

A family of Thue equations involving powers of units of the simplest cubic fields

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RÉSUMÉ. E. Thomas fut l'un des premiers à résoudre une famille infinie d'équations de Thue, lorsqu'il a considéré les formes $F_n(X, Y) = X^3 - (n-1)X^2Y - (n+2)XY^2 - Y^3$ et la famille d'équations $F_n(X, Y) = \pm 1$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Cette famille est associée à la famille des corps cubiques les plus simples $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda)$ de D. Shanks, λ étant une racine de $F_n(X, 1)$. Nous introduisons dans cette famille un second paramètre en remplaçant les racines du polynôme minimal $F_n(X, 1)$ de λ par les puissances a -ièmes des racines et nous résolvons de façon effective la famille d'équations de Thue que nous obtenons et qui dépend maintenant des deux paramètres n et a .

ABSTRACT. *A family of Thue equations involving powers of units of the simplest cubic fields*

E. Thomas was one of the first to solve an infinite family of Thue equations, when he considered the forms $F_n(X, Y) = X^3 - (n-1)X^2Y - (n+2)XY^2 - Y^3$ and the family of equations $F_n(X, Y) = \pm 1$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. This family is associated to the family of the simplest cubic fields $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda)$ of D. Shanks, λ being a root of $F_n(X, 1)$. We introduce in this family a second parameter by replacing the roots of the minimal polynomial $F_n(X, 1)$ of λ by the a -th powers of the roots and we effectively solve the family of Thue equations that we obtain and which depends now on the two parameters n and a .

Key words: Simplest cubic fields, family of Thue equations, diophantine equations, linear forms of logarithms.

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1. Introduction

In 1990, E. Thomas [10] considered the family $(F_n)_{n \geq 0}$ of binary cubic irreducible forms $F_n(X, Y) \in \mathbb{Z}[X, Y]$ associated to the simplest cubic cyclic

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fields of D. Shanks, namely

$$F_n(X, Y) = X^3 - (n-1)X^2Y - (n+2)XY^2 - Y^3.$$

In particular, Thomas proved in some effective way that the set of $(n, x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ with

$$n \geq 0, \quad \max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2 \quad \text{and} \quad F_n(x, y) = \pm 1$$

is finite. In his paper, he completely solved the case $n \geq 1.365 \cdot 10^7$. In 1993, M. Mignotte [7] completed the work of Thomas by solving the problem for each n (see §15). In 1996, M. Mignotte, A. Pethő and F. Lemmermeyer [8] gave, for $m \geq 1$ and $n \geq 1650$, an explicit upper bound of $|y|$ when x, y are rational integers verifying

$$0 < |F_n(x, y)| \leq m.$$

Theorem 1 of [8] implies, for $n \geq 2$,

$$\log |y| \leq \kappa_1(\log n)(\log n + \log m)$$

with an absolute constant $\kappa_1 > 0$.

Following [10] (compare with [2]), let us note

$$\lambda_0, \quad \lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{\lambda_0 + 1} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_2 = -\frac{\lambda_0 + 1}{\lambda_0}.$$

the real roots of the polynomial $f_n(X) = F_n(X, 1) \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ with the convention

$$\lambda_0 > 0 > \lambda_1 > -1 > \lambda_2.$$

These numbers depend on n , but no index n appears to avoid a heavy notation.

When a is a nonzero rational integer, the binary cubic form

$$F_{n,a}(X, Y) = (X - \lambda_0^a Y)(X - \lambda_1^a Y)(X - \lambda_2^a Y)$$

is irreducible in $\mathbb{Z}[X, Y]$, the minimal (irreducible) polynomial of λ_0^a being $F_{n,a}(X, 1)$.

The purpose of this paper is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $m \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\}$. There exist some absolute effectively computable constants $\kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4$ and κ_5 such that if there exists $(n, a, m, x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^5$ with $a \neq 0$ verifying*

$$0 < |F_{n,a}(x, y)| \leq m,$$

then the following properties hold true :

(i) *When $m = 1$ and $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$, we have*

$$\max\{|n|, |a|, |x|, |y|\} \leq \kappa_2.$$

(ii) *We have*

$$\log \max\{|x|, |y|\} \leq \kappa_3 \mu$$

with

$$\mu = \begin{cases} (\log m + |a| \log |n|)(\log |n|)^2 \log \log |n| & \text{for } |n| \geq 3, \\ \log m + |a| & \text{for } n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2. \end{cases}$$

(iii) When $n \geq 0$, $a \geq 1$ and $|y| \geq 2\sqrt[3]{m}$, we have

$$a \leq \kappa_4 \mu'$$

with

$$\mu' = \begin{cases} (\log m + \log n)(\log n) \log \log n & \text{for } n \geq 3, \\ 1 + \log m & \text{for } n = 0, 1, 2. \end{cases}$$

(iv) When $xy \neq 0$, $n \geq 0$ and $a \geq 1$, we have

$$a \leq \kappa_5 \max \left\{ 1, (1 + \log |x|) \log \log(n + 3), \log |y|, \frac{\log m}{\log(n + 2)} \right\}.$$

Part (i) of Theorem 1.1 extends the result of Thomas to the family of Thue equations $F_{n,a}(X, Y) = \pm 1$. Part (ii) generalizes the result of Mignotte, Pethő and Lemmermeyer to the family of Thue inequations $|F_{n,a}(X, Y)| \leq m$ (though in the case $a = 1$ our bound for $|y|$ in (ii) is not as sharp as the one of [8]). Moreover, the part (iii) of our theorem takes care of the family of all Thue inequations $|F_{n,a}(X, Y)| \leq m$ in the case where $|a|$ is sufficiently large with respect to n .

Since

$$F_{n,1}(X, Y) = F_n(X, Y) \quad \text{and} \quad F_{n,-1}(X, Y) = -F_n(Y, X),$$

when $a = \pm 1$, the part (i) of Theorem 1.1 boils down to the theorem of [10] quoted above.

The result of Thomas [10] shows that there is only a finite set of triples (n, x, y) such that $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$ and $x - \lambda_0 y$ is a unit. The part (i) of Theorem 1.1 shows that there is only a finite set of quadruples (n, a, x, y) with $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$ and $a \neq 0$ such that $x - \lambda_0^a y$ is a unit and our method provides an algorithm for exhibiting them all. The assumption $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$ in (i) cannot be omitted, since $F_{n,1}(1, -1) = 1$ for all $n \geq 0$.

When $a = \pm 1$, the part (ii) of Theorem 1.1 is a consequence of the Theorem 1 of [8] quoted above.

The proof of the part (i) of Theorem 1, in the case

$$2 \leq |a| \leq \frac{|n|}{(\log |n|)^4},$$

will be done in parallel with the proof of the part (ii), while in the case where $|a|$ is sufficiently large with respect to $|n|$, namely

$$|a| > \kappa_4 (\log |n|)^2 \log \log |n| \quad \text{for } |n| \geq 3 \quad \text{and} \quad |a| > \kappa_4 \quad \text{for } n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2,$$

the parts (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1 are consequences of the part (iii).

The proof of the part (iv) of Theorem 1.1 also involves a Diophantine argument which will be given in §14.

Under the hypotheses of Theorem 1.1, assuming $xy \neq 0$ and $|a| \geq 2$, we conjecture the upper bound

$$\max\{\log |n|, |a|, \log |x|, \log |y|\} \leq \kappa_6(1 + \log m),$$

though for $m > 1$ we cannot give an upper bound for $|n|$. Since the rank of the units of $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda_0)$ is 2, one may expect a more general result as follows :

Conjecture 1.1. *For s, t and n in \mathbb{Z} , define*

$$F_{n,s,t}(X, Y) = (X - \lambda_0^s \lambda_1^t Y)(X - \lambda_1^s \lambda_2^t Y)(X - \lambda_2^s \lambda_0^t Y).$$

There exists a positive absolute constant κ_7 with the following property : If n, s, t, x, y, m are integers satisfying

$$\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2, \quad (s, t) \neq (0, 0) \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < |F_{n,s,t}(x, y)| \leq m,$$

then

$$\max\{\log |n|, |s|, |t|, \log |x|, \log |y|\} \leq \kappa_7(1 + \log m).$$

The parts (ii) and (iii) of Theorem 1.1 involve a family of Thue inequations $|F_{n,a}(x, y)| \leq m$ with $m \geq 1$, but it suffices to consider for each $m_0 \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ the family of Thue equations

$$|F_{n,a}(x, y)| = m_0,$$

where the unknowns (n, a, x, y) take their values in \mathbb{Z}^4 . The constants κ which will appear (often implicitly, in the O 's) are positive numbers (absolute constants), the existence of which is postulated.

