

第四章 固定斜邊

我們由 (2) 式知畢氏三元組的斜邊皆型如 $k(a^2 + b^2)$, 其中 $k \in \mathbb{N}$ 且 $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ 。根據引理 8, $a^2 + b^2$ 的所有奇質因數都型如 $4m + 1$, 而且兩個型如 $4m + 1$ 的正整數相乘也是型如 $4m + 1$, 再加上 a, b 為一奇一偶, 所以 $a^2 + b^2$ 的質因數分解都是型如 $4m + 1$ 的奇質數。因此, 若 $k(a^2 + b^2)$ 有 2 或型如 $4m + 3$ 的質因數, 它們都會是 k 的因數。我們得到一個必要條件: 任意給定一個正整數要成為一個畢氏三元組的斜邊, 那個正整數必須要有型如 $4m + 1$ 的質因數。

現在任意給定畢氏三元組的斜邊 $z \in \mathbb{N}$, z 的質因數分解為

$$z = 2^t(p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r})(q_1^{\beta_1} q_2^{\beta_2} \cdots q_s^{\beta_s}), \quad (3)$$

其中 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r 為型如 $4m + 1$ 的相異質數, q_1, q_2, \dots, q_s 為型如 $4m + 3$ 的相異質數。我們根據引理 8 與引理 9, 對所有的 $h = 1, 2, \dots, r$, 要求

$$a^2 + b^2 = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_h^{\alpha_h}$$

中 (a, b) 數對的組數。

類型一: 當 $a^2 + b^2 = p_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$, 根據定理 7, (a, b) 有 1 組。當 $a^2 + b^2 = p_i^2$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$, 因為 $\gcd(a, b) = 1$, 根據引理 9, (a, b) 有 1 組。依此類推, 直到當 $a^2 + b^2 = p_i^{\alpha_i}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$, (a, b) 也是有 1 組。

類型二: 當 $a^2 + b^2 = p_i p_j$, $1 \leq i < j \leq r$ 。因為 $\gcd(a, b) = 1$, 根據引理 9, (a, b) 有 1×2 組。當 $a^2 + b^2 = p_i^2 p_j$, $1 \leq i < j \leq r$, 同樣根據引理 9, (a, b) 有 1×2 組。當 $a^2 + b^2 = p_i p_j^2$, $1 \leq i < j \leq r$, 同理, (a, b) 有 1×2 組。依此類推, 直到當 $a^2 + b^2 = p_i^{\alpha_i} p_j^{\alpha_j}$, $1 \leq i < j \leq r$, (a, b) 一樣有 1×2 組。

⋮

類型 r : 當 $a^2 + b^2 = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_r$ 。因為 $\gcd(a, b) = 1$, 根據引理 9, (a, b) 有 $1 \times 2^{r-1}$ 組。當 $a^2 + b^2 = p_1^2 p_2 \cdots p_r$, 同理, (a, b) 有 $1 \times 2^{r-1}$ 組。依此類推, 直到當 $a^2 + b^2 = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r}$, (a, b) 一樣有 $1 \times 2^{r-1}$ 組。

為了計算, 我們用一個一般式來表示上述每一種類型的每一種情況: 當

$$a^2 + b^2 = p_{i_1}^{\alpha_{i_1}} p_{i_2}^{\alpha_{i_2}} \cdots p_{i_h}^{\alpha_{i_h}},$$

其中 $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_h \leq r$, h 代表第幾個類型 (如 $h = 3$ 代表類型三), 則 (a, b) 有

$$1 \times \overbrace{2 \times 2 \times \cdots \times 2}^{h-1 \text{個}} = 2^{h-1} \text{ 組。}$$

所以 (a, b) 數對的所有組數即是把全部的情形都加起來:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{h=1}^r 2^{h-1} \left(\sum_{i_1=1}^{r-h+1} \sum_{i_2=i_1+1}^{r-h+2} \sum_{i_3=i_2+1}^{r-h+3} \cdots \sum_{i_h=i_{h-1}+1}^r \alpha_{i_1} \alpha_{i_2} \cdots \alpha_{i_h} \right) \\ &= 2^{1-1} \cdot \sum_{i_1=1}^r \alpha_{i_1} + 2^{2-1} \left(\sum_{i_1=1}^{r-1} \sum_{i_2=i_1+1}^r \alpha_{i_1} \alpha_{i_2} \right) + 2^{3-1} \left(\sum_{i_1=1}^{r-2} \sum_{i_2=i_1+1}^{r-1} \sum_{i_3=i_2+1}^r \alpha_{i_1} \alpha_{i_2} \alpha_{i_3} \right) \\ & \quad + \cdots + 2^{r-1} \left(\sum_{i_1=1}^1 \sum_{i_2=i_1+1}^2 \sum_{i_3=i_2+1}^3 \cdots \sum_{i_r=i_{r-1}+1}^r \alpha_{i_1} \alpha_{i_2} \cdots \alpha_{i_r} \right) \\ &= 2^0(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_r) + 2^1(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \alpha_1 \alpha_3 + \cdots + \alpha_{r-1} \alpha_r) \\ & \quad + 2^2(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 + \cdots + \alpha_{r-2} \alpha_{r-1} \alpha_r) + \cdots + 2^{r-1}(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_r). \end{aligned}$$

