

## 第二章 固定直角的一邊

我們現在任意給定  $n \geq 3$  來計算以  $n$  為直角的一邊的畢氏三元組組數, 我們將其用  $T_o$  或  $T_e$  表示 [5]。

1. 當  $n$  為奇數, 令  $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r}$ , 其中  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r$  為相異奇質數, 則

$$n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r} = k(a-b)(a+b)。$$

因為  $a-b$  與  $a+b$  都是奇數, 所以

$$\gcd(a-b, a+b) = \gcd(2a, a+b) = \gcd(a, a+b) = \gcd(a, b) = 1。$$

所求的組數相當於有  $r$  種不同顏色的球, 第 1 種顏色有  $\alpha_1$  個, 第 2 種顏色有  $\alpha_2$  個,  $\dots$ , 第  $r$  種顏色有  $\alpha_r$  個, 丟到 2 個相同的箱子裡, 但是這兩個箱子彼此間沒有共同顏色的球。對所有的  $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$ , 第  $i$  種顏色的球可選擇丟到第 1 個箱子或第 2 個箱子, 選定一個箱子後, 再選擇丟的顆數, 可丟 1 個, 2 個,  $\dots$ ,  $\alpha_i$  個或不丟, 剩餘的顆數放在第 3 個箱子, 第 3 個箱子就是  $k$  值 [4]。所以

$$\begin{aligned} T_o &= \frac{1}{2!} [(2\alpha_1 + 1)(2\alpha_2 + 1) \cdots (2\alpha_r + 1) - 1] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \prod_{i=1}^r (2\alpha_i + 1) - 1 \right]。 \end{aligned}$$

接下來求以  $n$  為直角的一邊的基本解組數。基本解即為 (2) 式中  $k = 1$  的特例, 也就是說第三個箱子不得有球, 每種顏色的球必須全部分配到第一個箱子與第二個箱子, 每種顏色的球選定箱子後就全部丟入, 所以基本解組數為  $P_o = \frac{1}{2!} \cdot 2^r = 2^{r-1}$ 。

2. 當  $n$  為偶數, 令  $n = 2^{\alpha_0} p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r}$ , 其中  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r$  為相異奇質數。

情形一:  $n = 2kab$ 。若  $\alpha_0 = 1$ , 則  $p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r} = kab$ , 矛盾, 所以  $\alpha_0$  必須大於等於 2。於是

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{\alpha_0} p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r} &= 2kab \\ \Rightarrow 2^{\alpha_0-1} p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r} &= kab, \end{aligned}$$

情形一的組數為

$$T_x = \frac{1}{2!} [2(\alpha_0 - 1)(2\alpha_1 + 1)(2\alpha_2 + 1) \cdots (2\alpha_r + 1)].$$

情形二:  $n = k(a - b)(a + b)$ , 其中  $a - b$  和  $a + b$  為互質奇數, 組數為

$$T_y = \frac{1}{2!} [(2\alpha_1 + 1)(2\alpha_2 + 1) \cdots (2\alpha_r + 1) - 1].$$

我們所要求的  $T_e$  即為兩者相加:

$$\begin{aligned} T_e &= T_x + T_y = \frac{1}{2!} [2(\alpha_0 - 1)(2\alpha_1 + 1)(2\alpha_2 + 1) \cdots (2\alpha_r + 1)] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2!} [(2\alpha_1 + 1)(2\alpha_2 + 1) \cdots (2\alpha_r + 1) - 1] \\ &= \left( \alpha_0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) (2\alpha_1 + 1)(2\alpha_2 + 1) \cdots (2\alpha_r + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (2\alpha_0 - 1) \prod_{i=1}^r (2\alpha_i + 1) - 1 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

現在考慮以  $n$  為直角的一邊的基本解組數。因  $n$  為偶數, 所以  $n$  不為  $a^2 - b^2$  這種型式。若  $\alpha_0 = 1$ , 則  $p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r} = ab$ , 矛盾, 沒有基本解。當  $\alpha_0 \geq 2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{\alpha_0} p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r} &= 2ab \\ \Rightarrow 2^{\alpha_0 - 1} p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r} &= ab, \end{aligned}$$