To prove parts (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1.1, there is no restriction in assuming $n \geq 0$, thanks to the equality

$$F_{-n-1}(X, Y) = F_n(-Y, -X)$$

which implies

$$F_{-n-1,a}(X, Y) = F_{n,a}(-Y, -X).$$

In the same vein, the relation

$$F_{n,-|a|}(X, Y) = -F_{n,|a|}(Y, X)$$

allows to suppose $a \geq 1$. As a consequence of these two relations, in the part (iii), we may replace the assumptions

$$n \geq 0, a \geq 1 \text{ and } |y| \geq 2\sqrt[3]{m}$$

by

$$\min\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2\sqrt[3]{m},$$

provided that we replace n and a by $|n|$ and $|a|$ respectively in the conclusion.

Moreover, because of the relation

$$F_{n,a}(X, Y) = -F_{n,a}(-X, -Y),$$

to prove each part of Theorem 1.1, we may assume $y \geq 0$. Since the parts (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1.1 are not new for $a = 1$, we may assume $a \geq 2$ (which is no restriction for the parts (iii) and (iv)).

It happens that this paper is the fourth one in which we use the effective method arising from Baker's work on linear forms of logarithms for families of Thue equations obtained via a twist of a given equation by units. The first paper [3] was dealing with non totally real cubic fields; the second one [4] was dealing with Thue equations attached to a number field having at most one real embedding. In the third paper [5], for each (irreducible) binary form attached to an algebraic number field, which is not a totally real cubic field, we exhibited an infinite family of equations twisted by units for which Baker's method provides effective bounds for the solutions. In this paper, we deal with equations related to infinite families of cyclic cubic fields. In a forthcoming paper [6], we go one step further by considering twists by a power of a totally real unit.

2. Related results

Let us state other results involving the families of Thomas. Theorem 3 of M. Mignotte, A. Pethő and F. Lemmermeyer [8], published in 1996, gives a complete list of the triples $(x, y, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ with $n \geq 0$ such that

$$0 < |F_n(x, y)| \leq 2n + 1.$$

In particular, when m is a given positive integer, there exists an integer n_0 depending upon m such that the inequality $|F_n(x, y)| \leq m$ with $n \geq 0$ and $|y| > \sqrt[3]{m}$ implies $n \leq n_0$. Note that for $0 < |t| \leq \sqrt[3]{m}$, $(-t, t)$ and $(t, -t)$ are solutions. Therefore, the condition $|y| > \sqrt[3]{m}$ cannot be omitted.

Also in 1996, for the family of Thue inequations

$$0 < |F_n(x, y)| \leq m,$$

J.H. Chen [1] has given a bound for n by using Padé's approximations. This bound was highly improved in 1999 by G. Lettl, A. Pethő and P. Voutier [2]. More recently, I. Wakabayashi [11], using again the approximants of Padé, extended these results to the families of forms, depending upon two parameters,

$$sX^3 - tX^2Y - (t + 3s)XY^2 - sY^3,$$

which includes the family of Thomas for $s = 1$ (with $t = n - 1$). Wakabayashi considered also the family of quartic forms

$$sX^4 - tX^3Y - 6sX^2Y^2 + tXY^3 + sY^4$$

and the family of sextic forms

$$sX^6 - 2tX^5Y - (5t + 15s)X^4Y^2 - 20sX^3Y^3 + 5tX^2Y^4 + (2t + 6s)XY^5 + sY^6.$$

When the following polynomials are irreducible for $s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$, the fields $\mathbb{Q}(\omega)$ generated by a root ω of respectively

$$\begin{cases} sX^3 - tX^2 - (t + 3s)X - s, \\ sX^4 - tX^3 - 6sX^2 + tX + s, \\ sX^6 - 2tX^5 - (5t + 15s)X^4 - 20sX^3 + 5tX^2 + (2t + 6s)X + s, \end{cases}$$

are cyclic over \mathbb{Q} of degree 3, 4 and 6 respectively and are called *simplest fields* by many authors. In each of the three cases, the roots of the polynomials can be described via homographies of $PSL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ of degree 3, 4 and 6 respectively. See [2, 11].

3. A side remark

The parts (ii) and (iii) of Theorem 1.1 may be viewed as writing lower bounds for $|F_{n,a}(x, y)|$. In some opposite direction, we can exhibit quadruples

$(n, a, x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^4$ such that $|F_{n,a}(x, y)|$ takes relatively small values.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $n \geq 0$ and $a \geq 1$ be integers. There exist infinitely many $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ with $y > 0$ such that*

$$|F_{n,a}(x, y)| \leq y(n + 4)^a.$$

The proof of Lemma 3.1 will use the following bounds for the three roots of $f_n(X) = F_{n,1}(X, 1)$ for $n \geq 2$; the bounds are given in [2] and are easily validated with *MAPLE* :

the bounds are given in [2]

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{cases} n + \frac{1}{n} < n + \frac{2}{n+1} < \lambda_0 < n + \frac{2}{n}, \\ -\frac{1}{n+1} < -\frac{1}{n+1+\frac{1}{n}} < \lambda_1 < -\frac{1}{n+1+\frac{2}{n}} \leq -\frac{1}{n+2}, \\ -1 - \frac{1}{n} < -1 - \frac{n}{n^2+1} < \lambda_2 < -1 - \frac{n}{n^2+2} \leq -1 - \frac{1}{n+1}. \end{cases}$$

For $n = 1$, $f_1(X) = X^3 - 3X - 1 = (X - \lambda_0)(X - \lambda_1)(X - \lambda_2)$ and we have

$$1.8793 < \lambda_0 < 1.8794, \quad -0.3473 < \lambda_1 < -0.3472, \quad -1.5321 < \lambda_2 < -1.532.$$

Proof of Lemma 3.1. Let ϵ be a positive real number. We will prove a refined version of Lemma 3.1 according to which there exist infinitely many

$(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ with $y > 0$ such that

$$|F_{n,a}(x, y)| \leq \frac{1}{2}y(1 + \epsilon)|\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a| \cdot |\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a|.$$

Lemma 3.1 will follow from the upper bound

$$|\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a| \cdot |\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a| < 2(n + 4)^a$$

by selecting ϵ sufficiently small so that

$$(1 + \epsilon)|\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a| \cdot |\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a| \leq 2(n + 4)^a.$$

We may assume $\epsilon < 3$ so that

$$\left(1 + \frac{\epsilon}{3}\right)^2 < 1 + \epsilon.$$

Let Y be a sufficiently large integer so that

$$\frac{1}{2Y^2} \leq \frac{\epsilon}{3} \min\{|\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a|, |\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a|\}.$$

Thanks to the theory of Diophantine rational approximation of real numbers (continued fractions, Farey sequences or geometry of numbers), we know that there exist infinitely many couples $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ with

$$y \geq Y \quad \text{and} \quad y|x - \lambda_2^a y| \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

For these couples (x, y) of integers, we have

$$\begin{cases} |x - \lambda_0^a y| \leq |x - \lambda_2^a y| + |\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a|y \leq \frac{1}{2y} + |\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a|y \leq y \left(1 + \frac{\epsilon}{3}\right) |\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a|, \\ |x - \lambda_1^a y| \leq |x - \lambda_2^a y| + |\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a|y \leq \frac{1}{2y} + |\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a|y \leq y \left(1 + \frac{\epsilon}{3}\right) |\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a|, \end{cases}$$

whereupon we have

$$|F_{n,a}(x, y)| = |x - \lambda_0^a y| \cdot |x - \lambda_1^a y| \cdot |x - \lambda_2^a y| \leq \frac{1}{2}y(1 + \epsilon)|\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a| \cdot |\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a|.$$

□

4. The notation O

When U, V, W are real numbers depending upon the data of the problem that we deal with, namely n, a, x, y and m , the notations

$$U = V + O(W) \quad \text{or} \quad U - V = O(W)$$

mean that there exists an absolute positive constant κ such that

$$|U - V| \leq \kappa|W|$$

for $\max\{|n|, |a|\}$ sufficiently large. These absolute constants κ , together with the absolute constant defined by the minimal value of $\max\{|n|, |a|\}$ from which all these inequalities hold true, are effectively computable.

