

# RATIONAL FUNCTION VARIANT OF A PROBLEM OF ERDŐS AND GRAHAM

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we provide bounds for the size of the solutions of the Diophantine equations

$$\frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)} = y^2,$$

$$\frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)} = y^3,$$

$$\frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)} = y^2,$$

where  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$  are pairwise distinct integers.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let us define

$$f(x, k, d) = x(x+d) \cdots (x+(k-1)d),$$

and consider the Diophantine equation

$$(1) \quad f(x, k, d) = y^l.$$

Erdős [6] and independently Rigge [17] proved that the equation  $f(x, k, 1) = y^2$  has no integer solution. Erdős and Selfridge [7] extended this result when  $d = 1$ ,  $x \geq 1$  and  $k \geq 2$  and they stated that  $f(x, k, 1)$  is never a perfect power. This type of Diophantine equations have been studied intensively.

First assume that  $l = 2$ . Euler solved the equation (1) with  $k = 4$  (see [4] pp. 440 and 635) and after that Obláth [16] extended this result to the product of five terms in arithmetic progression, i.e.  $k = 5$ . If  $d$  is a power of a prime number and  $k \geq 4$  Saradha and Shorey [20] proved that (1) has no solutions. Laishram and Shorey [14] examined the case where either  $d \leq 10^{10}$ , or  $d$  has at most six prime divisors. Bennett, Bruin, Győry and Hajdu [2] solved (1) when  $6 \leq k \leq 11$ . Hirata-Kohno, Laishram, Shorey and Tijdeman [13] completely solved the equation (1) with  $3 \leq k < 110$ . Combining their result with those

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of Tengely [23] all solutions of (1) with  $3 \leq k \leq 100$ ,  $P(b) < k$  are determined, where  $P(u)$  denotes the greatest prime factor of  $u$ , with the convention  $P(1) = 1$ .

Now assume for this paragraph that  $l \geq 3$ . The literature of this equation

$$(2) \quad f(x, k, d) = by^l,$$

with  $b > 0$  and  $P(b) \leq k$  is very rich. Saradha [19] proved that (2) has no solution with  $k \geq 4$ . Györy [9] studied the product of two and three consecutive terms in arithmetic progression. Györy, Hajdu and Saradha [11] proved that if  $k = 4, 5$  and  $\gcd(x, d) = 1$  equation (2) cannot be a perfect power. Hajdu, Tengely and Tijdeman [12] proved that the product of  $k$  coprime integers in arithmetic progression cannot be a cube when  $2 < k < 39$ . Bennett, Bruin, Györy and Hajdu [2] gave various finiteness results under the assumption that  $k$  is fixed. If  $3 < k < 35$  and  $\gcd(x, d) = 1$  Györy, Hajdu and Pintér [10] proved that for any positive integers  $x, d$  and  $k$  the product  $f(x, k, d)$  cannot be a perfect power.

Erdős and Graham [5] asked if for fixed  $r \geq 1$  and  $\{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r\}$  with  $k_i \geq 4$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$  the Diophantine equation

$$\prod_{i=1}^r f(x_i, k_i, 1) = y^2$$

has at most finitely many solutions in positive integers  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r, y)$  with  $x_i + k_i \leq x_{i+1}$  for  $1 \leq i \leq r-1$ . Skałba [21] provided a bound for the smallest solution and estimated the number of solutions below a given bound. Ulas [25] gave a counterexample when either  $r = k_i = 4$ , or  $r \geq 6$  and  $k_i = 4$ . Bauer and Bennett [1] extended this result to the cases  $r = 3$  and  $r = 5$ . In the case  $k_i = 5$  and  $r \geq 5$  Bennett and Van Luijk [3] constructed an infinite family such that the product  $\prod_{i=1}^r f(x_i, k_i, 1)$  is always a perfect square. Luca and Walsh [15] considered the case  $(r, k_i) = (2, 4)$ .

