Ernst August Amthor. It required finding solutions to the diophantine equation

$$x^2 - 4729494y^2 = 1.$$

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 4

The advanced form of Archimedes problem (with squares and triangular numbers) was solved in 1880 by Carl Ernst August Amthor. It required finding solutions to the diophantine equation

$$x^2 - 4729494y^2 = 1.$$

(Diophantine equation = polynomial equation with integer coefficients where only integer solutions are of interest.)

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 4

The advanced form of Archimedes problem (with squares and triangular numbers) was solved in 1880 by Carl Ernst August Amthor. It required finding solutions to the diophantine equation

$$x^2 - 4729494y^2 = 1.$$

(Diophantine equation = polynomial equation with integer coefficients where only integer solutions are of interest.)

The smallest solution to Archimedes problem is:

## Archimedes' Cattle Problem, 4

The advanced form of Archimedes problem (with squares and triangular numbers) was solved in 1880 by Carl Ernst August Amthor. It required finding solutions to the diophantine equation

$$x^2 - 4729494y^2 = 1.$$

(Diophantine equation = polynomial equation with integer coefficients where only integer solutions are of interest.)

The smallest solution to Archimedes problem is:

$$\approx 7.76 \times 10^{206544} \text{ cattle.}$$

# Pell's Equation

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

where  $d > 0$  is a nonsquare integer,

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

where  $d > 0$  is a nonsquare integer, are called (instances of) **Pell's Equation**

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

where  $d > 0$  is a nonsquare integer, are called (instances of) **Pell's Equation** or **the Pell-Fermat Equation**.

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

where  $d > 0$  is a nonsquare integer, are called (instances of) **Pell's Equation** or **the Pell-Fermat Equation**.

**Some History.**

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

where  $d > 0$  is a nonsquare integer, are called (instances of) **Pell's Equation** or **the Pell-Fermat Equation**.

## Some History.

- ➊ (400 BCE)  $x^2 - 2y^2 = \pm 1$  studied in India and Greece.

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

where  $d > 0$  is a nonsquare integer, are called (instances of) **Pell's Equation** or **the Pell-Fermat Equation**.

## Some History.

- ① (400 BCE)  $x^2 - 2y^2 = \pm 1$  studied in India and Greece.
- ② (300 BCE)  $x^2 - 3y^2 = 1$  solved by Archimedes.

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

where  $d > 0$  is a nonsquare integer, are called (instances of) **Pell's Equation** or **the Pell-Fermat Equation**.

## Some History.

- ① (400 BCE)  $x^2 - 2y^2 = \pm 1$  studied in India and Greece.
- ② (300 BCE)  $x^2 - 3y^2 = 1$  solved by Archimedes.
- ③ (600 CE)  $x^2 - 92y^2 = 1$  solved by Brahmagupta.

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

where  $d > 0$  is a nonsquare integer, are called (instances of) **Pell's Equation** or **the Pell-Fermat Equation**.

## Some History.

- ① (400 BCE)  $x^2 - 2y^2 = \pm 1$  studied in India and Greece.
- ② (300 BCE)  $x^2 - 3y^2 = 1$  solved by Archimedes.
- ③ (600 CE)  $x^2 - 92y^2 = 1$  solved by Brahmagupta.
- ④ (1150 CE) First general method to solve  $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$  given by Bhaskara II.

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

where  $d > 0$  is a nonsquare integer, are called (instances of) **Pell's Equation** or **the Pell-Fermat Equation**.

## Some History.

- ① (400 BCE)  $x^2 - 2y^2 = \pm 1$  studied in India and Greece.
- ② (300 BCE)  $x^2 - 3y^2 = 1$  solved by Archimedes.
- ③ (600 CE)  $x^2 - 92y^2 = 1$  solved by Brahmagupta.
- ④ (1150 CE) First general method to solve  $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$  given by Bhaskara II.
- ⑤ (1655 CE) Continued fractions solution to  $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$  developed by William Brouncker.

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

where  $d > 0$  is a nonsquare integer, are called (instances of) **Pell's Equation** or **the Pell-Fermat Equation**.