因為

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + 2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_r) + 2^2(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \alpha_1 \alpha_3 + \cdots + \alpha_{r-1} \alpha_r) \\ & \quad + 2^3(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 + \cdots + \alpha_{r-2} \alpha_{r-1} \alpha_r) + \cdots + 2^r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_r) \\ &= (2\alpha_1 + 1)(2\alpha_2 + 1) \cdots (2\alpha_r + 1) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^r (2\alpha_i + 1), \end{aligned}$$

所以以 z 為斜邊的所有畢氏三元組組數為

$$\begin{aligned} T_h &= 2^0(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_r) + 2^1(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \alpha_1 \alpha_3 + \cdots + \alpha_{r-1} \alpha_r) \\ & \quad + 2^2(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4 + \cdots + \alpha_{r-2} \alpha_{r-1} \alpha_r) + \cdots + 2^{r-1}(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_r) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [(2\alpha_1 + 1)(2\alpha_2 + 1) \cdots (2\alpha_r + 1) - 1] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\prod_{i=1}^r (2\alpha_i + 1) - 1 \right]. \end{aligned}$$

以 z 為斜邊的所有畢氏三元組中，基本解的情況發生在 $k = 1$ 時，也就是說，(3) 式中的 $t, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 都必須為 0，這時 z 的質因數分解變成了

$$z = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r}.$$

因為 $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ ，根據引理 9， (a, b) 數對的數目有 2^{r-1} 組。我們得到基本解存在的充分必要條件為 z 只有型如 $4m + 1$ 的質因數，沒有 2 與型如 $4m + 3$ 的質因數。

我們將本章整理成以下的定理：

定理 8. 假設正整數 z 的質因數分解為

$$z = 2^t(p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_r^{\alpha_r})(q_1^{\beta_1} q_2^{\beta_2} \cdots q_s^{\beta_s}),$$

其中 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r 為型如 $4m + 1$ 的相異質數， q_1, q_2, \dots, q_s 為型如 $4m + 3$ 的相異質數。則以 z 為斜邊的畢氏三元組組數為

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

只有在 $t = \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \cdots = \beta_s = 0$ 時才有基本解，組數為 $P_h = 2^{r-1}$ 組。

例一： $z = 65$ 。 $z = 5 \times 13$, $T_h = \frac{1}{2}[(2 \times 1 + 1)(2 \times 1 + 1) - 1] = 4$ 。因為 5 和 13 皆型如 $4m + 1$ ，所以有基本解， $P_h = 2^{2-1} = 2$ 。分解所有可能的解組：

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 13 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 13 \\ a = 2 \Rightarrow (52, 39, 65), \\ b = 1 \end{array} \right. \\ \textcircled{2} \quad & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 5 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 13 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 5 \\ a = 3 \Rightarrow (60, 25, 65), \\ b = 2 \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5 \times 13 \end{array} \right. & \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1 \\ a^2 + b^2 = (1^2 + 2^2)(2^2 + 3^2) \\ = (2+6)^2 + (4-3)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1 \\ a = 8 \Rightarrow \textcircled{3} (16, 63, 65) \\ b = 1 \end{array} \right. \\ = (3+4)^2 + (6-2)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1 \\ a = 7 \Rightarrow \textcircled{4} (56, 33, 65) \\ b = 4 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

其中基本解爲 $k = 1$ 的部分: ③ $(16, 63, 65)$, ④ $(56, 33, 65)$ 。

例二: $z = 2550$ 。 $z = 2 \times 3 \times 5^2 \times 17$, $T_h = \frac{1}{2}[(2 \times 2 + 1)(2 \times 1 + 1) - 1] = 7$ 。

