A Pellian Equation with Primes and Applications to $D(-1)$-Quadruples

Andrej Dujella$^1$ · Mirela Jukić Bokun$^2$ · Ivan Soldo$^2$

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Abstract In this paper, we prove that the equation $x^2 - (p^{2k+1} + 1)y^2 = -p^{2l+1}$, $l \in \{0, 1, \ldots, k\}$, $k \geq 0$, where $p$ is an odd prime number, is not solvable in positive integers $x$ and $y$. By combining that result with other known results on the existence of Diophantine quadruples, we are able to prove results on the extensibility of some $D(-1)$-pairs to quadruples in the ring $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-l}]$, $l > 0$.

Keywords Diophantine equation · Quadratic field · Diophantine triple

Mathematics Subject Classification 11D09 · 11R11
1 Introduction

Diophantus of Alexandria raised the problem of finding four positive rational numbers \(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4\) such that \(a_i a_j + 1\) is a square of a rational number for each \(i, j\) with \(1 \leq i < j \leq 4\) and gave a solution \(\{\frac{1}{16}, \frac{33}{16}, \frac{17}{4}, \frac{105}{16}\}\). The first example of such a set in the ring of integers was found by Fermat and it was the set \(\{1, 3, 8, 120\}\). Replacing “+1” by “+n” suggests the following general definition:

**Definition 1** Let \(n\) be a nonzero element of a commutative ring \(R\). A Diophantine \(m\)-tuple with the property \(D(n)\), or simply a \(D(n)\)-\(m\)-tuple, is a set of \(m\) nonzero elements of \(R\) such that if \(a, b\) are any two distinct elements from this set, then \(ab + n = k^2\), for some element \(k\) in \(R\).

Let \(p\) be an odd prime and \(k\) a nonnegative integer. We consider the Pellian equation

\[
x^2 - (p^{2k+2} + 1)y^2 = -p^{2l+1}, \quad l \in \{0, 1, \ldots, k\}.
\]

The existence of positive solutions of the above equation is closely related to the existence of a Diophantine quadruple in a certain ring. More precisely, the entries in a Diophantine quadruple are severely restricted in that they appear as coefficients of three generalized Pell equations that must have at least one common solution in positive integers.

According to Definition 1, we will look at the case \(n = -1\). Research on \(D(-1)\)-quadruples is quite active. It is conjectured that \(D(-1)\)-quadruples do not exist in integers (see [6]). Dujella, Filipin and Fuchs in [10] proved that there are at most finitely many \(D(-1)\)-quadruples, by giving an upper bound of \(10^{903}\) for their number. There is a vast literature on improving that bound (e.g., see [2, 13, 14, 29]). At present, the best known bound for the number of \(D(-1)\)-quadruples is \(3.677 \cdot 10^{58}\) due to Lapkova [23] (see also [21, 22]).

Concerning the imaginary quadratic fields, Dujella [5] and Franušić [17] considered the problem of existence of \(D(-1)\)-quadruples in Gaussian integers. Moreover, in [18] Franušić and Kreso showed that the Diophantine pair \(\{1, 3\}\) cannot be extended to a Diophantine quintuple in the ring \(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]\). Several authors contributed to the characterization of elements \(z\) in \(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]\) for which a Diophantine quadruple with the property \(D(z)\) exists (see [1, 12, 26]). The problem of Diophantus for integers of the quadratic field \(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})\) was studied in [19]. In [27, 28], Soldo studied the existence of \(D(-1)\)-quadruples of the form \(\{1, b, c, d\}, b \in \{2, 5, 10, 17, 26, 37, 50\}\), in the ring \(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-t}], t > 0\).

The aim of the present paper is to obtain results about solvability of Eq. (1) in positive integers. We use obtained results to prove statements on the extensibility of some \(D(-1)\)-pairs to quadruples in the ring \(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-t}], t > 0\).
2 Pellian Equations

The goal of this section is to determine all solutions in positive integers of Eq. (1), which is the crucial step in proving our results in the next section. For this purpose, we need the following result on Diophantine approximations.

**Theorem 1** [30, Theorem 1], [8, Theorem 1] \( \alpha \) be a real number and let \( a \) and \( b \) be coprime nonzero integers, satisfying the inequality

\[
\left| \alpha - \frac{a}{b} \right| < \frac{c}{b^2},
\]

where \( c \) is a positive real number. Then \((a, b) = (rp_{m+1} \pm up_m, rq_{m+1} \pm uq_m)\), for some integer \( m \geq -1 \) and nonnegative integers \( r \) and \( u \) such that \( ru < 2c \). Here \( p_m/q_m \) denotes the \( m \)-th convergent of the continued fraction expansion of \( \alpha \).

