

,

$$y = x + 1. \quad \text{o} \quad (x, y, z) \\ \text{()} \quad -$$

1. $z = y + b.$

$$x^2 + y^2 = (y + b)^2, \\ y = (x^2 - b^2) / 2b.$$

$$x, \frac{x^2 - b^2}{2b}, \frac{x^2 + b^2}{2b}. \\ y = x + a. \quad x + a = (x^2 - b^2) / 2b. \\ x^2 - 2bx - (b^2 + 2ab) = 0 \quad (1)$$

2. $y = x + 1. \quad a = 1, \quad -$
(1)

$$x^2 - 2bx - (b^2 + 2b) = 0 \quad (2) \\ , b = 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = (x - 3)(x + 1) = 0 \\ 3, -1 \\ (3, 4, 5) \quad (-1, 0, 1)$$

$$y = x + 1 \quad (2) \quad a = 1, \quad .$$

$$b. \quad y = x + 1 \quad (20, 21, 29), \\ b = 8. \quad 8 = 3 + 5 \quad b_{n+1} = X_n + Z_n \quad - \\ , \quad b, \quad (X_n,$$

(Y_n, Z_n) n -

$$b_2 = 3 + 5 = 8, \quad (2)$$

$$x^2 - 16x - 80 = (x - 20)(x + 4) = 0$$

$$a = 1 \quad (20, 21, 29).$$

$$a = 1 \quad (2), \dots$$

$$b_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 = (x - 3)(x + 1) \Rightarrow (3, 4, 5)$$

$$b_2 = 3 + 5 \Rightarrow x^2 - 16x - 80 = 0 = (x - 20)(x + 4) \Rightarrow (20, 21, 29)$$

$$b_3 = 20 + 29 \Rightarrow x^2 - 98x - 2499 = 0 = (x - 119)(x + 21) \Rightarrow (119, 120, 169)$$

$$b_4 = 119 + 169 \Rightarrow x^2 - 576x - 83520 = 0 = (x - 696)(x + 120) \Rightarrow (696, 697, 985).$$

$$(2) \quad n- \quad (x + Y_{n-1}), \dots \quad (2)$$

$$x^2 - 2b_n x - (b_n^2 + 2b_n) = (x - X_n)(x - Y_{n-1}) = 0.$$

“*Pell*” $x^2 - Dy^2 = \pm 1$,
 x, y , D .

3. a . $X, Y,$
 Z $Y = X + a, (a > 0).$ $X^2 + (X + a)^2 = Z^2$

$$4X^2 + 4aX + 2a^2 = 2Z^2,$$

$$(2X + a)^2 + a^2 = 2Z^2,$$

$$\left(\frac{2X+a}{a}\right)^2 + 1 = 2\left(\frac{Z}{a}\right)^2.$$

$$(2X + a)/a = U, \quad Z/a = T$$

$$U^2 + 1 = 2T^2.$$

$a = 1$ U, T “*Pell*” $n-$ (U_n, T_n) \mathbb{Z}^+

$$U_n + T_n\sqrt{2} = (1 + \sqrt{2})^{2n-1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
U_{n+1} + T_{n+1}\sqrt{2} &= (1 + \sqrt{2})^{2(n+1)-1} = (1 + \sqrt{2})^2 (1 + \sqrt{2})^{2n-1} \\
&= (1 + \sqrt{2})^2 (U_n + T_n\sqrt{2}) = (3U_n + 4T_n) + (2U_n + 3T_n)\sqrt{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$T_{n+1} = 2U_n + 3T_n \quad (3)$$

$$U_{n+1} = 3U_n + 4T_n \quad (4)$$

$$U_n \quad T_n \quad (3)$$

(4).

$$2T_{n+1}^2 - U_{n+1}^2 = 2(2U_n^2 + 3T_n^2) - (3U_n^2 + 4T_n^2) = 2T_n^2 - U_n^2$$

$$2T_1^2 - U_1^2 = 1,$$

$$(U_n, T_n) \quad 2T^2 - U^2 = 1, \quad U_1$$

$$T_1 \quad T \quad U, \quad T = Z/a \quad U = (2X + a)/a \quad (3)$$

(4)

$$\frac{Z_{n+1}}{a} = 2 \frac{2X_n + a}{a} + \frac{3Z_n}{a}$$

$$\frac{2X_{n+1} + a}{a} = 3 \frac{2X_n + a}{a} + \frac{4Z_n}{a},$$

$$Z_{n+1} = 4X_n + 3Z_n + 2a, \quad (5)$$

$$X_{n+1} = 3X_n + 2Z_n + a, \quad (6)$$

$$Y_n = X_n + a \quad (6)$$

$$X_{n+1} = 2(X_n + Z_n) + Y_n \quad (7)$$

$$(6) \quad (5), \quad -$$

$$Z_{n+1} - X_{n+1} = Z_n + X_n + a,$$

$$b_{n+1} + a = Z_n + X_n + a$$

$$b_{n+1} = Z_n + X_n. \quad (8)$$

4.

b .

b .

$$a_{n+1} = X_n + Y_n \quad (9)$$

$$X_{n+1} = X_n + 2b \quad (10)$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 2X_n + Y_n + 2b \quad (11)$$

$$Z_{n+1} = 2X_n + Z_n + 2b \tag{12}$$

$$x^2 - 2bx - (b^2 + 2ba_n) = (x - X_n)(x + X_{n-1}) = 0. \tag{1}$$

5.

