

Sum difference of four fifth powers = four square's

Consider the below equation:

$$(a^5 + b^5 + c^5 + d^5) = (p^2 + q^2 + r^2 + s^2) - - - - - (1)$$

Above equation (1) has numerical solution given below:

$$(2, 23, -3, -22)^5 = (2, 3, 4, 22)^2$$

We have below the well-known identity:

$$(a + b + c)^5 - (a^5 + b^5 + c^5) = 5(a + b) * (b + c) * (c + a) * [(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + (ab + bc + ca)] \text{ ----- (1)}$$

In the above identity, we first parameterize $(ab + bc + ca)$ on the right hand side to make it a square, say $(v)^2$. Then the parameter's (a, b, c) we substitute in $[5(a + b)(b + c)(c + a)]$ & we make this also a square say (u^2) . The result is that we will have a right hand side (RHS) which is given below.

$$\text{RHS} = u^2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + v^2) = [(ua)^2 + (ub)^2 + (uc)^2 + (uv)^2]$$

Above which is a sum of four squares.

For brevity we call $(a + b + c) = p$

So, now we have a new equation from equation (1):

$$[(p)^5 - (a)^5 - (b)^5 - (c)^5] = [(ua)^2 + (ub)^2 + (uc)^2 + (uv)^2]$$

Above can also be written as:

$$[(p), (-a), (-b), (-c)]^5 = [ua, ub, uc, uv]^2 - - - - - (2)$$

Now we have numerical solution for $[(ab + bc + ca) = (v^2)]$ as:

$$(a, b, c, v) = (2, 2, 3, 4)$$

From the above we get the parametric form;

$$(a, b, c, v) = ((-mn), (5m^2 + mn), (n^2 + mn), (2mn))$$

Next we substitute the values of (a, b, c) in $[5(a + b)(b + c)(c + a)]$ & we get the value:

$$= (5mn)^2 * (5m^2 + 2mn + n^2)$$

Above is a square if $(5m^2 + 2mn + n^2)$ is a square say (w^2) .

Now $(5m^2 + 2mn + n^2) = w^2$ has numerical solution

$$(m, n, w) = (1, -1, 2)$$

Hence after parameterization we get:

$$(m, n, w) = ((3k^2 + 2k), (5k^2 + 10k + 4), (10k^2 + 12k + 4))$$

Hence we have:

$$v = 2mn = 2(3k^2 + 2k)(5k^2 + 10k + 4)$$

$$u = 5mnw$$

$$= 5(3k^2 + 2k)(5k^2 + 10k + 4)(10k^2 + 12k + 4)$$

$$a = -(3k^2 + 2k)(5k^2 + 10k + 4)$$

$$b = 4k(3k + 2)(5k^2 + 5k + 1)$$

$$c = 4(k + 1)(2k + 1)(5k^2 + 10k + 4)$$

$$p = [4k^4 + k^2(2k - 1) + (9k^2 + 11k + 4)^2]$$

So, substituting for (a, b, c, v, w) in equation (2) for $(k = 1)$ we get:

$$[(p), (-a), (-b), (-c)]^5 = [ua, ub, uc, uv]^2$$

$$(581, 95, -220, -456)^5 = (26)^2(475)^2(95,220,456,190)^2$$

Which is sum difference of four fifth powers equal to four squares.