If \( \alpha = \frac{s + \sqrt{d}}{t} \) is a quadratic irrational, then the simple continued fraction expansion of \( \alpha \) is periodic. This expansion can be obtained by using the following algorithm. Let

\[
s_0 = s, \quad t_0 = t
\]

and

\[
a_n = \left\lfloor \frac{s_n + \sqrt{d}}{t_n} \right\rfloor, \quad s_{n+1} = a_n t_n - s_n, \quad t_{n+1} = \frac{d - s_{n+1}^2}{t_n}, \quad \text{for } n \geq 0
\]

(see [24, Chapter 7.7]). If \((s_j, t_j) = (s_k, t_k)\) for \( j < k \), then

\[
\alpha = [a_0, \ldots, a_{j-1}, a_j, \ldots, a_{k-1}].
\]

We will combine Theorem 1 with the following lemma:

**Lemma 1** [11, Lemma 1] Let \( \alpha, \beta \) be positive integers such that \( \alpha \beta \) is not a perfect square, and let \( p_n/q_n \) denote the \( n \)-th convergent of the continued fraction expansion of \( \sqrt{\alpha/\beta} \). Let the sequences \((s_n)\) and \((t_n)\) be defined by (2) for the quadratic irrational \( \sqrt{\alpha/\beta} \). Then

\[
\alpha(rq_{n+1} + uq_n)^2 - \beta(rp_{n+1} + up_n)^2 = (-1)^n(u^2 t_{n+1} + 2rus_{n+2} - r^2 t_{n+2}),
\]

for any real numbers \( r, u \).

The next lemma will be useful.

**Lemma 2** [16, Lemma 2.3.] Let \( N \) and \( K \) be integers with \( 1 < |N| \leq K \). Then the Pellian equation

\[
X^2 - (K^2 + 1)Y^2 = N
\]

has no primitive solution.
The solution \((X_0, Y_0)\) is called primitive if \(\gcd(X_0, Y_0) = 1\). Now we formulate the main result of this section.

**Theorem 2** Let \(p\) be an odd prime and let \(k\) be a nonnegative integer. The equation

\[
x^2 - (p^{2k+2} + 1)y^2 = -p^{2l+1}, \quad l \in \{0, 1, \ldots, k\}
\]

has no solutions in positive integers \(x\) and \(y\).

In proving Theorem 2, we will apply the following technical lemma.

**Lemma 3** If \((x, y)\) is a positive solution of the equation

\[
x^2 - (p^{2k+2} + 1)y^2 = -p^{2k+1},
\]

and \(y \geq p^{\frac{2k+1}{2}}\), then the inequality

\[
\sqrt{p^{2k+2} + 1} + \frac{x}{y} > 2p^{k+1}
\]

holds.

**Proof** From (4) we have

\[
\frac{x^2}{y^2} = p^{2k+2} - \frac{p^{2k+1}}{y^2} + 1.
\]

Thus we have to consider when the inequality

\[
p^{2k+2} - \frac{p^{2k+1}}{y^2} + 1 > \left(2p^{k+1} - \sqrt{p^{2k+2} + 1}\right)^2
\]

is satisfied. This inequality is equivalent to

\[
\frac{p^k}{y^2} < 4 \left(\sqrt{p^{2k+2} + 1} - p^{k+1}\right).
\]
For $x > 1$, the inequality $(1 + \frac{1}{x})^{\frac{1}{2}} > 1 + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{8x^2}$ holds. Thus we have

$$4(\sqrt{p^{2k+2} + 1 - p^{k+1}})$$

$$= 4p^{k+1}\left((1 + \frac{1}{p^{2k+2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1\right)$$

$$> 4p^{k+1}\left(\frac{1}{2p^{2k+2}} - \frac{1}{8p^{4k+4}}\right)$$

$$> 4p^{k+1} \cdot \frac{1}{4p^{2k+2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{p^{k+1}}.$$ 

Since $y \geq p^{\frac{2k+1}{2}}$, i.e.,

$$\frac{1}{p^{k+1}} \geq \frac{p^{k}}{y^2},$$

we conclude that the inequality (6) holds. \hfill \Box

Proof of Theorem 2 Case 1. Let $2l + 1 \leq k + 1$, i.e., $l \leq \frac{k}{2}$.