(X, Y, Z) .

- $a = \text{constant}$, . . . $X_n + a = Y_n$:

$$\begin{cases} X_{n+1} = 3X_n + 2Z_n + a \\ b_{n+1} = X_n + Z_n \end{cases}$$

- $b = \text{constant}$, . . . $Z_n = Y_n + b$:

$$\begin{cases} Z_{n+1} = 2X_n + Z_n + 2b \\ a_{n+1} = X_n + Y_n \end{cases}$$

$$a = 1 \quad () \quad b = 1 \quad ()$$

(3) (4) $U_1 \quad T_1$
 “ Pell”.

(. X, Y, Z),

$a = \text{constant}$.

$$p|X_{n+1} \quad p|Y_{n+1} \quad p^2|(X_{n+1}^2 + Y_{n+1}^2), \quad p|Z_{n+1}.$$

$$p|(Y_{n+1} - X_{n+1}), \quad p|a. \tag{5} \tag{6}$$

$$p|(4X_n + 4Z_n) \quad p|(3X_n + 2Z_n); \quad p|Z_n$$

$$p|X_n, \quad Y_n = X_n + a \quad p|Y_n, .$$

$$(X_{n+1}, Y_{n+1}, Z_{n+1}) \quad (X_n, Y_n, Z_n)$$

$$(X_1, Y_1, Z_1)$$

$b = \text{constant}$, (

(10), (11) (12)).

6. $a = \text{constant}, a = 1.$ -
 (119,120,169)
 (5) (6)

$$X_2 = 3X_1 + 2Z_1 + 1 = 3(119) + 2(169) + 1 = 696,$$

$$Y_2 = X_2 + 1 = 696 + 1 = 697, Z_2 = 4X_1 + 3Z_1 + 2a = 4(119) + 3(169) + 2 = 985$$

$$(696, 697, 985)$$

$a = \text{constant}, a = 7.$ -
 (5,12,13), $(a = 7).$ $X_2 = 48,$
 (48,55,73), (21,28,35).

$b = \text{constant}, b = 2.$ -
 (8,15,17). (10),(11),(12)
 (12,35,37) (10,24,26).

7. $X_{n+1} = 6X_n - X_{n-1} + 2,$ $Z_{n+1} = 2Z_n - X_{n-1} + a$
 $= 1,$ Hatch (1995) a
 (6)

$$X_n = 3X_{n-1} + 2Z_{n-1} + a = 2(X_{n-1} + Z_{n-1}) + X_{n-1} + a \quad (13)$$

$$(8)$$

$$b_n = X_{n-1} + Z_{n-1} \quad (14)$$

(13) (14)

$$X_n = 2b_n + X_{n-1} + a$$

$$X_n + a + b_n = Z_n$$

$$X_n = (2Z_n - 2X_n - 2a) + X_{n-1} + a = 2Z_n - 2X_n + X_{n-1} - a$$

$$2Z_n \quad (6)$$

$$X_n = (X_{n+1} - 3X_n - a) - 2X_n + X_{n-1} - a,$$

...

$$X_{n+1} = 6X_n - X_{n-1} + 2a$$

$$Z_{n+1} = 6Z_n - Z_{n-1}$$

Mills (1996),

$a = \text{constant}$,

(5)

$$2Z_{n+1} = 8X_n + 6Z_n + 4a \quad (16)$$

(6)

$$3X_{n+1} = 9X_n + 6Z_n + 3a \quad (17)$$

Z_n (16) (17)

$$2Z_{n+1} = 3X_{n+1} - X_n + a$$

$$Z_n \quad Z_{n-1}$$

$$2(Z_{n+1} - 6Z_n + Z_{n-1}) = 3(X_{n+1} - 6X_n + X_{n-1}) - (X_n - 6X_{n-1} + X_{n-2}) - 4a$$

(15)

$$2(Z_{n+1} - 6Z_n + Z_{n-1}) = 3(2a) - 2a - 4a = 0, \quad \therefore Z_{n+1} = 6Z_n - Z_{n-1};$$

1. Dye R.H.; Nickakalls R.W.D.: *A new algorithm for generating Pythagorean triples*, Mathematical Gazette; 1998
2. Hatch G.: *Pythagorean triples and triangular square numbers*, Mathematical Gazette; 1995