## Some History.

- ① (400 BCE)  $x^2 - 2y^2 = \pm 1$  studied in India and Greece.
- ② (300 BCE)  $x^2 - 3y^2 = 1$  solved by Archimedes.
- ③ (600 CE)  $x^2 - 92y^2 = 1$  solved by Brahmagupta.
- ④ (1150 CE) First general method to solve  $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$  given by Bhaskara II.
- ⑤ (1655 CE) Continued fractions solution to  $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$  developed by William Brouncker.
- ⑥ (1659 CE)  $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$  mistakenly attributed to Pell.

# Pell's Equation

Diophantine equations of the form

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1,$$

where  $d > 0$  is a nonsquare integer, are called (instances of) **Pell's Equation** or **the Pell-Fermat Equation**.

## Some History.

- ① (400 BCE)  $x^2 - 2y^2 = \pm 1$  studied in India and Greece.
- ② (300 BCE)  $x^2 - 3y^2 = 1$  solved by Archimedes.
- ③ (600 CE)  $x^2 - 92y^2 = 1$  solved by Brahmagupta.
- ④ (1150 CE) First general method to solve  $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$  given by Bhaskara II.
- ⑤ (1655 CE) Continued fractions solution to  $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$  developed by William Brouncker.
- ⑥ (1659 CE)  $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$  mistakenly attributed to Pell.
- ⑦ (1768 CE) First rigorous proof that the continued fractions solution to  $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$  will solve the problem due to Joseph-Louis Lagrange.

# Brahmagupta's Identity

# Brahmagupta's Identity

$$(x_1^2 - Ny_1^2)(x_2^2 - Ny_2^2) = (x_1x_2 + Ny_1y_2)^2 - N(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)^2.$$

# Brahmagupta's Identity

$$(x_1^2 - Ny_1^2)(x_2^2 - Ny_2^2) = (x_1x_2 + Ny_1y_2)^2 - N(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)^2.$$

Thus, triples  $(x_1, y_1, k_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2, k_2)$  satisfying

# Brahmagupta's Identity

$$(x_1^2 - Ny_1^2)(x_2^2 - Ny_2^2) = (x_1x_2 + Ny_1y_2)^2 - N(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)^2.$$

Thus, triples  $(x_1, y_1, k_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2, k_2)$  satisfying

$$x^2 - Ny^2 = k$$

# Brahmagupta's Identity

$$(x_1^2 - Ny_1^2)(x_2^2 - Ny_2^2) = (x_1x_2 + Ny_1y_2)^2 - N(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)^2.$$

Thus, triples  $(x_1, y_1, k_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2, k_2)$  satisfying

$$x^2 - Ny^2 = k$$

may be composed according to B's rule to yield another triple

# Brahmagupta's Identity

$$(x_1^2 - Ny_1^2)(x_2^2 - Ny_2^2) = (x_1x_2 + Ny_1y_2)^2 - N(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)^2.$$

Thus, triples  $(x_1, y_1, k_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2, k_2)$  satisfying

$$x^2 - Ny^2 = k$$

may be composed according to B's rule to yield another triple

$$(x_1x_2 + Ny_1y_2, x_1y_2 + x_2y_1, k_1k_2)$$

# Brahmagupta's Identity

$$(x_1^2 - Ny_1^2)(x_2^2 - Ny_2^2) = (x_1x_2 + Ny_1y_2)^2 - N(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)^2.$$

Thus, triples  $(x_1, y_1, k_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2, k_2)$  satisfying

$$x^2 - Ny^2 = k$$

may be composed according to B's rule to yield another triple

$$(x_1x_2 + Ny_1y_2, x_1y_2 + x_2y_1, k_1k_2)$$

where

# Brahmagupta's Identity

$$(x_1^2 - Ny_1^2)(x_2^2 - Ny_2^2) = (x_1x_2 + Ny_1y_2)^2 - N(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)^2.$$

Thus, triples  $(x_1, y_1, k_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2, k_2)$  satisfying

$$x^2 - Ny^2 = k$$

may be composed according to B's rule to yield another triple

$$(x_1x_2 + Ny_1y_2, x_1y_2 + x_2y_1, k_1k_2)$$

where

$$(x_1x_2 + Ny_1y_2)^2 - N(x_1y_2 + x_2y_1)^2 = k_1k_2.$$

# Application

# Application

Consider Brahmagupta's problem.