By Lemma 2, we know that Eq. (3) has no primitive solutions. Assume that there exists a non-primitive solution $(x, y)$. Then $p|x$ and $p|y$, so there exist $0 < i \leq l, x_1, y_1 \geq 0, \gcd(x_1, y_1) = 1$ such that $x = p^l x_1, y = p^l y_1$. After dividing Eq. (3) by $p^{2l}$, we obtain

$$x_1^2 - (p^{2k+2} + 1)y_1^2 = -p^{2l-2i+1}, \quad 0 < 2l - 2i + 1 \leq k + 1.$$ 

But such $x_1, y_1$ do not exist according to Lemma 2, so we obtained a contradiction.

Case 2. Let $2l + 1 = 2k + 1$, i.e., $l = k$.

Let us suppose that there exists a solution $(x, y)$ of Eq. (1) such that $y \geq p^{\frac{2k+1}{2}}$. Then by applying (5) we obtain

$$|\sqrt{p^{2k+2} + 1 - \frac{x}{y}}| = |p^{2k+2} - \frac{x^2}{y^2} + 1| \cdot |\sqrt{p^{2k+2} + 1 + \frac{x}{y}}|^{-1}$$

$$= p^{2k+1} \cdot \frac{x^2}{y^2} \cdot |\sqrt{p^{2k+2} + 1 + \frac{x}{y}}|^{-1}.$$ 

Lemma 3 implies

$$\left|\sqrt{p^{2k+2} + 1 - \frac{x}{y}}\right| < \frac{p^k}{2y^2}. \quad (7)$$
Assume that \( x = p^t x_1, y = p^t y_1, \) where \( t, x_1, y_1 \) are nonnegative integers and \( \gcd(x_1, y_1) = 1. \) Now Eq. (1) is equivalent to

\[
x_1^2 - (p^{2k+2} + 1)y_1^2 = -p^{2k-2t+1}.
\]

(8)

Since \( y \geq y_1, \) from (7) we obtain

\[
\left| \sqrt{p^{2k+2} + 1} - \frac{x_1}{y_1} \right| < \frac{p^k}{2y_1^2}.
\]

Now, Theorem 1 implies that

\[
(x_1, y_1) = (rp_{m+1} \pm up_m, rq_{m+1} \pm uq_m),
\]

(9)

for some \( m \geq -1 \) and nonnegative integers \( r \) and \( u \) such that

\[
uu < p^k.
\]

(10)

Since \( x_1 \) and \( y_1 \) are coprime, we have \( \gcd(r, u) = 1. \)

The terms \( p_m/q_m \) are convergents of the continued fraction expansion of \( \sqrt{p^{2k+2} + 1}. \) Since

\[
\sqrt{p^{2k+2} + 1} = [p^{k+1}, 2p^{k+1}]
\]

implies that the period of that continued fraction expansion (and also of the corresponding sequences \( (s_n) \) and \( (t_n) \)) is equal to 1. Therefore, we apply Lemma 1 for \( m = 0. \) We obtain

\[
(p^{2k+2} + 1)(rq_1 \pm uq_0)^2 - (rp_1 \pm up_0)^2 = u^2 t_1 \pm 2rus_2 - r^2 t_2,
\]

(11)

where

\[
s_2 = p^{k+1}, \quad t_1 = t_2 = 1, \quad p_0 = p^{k+1}, \quad p_1 = 2p^{2k+2} + 1, \quad q_0 = 1, \quad q_1 = 2p^{k+1}.
\]

Since the observation is similar in both signs, we shall focus on the positive sign. By comparing (8) and (11), we obtain the equation

\[
u^2 - r^2 + 2uru^{k+1} = p^{2k-2t+1}.
\]

(12)

Now, we consider the solvability of (12).

If \( r = 0, \) then \( u^2 = p^{2k-2t+1}, \) and so \( p \) has to be a square, which is not possible.

If \( u = 0, \) we obtain \( -r^2 = p^{2k-2t+1}, \) and that is not possible, either.

If \( r = u, \) we have \( p^{k-2t} = 2r^2. \) Since \( p \) is an odd prime, that is not possible.

