



Miskolc Mathematical Notes  
Vol. 15 (2014), No 1, pp. 217-217

HU e-ISSN 1787-2413  
DOI: 10.18514/MMN.2014.1032

Corrigendum to "On the Diophantine  
equation  $X^2 + 7^\alpha \cdot 11^\beta = y^n$  [Miskolc Math.  
Notes, Vol.13 (2012) No. 2, pp. 515-527]

*Gökhan Soydan*



**CORRIGENDUM TO “ON THE DIOPHANTINE EQUATION  
 $X^2 + 7^\alpha \cdot 11^\beta = Y^N$ ” [MISKOLC MATH. NOTES, VOL. 13 (2012) NO.  
2, PP. 515-527.]**

GÖKHAN SOYDAN

*Received 24 October, 2013*

*Abstract.* This note presents some corrections to (Miskolc Math. Notes, Vol. 13 (2012) No. 2, pp. 515-527.)

*2010 Mathematics Subject Classification:* 11D41; 11D61

*Keywords:* exponential diophantine equations, primitive divisors of Lucas sequences

The author regrets some technical mistakes in the proof of Lemma 3 specifically: In page 524, between the lines 9 and 11 statement that “So  $\pm 11^{\beta_1} \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ , showing that the sign on the left hand side is positive and  $\beta_1$  is odd, or the sign on the left hand side is negative and  $\beta_1$  is even.” must be deleted. It should be written as “So  $\pm 11^{\beta_1} \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ , showing that the sign on the left hand side is positive and  $\beta_1$  is even.” In page 524, between the lines 12 and 16 the statement that “Assume first that  $\beta_1 = 2\beta_0 + 1$  be odd. We get

$$11V^2 = 5U^4 - 70U^2 + 49,$$

where  $(U, V) = (u/v, 11^{\beta_0}/v^2)$  is a  $\{7\}$ -integral point on the above elliptic curve. We get that the only such points on the above curve are  $(U, V) = (\pm 7, \pm 28)$ . This does not lead to solutions of our original equation.” must be deleted.

*Author’s address*

**Gökhan Soydan**

Uludağ University, Department of Mathematics, Görükle, 16059 Bursa, Turkey

*E-mail address:* gsoydan@uludag.edu.tr