We also write

$$U = V(1 + O(W))$$

for

$$U = V + O(VW).$$

Very often the following lemma will be used without being explicitly quoted.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $U, U_1, U_2, V, V_1, V_2, W, W_1, W_2$ be real functions of n and a . Suppose that V, V_1, V_2 do not vanish and that, when $\max\{|n|, |a|\}$ goes to infinity, the limits of W, W_1, W_2 all are 0.*

(i) *Suppose*

$$U = V(1 + O(W_1))$$

and $W_1 \leq W_2$. Then

$$U = V(1 + O(W_2)).$$

(ii) *Suppose*

$$U = V(1 + O(W)).$$

Then for $\max\{|n|, |a|\}$ sufficiently large, $U \neq 0$ and one has

$$(4.1) \quad V = U(1 + O(W)),$$

$$(4.2) \quad -U = -V(1 + O(W)),$$

$$(4.3) \quad \frac{1}{U} = \frac{1}{V}(1 + O(W)),$$

$$(4.4) \quad \log |U| = \log |V| + O(W).$$

(iii) *Suppose*

$$U_1 = V_1(1 + O(W_1)) \quad \text{and} \quad U_2 = V_2(1 + O(W_2)).$$

Let $W = \max\{|W_1|, |W_2|\}$. Then

$$U_1 U_2 = V_1 V_2 (1 + O(W)).$$

If in addition, V_1 and V_2 have the same sign, then

$$U_1 + U_2 = (V_1 + V_2)(1 + O(W)).$$

(iv) *Suppose*

$$U = V_1(1 + O(W)) \quad \text{and} \quad V_1 = V_2(1 + O(W)).$$

Then

$$U = V_2(1 + O(W)).$$

Proof. Since only the absolute values of W , W_1 , W_2 come into play, we will assume that these values are ≥ 0 . The part (i) follows from the definition of O .

The hypothesis in (ii) implies the existence of an absolute constant $\kappa > 0$ such that for $\max\{|n|, |a|\}$ sufficiently large we have

$$(4.5) \quad V - \kappa|V|W \leq U \leq V + \kappa|V|W.$$

The number $t = \kappa W$ verifies $0 \leq t < 1$, whereupon, for $\max\{|n|, |a|\}$ sufficiently large, $U \neq 0$, U and V are of the same sign and

$$(4.6) \quad 1 - \kappa W \leq \frac{U}{V} \leq 1 + \kappa W.$$

For $0 \leq t \leq 1/2$, one has

$$1 - t \leq \frac{1}{1+t} \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 1 \leq \frac{1}{1-t} \leq 1 + 2t.$$

For $\max\{|n|, |a|\}$ sufficiently large, the number $t = \kappa W$ verifies $0 \leq t \leq 1/2$; hence

$$1 - \kappa W \leq \frac{1}{1 + \kappa W} \leq \frac{V}{U} \leq \frac{1}{1 - \kappa W} \leq 1 + 2\kappa W$$

and

$$U - 2\kappa|U|W \leq V \leq U + 2\kappa|U|W,$$

which secures the equality (4.1). The proof of (4.2) is direct.

Upon division of each member of (4.5) by UV (which is positive), we obtain

$$\frac{1}{U} - \kappa \frac{W}{|U|} \leq \frac{1}{V} \leq \frac{1}{U} + \kappa \frac{W}{|U|},$$

which leads to (4.3).

For $0 \leq t \leq 1/2$, we have

$$-2t \leq \log(1 - t) \quad \text{and} \quad \log(1 + t) \leq 2t.$$

Thanks to (4.6), these inequalities with $t = \kappa W$ imply (4.4). This takes care of the proof of (ii).

Using (i), we deduce from the hypothesis in (iii) that there exists a constant κ such that

$$(4.7) \quad V_1 - \kappa|V_1|W \leq U_1 \leq V_1 + \kappa|V_1|W \quad \text{and} \quad V_2 - \kappa|V_2|W \leq U_2 \leq V_2 + \kappa|V_2|W.$$

To estimate the value of the product, by using (4.2), we are reduced to the case where U_1 and U_2 are both positive (and so will be V_1 and V_2). Multiplying the members of these inequalities, we obtain

$$(V_1 - \kappa V_1 W)(V_2 - \kappa V_2 W) \leq U_1 U_2 \leq (V_1 + \kappa V_1 W)(V_2 + \kappa V_2 W).$$

It only remains to use the upper bound $3\kappa V_1 V_2 W$ for $2\kappa V_1 V_2 W + \kappa^2 V_1 V_2 W^2$ to conclude since W goes to 0.

For the sum, supposing that V_1 and V_2 have the same sign (which is also the sign of U_1 and U_2), we add the corresponding members of the inequalities (4.7) :

$$V_1 + V_2 - \kappa(|V_1| + |V_2|)W \leq U_1 + U_2 \leq V_1 + V_2 + \kappa(|V_1| + |V_2|)W;$$

note that $|V_1 + V_2| = |V_1| + |V_2|$. So the part (iii) is secured.

Notice that the hypothesis that V_1 and V_2 have the same signs may not be removed : consider for instance $V_1 = -V_2$, $U_1 = V_1$, $U_2 = V_2 + W$.

Under the hypotheses of (iv), there exists an absolute constant $\kappa > 0$ such that, for $\max\{|n|, |a|\}$ sufficiently large, we have

$$|U - V_1| \leq \kappa|V_1|W \quad \text{and} \quad |V_1 - V_2| \leq \kappa|V_2|W.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} |U - V_2| &\leq |U - V_1| + |V_1 - V_2| \leq \kappa(|V_1| + |V_2|)W \\ &\leq \kappa|V_2|W + \kappa(|V_2| + \kappa|V_2|W)W \leq 3\kappa|V_2|W, \end{aligned}$$

since $\kappa W \leq 1$ for $\max\{|n|, |a|\}$ sufficiently large. This completes the proof of Lemma 4.1. \square

5. Estimates for $|x - \lambda_i^a y|$

Suppose that n, a, m, x, y are rational integers with $n \geq 0, a \geq 2, m \geq 1$ and $y \geq 0$ such that

$$|F_{n,a}(x, y)| = m.$$

When n and a are bounded by absolute constants, the conclusion of the parts (iii) and (iv) of Theorem 1.1 is immediate, while the upper bounds for $\max\{|x|, |y|\}$ given in the parts (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1.1 come from the theorem of Thue under an effective formulation (given by N.I. Feldman and A. Baker) that one can find for instance in Theorem 5.1 of [9]. Therefore, let us suppose $\max\{n, a\}$ sufficiently large, so we are free to use the notation O of Section 4. Our paper [6] takes care of the case where n is bounded by an absolute constant. This allows us to suppose $n \geq 1$.