In our previous paper [24] we considered the equation

$$\frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)}{(x+a)(x+b)} = y^2$$

where  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $a \neq b$  are parameters. We provided bounds for the size of solutions and an algorithm to determine all solutions  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ . The proof based on Runge's method and the result of Sankaranarayanan and Saradha [18].

In this paper we extended this latter result and study the following three Diophantine equations

$$\frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)} = y^2,$$

$$\frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)} = y^3,$$

$$\frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)} = y^2,$$

where  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$  are pairwise distinct integers such that  $a, b, c, d \notin \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ . Bounds for the solutions of these equations are provided in the following three theorems.

**Theorem 1.** *If  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  is a solution of the Diophantine equation*

$$\frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)} = y^2,$$

*then either*

$$x \mid (3a^2 + 2ab + 3b^2 - 30a - 30b + 115)^2 ab$$

*or*

$$|x| \leq 16t^3 + 440t^2,$$

*where  $a, b \notin \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  and  $t = \max\{|a|, |b|\}$ .*

**Theorem 2.** *If  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  is a solution of the Diophantine equation*

$$\frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)} = y^3,$$

*then either*

$$x \mid (a+b+c-15)^3 abc$$

*or*

$$|x| \leq 6t^2 + 68t,$$

*where  $a, b, c \notin \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  and  $t = \max\{|a|, |b|, |c|\}$ .*

**Theorem 3.** *If  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  is a solution of the Diophantine equation*

$$\frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)} = y^2,$$

*then either*

$$x \mid (a+b+c+d-15)^2 abcd$$

*or*

$$|x| \leq 12t^2 + 132t,$$

*where  $a, b, c, d \notin \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  and  $t = \max\{|a|, |b|, |c|, |d|\}$ .*

We will use the following result of Fujiwara [8] to prove our statements.

**Lemma 1.** *Let  $p(z) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i z^i$  be a polynomial in  $\mathbb{C}[z]$  with  $a_n \neq 0$ . Then*

$$\max\{|\zeta| : p(\zeta) = 0\} \leq 2 \max \left\{ \left| \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} \right|, \left| \frac{a_{n-2}}{a_n} \right|^{1/2}, \dots, \left| \frac{a_0}{a_n} \right|^{1/n} \right\}.$$

## 2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

We deal with the equation

$$(3) \quad F(x) = \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)} = y^2.$$

The polynomial part of the Puiseux expansion of  $F(x)^{1/2}$  is

$$P(x) = x^2 - \frac{a+b-15}{2}x + \frac{3a^2 + 2ab + 3b^2 - 30a - 30b + 115}{8}.$$

Let

$$A(x) = x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5) - (x+a)(x+b) \left( P(x) - \frac{1}{8} \right)^2$$

and

$$B(x) = x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5) - (x+a)(x+b) \left( P(x) + \frac{1}{8} \right)^2$$

We have that  $\deg A = \deg B = 4$  and the leading coefficient of  $A$  is  $1/4$  and the leading coefficient of  $B$  is  $-1/4$ . Denote by  $I_A$  an interval containing all zeroes of the polynomial  $A(x)$  and by  $I_B$  the interval containing all zeroes of  $B(x)$ . We observe that if  $x < \min\{a, b\}$  or  $x > \max\{a, b\}$  and we also have that  $x \notin I_A, x \notin I_B$ , then

$$\frac{A(x)}{(x+a)(x+b)} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{B(x)}{(x+a)(x+b)}$$

have opposite signs. Therefore there are two possibilities. Either

$$F(x) - \left( P(x) - \frac{1}{8} \right)^2 < 0,$$

$$F(x) - \left( P(x) + \frac{1}{8} \right)^2 > 0$$

or

$$F(x) - \left(P(x) - \frac{1}{8}\right)^2 > 0,$$

$$F(x) - \left(P(x) + \frac{1}{8}\right)^2 < 0.$$

We only handle the first case, the second case is very similar. Here we obtain that

$$\left(P(x) + \frac{1}{8}\right)^2 < F(x) = y^2 < \left(P(x) - \frac{1}{8}\right)^2.$$

