

Gaussian Integers

By Jarosław Wróblewski

Let a, b be relatively prime positive integers.

Consider prime factorization of the Gaussian integer $a^2 + b^2i$. We allow as prime factors number $1 + i$ and Gaussian primes of the form $p_j = x \pm yi$ with x, y being positive integers, x odd, y even. Since odd factors of $a^4 + b^4$ are $1 \pmod{8}$, only Gaussian primes with y divisible by 4 may appear.

If a is odd and b even, then

$$a^2 + b^2i = \pm p_1 p_2 \dots p_n .$$

If moreover

$$a^4 + b^4 = c^4 + d^4 ,$$

then

$$c^2 + d^2i = \pm q_1 q_2 \dots q_n$$

with $q_j = p_j$ or $q_j = \overline{p_j}$. In any case $q_j \equiv p_j \pmod{8}$ and

$$a^2 + b^2i \equiv \pm (c^2 + d^2i) \pmod{8} ,$$

which gives $b \equiv d \pmod{4}$. This yields

$$b^4 - d^4 \equiv 0 \pmod{256}$$

and

$$a^4 - c^4 = (a - c)(a + c)(a^2 + c^2) \equiv 0 \pmod{256} .$$

Therefore $a + c$ or $a - c$ is divisible by 64.

If both a and b are odd, then

$$a^2 + b^2i = \pm(1 + i)p_1 p_2 \dots p_n .$$

If moreover

$$17(a^4 + b^4) = c^4 + d^4$$

with odd c, d , then

$$c^2 + d^2i = \pm(1 + i)(1 \pm 4i)q_1 q_2 \dots q_n .$$

This gives

$$c^2 + d^2i \equiv \pm(1 \pm 4i)(a^2 + b^2i) \pmod{8}$$

and since a, b, c, d are all odd, we get

$$1 + i \equiv \pm(1 \pm 4i)(1 + i) = 1 \mp 4 + i(1 \pm 4) \pmod{8} .$$

This is a contradiction with the assumption $17(a^4 + b^4) = c^4 + d^4$ may have an odd solution.

Now, suppose we have

$$73(a^4 + b^4) = c^4 + d^4 .$$

Then

$$a^2 + b^2i = \pm(1+i)p_1p_2\dots p_n$$

and

$$c^2 + d^2i = \pm(1+i)(3 \pm 8i)q_1q_2\dots q_n$$

in case of a, c odd and b, d even and

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + b^2i &= \pm p_1p_2\dots p_n \\ c^2 + d^2i &= \pm(3 \pm 8i)q_1q_2\dots q_n \end{aligned}$$

in case of all a, b, c, d odd. The \pm signs in both equations are independent.

In any case

$$c^2 + d^2i \equiv \pm(3 \pm 8i)(a^2 + b^2i) \pmod{8}$$

which can be simplified to

$$c^2 + d^2i \equiv \pm 3(a^2 + b^2i) \pmod{8}.$$

But $a^2 + b^2i$ and $c^2 + d^2i$ can be one of the following numbers $\pmod{8}$: $1+i$, 1 , $1+4i$ and $3(a^2 + b^2i) \pmod{8}$ is one of the numbers $3+3i$, 3 , $3+4i$.

We got contradiction with assumption $73(a^4 + b^4) = c^4 + d^4$ may have a solution.