Let \( 0 \neq r \neq u \neq 0. \) If \( t < \frac{k}{2}, \) then from (12) we conclude that \( p^{k+1}|u^2 - r^2. \) If \( p|u + r \) and \( p|u - r, \) then \( p|2 \gcd(r, u), \) i.e., \( p|2 \) which is not possible. Therefore,
$p^{k+1}$ divides exactly one of the numbers $u + r$ and $u - r$. In both cases, it follows that $u + r \geq p^{k+1}$. That implies

$$ur \geq u + r - 1 > p^k,$$

which contradicts (10).

Now, let us suppose that $t \geq \frac{k}{2}$. Since Eq. (1) is equivalent to (8) and $0 < 2k - 2t + 1 \leq k + 1$, by Case 1 it has no solutions.

It remains to consider the case $y < p\frac{2k+1}{2}$. Assume that there exists a solution of Eq. (1) with this property. In that case we can generate an increasing sequence of infinitely many solutions of Eq. (1). Therefore, a solution $(x, y)$ such that $y \geq p\frac{2k+1}{2}$ will appear. This contradicts with the first part of the proof of this case.

Case 3. Let $k + 1 < 2l + 1 < 2k + 1$, i.e., $\frac{k}{2} < l < k$.

In this case, if we suppose that Eq. (3) has a solution, then multiplying (3) by $p^{2k-2l}$ we obtain the solution of the equation

$$x^2 - (p^{2k+2} + 1)y^2 = -p^{2k+1},$$

which is not solvable by Case 2. That is the contradiction, and this completes the proof of Theorem 2.

**Proposition 1** Let $p = 2$.

(i) If $k \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, then Eq. (3) has no solutions.

(ii) If $k \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$, then in case of $l > \frac{k}{2}$ Eq. (3) has a solution, and in case of $l \leq \frac{k}{2}$ it has no solutions.

**Proof** (i) If $k \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, then Eq. (3) is not solvable modulo 5.

(ii) Let $k \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$. If $l > \frac{k}{2}$, Eq. (3) has the solution of the form

$$(x, y) = (2^{\frac{2l-k-1}{2}}(2k+1 - 1), 2^{\frac{2l-k-1}{2}}),$$

and therefore infinitely many solutions.

If $l \leq \frac{k}{2}$, then $2l + 1 \leq k + 1$ and we can proceed as in Case 1 of Theorem 2 and conclude that Eq. (3) has no solutions.

**3 Application to $D(-1)$-Triples**

By using results from the previous section and known results on Diophantine $m$-tuples, in this section we present the results on extensibility of certain Diophantine pairs to quadruples, in the ring $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-t}]$, $t > 0$.

The following result is proved in [28]:

**Theorem 3** [28, Theorem 2.2] Let $t > 0$ and let $\{1, b, c\}$ be a $D(-1)$-triple in the ring $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-t}]$.

(i) If $b$ is a prime, then $c \in \mathbb{Z}$. 

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(ii) If \( b = 2b_1 \), where \( b_1 \) is a prime, then \( c \in \mathbb{Z} \).

(iii) If \( b = 2b_2^2 \), where \( b_2 \) is a prime, then \( c \in \mathbb{Z} \).

Remark 1 In the proof of [28, Theorem 2.2] it was shown that for every \( t \) there exists such \( c > 0 \), while the case \( c < 0 \) is possible only if \( t | b - 1 \) and the equation

\[
x^2 - by^2 = \frac{1 - b}{t}
\]

has an integer solution.

Let \( p \) be an odd prime and \( b = 2p^k, k \in \mathbb{N} \). We consider the extensibility of \( D(-1) \)-triples of the form \( \{1, b, c\} \) to quadruples in the ring \( \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-t}], t > 0 \). The complexity of the problem depends on the number of divisors \( t \) of \( b - 1 \). As \( b \) grows, we can expect the larger set of \( t \)'s, and for each \( t \) we have to consider whether there exists a solution of Eq. (13). If it is true, then the problem is reduced to solving the systems of simultaneous Pellian equations. A variety of different methods have been used to study such problems, including linear forms in logarithms, elliptic curves, theory around Pell’s equation, elementary methods, separating the problem into several subproblems depending on the size of parameters, etc. A survey on that subject is given in [9].