基本解的組數為  $P_e = \frac{1}{2!} \cdot 2^{r+1} = 2^r$ 。

我們將上述的論證過程歸納成以下的定理:

**定理 2.** 假設  $n$  為大於 2 的正整數,  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r$  為相異的奇質數。

1. 當  $n$  為奇數且  $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r}$  時, 以  $n$  為直角的一邊的畢氏三元組組數為

$$T_o = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \prod_{i=1}^r (2\alpha_i + 1) - 1 \right],$$

基本解的組數為  $P_o = 2^{r-1}$ 。

2. 當  $n$  為偶數且  $n = 2^{\alpha_0} p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r}$  時, 以  $n$  為直角的一邊的畢氏三元組組數為

$$T_e = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (2\alpha_0 - 1) \prod_{i=1}^r (2\alpha_i + 1) - 1 \right].$$

當  $\alpha_0 \geq 2$  時, 才有基本解, 組數為  $P_e = 2^r$ 。

例一:  $n$  為奇數 1.  $n = 63$ , 2.  $n = 1105$ 。

1.  $n = 3^2 \times 7$ ,  $T_o = \frac{1}{2}[(2 \times 2 + 1)(2 \times 1 + 1) - 1] = 7$ ,  $P_o = 2^{2-1} = 2$ 。分解所有可能的解組:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 3 \times 7 \\ a + b = 3 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 21 \\ a = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (84, 63, 105), \\ \textcircled{2} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 3^2 \\ a + b = 7 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 9 \\ a = 4 \\ b = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (216, 63, 225), \\ \textcircled{3} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 7 \\ a + b = 3^2 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 7 \\ a = 5 \\ b = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (280, 63, 287), \\ \textcircled{4} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 3 \\ a + b = 3 \times 7 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 3 \\ a = 11 \\ b = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (660, 63, 663), \\ \textcircled{5} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 3 \\ a + b = 7 \\ a - b = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 3 \\ a = 5 \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (60, 63, 87), \\ \textcircled{6} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a + b = 3^2 \times 7 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a = 32 \\ b = 31 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1984, 63, 1985), \\ \textcircled{7} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a + b = 3^2 \\ a - b = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a = 8 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (16, 63, 65). \end{aligned}$$

其中基本解為  $k = 1$  的部分:  $\textcircled{6}$  (1984, 63, 1985),  $\textcircled{7}$  (16, 63, 65)。

2.  $n = 5 \times 13 \times 17$ ,  $T_o = \frac{1}{2}[(2 \times 1 + 1)(2 \times 1 + 1)(2 \times 1 + 1) - 1] = 13$ ,  $P_o = 2^{3-1} = 4$ 。分解所有可能的解組:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} k = 13 \times 17 \\ a + b = 5 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 221 \\ a = 3 \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (2652, 1105, 2873),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\textcircled{2} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 5 \times 17 \\ a + b = 13 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 85 \\ a = 7 \\ b = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (7140, 1105, 7225), \\
\textcircled{3} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 5 \times 13 \\ a + b = 17 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 65 \\ a = 9 \\ b = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (9360, 1105, 9425), \\
\textcircled{4} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 17 \\ a + b = 5 \times 13 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 17 \\ a = 33 \\ b = 32 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (35904, 1105, 35921), \\
\textcircled{5} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 13 \\ a + b = 5 \times 17 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 13 \\ a = 43 \\ b = 42 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (46956, 1105, 46969), \\
\textcircled{6} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 5 \\ a + b = 13 \times 17 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 5 \\ a = 111 \\ b = 110 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (122100, 1105, 122105), \\
\textcircled{7} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 17 \\ a + b = 13 \\ a - b = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 17 \\ a = 9 \\ b = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1224, 1105, 1649), \\
\textcircled{8} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 13 \\ a + b = 17 \\ a - b = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 13 \\ a = 11 \\ b = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1716, 1105, 2041), \\
\textcircled{9} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 5 \\ a + b = 17 \\ a - b = 13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 5 \\ a = 15 \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (300, 1105, 1145), \\
\textcircled{10} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a + b = 13 \times 17 \\ a - b = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a = 113 \\ b = 108 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (24408, 1105, 24433), \\
\textcircled{11} \quad & \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a + b = 5 \times 17 \\ a - b = 13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a = 49 \\ b = 36 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (3528, 1105, 3697),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a + b = 5 \times 13 \times 17 \\ a - b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a = 553 \\ b = 552 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (610512, 1105, 610513),$$

$$\textcircled{13} \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a + b = 5 \times 13 \\ a - b = 17 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a = 41 \\ b = 24 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (1968, 1105, 2257).$$