分解所有可能的解組:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 17 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5 \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 510 \\ a = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow (2040, 1530, 2550), \\ \textcircled{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 2 \times 3 \times 5^2 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 17 \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 150 \\ a = 4 \\ b = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow (1200, 2250, 2550), \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 2 \times 3 \times 17 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5^2 \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 2 \times 3 \times 17 \\ a^2 + b^2 = (2^2 + 1^2)(2^2 + 1^2) \\ = (2+2)^2 + (4-1)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 102 \\ a = 4 \\ b = 3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \textcircled{3} (2448, 714, 2550) \end{array} \right., \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5 \times 17 \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 30 \\ a^2 + b^2 = (2^2 + 1^2)(4^2 + 1^2) \\ = (8+1)^2 + (4-2)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 30 \\ a = 9 \\ b = 2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \textcircled{4} (1080, 2310, 2550) \\ = (2+4)^2 + (8-1)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 30 \\ a = 7 \\ b = 6 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \textcircled{5} (2520, 390, 2550) \end{array} \right., \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 2 \times 3 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5^2 \times 17 \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 6 \\ a^2 + b^2 = (4^2 + 3^2)(4^2 + 1^2) \\ = (16+3)^2 + (12-4)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 6 \\ a = 19 \\ b = 8 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \textcircled{6} (1824, 1782, 2550) \\ = (4+12)^2 + (16-3)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 6 \\ a = 16 \\ b = 13 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \textcircled{7} (2496, 522, 2550) \end{array} \right.. \end{aligned}$$

因爲有質因數 2, 所以沒有基本解。

例三: $z = 5365$ 。 $z = 5 \times 29 \times 37$, $T_h = \frac{1}{2}[(2 \times 1 + 1)(2 \times 1 + 1)(2 \times 1 + 1) - 1] = 13$ 。

因為 $5, 29, 37$ 皆型如 $4m + 1$, 所以有基本解, $P_h = 2^{3-1} = 4$ 。分解所有可能的解組:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 29 \times 37 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5 \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1073 \\ a = 2 \\ b = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow (4292, 3219, 5365), \\ \textcircled{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 5 \times 37 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 29 \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 185 \\ a = 5 \\ b = 2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow (3700, 3885, 5365), \\ \textcircled{3} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 5 \times 29 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 37 \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 145 \\ a = 6 \\ b = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow (1740, 5075, 5365), \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 37 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5 \times 29 \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 37 \\ a^2 + b^2 = (2^2 + 1^2)(5^2 + 2^2) \\ = (10 + 2)^2 + (5 - 4)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 37 \\ a = 12 \\ b = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \textcircled{4} (888, 5291, 5365) \\ = (4 + 5)^2 + (10 - 2)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 37 \\ a = 9 \\ b = 8 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \textcircled{5} (5328, 629, 5365) \end{array} \right. , \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 29 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5 \times 37 \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 29 \\ a^2 + b^2 = (2^2 + 1^2)(6^2 + 1^2) \\ = (12 + 1)^2 + (6 - 2)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 29 \\ a = 13 \\ b = 4 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \textcircled{6} (3016, 4437, 5365) \\ = (2 + 6)^2 + (12 - 1)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 29 \\ a = 11 \\ b = 8 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \textcircled{7} (5104, 1653, 5365) \end{array} \right. , \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 5 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 29 \times 37 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 5 \\ a^2 + b^2 = (5^2 + 2^2)(6^2 + 1^2) \\ = (30 + 2)^2 + (12 - 5)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 5 \\ a = 32 \Rightarrow \textcircled{8} (2240, 4875, 5365) \\ b = 7 \end{array} \right. , \\ = (5 + 12)^2 + (30 - 2)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 5 \\ a = 28 \Rightarrow \textcircled{9} (4760, 2475, 5365) \\ b = 17 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. , \\
& \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1 \\ a^2 + b^2 = 5 \times 29 \times 37 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1 \\ a^2 + b^2 = (2^2 + 1^2)(32^2 + 7^2) \\ = (64 + 7)^2 + (32 - 14)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1 \\ a = 71 \Rightarrow \textcircled{10} (2556, 4717, 5365) \\ b = 18 \end{array} \right. \\ = (14 + 32)^2 + (64 - 7)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1 \\ a = 57 \Rightarrow \textcircled{11} (5244, 1133, 5365) \\ b = 46 \end{array} \right. \\ = (2^2 + 1^2)(28^2 + 17^2) \\ = (56 + 17)^2 + (34 - 28)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1 \\ a = 73 \Rightarrow \textcircled{12} (876, 5293, 5365) \\ b = 6 \end{array} \right. \\ = (34 + 28)^2 + (56 - 17)^2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 1 \\ a = 62 \Rightarrow \textcircled{13} (4836, 2323, 5365) \\ b = 39 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. .
\end{aligned}$$

其中基本解爲 $k = 1$ 的部分: $\textcircled{10} (2556, 4717, 5365)$, $\textcircled{11} (5244, 1133, 5365)$,
 $\textcircled{12} (876, 5293, 5365)$, $\textcircled{13} (4836, 2323, 5365)$ 。