

Attempt the questions yourself before looking at the hints or solutions!

Question:

- 6 (i) Given that  $x^2 - y^2 = (x - y)^3$  and that  $x - y = d$  (where  $d \neq 0$ ), express each of  $x$  and  $y$  in terms of  $d$ . Hence find a pair of integers  $m$  and  $n$  satisfying  $m - n = (\sqrt{m} - \sqrt{n})^3$  where  $m > n > 100$ .
- (ii) Given that  $x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)^4$  and that  $x - y = d$  (where  $d \neq 0$ ), show that  $3xy = d^3 - d^2$ . Hence show that

$$2x = d \pm d\sqrt{\frac{4d - 1}{3}}$$

and determine a pair of distinct positive integers  $m$  and  $n$  such that  $m^3 - n^3 = (m - n)^4$ .



## Examiners' Report:

- 6 This was a popular, straightforward question, which was often answered well. However, algebraic errors still occurred, for example when expanding  $(x - y)^3$ .



Official Solution: (Want a video solution? [Click here](#))

- 6 (i) Since  $x^2 - y^2 \equiv (x - y)(x + y)$ , the given equation reduces to  $d(x + y) = d^3$ .  
 Hence  $x + y = d^2$ , and also we are given that  $x - y = d$ .  
 Therefore  $x = \frac{1}{2}(d^2 + d)$  and  $y = \frac{1}{2}(d^2 - d)$ .  
 For the second equation, let  $x = \sqrt{m}$  and  $y = \sqrt{n}$  and let  $d = 6$  (any choice of  $d \geq 6$  will work).  
 Then  $x = 21$  and  $y = 15$ , so  $m = 441$  and  $n = 225$ .  
 You might like to check:  $441 - 225 = 216 = (21 - 15)^3$ .

- (ii) It helps here to know that  $x^3 - y^3 \equiv (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$ .  
 Therefore the equation  $x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)^4$  reduces to  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = d^3$ .  
 We know that  $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = d^2$  since  $x - y = d$ .  
 Hence, subtracting these two,  $3xy = d^3 - d^2$ .  
 This result can also be deduced by simplifying  $x^3 - (x - d)^3 = d^4$  (using  $x - y = d$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Since } d &= x - y \\ \Rightarrow 3x(x - d) &= d^3 - d^2 \\ \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 3dx - (d^3 - d^2) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{3d \pm \sqrt{9d^2 + 12(d^3 - d^2)}}{6} = \frac{3d \pm d\sqrt{12d - 3}}{6} \\ \Rightarrow 2x &= d \pm d\sqrt{\frac{4d - 1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

For  $x$  to be integer we need  $\frac{4d - 1}{3}$  to be a perfect square.

If  $d = 1$  then either  $x = 0$  (not permitted) or  $x = 1$  which implies  $y = 0$  (not permitted).

So let  $d = 7$  (for example), since  $4 \times 7 - 1 = 27 = 3 \times 3^2$  ( $d = 17$  also works).

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 7 \pm 7\sqrt{9}$$

Therefore  $x = 14$  and hence  $y = x - d = 7$  (choosing the positive values).

You might like to check:  $14^3 - 7^3 = (2 \times 7)^3 - 7^3 = 7 \times 7^3 = 7^4 = (14 - 7)^4$ .



Worked Solution: (Want a video solution? [Click here](#))

$$\begin{aligned}
 (i) \quad x^2 - y^2 &= (x-y)^2 \\
 \Rightarrow (x-y)(x+y) &= (x-y)(x-y)^2 \\
 \Rightarrow x+y &= (x-y)^2 \quad (x \neq y) \\
 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y &= d^2 \\ x-y &= d \end{cases} \\
 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x &= \frac{1}{2}(d+d^2) \\ y &= \frac{1}{2}(d^2-d) \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$


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Assume  $m - n = (\sqrt{m} - \sqrt{n})^2$   
for integers  $m, n$ . Let

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 &= m \quad (x > 0) \\
 y^2 &= n \quad (y > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

Then  $x^2 - y^2 = (x-y)^2$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x &= \frac{1}{2}(d+d^2) \\ y &= \frac{1}{2}(d^2-d) \end{cases}$$

We look for a solution where

$$x > y > 10_2$$

by trying  $d = 1, 2, \dots$ .  $d = 6$

gives  $x = 21$   
 $y = 15$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m &= 441 \\ n &= 225 \end{cases}$$


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$$\begin{aligned}
 (ii) \quad x^3 - y^3 &= (x-y)^3 \\
 \Rightarrow (x-y)(x^2 + xy + y^2) &= (x-y)(x-y)^2 \\
 &= (x-y)(x-y)^2 \\
 \Rightarrow x^2 + xy + y^2 &= (x-y)^2 \quad (x \neq y) \\
 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + xy + y^2 &= d^3 \\ x-y &= d \end{cases} \\
 \Rightarrow d^3 - d^2 &= x^2 + xy + y^2 \\
 &\quad - (x^2 - 2xy + y^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3xy \text{ (CED)}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \begin{cases} 3xy &= d^3 - d^2 \\ x-y &= d \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x(x-d) = d^3 - d^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 3x^2 - 3dx - d^3 + d^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3d \pm \sqrt{9d^2 + 12[d^3 - d^2]}}{6}$$

$$= \frac{3d \pm \sqrt{(12d^3 - 3d^2)}}{6d}$$

$$= \frac{d \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{12d-3}{9}\right) \cdot d}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = d \pm d\sqrt{\frac{4d-1}{3}}$$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{D}$

Thus we also have

$$2y = -d \pm d\sqrt{\frac{4d-1}{3}}$$

Now consider

$$m^3 - n^3 = (m-n)^4$$

Identify  $m$  and  $n$  with  $x$  and  $y$ , respectively, above. Then try successively  $d = 1, 2, \dots$

$d = 7$  gives

$$2x = 7 \pm 7\sqrt{9}$$

$$2y = -7 \pm 7\sqrt{9}$$

Take positive signs; then

$$x = 14, y = 7$$

These check!

$$m = 14, n = 7$$