其中基本解為  $k = 1$  的部分:  $\textcircled{10}$  (24408, 1105, 24433),  $\textcircled{11}$  (3528, 1105, 3697),  $\textcircled{12}$  (610512, 1105, 610513),  $\textcircled{13}$  (1968, 1105, 2257)。

例二:  $n$  為偶數 1.  $n = 42$ , 2.  $n = 72$ 。

1.  $n = 2 \times 3 \times 7$ ,  $T_e = \frac{1}{2}[(2 \times 1 - 1)(2 \times 1 + 1)(2 \times 1 + 1) - 1] = 4$ 。因為  $\alpha_0 = 1$ ,  $n$  不為  $2kab$  這種型式,  $n$  是  $k(a^2 - b^2)$  的型式。分解所有可能的解組:

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} k = 2 \\ a - b = 3 \\ a + b = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 2 \\ a = 5 \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (40, 42, 58),$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} k = 2 \\ a - b = 1 \\ a + b = 3 \times 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 2 \\ a = 11 \\ b = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (440, 42, 442),$$

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{cases} k = 2 \times 3 \\ a - b = 1 \\ a + b = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 6 \\ a = 4 \\ b = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (144, 42, 150),$$

$$\textcircled{4} \begin{cases} k = 2 \times 7 \\ a - b = 1 \\ a + b = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 14 \\ a = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (56, 42, 70).$$

因為  $\alpha_0 = 1$ , 沒有基本解。

2.  $n = 2^3 \times 3^2$ ,  $T_e = \frac{1}{2}[(2 \times 3 - 1)(2 \times 2 + 1) - 1] = 12$ ,  $P_e = 2^1 = 2$ 。當  $n = 2kab$  時, 分解所有可能的解組:

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a = 2^2 \times 3^2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (72, 1295, 1297),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\textcircled{2} & \begin{cases} k = 1 \\ a = 3^2 \Rightarrow (72, 65, 97), \\ b = 2^2 \end{cases} \\
\textcircled{3} & \begin{cases} k = 2 \\ a = 2 \times 3^2 \Rightarrow (72, 646, 650), \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \\
\textcircled{4} & \begin{cases} k = 3 \\ a = 2^2 \times 3 \Rightarrow (72, 429, 435), \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \\
\textcircled{5} & \begin{cases} k = 2 \times 3 \\ a = 2 \times 3 \Rightarrow (72, 210, 222), \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \\
\textcircled{6} & \begin{cases} k = 3^2 \\ a = 2^2 \Rightarrow (72, 135, 153), \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \\
\textcircled{7} & \begin{cases} k = 2 \times 3^2 \\ a = 2 \Rightarrow (72, 54, 90), \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \\
\textcircled{8} & \begin{cases} k = 2 \\ a = 3^2 \Rightarrow (72, 154, 170), \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \\
\textcircled{9} & \begin{cases} k = 2 \times 3 \\ a = 3 \Rightarrow (72, 30, 78), \\ b = 2 \end{cases} \\
\textcircled{10} & \begin{cases} k = 3 \\ a = 2^2 \Rightarrow (72, 21, 75). \\ b = 3 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

當  $n = k(a - b)(a + b)$  時, 分解所有可能的解組:

$$\textcircled{11} \begin{cases} k = 2^3 \\ a - b = 1 \\ a + b = 3^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 8 \\ a = 5 \\ b = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (320, 72, 328),$$

$$\textcircled{12} \begin{cases} k = 2^3 \times 3 \\ a - b = 1 \\ a + b = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 24 \\ a = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (96, 72, 120)。$$

其中基本解爲  $k = 1$  的部分: ① (72, 1295, 1297), ② (72, 65, 97)。