Thanks to (3.1) and to our assumption $n \geq 1$, we have $|\lambda_2| < \lambda_0$. We deduce

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_0^a - \lambda_1^a &= \lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}}\right)\right), \\ \lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a &= \lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right)\right), \\ \lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a &= \lambda_2^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right)\right), \end{cases}$$

from which we obtain

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\lambda_1^a - \lambda_2^a}{\lambda_1^a - \lambda_0^a} = \frac{(-1)^a(\lambda_0 + 1)^a}{\lambda_0^{2a}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right)\right), \\ \frac{\lambda_2^a - \lambda_0^a}{\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a} = \frac{(-1)^{a+1}\lambda_0^{2a}}{(\lambda_0 + 1)^a} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right)\right), \\ \frac{\lambda_0^a - \lambda_1^a}{\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a} = 1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right). \end{cases}$$

Writing

$$\gamma_{0,a} = x - \lambda_0^a y, \quad \gamma_{1,a} = x - \lambda_1^a y, \quad \gamma_{2,a} = x - \lambda_2^a y,$$

we have

$$(5.1) \quad |\gamma_{0,a}\gamma_{1,a}\gamma_{2,a}| = m.$$

For at least one index $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, we have

$$|\gamma_{i,a}| \leq \sqrt[3]{m}$$

and such an index will be denoted by i_0 . The two other indices will be denoted by i_1, i_2 , under the assumption that (i_0, i_1, i_2) be a circular permutation of $(0, 1, 2)$.

Let us first consider an easy case of the part (ii) of Theorem 1.1, namely when we are under the hypothesis that $y \leq 2\sqrt[3]{m}$. It turns out that we have

$$|x| \leq |\gamma_{i_0,a}| + y|\lambda_{i_0}^a| \leq \sqrt[3]{m} + y\lambda_0^a,$$

hence

$$\log \max\{|x|, y, 2\} \leq \frac{1}{3} \log m + (a+1) \log(n+2),$$

which is much stronger than required to secure the conclusion of the part (ii) of Theorem 1.1 .

When $y = 0$ or $y = 1$, the first case of Theorem 1.1 is immediate. As a matter of fact, the hypothesis $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$ forces $|x| \geq 2$ and each of the two cases $y = 0$ and $y = 1$ are dealt with in some elementary way.

From now on and up to the end of section 13, we will assume that we are under the hypothesis

$$(5.2) \quad y \geq 2\sqrt[3]{m}.$$

Lemma 5.1. (i) *Suppose $i_0 = 0$. We have*

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{1,a} &= y\lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}}\right)\right), & \gamma_{2,a} &= y\lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right)\right), \\ |\gamma_{0,a}| &= \frac{m}{y^2\lambda_0^{2a}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right)\right), \end{aligned}$$

from which we obtain

$$\left| \frac{\gamma_{0,a}(\lambda_1^a - \lambda_2^a)}{\gamma_{2,a}(\lambda_1^a - \lambda_0^a)} \right| = \frac{m(\lambda_0 + 1)^a}{y^3 \lambda_0^{5a}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right).$$

(ii) Suppose $i_0 = 1$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{2,a} &= -y\lambda_2^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right), & \gamma_{0,a} &= -y\lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}}\right) \right), \\ |\gamma_{1,a}| &= \frac{m}{y^2(\lambda_0 + 1)^a} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

from which we obtain

$$\left| \frac{\gamma_{1,a}(\lambda_2^a - \lambda_0^a)}{\gamma_{0,a}(\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a)} \right| = \frac{m\lambda_0^a}{y^3(\lambda_0 + 1)^{2a}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right).$$

(iii) Suppose $i_0 = 2$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{0,a} &= -y\lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right), & \gamma_{1,a} &= y\lambda_2^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right), \\ |\gamma_{2,a}| &= \frac{m}{y^2(\lambda_0 + 1)^a} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

from which we obtain

$$\left| \frac{\gamma_{2,a}(\lambda_0^a - \lambda_1^a)}{\gamma_{1,a}(\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a)} \right| = \frac{m\lambda_0^a}{y^3(\lambda_0 + 1)^{2a}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right).$$

Proof. We will use the equality

$$(5.3) \quad \gamma_{j,a} = x - \lambda_j^a y = \gamma_{i_0,a} + (\lambda_{i_0}^a - \lambda_j^a)y$$

to estimate $\gamma_{0,a}$, $\gamma_{1,a}$ and $\gamma_{2,a}$.

(i) Suppose $i_0 = 0$. Using the hypotheses (5.2) and $|\gamma_{i_0,a}| \leq \sqrt[3]{m}$, we deduce from (5.3)

$$\gamma_{1,a} = y\lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_{2,a} = y\lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right)$$

and in this case the estimate for $|\gamma_{0,a}|$ results from (5.1). Finally, we deduce the refined estimate

$$\gamma_{1,a} = y\lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}}\right) \right)$$

from (5.3) again.

(ii) Suppose $i_0 = 1$. We have

$$\gamma_{0,a} = -y\lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a = \lambda_2^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right).$$

From the inequalities

$$|\gamma_{1,a}| \leq \sqrt[3]{m} \leq \frac{y}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad |\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a| \geq \frac{3}{4},$$

we deduce, using (5.3),

$$|\gamma_{2,a}| \geq \frac{1}{4}y;$$

then the use of (5.1) gives, for sufficiently large $\max\{n, a\}$,

$$|\gamma_{1,a}| \leq \frac{5m}{y^2\lambda_0^a} \leq \frac{5\sqrt[3]{m}}{4\lambda_0^a}.$$

Let us redo the same calculations, though this time, in (5.3), we replace the initial upper bound $|\gamma_{1,a}| \leq \sqrt[3]{m}$ by this last improved bound. This leads on the one hand to

$$\gamma_{2,a} = -y\lambda_2^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right).$$

On the other hand, thanks to (5.1), we have

$$|\gamma_{1,a}| = \frac{m}{y^2(\lambda_0 + 1)^a} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \right).$$

Using this last upper bound in (5.3), we are led to the estimate for $|\gamma_{1,a}|$.

(iii) Suppose that $i_0 = 2$. The proof of this part mimics the proof of the part (ii). The estimate for $\gamma_{0,a}$ follows from (5.3). Next we use the inequalities

$$|\gamma_{2,a}| \leq \frac{y}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad |\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a| \geq \frac{3}{4}$$

to obtain, for sufficiently large $\max\{n, a\}$,

$$|\gamma_{2,a}| \leq \frac{5\sqrt[3]{m}}{4\lambda_0^a}.$$

Using this last upper bound in (5.3), we are led to the estimate for $\gamma_{1,a}$ given in the lemma and we use it with (5.1) to obtain the estimate for $|\gamma_{2,a}|$. \square

Note that we have

$$|\gamma_{i_0,a}| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{2m}{y^2\lambda_0^{2a}} & \text{if } i_0 = 0, \\ \frac{2m}{y^2(\lambda_0 + 1)^a} & \text{if } i_0 \in \{1, 2\}. \end{cases}$$

6. Rewriting an element of norm m

Any pair of elements among $\{\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2\}$ is a fundamental system of units for the cubic field $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda_0)$ (p. 237 of [10]).

Using a result of Mignotte, Pethő and Lemmermeyer, we can write an element of norm m in a way that we have a better control on it. The result is obtained as a consequence of Lemma 3 of [8] and it reads as follows.

Lemma 6.1. *Let γ be a nonzero element of $\mathbb{Z}[\lambda_0]$ of norm $N(\gamma) = m$. Then there exist some integers A, B and some nonzero element δ of $\mathbb{Z}[\lambda_0]$, with conjugates $\delta_0 = \delta, \delta_1$ and δ_2 , such that*

$$\gamma = \delta \lambda_0^A \lambda_2^B$$

with, for any $n \geq 3$,

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{m}}{\sqrt{n+3}} \leq |\delta_i| \leq \sqrt{n+3} \sqrt[3]{m} \quad \text{for } i \in \{1, 2\} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\sqrt[3]{m}}{n+3} \leq |\delta_0| \leq (n+3) \sqrt[3]{m}.$$

Moreover, if $m = 1$, then $|\delta_0| = |\delta_1| = |\delta_2| = 1$.

The statement of the last lemma follows from Lemma 3 of [8] by taking

$$c_1 = c_2 = \frac{\sqrt[3]{m}}{\sqrt{n+3}}.$$

As in [10], we use $\lambda = \lambda_0, \lambda_1$ and λ_2 , but in [8] these elements correspond respectively to $\lambda^{(3)}, \lambda^{(1)}$ and $\lambda^{(2)}$.

