

# POW 2015-9

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Fix  $N$ . If there is a solution  $(a_0, \dots, a_n)$  with at least one of them 0, then the denominator becomes 1, and  $N$  is automatically the sum of  $n$  squares of integers. Therefore, we can assume that all solutions do not contain 0. Similarly, we can assume that  $N > n$ , since all integers less than  $n$  can be represented as the sum of  $n$  1's and 0's.

Now take a solution where  $a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_n$  is minimal, say  $(b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n)$ . Without loss of generality, suppose that  $b_n \geq b_{n-1} \geq \dots \geq b_0 \geq 1$ . Consider the following equation in  $x$ .

$$x^2 - Nb_0b_1 \dots b_{n-1}x + (b_0^2 + \dots + b_{n-1}^2 - N) = 0$$

This is just a reformulation of our original equation, so  $x = b_n$  is a solution. Then, if  $x = x_0$  is another solution, by Vieta's formula, we must have

$$x_0 = Nb_0b_1 \dots b_{n-1} - b_n = \frac{b_0^2 + \dots + b_{n-1}^2 - N}{b_n}$$

We can see that  $x_0$  is an integer. Also,  $x_0 \neq 0$  by our assumption. If  $x_0 < 0$ , then we have  $b_n \geq Nb_0b_1 \dots b_{n-1} + 1$ , so that

$$\begin{aligned} & b_n^2 - Nb_0b_1 \dots b_{n-1}b_n + (b_0^2 + \dots + b_{n-1}^2 - N) \\ & \geq Nb_0b_1 \dots b_{n-1} + 1 + (b_0^2 + \dots + b_{n-1}^2 - N) \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. Therefore,  $x_0 > 0$  so that  $(b_0, \dots, b_{n-1}, x_0)$  is another solution to our original equation. By the minimality of our solution, we must have  $x_0 \geq b_n$ . Therefore, we have

$$b_0^2 + \dots + b_{n-1}^2 - N \geq b_n^2$$

But then,

$$\begin{aligned} N(1 + b_0 \dots b_n) &= b_0^2 + \dots + b_{n-1}^2 + b_n^2 \\ &\leq 2(b_0^2 + \dots + b_{n-1}^2) - N \\ &\leq 2nb_{n-1}^2 - N \end{aligned}$$

so that  $nb_0 \dots b_{n-2} b_{n-1}^2 < Nb_0 \dots b_n < 2nb_{n-1}^2$ , or  $b_0 \dots b_{n-2} < 2$ . Therefore, we must have  $b_0 = \dots = b_{n-2} = 1$ , but then

$$b_{n-1}^2 > n - 1 + b_{n-1}^2 - N \geq b_n^2$$

is a contradiction. It seems that we should be careful about the case  $n = 1$ , but a contradiction arises from

$$b_0^2 > b_0^2 - N \geq b_1^2$$

finishing the whole proof.