# Application

Consider Brahmagupta's problem.

$$x^2 - 92y^2 = k.$$

# Application

Consider Brahmagupta's problem.

$$x^2 - 92y^2 = k. \quad (k = 1?)$$

# Application

Consider Brahmagupta's problem.

$$x^2 - 92y^2 = k. \quad (k = 1?)$$

- ① The triple  $(x, y, k) = (10, 1, 8)$  is a solution.

# Application

Consider Brahmagupta's problem.

$$x^2 - 92y^2 = k. \quad (k = 1?)$$

- ① The triple  $(x, y, k) = (10, 1, 8)$  is a solution.
- ② Composing  $(10, 1, 8)$  with itself yields another solution,  $(192, 20, 64)$ .

# Application

Consider Brahmagupta's problem.

$$x^2 - 92y^2 = k. \quad (k = 1?)$$

- ① The triple  $(x, y, k) = (10, 1, 8)$  is a solution.
- ② Composing  $(10, 1, 8)$  with itself yields another solution,  $(192, 20, 64)$ .
- ③ “Dividing” by 64 yields another  $(24, 5/2, 1)$ .

# Application

Consider Brahmagupta's problem.

$$x^2 - 92y^2 = k. \quad (k = 1?)$$

- ① The triple  $(x, y, k) = (10, 1, 8)$  is a solution.
- ② Composing  $(10, 1, 8)$  with itself yields another solution,  $(192, 20, 64)$ .
- ③ “Dividing” by 64 yields another  $(24, 5/2, 1)$ .
- ④ Composing  $(24, 5/2, 1)$  with itself yields  $(1151, 120, 1)$ .

# Application

Consider Brahmagupta's problem.

$$x^2 - 92y^2 = k. \quad (k = 1?)$$

- ① The triple  $(x, y, k) = (10, 1, 8)$  is a solution.
- ② Composing  $(10, 1, 8)$  with itself yields another solution,  $(192, 20, 64)$ .
- ③ “Dividing” by 64 yields another  $(24, 5/2, 1)$ .
- ④ Composing  $(24, 5/2, 1)$  with itself yields  $(1151, 120, 1)$ .
- ⑤ This means that  $(x, y) = (1151, 120)$  satisfies  $x^2 - 92y^2 = 1$ .

# Application

Consider Brahmagupta's problem.

$$x^2 - 92y^2 = k. \quad (k = 1?)$$

- ① The triple  $(x, y, k) = (10, 1, 8)$  is a solution.
- ② Composing  $(10, 1, 8)$  with itself yields another solution,  $(192, 20, 64)$ .
- ③ “Dividing” by 64 yields another  $(24, 5/2, 1)$ .
- ④ Composing  $(24, 5/2, 1)$  with itself yields  $(1151, 120, 1)$ .
- ⑤ This means that  $(x, y) = (1151, 120)$  satisfies  $x^2 - 92y^2 = 1$ .
- ⑥ Can generate other solutions by composing  $(1151, 120, 1)$  with itself many times.

# Application

Consider Brahmagupta's problem.

$$x^2 - 92y^2 = k. \quad (k = 1?)$$

- ① The triple  $(x, y, k) = (10, 1, 8)$  is a solution.
- ② Composing  $(10, 1, 8)$  with itself yields another solution,  $(192, 20, 64)$ .
- ③ “Dividing” by 64 yields another  $(24, 5/2, 1)$ .
- ④ Composing  $(24, 5/2, 1)$  with itself yields  $(1151, 120, 1)$ .
- ⑤ This means that  $(x, y) = (1151, 120)$  satisfies  $x^2 - 92y^2 = 1$ .
- ⑥ Can generate other solutions by composing  $(1151, 120, 1)$  with itself many times.
- ⑦ The next result obtained this way is  $(2649601, 276240, 1)$ .