The last estimations for δ_i with $i \in \{1, 2\}$ and for δ_0 lead to the inequalities

$$\left| \log |\delta_i| - \frac{1}{3} \log m \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \log(n+3) \quad \text{and} \quad \left| \log |\delta_0| - \frac{1}{3} \log m \right| \leq \log(n+3).$$

Moreover, we have

$$\prod_{i=1}^3 \max\{1, |\delta_i|\} \leq (n+3)^2 m;$$

since δ is an algebraic integer, we deduce

$$(6.1) \quad h(\delta) \leq \frac{2}{3} \log(n+3) + \frac{1}{3} \log m.$$

In the case $m = 1$, the conclusion of the lemma holds with $\delta = \pm 1$, since $\{\lambda_0, \lambda_2\}$ is a fundamental system of units for the ring $\mathbb{Z}[\lambda_0]$.

7. Some estimations on the integers A and B

We will use $\{\lambda_0, \lambda_2\}$ for a fundamental system of units for the cubic field $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda_0)$. Note that we have

$$(7.1) \quad \left| \log |\lambda_2| - \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\lambda_0^2}$$

and

$$\log |\lambda_1| = -\log \lambda_0 - \log |\lambda_2|.$$

The relation (5.1) and Lemma 6.1 indicate that there exist rational integers A, B and an element $\delta_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[\lambda_0]$, with conjugates δ_1 and δ_2 , verifying the conclusion of Lemma 6.1, such that, via Galois actions, we have

$$(7.2) \quad \begin{cases} \gamma_{0,a} &= \delta_0 \lambda_0^A \lambda_2^B, \\ \gamma_{1,a} &= \delta_1 \lambda_1^A \lambda_0^B = \delta_1 \lambda_0^{-A+B} \lambda_2^{-A}, \\ \gamma_{2,a} &= \delta_2 \lambda_2^A \lambda_1^B = \delta_2 \lambda_0^{-B} \lambda_2^{A-B}. \end{cases}$$

Let us estimate A and B . Writing $c_i = \log |\gamma_{i,a}| - \log |\delta_i|$ (for $i = 0, 1, 2$), we obtain

$$\begin{cases} A \log \lambda_0 + B \log |\lambda_2| &= c_0, \\ A \log |\lambda_1| + B \log \lambda_0 &= c_1, \\ A \log |\lambda_2| + B \log |\lambda_1| &= c_2. \end{cases}$$

The first two equations suffice to find the values A and B . The determinant R , where

$$R = (\log \lambda_0)^2 - (\log |\lambda_1|)(\log |\lambda_2|) \geq (\log \lambda_0)^2,$$

is not zero. We have

$$A = \frac{1}{R}(c_0 \log \lambda_0 - c_1 \log |\lambda_2|) \quad \text{and} \quad B = -\frac{1}{R}(c_0 \log |\lambda_1| - c_1 \log \lambda_0),$$

which, by taking into account the relation $\lambda_0 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 1$, we write as

$$(7.3) \quad A = \frac{1}{R}(c_0 \log \lambda_0 - c_1 \log |\lambda_2|) \quad \text{and} \quad B = \frac{1}{R}((c_0 + c_1) \log \lambda_0 + c_0 \log |\lambda_2|).$$

The following estimates for

$$c_0 = \log |\gamma_{0,a}| - \log |\delta_0| \quad \text{and} \quad c_1 = \log |\gamma_{1,a}| - \log |\delta_1|$$

result from Lemma 5.1.

Lemma 7.1. (i) *Suppose $i_0 = 0$. Then we have*

$$\begin{cases} c_0 &= \log m - 2 \log y - 2a \log \lambda_0 - \log |\delta_0| + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right), \\ c_1 &= \log y + a \log \lambda_0 - \log |\delta_1| + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}}\right). \end{cases}$$

(ii) Suppose $i_0 = 1$. Then we have

$$\begin{cases} c_0 &= \log y + a \log \lambda_0 - \log |\delta_0| + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}}\right), \\ c_1 &= \log m - 2 \log y - a \log \lambda_0 - a \log |\lambda_2| - \log |\delta_1| + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right). \end{cases}$$

(iii) Suppose $i_0 = 2$. Then we have

$$\begin{cases} c_0 &= \log y + a \log \lambda_0 - \log |\delta_0| + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right), \\ c_1 &= \log y + a \log |\lambda_2| - \log |\delta_1| + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right). \end{cases}$$

From Lemma 7.1 we deduce the following.

Lemma 7.2. *We have*

$$|A| + |B| \leq \kappa_8 \left(\frac{\log y}{\log \lambda_0} + a \right).$$

8. The Siegel equation

The Siegel equation

$$\gamma_{i_0,a}(\lambda_{i_1}^a - \lambda_{i_2}^a) + \gamma_{i_1,a}(\lambda_{i_2}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a) + \gamma_{i_2,a}(\lambda_{i_0}^a - \lambda_{i_1}^a) = 0$$

leads to the identity

$$\frac{\gamma_{i_1,a}(\lambda_{i_2}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a)}{\gamma_{i_2,a}(\lambda_{i_1}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a)} - 1 = - \frac{\gamma_{i_0,a}(\lambda_{i_1}^a - \lambda_{i_2}^a)}{\gamma_{i_2,a}(\lambda_{i_1}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a)},$$

which will be used later. From Lemma 5.1 we deduce the inequalities

$$(8.1) \quad 0 < \left| \frac{\gamma_{i_1,a}(\lambda_{i_2}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a)}{\gamma_{i_2,a}(\lambda_{i_1}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a)} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{2m}{y^3 \lambda_0^a}.$$

9. Switching from A and B to A' and B'

Since

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\gamma_{1,a}}{\gamma_{2,a}} &= \frac{\delta_1}{\delta_2} \lambda_0^{-A+2B} \lambda_2^{-2A+B}, \\ \frac{\gamma_{2,a}}{\gamma_{0,a}} &= \frac{\delta_2}{\delta_0} \lambda_0^{-A-B} \lambda_2^{A-2B}, \\ \frac{\gamma_{0,a}}{\gamma_{1,a}} &= \frac{\delta_0}{\delta_1} \lambda_0^{2A-B} \lambda_2^{A+B}, \end{cases}$$

we are led to introduce

$$(A', B') = \begin{cases} (-A + 2B, -2A + B) & \text{for } i_0 = 0, \\ (-A - B, A - 2B) & \text{for } i_0 = 1, \\ (2A - B, A + B) & \text{for } i_0 = 2, \end{cases}$$

so we can write

$$(9.1) \quad \frac{\gamma_{i_1, a}(\lambda_{i_2}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a)}{\gamma_{i_2, a}(\lambda_{i_1}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a)} = \mu \lambda_0^{A'} \lambda_2^{B'}$$

with

$$\mu = \frac{\delta_{i_1}}{\delta_{i_2}} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i_2}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a}{\lambda_{i_1}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a} \right).$$

Since

$$h(\lambda_0) = \frac{1}{3}(\log \lambda_0 + \log |\lambda_2|) = \frac{1}{3} \log(\lambda_0 + 1)$$

and since, by the inequality (6.1),

$$h\left(\frac{\delta_{i_1}}{\delta_{i_2}}\right) \leq 2h(\delta) \leq \frac{4}{3} \log(n+3) + \frac{2}{3} \log m,$$

we have

$$h(\mu) \leq \frac{4}{3} \log(n+3) + \frac{2}{3} \log m + \frac{4}{3} a \log(\lambda_0 + 1) + 2 \log 2,$$

whereupon we obtain

$$(9.2) \quad h(\mu) \leq 3(\log m + a \log(n+3)).$$

By using (9.1), we write (8.1) as

$$(9.3) \quad 0 < \left| \mu \lambda_0^{A'} \lambda_2^{B'} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{2m}{y^3 \lambda_0^a}.$$

