PARAMETRIC SOLUTION OF LINEAR HOMOGENEOUS DIOPHANTINE EQUATIONS

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- 1. Introduction. Certain parametric expressions were recently shown by L. W. Griffiths $[1]^1$ to yield all the integral solutions of a system of linear homogeneous equations with integer coefficients in terms of integral values of the parameters. A simpler proof of this same result is given in the next section (cf. our equations (4) with Griffiths' [1] equations (2)). Following this we prove that the denominator in the formulas may be made independent of the values assigned the parameters, a possibility not discussed by Miss Griffiths. The proof of this stronger theorem is made to depend on one of its special cases, namely a result of Hermite's which states that the n minors of order n-1 of an n-1 by n matrix can have preassigned integral values for a suitable choice of integral values of the components of the matrix.
- 2. Form of the solution. Without essential loss of generality, we may assume that the system of equations is linearly independent and contains more unknowns than equations. Let the equations be

(1)
$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{\alpha i} x_i = 0, \qquad \alpha = 1, 2, \cdots, r \geq 0,$$

where the $a_{\alpha i}$ are rational integers, the matrix $A = ||a_{\alpha i}||$ is of rank r and we set n = r + s + 1 with $s \ge 0$. We shall suppose for convenience that the x_i have been numbered so that the determinant of $||a_{\alpha \beta}||$ (α , $\beta = 1, \dots, r$) is different from 0.

We now adjoin to (1) the system of equations

(2)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{\rho i} x_{i} = 0, \qquad \rho = 1, 2, \cdots, s,$$

and let D_i equal $(-1)^{i+1}$ times the determinant obtained by omitting the *i*th column of the n-1 by n matrix

Then $x_i = D_i$ is an integral solution of (1) and (2) for any choice of

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¹ Numbers in brackets refer to the references cited at the end of the paper.