Hence

$$(8P(x) + 1)^2 < (8y)^2 < (8P(x) - 1)^2.$$

The polynomial  $8P(x)$  has integral coefficients, so if  $x$  is an integer, then  $8P(x)$  is an integer as well. For a fixed integer  $x$  there is only one square integer between  $(8P(x) + 1)^2$  and  $(8P(x) - 1)^2$ , it is  $64P(x)^2$ . Thus  $y = P(x)$  and  $x$  divides the constant term of the polynomial  $64x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5) - 64(x+a)(x+b)P(x)^2$ , that is  $x$  divides

$$(3a^2 + 2ab + 3b^2 - 30a - 30b + 115)^2 ab.$$

It remains to provide an upper bound for the size of roots of  $A(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$  and  $B(x) = -\frac{1}{4}x^4 + b_3x^3 + b_2x^2 + b_1x + b_0$ . Let  $t = \max\{|a|, |b|\}$ . We have that

$$\begin{aligned} |4a_3| &\leq 8t^3 + 60t^2 + 114t + 45, \\ |4a_2| &\leq \frac{15}{4}t^4 + 60t^3 + 450t^2 + 855t + \frac{1135}{4}, \\ |4a_1| &\leq \frac{9}{4}t^5 + 45t^4 + 282t^3 + 855t^2 + \frac{3249}{2}t + 480, \\ |4a_0| &\leq 4t^6 + 60t^5 + 339t^4 + 855t^3 + \frac{3249}{4}t^2. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} |4b_3| &\leq 8t^3 + 60t^2 + 116t + 30, \\ |4b_2| &\leq \frac{15}{4}t^4 + 60t^3 + 450t^2 + 870t + 255, \\ |4b_1| &\leq \frac{9}{4}t^5 + 45t^4 + 283t^3 + 870t^2 + 1682t + 480, \\ |4b_0| &\leq 4t^6 + 60t^5 + 341t^4 + 870t^3 + 841t^2. \end{aligned}$$

By Fujiwara's result it follows that

$$\max\{|\zeta| : A(\zeta) = 0 \text{ or } B(\zeta) = 0\} \leq 16t^3 + 440t^2.$$

## 3. PROOF OF THEOREM 2

Now, we consider the equation

$$(4) \quad \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)} = y^3,$$

where  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$  are pairwise distinct integers with  $a, b, c \notin \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ . The polynomial part of the Puiseux expansion of

$$\left( \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)} \right)^{1/3}$$

is  $P(x) = x + 5 - \frac{a+b+c}{3}$ . Define

$$A(x) = x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5) - (x+a)(x+b)(x+c) \left( P(x) - \frac{1}{3} \right)^3$$

and

$$B(x) = x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5) - (x+a)(x+b)(x+c) \left( P(x) + \frac{1}{3} \right)^3.$$

We obtain that  $\deg A = \deg B = 5$  and the leading coefficient of  $A$  is 1 and the leading coefficient of  $B$  is -1. Therefore

$$\frac{A(x)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{B(x)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)}$$

have opposite signs if  $|x|$  is larger than the maximum of the zeroes of  $A(x)B(x)$  in absolute value. The following two possibilities can occur.

Either

$$\left( P(x) - \frac{1}{3} \right)^3 < \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)} < \left( P(x) + \frac{1}{3} \right)^3$$

or

$$\left( P(x) + \frac{1}{3} \right)^3 < \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)} < \left( P(x) - \frac{1}{3} \right)^3.$$

In a similar way than in the proof of Theorem 1 one gets that  $y = P(x) = x + 5 - \frac{a+b+c}{3}$ . Hence  $x$  divides the constant coefficient of the polynomial

$$27x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5) - 27(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)P(x)^3,$$

that is

$$x \mid (a+b+c-15)^3 abc.$$

It remains to determine a bound for the maximum of the zeroes of  $A(x)B(x)$  in absolute value. We apply Fujiwara's result to obtain such a bound. We have that  $A(x) = x^5 + a_4x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$  and