10. Proof of the second part of Theorem 1.1

We are now ready to write the

Proof of the part (ii) of Theorem 1.1. Let us write the right member of (9.1) in the form

$$\lambda_0^{A'} \lambda_2^{B'} \mu = \gamma_1^{c_1} \gamma_2^{c_2} \gamma_3^{c_3},$$

with

$$\gamma_1 = \lambda_0, \quad \gamma_2 = \lambda_2, \quad \gamma_3 = \mu, \quad c_1 = A', \quad c_2 = B', \quad c_3 = 1.$$

The inequality (9.2) provides an upper bound for the height of μ . Note that

$$|A'| + |B'| \leq 3(|A| + |B|).$$

Let us use Proposition 2 of [5] with

$$s = 3, \quad H_1 = H_2 = \kappa_9 \log n, \quad H_3 = 3\kappa_9(\log m + a \log n),$$

$$C = (|A| + |B|) \frac{\log n}{\log m + a \log n} + 2.$$

This gives

$$\left| \frac{\gamma_{i_1, a}(\lambda_{i_2}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a)}{\gamma_{i_2, a}(\lambda_{i_1}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a)} - 1 \right| \geq \exp \left\{ -\kappa_{10}(\log m + a \log n)(\log n)^2 \log C \right\}.$$

We deduce from (8.1) the existence of a constant κ_{11} such that

$$(10.1) \quad \log y \leq \kappa_{11}(\log m + a \log n)(\log n)^2 \log C.$$

Then Lemma 7.2 leads to

$$|A| + |B| \leq \kappa_{12}(\log m + a \log n)(\log n) \log C,$$

hence

$$C \leq 2\kappa_{12}(\log n)^2 \log C,$$

whereupon

$$C \leq \kappa_{13}(\log n)^2 \log \log n.$$

This leads to

$$(10.2) \quad |A| + |B| \leq \kappa_{14}(\log m + a \log n)(\log n) \log \log n$$

with $\kappa_{14} > 0$. From (10.1) we deduce

$$\log y \leq \kappa_{15}(\log m + a \log n)(\log n)^2 \log \log n.$$

Finally,

$$|x| \leq |\gamma_{i_0, a}| + y|\lambda_{i_0}^a| \leq \sqrt[3]{m} + y\lambda_0^a \leq \frac{1}{2}y + y\lambda_0^a \leq 2y\lambda_0^a,$$

hence

$$\log |x| \leq 2\kappa_{15}(\log m + a \log n)(\log n)^2 \log \log n.$$

This secures the proof of the part (ii) of Theorem 1.1. \square

Remark. When we suppose $n \geq 3$,

$$m \leq \frac{n}{(\log n)^3}$$

and

$$(10.3) \quad 2 \leq a \leq \frac{n}{(\log n)^4},$$

the upper bound (10.2) gives

$$(10.4) \quad |A| + |B| \leq 2\kappa_{14}n \frac{\log \log n}{(\log n)^2}.$$

11. Estimations of $\log y$

In this section, we combine Lemma 5.1 with the results of Section 7; this allows to estimate $\log y$ in two different ways. A comparison between the two estimates will provide some relations, another proof of which being given in Lemma 11.2.

Lemma 11.1. (i) *If $i_0 = 0$, then we have*

$$\begin{aligned}\log y &= \log |\delta_1| - (A - B + a) \log \lambda_0 - A \log |\lambda_2| + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}}\right), \\ &= \log |\delta_2| - (B + a) \log \lambda_0 + (A - B) \log |\lambda_2| + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right),\end{aligned}$$

(ii) *If $i_0 = 1$, then we have*

$$\begin{aligned}\log y &= \log |\delta_2| - B \log \lambda_0 + (A - B - a) \log |\lambda_2| + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right), \\ &= \log |\delta_0| + (A - a) \log \lambda_0 + B \log |\lambda_2| + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}}\right)\end{aligned}$$

(iii) *If $i_0 = 2$, then we have*

$$\begin{aligned}\log y &= \log |\delta_1| - (A - B) \log \lambda_0 - (A + a) \log |\lambda_2| + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right) \\ &= \log |\delta_0| + (A - a) \log \lambda_0 + B \log |\lambda_2| + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right)\end{aligned}$$

Proof. (i) Suppose $i_0 = 0$. Then we have

$$\gamma_{1,a} = \delta_1 \lambda_0^{-A+B} \lambda_2^{-A} = y \lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}}\right)\right),$$

from which we deduce

$$y = \delta_1 \lambda_0^{-A+B-a} \lambda_2^{-A} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}}\right)\right).$$

We also have

$$\gamma_{2,a} = \delta_2 \lambda_0^{-B} \lambda_2^{A-B} = y \lambda_0^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right)\right),$$

hence

$$y = \delta_2 \lambda_0^{-B-a} \lambda_2^{A-B} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right)\right).$$

(ii) Suppose $i_0 = 1$. Then we have

$$\gamma_{2,a} = \delta_2 \lambda_0^{-B} \lambda_2^{A-B} = -y \lambda_2^a \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right)\right),$$

from which we deduce

$$y = -\delta_2 \lambda_0^{-B} \lambda_2^{A-B-a} \left(1 + O \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a} \right) \right).$$

We also have

$$\gamma_{0,a} = \delta_0 \lambda_0^A \lambda_2^B = -y \lambda_0^a \left(1 + O \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}} \right) \right),$$

hence

$$y = -\delta_0 \lambda_0^{A-a} \lambda_2^B \left(1 + O \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}} \right) \right).$$

(iii) Suppose $i_0 = 2$. Then we have

$$\gamma_{1,a} = \delta_1 \lambda_0^{-A+B} \lambda_2^{-A} = y \lambda_2^a \left(1 + O \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a} \right) \right),$$

from which we deduce

$$y = \delta_1 \lambda_0^{-A+B} \lambda_2^{-A-a} \left(1 + O \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a} \right) \right).$$

We also have

$$\gamma_{0,a} = \delta_0 \lambda_0^A \lambda_2^B = -y \lambda_0^a \left(1 + O \left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a} \right) \right),$$

hence

$$y = -\delta_0 \lambda_0^{A-a} \lambda_2^B \left(1 + O \left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a} \right) \right).$$

□

Lemma 11.2. *One has*

$$\Lambda = \begin{cases} A' \log \lambda_0 + B' \log |\lambda_2| + \log \frac{|\delta_1|}{|\delta_2|} + O \left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a} \right) & \text{if } i_0 = 0, \\ (A' + a) \log \lambda_0 + (B' - a) \log |\lambda_2| + \log \frac{|\delta_2|}{|\delta_0|} + O \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a} \right) & \text{if } i_0 = 1, \\ (A' - a) \log \lambda_0 + (B' + a) \log |\lambda_2| + \log \frac{|\delta_0|}{|\delta_1|} + O \left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a} \right) & \text{if } i_0 = 2. \end{cases}$$

Proof. (i) Suppose $i_0 = 0$. We just use

$$\Lambda = A' \log \lambda_0 + B' \log |\lambda_2| + \log \frac{|\delta_1|}{|\delta_2|} + \log \frac{|\lambda_2^a - \lambda_0^a|}{|\lambda_1^a - \lambda_0^a|}$$

with

$$\log \frac{|\lambda_2^a - \lambda_0^a|}{|\lambda_1^a - \lambda_0^a|} = O \left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a} \right).$$

(ii) Suppose $i_0 = 1$. This time, we use

$$\Lambda = A' \log \lambda_0 + B' \log |\lambda_2| + \log \frac{|\delta_2|}{|\delta_0|} + \log \frac{|\lambda_0^a - \lambda_1^a|}{|\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a|}$$

with

$$\log \frac{|\lambda_0^a - \lambda_1^a|}{|\lambda_2^a - \lambda_1^a|} = a \log \lambda_0 - a \log |\lambda_2| + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right).$$

(iii) Suppose $i_0 = 2$. Here, we use

$$\Lambda = A' \log \lambda_0 + B' \log |\lambda_2| + \log \frac{|\delta_0|}{|\delta_1|} + \log \frac{|\lambda_1^a - \lambda_2^a|}{|\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a|}$$

with

$$\log \frac{|\lambda_1^a - \lambda_2^a|}{|\lambda_0^a - \lambda_2^a|} = -a \log \lambda_0 + a \log |\lambda_2| + O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right).$$

□

By using (7.1), (10.4) and (11.1), we deduce from Lemma 11.2 the following statement.

