## **Quintic Nightmare**

21 October 2019

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Here is another challenging problem from the 2004 *Pi* in the Sky Canadian magazine for high school students ([1]).



 $(x + y)^5 = z,$  $(y + z)^5 = x,$  $(z + x)^5 = y.$ 

## Solution

Let  $f(x, y, z) = (x + y)^5 - z$ . Notice that the three equations in the problem can all be obtained from f(x, y, z) = 0 by taking all permutations of the three variables x, y, z, where three pairs of the resulting six permuted equations are the same. Certainly 0, 0, 0 would be a solution to the equations, and the property of the permutations suggests that all solutions might be of the form x = y = z. (We now just quote the rest of the solution from *Pi in the Sky*.([2]) )

Indeed, if for example we assume that x < y, then from the last two equations we get  $(y + z)^5 < (z + x)^5$ ; hence y < x, which is a contradiction. Similarly, assuming any of the other possibilities results in contradictions.

Taking x = y = z in the first equation, we get  $(2x)^5 = x$ ; hence x = 0 or  $x = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ . Therefore the solutions of the system are

$$(0, 0, 0), (\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}), (-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}})$$

## References

- [1] "Math Challenges," Pi in the Sky, Issue 8, December 2004
- [2] "Math Challenges," Pi in the Sky, Issue 9, December 2005

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