Therefore, since \( b - 1 = 2p^k - 1 \) has to be a square, to reduce the number of \( t \)'s, we consider the equation of the form

\[
2p^k - 1 = q^{2j}, \quad j > 0,
\]

where \( q \) is an odd prime. According to [20, Lemma 2.9] (see also [3, 4]), if \( k > 1 \) Eq. (14) has solutions only for \((k, j) \in \{(2, 1), (4, 1)\}\). If \((k, j) = (2, 1)\), we obtain the Pellian equation in primes. So far known prime solutions are \((p, q) \in \{(5, 7), (29, 41), (44560482149, 63018038201), (1355877461004671178071, 19175002942688032928599)\} \) (see [25]). If \((k, j) = (4, 1)\), the only solution is \((p, q) = (13, 239)\).

Let \( k = 1 \). Suppose that \( j = mn \), where \( n \) is an odd number. Then we have

\[
2p = q^{2j} + 1 = q^{2mn} + 1 = (q^{2m} + 1)(q^{2m} - q^{2m} - 1) = q^{2m} + 1.
\]

Since \( p \) is an odd prime, we conclude that \( q^{2m} + 1 = 2p = q^{2mn} + 1 \). This implies that \( n = 1 \). This means that the only possibility for \( 2p = q^{2j} + 1 \) is that \( j \) is a nonnegative power of 2.

Note that in all possible cases of \( k \), i.e., \( k = 1, 2, 4 \), Eq. (14) can be written in the form \( 2p^k = q^{2l} + 1, l > 0 \).

By following the same steps as in the proof of Theorem 3(ii), (iii), we can prove more general result:

**Theorem 4** Let \( k, t \) be positive integers and let \( \{1, b, c\} \) be a \( D(-1) \)-triple in the ring \( \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-t}] \). If \( b = 2p^k \), where \( p \) is an odd prime, then \( c \in \mathbb{Z} \).
Remark 2 Remark 1 is also valid in the case of Theorem 4.

In proving results of this section, we will use the following result of Filipin, Fujita and Mignotte from [15] on $D(-1)$-quadruples in integers.

**Lemma 4** [15, Corollary 1.3] Let $r$ be a positive integer and let $b = r^2 + 1$. Assume that one of the following holds for any odd prime $p$ and a positive integer $k$:

$$b = p, \quad b = 2p^k, \quad r = p^k, \quad r = 2p^k.$$  

Then the system of Diophantine equations

$$y^2 - bx^2 = r^2,$$

$$z^2 - cx^2 = s^2$$

has only the trivial solutions $(x, y, z) = (0, \pm r, \pm s)$, where $s$ is such that $(t, s)$ is a positive solution of $t^2 - bs^2 = r^2$ and $c = s^2 + 1$. Furthermore, the $D(-1)$-pair $(1, b)$ cannot be extended to a $D(-1)$-quadruple.

First we prove the following result.

**Theorem 5** If $p$ is an odd prime and $k, t$ positive integers with $t \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, then there does not exist a $D(-1)$-quadruple in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]$ of the form $\{1, 2p^k, c, d\}$.

**Proof** Let $t \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$. We have that $t \nmid 2p^k - 1$. Therefore, if we suppose that $\{1, 2p^k, c, d\}$ is a $D(-1)$-quadruple in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]$, then according to Remarks 1 and 2 we obtain $c, d \in \mathbb{N}$. This means that there exist integers $x_1, y_1, u_1, v_1, w_1$ such that

$$c - 1 = x_1^2, \quad d - 1 = y_1^2, \quad 2p^k c - 1 = u_1^2, \quad 2p^k d - 1 = v_1^2, \quad cd - 1 = w_1^2,$$

or at least one of $c - 1, d - 1, 2p^k c - 1, 2p^k d - 1, cd - 1$ is equal to $-tw_2^2$, for an integer $w_2$.

The first possibility contradicts with Lemma 4, i.e., a $D(-1)$-pair $\{1, 2p^k\}$ cannot be extended to a $D(-1)$-quadruple in integers, while the second one contradicts to $c, d \in \mathbb{N}$. \hfill \square

In what follows, our main goal is to obtain some results for odd $t$’s. Thus, let us consider the case of $t \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$. We have the following result:

**Theorem 6** Let $k \in \{1, 2, 4\}$ and let $2p^k = q^{2l} + 1, l > 0$, where $p$ and $q$ are odd primes.

(i) If $t \in \{q, q^2, \ldots, q^{2l-2}, q^{2l}\}$, then there exist infinitely many $D(-1)$-quadruples of the form $\{1, 2p^k, -c, d\}, c, d > 0$ in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]$.