$B(x) = -x^5 + b_4x^4 + b_3x^3 + b_2x^2 + b_1x + b_0$ . Let  $t = \max\{|a|, |b|, |c|\}$ . First we compute bounds for the absolute value of the coefficients of  $A(x)$  and  $B(x)$ . These are as follows

$$\begin{aligned} |a_4| &\leq 3t^2 + 14t + 59/3, \\ |a_3| &\leq 16/9t^3 + 28t^2 + 392/3t + 3331/27, \\ |a_2| &\leq 29/9t^4 + 112/3t^3 + 392/3t^2 + 2744/9t + 274, \\ |a_1| &\leq 16/9t^5 + 70/3t^4 + 392/3t^3 + 2744/9t^2 + 120, \\ |a_0| &\leq t^6 + 14t^5 + 196/3t^4 + 2744/27t^3 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |b_4| &\leq 3t^2 + 16t + 1/3, \\ |b_3| &\leq 16/9t^3 + 32t^2 + 512/3t + 1979/27, \\ |b_2| &\leq 29/9t^4 + 128/3t^3 + 512/3t^2 + 4096/9t + 274, \\ |b_1| &\leq 16/9t^5 + 80/3t^4 + 512/3t^3 + 4096/9t^2 + 120, \\ |b_0| &\leq t^6 + 16t^5 + 256/3t^4 + 4096/27t^3. \end{aligned}$$

One needs to establish a bound for  $|a_{5-i}|^{1/i}$  and  $|b_{5-i}|^{1/i}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$ . One has that  $\max\{|a_{5-i}|^{1/i}, |b_{5-i}|^{1/i}\} \leq 3t^2 + 34t$ . Thus Fujiwara's bound implies that  $|x| \leq 6t^2 + 68t$ .

#### 4. PROOF OF THEOREM 3

Consider the Diophantine equation

$$(5) \quad \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)} = y^2,$$

where  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$  are pairwise distinct integers with  $a, b, c, d \notin \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ . The polynomial part of the Puiseux expansion of

$$\left( \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)} \right)^{1/2}$$

is  $P(x) = x + \frac{15-(a+b+c+d)}{2}$ . Let

$$A(x) = x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5) - (x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d) \left( P(x) - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2$$

and

$$B(x) = x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5) - (x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d) \left( P(x) + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2.$$

The degree of  $A(x)$  is 5 and the leading coefficient is 1, the degree of  $B(x)$  is also 5 and the leading coefficient is -1. So one has that

$$\frac{A(x)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)} \text{ and } \frac{B(x)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)}$$

have opposite signs if  $|x|$  is larger than the maximum of the zeroes of  $A(x)B(x)$  in absolute value. It follows that either

$$\left(P(x) - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 < \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)} < \left(P(x) + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

or

$$\left(P(x) + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 < \frac{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)}{(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)} < \left(P(x) - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2.$$

We conclude that if  $|x|$  is large, then  $y = P(x) = x + \frac{15-(a+b+c+d)}{2}$  and  $x$  divides the constant term of the polynomial

$$4x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)(x+5) - 4(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)(x+d)P(x)^2.$$

That is

$$x \mid (a+b+c+d-15)^2abcd.$$

Now we compute bounds for  $|a_i|$  and  $|b_i|$ ,  $i = 0, 1, \dots, 4$ , where  $A(x) = x^5 + a_4x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$  and  $B(x) = -x^5 + b_4x^4 + b_3x^3 + b_2x^2 + b_1x + b_0$ . Let  $t = \max\{|a|, |b|, |c|, |d|\}$ . We have that

$$\begin{aligned} |a_4| &\leq 6t^2 + 28t + 36, \\ |a_3| &\leq 6t^3 + 28t^2 + 196t + 225, \\ |a_2| &\leq 9t^4 + 112t^3 + 294t^2 + 274, \\ |a_1| &\leq 12t^5 + 98t^4 + 196t^3 + 120, \\ |a_0| &\leq 4t^6 + 28t^5 + 49t^4 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} |b_4| &\leq 6t^2 + 32t + 21, \\ |b_3| &\leq 6t^3 + 32t^2 + 256t + 225, \\ |b_2| &\leq 9t^4 + 128t^3 + 384t^2 + 274, \\ |b_1| &\leq 12t^5 + 112t^4 + 256t^3 + 120, \\ |b_0| &\leq 4t^6 + 32t^5 + 64t^4. \end{aligned}$$