Corollary 11.1. *Assume $m \leq \frac{n}{(\log n)^3}$, $2 \leq a \leq \frac{n}{(\log n)^4}$ and n sufficiently large.*

- (i) *Suppose $i_0 = 0$. Then $|A - 2B| \leq 1$. Moreover, if $m = 1$, then $A = 2B$.*
- (ii) *Suppose $i_0 = 1$. Then $|A + B - a| \leq 1$. If $m = 1$, then $A + B = a$.*
- (iii) *Suppose $i_0 = 2$. Then $|2A - B - a| \leq 1$. If $m = 1$, then $2A = B + a$.*

Proof. Thanks to Lemma 11.2, we have the following equalities :

- If $i_0 = 0$, then

$$(A - 2B) \log \lambda_0 + \log \frac{|\delta_2|}{|\delta_1|} + \frac{2A - B}{\lambda_0} = O\left(\frac{|2A - B| + 1}{\lambda_0^2}\right).$$

- If $i_0 = 1$, then

$$(A + B - a) \log \lambda_0 + \log \frac{|\delta_0|}{|\delta_2|} - \frac{A - 2B - a}{\lambda_0} = O\left(\frac{|A - 2B - a| + 1}{\lambda_0^2}\right).$$

- If $i_0 = 2$, then

$$(2A - B - a) \log \lambda_0 + \log \frac{|\delta_0|}{|\delta_1|} + \frac{A + B + a}{\lambda_0} = O\left(\frac{|A + B + a| + 1}{\lambda_0^2}\right).$$

In $O\left(\frac{|U| + 1}{\lambda_0^2}\right)$ where U is either $2A - B$, $A - 2B - a$ or $A + B + a$, we included $+1$ in order to take into account the case $U = 0$.

The following inequalities, which come from Lemma 6.1, will be used :

$$\left| \log \frac{|\delta_2|}{|\delta_1|} \right| \leq \log(n+3), \quad \left| \log \frac{|\delta_0|}{|\delta_2|} \right| \leq \frac{3}{2} \log(n+3), \quad \left| \log \frac{|\delta_0|}{|\delta_1|} \right| \leq \frac{3}{2} \log(n+3).$$

Then we can count on (10.4) and (11.1) to claim that each of the terms

$$\frac{2A - B}{\lambda_0}, \quad \frac{A - 2B - a}{\lambda_0}, \quad \frac{A + B + a}{\lambda_0}, \quad O\left(\frac{|A| + |B| + a}{\lambda_0^2}\right)$$

goes to 0 as n goes to infinity. It happens that in each of the cases (i), (ii), (iii), we have a formula looking like $V \log \lambda_0 + \log \frac{|\delta_i|}{|\delta_j|}$, which goes to 0.

Since $\log \lambda_0$ behaves like $\log n$, since $\log \frac{|\delta_i|}{|\delta_j|}$ is between $-(3/2) \log(n+3)$ and $+(3/2) \log(n+3)$ and since $V \in \mathbb{Z}$, we deduce that V is between -1 and $+1$.

Finally, in the case $m = 1$, Lemma 6.1 allows us to use the fact that $|\delta_0| = |\delta_1| = |\delta_2| = 1$. \square

In taking the logarithms of the absolute values, we deduce from (9.3) and from the assumption (5.2) that the number

$$\Lambda = A' \log \lambda_0 + B' \log |\lambda_2| + \log |\mu|, \quad \text{with } \mu = \frac{\delta_{i_1}}{\delta_{i_2}} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i_2}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a}{\lambda_{i_1}^a - \lambda_{i_0}^a} \right),$$

verifies

$$(11.1) \quad 0 < |\Lambda| \leq \frac{\kappa_{16}}{\lambda_0^a}$$

with $\kappa_{16} > 0$.

As a consequence, we have

$$(11.2) \quad \begin{cases} A' \log \lambda_0 + \log \frac{|\delta_1|}{|\delta_2|} + B' \log |\lambda_2| = O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right) & \text{if } i_0 = 0, \\ (-A' - a) \log \lambda_0 + \log \frac{|\delta_0|}{|\delta_2|} - (B' - a) \log |\lambda_2| = O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right) & \text{if } i_0 = 1, \\ (A' - a) \log \lambda_0 + \log \frac{|\delta_0|}{|\delta_1|} + (B' + a) \log |\lambda_2| = O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right) & \text{if } i_0 = 2. \end{cases}$$

These estimates also follow from Lemma 11.1 by using Lemma 4.1.

12. Proof of the first part of Theorem 1.1

Let us assume the hypotheses of Theorem 1.1 with $m = 1$ and let us also suppose

$$2 \leq a \leq \frac{n}{(\log n)^4}.$$

We apply the previous results to the case $m = 1$ by supposing that n is sufficiently large, say $n \geq \kappa_{17}$, and by assuming that we have a solution with $y \geq 2$. Note that by Lemma 6.1, we have $|\delta_0| = |\delta_1| = |\delta_2| = 1$. Depending upon the values of i_0 , there are three cases to consider.

(i) Suppose $i_0 = 0$. By Corollary 11.1, we have $A = 2B$ and from (11.2) we deduce

$$(-2A + B) \log |\lambda_2| = O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right),$$

Hence $2A = B$, and consequently $A = B = 0$. Now Lemma 11.1 implies the contradiction

$$\log y = -a \log \lambda_0 + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^{2a}}\right).$$

This is not possible since $y \geq 2$.

(ii) Suppose $i_0 = 1$. Corollary 11.1 gives $A + B = a$. From (11.2) we deduce

$$-(A - 2B - a) \log |\lambda_2| = O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0^a}\right).$$

This last relation implies $A = 2B + a$, hence $B = 0$ and $A = a$. Then Lemma 11.1 implies

$$\log y = O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0}\right),$$

which is not possible because $y \geq 2$.

(iii) Suppose $i_0 = 2$. Thanks to Corollary 11.1 we have $2A - B = a$. From (11.2), we deduce

$$(A + B + a) \log |\lambda_2| = O\left(\frac{\lambda_2^a}{\lambda_0^a}\right),$$

hence $A + B = -a$. Therefore $A = 0$ and $B = -a$. Then Lemma 11.1 implies

$$\log y = -a \log \lambda_0 - a \log |\lambda_2| + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0}\right).$$

This is not possible since $y \geq 2$.

This proves that under the hypotheses of the part (i) of Theorem 1.1 in the case (10.3), we have $n < \kappa_{17}$. This implies that a is also bounded because of (10.3).

13. Proof of the third part of Theorem 1.1

From Lemma 11.2 we deduce the following.

Lemma 13.1. *One has*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \left| A' \log \lambda_0 + B' \log |\lambda_2| + \log \frac{|\delta_1|}{|\delta_2|} \right| \leq \frac{\kappa_{18} |\lambda_2|^a}{\lambda_0^a} & \text{if } i_0 = 0, \\ \left| (A' + a) \log \lambda_0 + (B' - a) \log |\lambda_2| + \log \frac{|\delta_2|}{|\delta_0|} \right| \leq \frac{\kappa_{18}}{\lambda_0^a} & \text{if } i_0 = 1, \\ \left| (A' - a) \log \lambda_0 + (B' + a) \log |\lambda_2| + \log \frac{|\delta_0|}{|\delta_1|} \right| \leq \frac{\kappa_{18} |\lambda_2|^a}{\lambda_0^a} & \text{if } i_0 = 2. \end{array} \right.$$