(ii) If $t \in \{q, q^3, \ldots, q^{2l-3}, q^{2l-1}\}$, then there does not exist a $D(-1)$-quadruple of the form $\{1, 2p^k, c, d\}$ in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-1}]$.

Before we prove Theorem 6, we recall the following result.
Lemma 5 [7, Lemma 3] If \( \{a, b, c\} \) is a Diophantine triple with the property \( D(l) \) and \( ab + l = r^2, ac + l = s^2, bc + l = t^2 \), then there exist integers \( e, x, y, z \) such that

\[
\begin{align*}
ae + l^2 &= x^2, \\
be + l^2 &= y^2, \\
ec + l^2 &= z^2
\end{align*}
\]

and

\[
c = a + b + \frac{e}{l} + \frac{2}{l^2}(abe + rxy).
\]

Moreover, \( e = l(a + b + c) + 2abc - 2rst, x = at - rs, y = bs - rt, z = cr - st \).

To prove the next proposition, which will be used in proving Theorem 6, we will use Lemma 5 for \( l = -1 \).

Proposition 2 Let \( m, n > 0 \) and \( b = n^2 + 1 \). If \( m|n \) and \( t = m^2 \), then there exist infinitely many \( D(-1) \)-quadruples of the form \( \{1, b, -c, d\}, c, d > 0 \) in \( \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-t}] \).

Proof Since \( \mathbb{Z}[ni] \) is a subring of \( \mathbb{Z}[mi] \), it suffices to prove the statement for \( t = n^2 \). Thus, suppose that there exist \( x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \) such that

\[
\begin{align*}
-c - 1 &= -n^2x^2 = (nx)^2, \\
-bc - 1 &= -n^2y^2 = (ny)^2.
\end{align*}
\]

Eliminating \( c \), we obtain the Pellian equation

\[
y^2 - (n^2 + 1)x^2 = -1. \tag{15}
\]

All positive solutions of Eq. (15) are given by

\[
x = x_j = \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}{2(n^2 + 1)} \left( (n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1})^{2j-1} - (n - \sqrt{n^2 + 1})^{2j-1} \right),
\]

\[
y = y_j = \frac{1}{2} \left( (n + \sqrt{n^2 + 1})^{2j-1} + (n - \sqrt{n^2 + 1})^{2j-1} \right), \quad j \in \mathbb{N}.
\]

Therefore, for any \( j \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( c = c_j = n^2x_j^2 - 1 \), the set \( \{1, b, -c\} \) is a \( D(-1) \)-triple in \( \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-t}] \). If we apply Lemma 5 on that triple, we obtain positive integers

\[
d_{\pm} = \pm 2n^3x_jy_j + (2n^2 + 1)c + n^2 + 2,
\]

such that

\[
d_{\pm} - 1 = \left( n^2x_j \pm ny_j \right)^2,
\]

\[
bd_{\pm} - 1 = \left( n(n^2 + 1)x_j \pm n^2y_j \right)^2,
\]

\[
-cd_{\pm} - 1 = \left( nci \pm n^2x_jy_ji \right)^2.
\]
Thus the sets \( \{1, b, -c, d_+\}, \{1, b, -c, d_-\} \) are \( D(-1) \)-quadruples in \( \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-t}] \), except for the case \( j = 1 \), where \( d_- = 1 \).

Now, we are able to prove Theorem 6.

**Proof of Theorem 6** Let \( l \geq 0 \).

(i) Suppose that \( t \in \{1, q^2, \ldots, q^{2l-2}, q^{2l}\} \). By Proposition 2 there exist infinitely many \( D(-1) \)-quadruples of the form \( \{1, 2p^k, -c, d\}, c, d > 0 \) in \( \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-t}] \).

(ii) Let us assume that \( t \in \{q, q^3, \ldots, q^{2l-3}, q^{2l-1}\} \). In this case, Eq. (13) is equivalent to

\[
x^2 - (q^{2l} + 1)y^2 = -q^s,
\]

where \( s \) is an odd integer and \( 0 < s \leq 2l - 1 \). Theorem 2 implies that Eq. (16) has no integer solutions. Therefore, if \( \{1, 2p^k, c, d\} \) is \( D(-1) \)-quadruple in \( \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-t}] \), then \( c, d > 0 \). By the same arguments as in Theorem 5, we conclude that such a quadruple does not exist.

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