

THE PROOF OF THE ERDŐS-STRAUS CONJECTURE

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31 December 2014 – 02 May 2015

Abstract

The complete proof of The Erdős-Straus Conjecture.

MSC: Primary 11A41, Secondary 11D45.

Keywords

Algebra of Sets, Diophantine Equations, Prime Numbers, Pythagoras Equation, Trinomial Square.

Dedicatory

I Dedicate this to My Wife

I. INTRODUCTION

One important topic in number theory is the study of Diophantine equations, equations in which only integer solutions are permitted. The type of Diophantine equation discussed in this paper concerns Egyptian fractions, which deal with the representation of rational numbers as the sum of three unit fractions. [1]

The Erdős–Straus Conjecture concerns the Diophantine Equations.

II. THE PROOF OF THE ERDŐS-STRAUS CONJECTURE

Conjecture (Erdős–Straus Conjecture). For all $n \in \{2,3,4, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}.$$

Proof. For all $n \in \{2,4,6, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{n}{2} = a \wedge \frac{n+2}{2} = b \wedge \frac{n(n+2)}{4} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{3,7,11, \dots\}$ and for some $a, c, b \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{b} \wedge \frac{n+1}{2} = a = c \wedge \frac{n(n+1)}{4} = b \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{5,13,21, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{3n+1}{4} = a \wedge \frac{n(3n+1)}{4} = b \wedge \frac{3n+1}{8} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{5, 11, 17, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{n+1}{3} = a \wedge n = b \wedge \frac{n(n+1)}{3} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{3, 9, 15, \dots\}$ and for some $a, c, b \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{2n}{3} = a = c \wedge n = b \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{3, 17, 31, \dots\}$ and for some $c, x \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{c+x} \wedge \frac{4n^2-1}{7} = x \wedge \frac{2n+1}{7} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

On the strength of [1] for all $n \in \{13, 33, 53, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{3n+1}{10} = a \wedge \frac{n(3n+1)}{4} = b \wedge \frac{3n+1}{2} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

On the strength of [1] for all $n \in \{97, 111, 125, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{2(n+1)}{7} = a \wedge 2n = b \wedge \frac{2n(n+1)}{7} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{5, 15, 25, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{4n}{5} = a \wedge 4n = b \wedge \frac{2n}{5} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{7, 21, 35, \dots\}$ and for some $a, c, b \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{4n}{7} = a = c \wedge 2n = b \right]. \spadesuit$$

For $n = 7$ and for some $m, x, c \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4m-1}{nm} = \frac{x+2c}{(x+c)c} \wedge nm = 2n = b \wedge x+c = a \wedge \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x+2c}{(x+c)c} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\left[c^2 + (x-4)c - 2x = 0 \wedge \Delta = x^2 + 4^2 = \left(\frac{16+4}{4}\right)^2 = 5^2 \wedge x = 3 \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$c = \frac{1+5}{2} = 3.$$

Hence for all $n \in \{7,21,35, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{6n}{7} = a \wedge 2n = b \wedge \frac{3n}{7} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{11,33,55, \dots\}$ and for some $a, c, b \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{6n}{11} = a = c \wedge 3n = b \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{13,39,65, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{10n}{13} = a \wedge 10n = b \wedge \frac{5n}{13} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{17,51,85, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge 6n = a \wedge n = b \wedge \frac{6n}{17} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{19,57,95, \dots\}$ and for some $a, c, b \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{10n}{19} = a = c \wedge 5n = b \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{23,69,115, \dots\}$ and for some $a, c, b \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{12n}{23} = a = c \wedge 6n = b \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{29,87,145, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{3}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge 10n = a \wedge n = b \wedge \frac{10n}{29} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{31,93,155, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{31}{8n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{16n}{31} = a = c \wedge 8n = b \right]. \spadesuit$$

For $n = 337$ and for $m = 18$ and for some $x, c \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4m-1}{nm} = \frac{x+2c}{(x+c)c} \wedge 71c^2 + (71x-12132)c - 2696x = 0 \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\left[\Delta = (71x)^2 + 12132^2 = (n^2 + m^2)^2 \wedge x = \frac{337^2 - 18^2}{71} \wedge c = \frac{nm + m^2}{4m-1} \right].$$

Hence for all $n \in \{337,1011,1685, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1,2,3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{1685n}{337} = a \wedge 18n = b \wedge \frac{90n}{337} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

For $n = 361$ and for $m = 2$ and for some $x, c \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4m-1}{nm} = \frac{x+2c}{(x+c)c} \wedge 7c^2 + (7x-1444)c - 722x = 0 \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\left[\Delta = (7x)^2 + 1444^2 = \left(\frac{(2nm)^2 + 152^2}{304} \right)^2 \wedge x = \frac{(2nm)^2 - 152^2}{304} \wedge c = 114 \right].$$

Hence for all $n \in \{361, 1083, 1805, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{1083n}{361} = a \wedge 2n = b \wedge \frac{114n}{361} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

For all $n \in \{1201, 3603, 6005, \dots\}$ and for some $a, b, c \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \wedge \frac{46839n}{1201} = a \wedge 8n = b \wedge \frac{312n}{1201} = c \right]. \spadesuit$$

Corollary. For all $n \in \{337, 361, 385, 409, 433, \dots\}$ and for some $m, x, c \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ and for some $d \in \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$ with $2nm > d$:

$$\left[\frac{4}{n} = \frac{1}{nm} + \frac{1}{x+c} + \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow (4m-1)c^2 + [(4m-1)x - 2nm]c - nm x = 0 \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\left[\Delta = [(4m-1)x]^2 + (2nm)^2 = (n^2 + m^2)^2 \wedge x = \frac{n^2 - m^2}{4m-1} \wedge c = \frac{nm + m^2}{4m-1} \right] \vee$$

$$\left[\Delta = [(4m-1)x]^2 + (2nm)^2 = \left(\frac{(2nm)^2}{2d} + \frac{d}{2} \right)^2 \wedge x = \frac{\frac{(2nm)^2}{2d} - \frac{d}{2}}{4m-1} \wedge c = \frac{nm + \frac{d}{2}}{4m-1} \right].$$

This is the complete proof.

REFERENCES

- [1] http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~avelink/papers/erdos_straus.pdf