

# Gaussian Integers

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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.