

Thm: $x^4 + y^4 = z^2$ in $\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow xyz = 0$.

Pf. If not, $(x^2)^2 + (y^2)^2 = z^2$ is a

Pyth triple. If $\gcd(x, y, z) = d$,

then $(\frac{x}{d}, \frac{y}{d}, \frac{z}{d^2})$ is \downarrow pairwise primitive.

Proof: Exercise 1.

Assume (x, y, z) ^{even} pairwise primitive

\Rightarrow (param) \exists coprime $(r, s) = 1$

opposite parity with

$$\underline{x^2 = r^2 - s^2}, \quad \boxed{y^2 = 2rs} \quad z = r^2 + s^2.$$

$x^2 + s^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow (x, s, r)$ prim. Pyth triple.

\uparrow
even

\cap

\Rightarrow (param) $\exists (u, v) = 1$, opp parts

$$\text{set. } x = u^2 - v^2, \quad \underbrace{s = 2uv}_{\uparrow \text{prime}}, \quad \underbrace{r = u^2 + v^2}_{\rightarrow}$$

$$y^2 = 2rs = 2(u^2 + v^2) \cdot 2uv \quad \boxed{y = 2y_1}$$

$$\underbrace{4y_1^2}_{\text{perfect square}} = \underbrace{4u}_{\uparrow} \cdot \underbrace{v}_{\uparrow} \cdot \underbrace{(u^2 + v^2)}_{\rightarrow}$$

perfect square

pairwise coprime.

$$\Rightarrow u = a^2, \quad v = b^2, \quad u^2 + v^2 = c^2 = r$$

$$c^2 = a^4 + b^4$$

Claim: If $\exists x, y, z \neq 0$,
then $c < z$

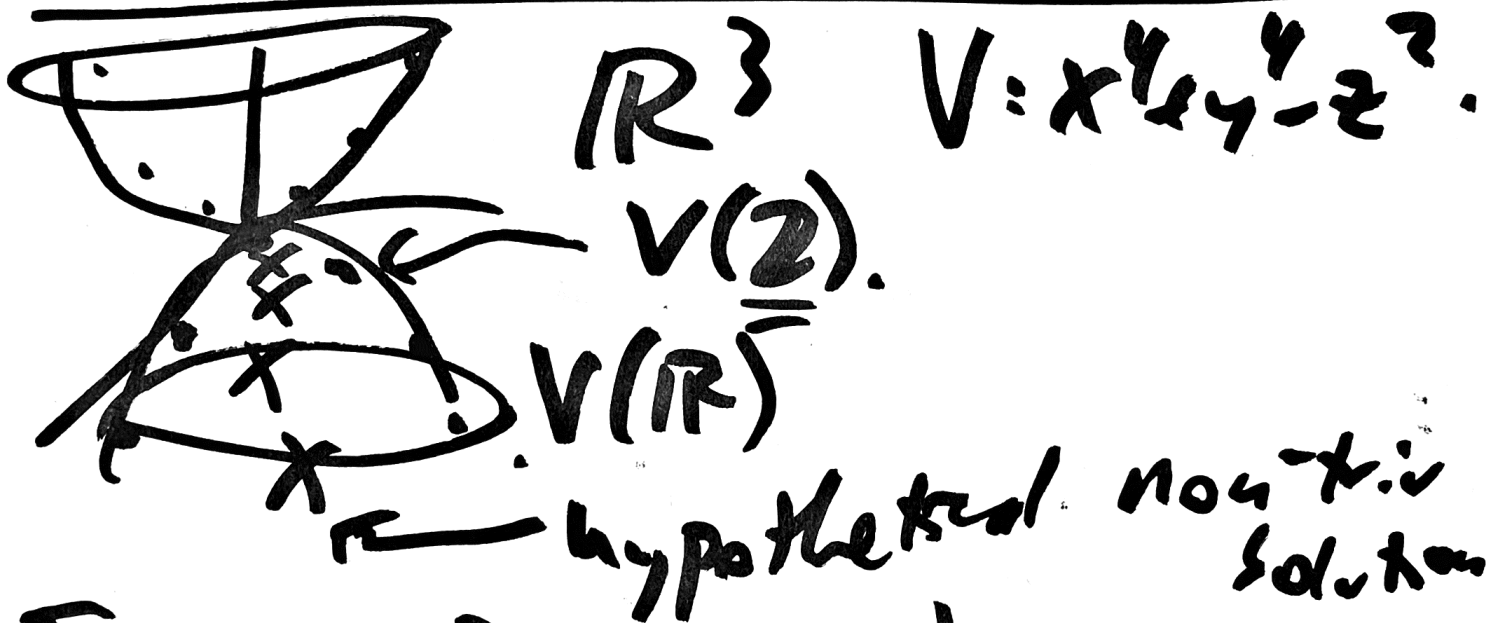
Exercise 2 \rightarrow

Exercise 3:

Set (x, y, z)

What are: $r, s, u, v, a, b, c \in (2, 0, 4)$.

So: if $\exists (x, y, z)$ with $x, y, z \neq 0$
 $\& x^4 + y^4 = z^2$, primitive \Rightarrow
 $\exists (a, b, c)$ primitive with
 $a^4 + b^4 = c^2$ & $abc \neq 0$ & $|c| < |z|$.



Fermat's Descent idea: continue
 until $c=0 \Rightarrow a=0=b \Rightarrow$ always
 had trivial solutions.

\Rightarrow No non-trivial solutions.
 \Rightarrow No " " solns to $x^4 + y^4 = z^4$.

Back to $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$.

$$\Rightarrow x = r^2 - s^2, y = 2rs, z = r^2 + s^2.$$

Q: What z 's arise? I.e.

What numbers occur as hypotenuses of right \mathbb{Z} - Δ 's.

I.e. let $Q(r,s) = r^2 + s^2$. Q is

an example of a quadratic form.

(Another quadratic form $Q_1(r,s) = 3r^2 - 2rs + 10s^2$)
(Another $Q_2(r,s) = r \cdot s$.)

Another: irrat quad form: $Q_3(r,s,t,u) = \pi r^2 + \sqrt{2}st + u^2$.

What whole numbers are represented as $Q(r,s)$? $r^2 + s^2 = \textcircled{2}$?
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homework: Make a table.

\sqrt{z}	1	4	9	16	25	36	...
1	2	5	10	17	26	37	...
4	5	8	13	20	29	40	
9	10	14	18	25	34	45	...
16	17						
25	26						

What do we see?

$z = 0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, \dots$

homework: mess around, what do you notice???

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