One obtains that  $\max\{|a_{5-i}|^{1/i}, |b_{5-i}|^{1/i}\} \leq 6t^2 + 66t$ . Thus Fujiwara's bound implies that  $|x| \leq 12t^2 + 132t$ .



## 5. NUMERICAL RESULTS

In what follows a solution  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  is called trivial if  $y = 0$ . In this section we provide complete lists of non-trivial solutions of the considered three Diophantine equations for certain values of the parameters.

**Theorem 4.** *Let  $a, b \in \{-10, -9, \dots, 14, 15\} \setminus \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  with  $a < b$ . The pairs  $(a, b)$  for which equation (3) has a non-trivial solution are given by*

$(a, b)$	list of non-trivial solutions $(x, y)$
$(-10, -8)$	$[(3, 24)]$
$(-10, -6)$	$[(1, 4)]$
$(-9, -7)$	$[(2, 12)]$
$(-9, -6)$	$[(-6, 2)]$
$(-7, -3)$	$[(-7, 6)]$
$(-6, -5)$	$[(1, 6), ]$
$(-6, -2)$	$[(1, 12), (-8, 12)]$
$(-4, -2)$	$[(-10, 30), (-6, 3)]$
$(-4, 7)$	$[(-10, 60)]$
$(-2, 9)$	$[(5, 60)]$
$(7, 9)$	$[(1, 3), (5, 30)]$
$(7, 11)$	$[(3, 12), (-6, 12)]$
$(8, 12)$	$[(2, 6)]$
$(10, 11)$	$[(-6, 6)]$
$(11, 14)$	$[(1, 2)]$
$(11, 15)$	$[(-6, 4)]$
$(12, 14)$	$[(-7, 12)]$
$(13, 15)$	$[(-8, 24)]$

**Theorem 5.** *Let  $a, b, c \in \{-7, -6, \dots, 12\} \setminus \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  with  $a < b < c$ . The triples  $(a, b, c)$  for which equation (4) has a non-trivial solution are given by*

$(a, b, c)$	list of non-trivial solutions $(x, y)$
$(-7, -6, -4)$	$[(1, -2), (-8, -2)]$
$(-7, -5, -1)$	$[(-9, -3)]$
$(-7, -2, 12)$	$[(-7, 2)]$
$(-7, 7, 12)$	$[(2, -2)]$
$(-7, 9, 11)$	$[(1, -1)]$
$(-6, -4, 12)$	$[(-6, 1)]$
$(-6, -3, 8)$	$[(1, 2)]$
$(-6, 6, 10)$	$[(4, -6)]$
$(-5, -1, 7)$	$[(-9, -6)]$
$(-5, -1, 11)$	$[(-9, 6)]$
$(-4, -3, -2)$	$[(-6, -1)]$
$(-4, -3, 7)$	$[(-6, 2)]$
$(-3, 8, 11)$	$[(-6, -2)]$
$(-2, 6, 10)$	$[(4, 6)]$
$(-2, 8, 9)$	$[(1, -2)]$
$(6, 10, 12)$	$[(4, 3)]$
$(7, 8, 9)$	$[(1, 1)]$
$(9, 11, 12)$	$[(3, 2), (-6, 2)]$

**Theorem 6.** *Let  $a, b, c, d \in \{-7, -6, \dots, 12\} \setminus \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  with  $a < b < c < d$ . The tuples  $(a, b, c, d)$  for which equation (5) has a non-trivial solution are given by*

