

# Computing all $S$ -integral solution in a family of two simultaneous Pell equations

Emanuel Herrmann ([herrmann@math.uni-sb.de](mailto:herrmann@math.uni-sb.de))

*Universität des Saarlandes*

*FR Mathematik*

*Postfach 15 11 50*

*D-66041 Saarbrücken*

*Germany*

**Abstract.** Consider the two Pell equations

$$x^2 + d_1y^2 = a_1 \quad \text{and} \quad z^2 + d_2y^2 = a_2 \quad (1)$$

where  $a_1d_2 - a_2d_1$  is non-zero for fixed integers  $a_1, a_2, d_1, d_2$ . Denote by  $S$  a finite set of primes which includes the prime at infinity. To compute all simultaneous  $S$ -integer solutions of these equations an explicit transformation to an elliptic curve  $E$  will be described. It will be shown that every  $S$ -integral solution of (1) will map to an  $S$ -integral solution of  $E$ . To compute  $S$ -integral solutions on  $E$  you may use the method of complex and  $p$ -adic elliptic logarithms. This method will be discussed briefly. Finally, some computational results will be given.

