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A generalization of a theorem of Baker and Davenport. (English) Zbl 0911.11018
Q. J. Math., Oxf. II. Ser. 49, No. 195, 291-306 (1998).

A set of positive integers $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}$ is said to have the property of Diophantus if $a_i a_j + 1$ is a perfect square for all $1 \leq i < j \leq m$ and is called a diophantine m -tuple. Main results are: The diophantine pair $\{1, 3\}$ can be extended to infinitely many diophantine 4-tuples; cannot be extended to a diophantine 5-tuple.

Reviewer: [E.L.Cohen \(Ottawa\)](#)

MSC:

[11D09](#) Quadratic and bilinear Diophantine equations
[11J86](#) Linear forms in logarithms; Baker's method

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Keywords:

quadratic diophantine equations; property of Diophantus; diophantine m -tuple; diophantine pair

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