$(a, b, c, d)$	list of non-trivial solutions $(x, y)$
$(-7, -6, -5, 7)$	$[(-9, 3)]$
$(-7, -6, -4, -3)$	$[(1, 2)]$
$(-7, -6, -4, 6)$	$[(-8, 2)]$
$(-7, -6, 10, 11)$	$[(-8, 4)]$
$(-7, -5, -1, 6)$	$[(-9, 3)]$
$(-7, -5, 6, 10)$	$[(4, 12)]$
$(-7, -4, -1, 12)$	$[(2, 6)]$
$(-7, -4, 7, 11)$	$[(3, 6)]$
$(-7, -4, 7, 12)$	$[(2, 2)]$
$(-7, -3, -2, 6)$	$[(-7, 2)]$
$(-7, -3, 6, 12)$	$[(2, 3)]$
$(-7, -3, 8, 11)$	$[(-7, 3)]$
$(-7, -2, 9, 11)$	$[(1, 1)]$
$(-7, -2, 9, 12)$	$[(-7, 2)]$
$(-7, -1, 8, 12)$	$[(-7, 3)]$
$(-7, 6, 9, 12)$	$[(-7, 6)]$
$(-6, -5, 7, 8)$	$[(-9, 12)]$
$(-6, -5, 10, 11)$	$[(4, 12), (-9, 12)]$
$(-6, -5, 11, 12)$	$[(3, 4)]$
$(-6, -4, 7, 9)$	$[(-10, 15)]$
$(-6, -4, 7, 12)$	$[(-6, 1)]$
$(-6, -4, 8, 9)$	$[(-6, 1)]$
$(-6, -3, 7, 8)$	$[(1, 1)]$
$(-6, -3, 8, 12)$	$[(2, 3)]$
$(-6, -2, -1, 7)$	$[(-8, 4)]$
$(-6, -2, 9, 12)$	$[(-8, 6)]$
$(-5, -3, -1, 8)$	$[(-9, 6)]$
$(-5, -3, 8, 9)$	$[(1, 1)]$
$(-5, -1, 6, 8)$	$[(-9, 12)]$
$(-5, -1, 10, 12)$	$[(-9, 12)]$
$(-4, -3, 7, 8)$	$[(-6, 2)]$
$(-4, -3, 8, 10)$	$[(-6, 1)]$
$(-4, -3, 8, 11)$	$[(1, 1)]$
$(-4, -2, -1, 9)$	$[(5, 30)]$
$(-4, -2, 6, 9)$	$[(-10, 15)]$
$(-4, -2, 9, 11)$	$[(5, 15)]$
$(-4, -1, 7, 9)$	$[(5, 15)]$
$(-4, 6, 7, 9)$	$[(-10, 30)]$
$(-3, -2, 8, 9)$	$[(1, 2)]$
$(-3, -2, 8, 11)$	$[(-6, 1)]$
$(-3, -2, 10, 11)$	$[(4, 12)]$
$(-3, -1, 6, 10)$	$[(4, 12)]$
$(-3, 6, 8, 10)$	$[(4, 6)]$
$(-2, 6, 7, 11)$	$[(3, 4)]$
$(-2, 10, 11, 12)$	$[(4, 3)]$
$(-1, 6, 10, 12)$	$[(4, 3)]$
$(-1, 7, 8, 12)$	$[(2, 2)]$
$(-1, 9, 11, 12)$	$[(3, 2)]$
$(8, 9, 11, 12)$	$[(-6, 2)]$

*Proofs of Theorems 4, 5 and 6.* We wrote Sage [22] codes to compute all solutions  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  of the concrete equations. These can be downloaded from

<http://www.math.unideb.hu/~tengely/RatFunErdosGraham.sage>.

In the procedures approximate values of the real roots of the polynomials  $A(x)$  and  $B(x)$  are used instead of the bounds provided by Fujiwara's result. In this way we obtain better bounds for the "small" solutions. The "large" solutions are roots of certain polynomials with integral coefficients, therefore we factor these polynomials to determine these integral roots.  $\square$

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