Proof of the part (iii) of Theorem 1.1. We will take advantage of Lemma 13.1 by using Proposition 2 of [5], with

$$s = 3, \quad H_1 = H_2 = \kappa_{19} \log n, \quad H_3 = 3\kappa_{19}(\log m + \log n),$$

$$C' = (|A| + |B| + a) \frac{\log n}{\log m + \log n} + 2.$$

This proposition allows to exhibit a lower bound for the left member of the inequalities of Lemma 13.1, namely

$$\exp\{-\kappa_{20}(\log m + \log n)(\log n)^2 \log C'\}.$$

We are led to

$$a \leq \kappa_{21}(\log m + \log n)(\log n) \log C'.$$

Thanks to (10.2) we also have

$$C' \leq (\log n)^3 \left(\frac{a \log n}{\log m + \log n} + 2 \right),$$

hence

$$\frac{a \log n}{\log m + \log n} \leq \kappa_{21}(\log n)^2 \left(3 \log \log n + \log \left(\frac{a \log n}{\log m + \log n} + 2 \right) \right).$$

This allows to write

$$a \leq \kappa_4(\log m + \log n)(\log n) \log \log n.$$

This proves the part (iii) of Theorem 1.1 and also completes the proof of the part (i) of Theorem 1.1. \square

14. Proof of the fourth part of Theorem 1.1

Proof of the part (iv) of Theorem 1.1. We may assume

$$a \geq \kappa_{22}, \quad y \geq 1, \quad \max\{|x|, y\}^{\kappa_{22}} \leq e^a \quad \text{and} \quad 4m \leq \lambda_0^{a/2}$$

with a sufficiently large constant κ_{22} . Using the estimates

$$|x - \lambda_0^a y| \geq \lambda_0^a y - |x| \geq \lambda_0^a y - \frac{1}{2} \lambda_0^a \geq \frac{1}{2} \lambda_0^a y$$

and

$$|x - \lambda_1^a y| \geq |x| - |\lambda_1|^a y \geq |x| - \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{|x|}{2},$$

we deduce from the relation

$$m = (x - \lambda_0^a y)(x - \lambda_1^a y)(x - \lambda_2^a y)$$

the estimates

$$(14.1) \quad 0 < \left| \lambda_2^a \frac{y}{x} - 1 \right| \leq \frac{4m}{x^2 \lambda_0^a} \leq \lambda_0^{-a/2}.$$

Since $|\lambda_2|^a \geq 1$ and $\lambda_0^{-a/2} < 1/2$, we deduce $y \leq 2|x|$. We use Proposition 2 of [5] with

$$s = 2, \quad \gamma_1 = \lambda_2, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{y}{x}, \quad c_1 = a, \quad c_2 = 1,$$

$$H_1 = \log(n+2), \quad H_2 = 1 + \log|x|, \quad C = \frac{a \log(n+2)}{H_2} + 2.$$

This gives

$$|\gamma_1^{c_1} \gamma_2^{c_2} - 1| \geq \exp\{-\kappa_{23} H_1 H_2 \log C\}.$$

Combining with (14.1), we obtain

$$\frac{C}{\log C} \leq \kappa_{24} \log(n+2).$$

Hence

$$a \leq \kappa_{25} (1 + \log|x|) \log \log(n+3).$$

This completes the proof of the part (iv) of Theorem 1.1. \square

15. Some numerical calculations

Fix an integer $n \geq 0$. For all integers $a \geq 0$ the cubic forms

$$F_{n,a}(X, Y) = X^3 - u_a X^2 Y + (-1)^a v_a X Y^2 - Y^3$$

can be explicitly written by using the recurrence formulas for u_a and v_a , namely

$$\begin{cases} u_{a+3} &= (n-1)u_{a+2} + (n+2)u_{a+1} + u_a, \\ v_{a+3} &= (n+2)v_{a+2} - (n-1)v_{a+1} - v_a, \end{cases}$$

with the the initial conditions

$$\begin{cases} F_{n,0}(X, Y) &= X^3 - 3X^2Y + 3XY^2 - Y^3, \\ F_{n,1}(X, Y) &= X^3 - (n-1)X^2Y - (n+2)XY^2 - Y^3, \\ F_{n,2}(X, Y) &= X^3 - (n^2+5)X^2Y + (n^2+2n+6)XY^2 - Y^3. \end{cases}$$

For instance,

$$\begin{cases} F_{n,3}(X, Y) &= X^3 - (n^3+6n-4)X^2Y - (n^3+3n^2+9n+11)XY^2 - Y^3, \\ F_{n,4}(X, Y) &= X^3 - (n^4+8n^2-4n+13)X^2Y \\ &\quad + (n^4+4n^3+14n^2+24n+26)XY^2 - Y^3, \\ F_{n,5}(X, Y) &= X^3 - (n^5+10n^3-5n^2+25n-16)X^2Y \\ &\quad - (n^5+5n^4+20n^3+45n^2+70n+57)XY^2 - Y^3, \\ F_{n,6}(X, Y) &= X^3 - (n^6+12n^4-6n^3+42n^2-30n+38)X^2Y \\ &\quad + (n^6+6n^5+27n^4+74n^3+147n^2+186n+129)XY^2 - Y^3. \end{cases}$$

Let us make a few remarks about the solutions of the Thue equations

$$F_{n,a}(X, Y) = c \quad \text{with} \quad c \in \{+1, -1\}.$$

For all $n, a \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $a \neq 0$, the only solutions (x, y) with $xy = 0$ are given by

$$F_{n,a}(c, 0) = c \quad \text{and} \quad F_{n,a}(0, -c) = c,$$

the solutions $(c, 0)$ and $(0, -c)$ being dubbed *trivial solutions*.

Suppose that for all integers $n \geq 0$ and $a \geq 1$, we know the solutions of $F_{n,a}(X, Y) = 1$. Then, because of the formulas

$$\begin{cases} F_{n,a}(X, Y) &= -F_{n,a}(-X, -Y), \\ F_{-n-1,a}(X, Y) &= F_{n,a}(-Y, -X), \end{cases}$$

we can exhibit, for all integers $n, a \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $a \geq 1$, the solutions of

$$F_{n,a}(X, Y) = c.$$

Moreover, because of the formulas

$$F_{n,-a}(X, Y) = -F_{n,a}(Y, X),$$

we can exhibit, for all $n, a \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $a \neq 0$, the solutions of

$$F_{n,a}(X, Y) = c.$$

The elements of the sequences $\{u_a\}_{a \geq 0}$ and $\{v_a\}_{a \geq 0}$ verify the following properties, which will prove useful in the proof of Proposition 15.1.

Lemma 15.1. *Let n and a be nonzero integers.*

(i) *For $n \geq 1$ with $a \geq 1$, we have $u_a > 0$, except for $(n, a) = (1, 1)$ where $u_1 = 0$.*

(ii) *For $n \geq 1$ with $a \geq 2$, we have $2u_a > nu_{a-1}$, except for $(n, a) = (1, 3)$ where $2u_3 = u_2$.*

(iii) *For $n \geq 1$ with $a \geq 2$, we have $v_a > u_a + v_{a-1}$, except for $(n, a) = (1, 2)$ where $v_2 = u_2 + v_1$; for $n \geq 0$ we have $v_1 = u_1 + v_0$; moreover, for $n \geq 0$ and $a \geq 1$, we have $|u_a| \leq v_a$.*

(iv) *For $n \geq 0$ with $a \geq 1$, we have $v_a > 2v_{a-1}$ except for $(n, a) = (0, 1)$ where $(v_1, v_0) = (2, 3)$ and for $(n, a) = (0, 3)$ where $(v_3, v_2) = (11, 6)$ and for $(n, a) = (1, 1)$ where $(v_1, v_0) = (3, 3)$.*

(v) *For $n = 0$ with $a \geq 1$, we have $0 < (-1)^a u_a \leq \frac{1}{2}v_a$, except for $a = 2$ where $(u_2, v_2) = (5, 6)$.*

Proof. The proof of (i) is easy.

(ii) Assume $n \geq 1$. The inequality $2u_a \geq nu_{a-1}$ is true for $a = 2, 3, 4$ and is strict for these values of a with $(n, a) \neq (1, 3)$. Suppose now that for some given $a \geq 4$, the inequality is true for $a - 2, a - 1$ and a . Let us prove it for $a + 1$. Using the linear recurrence satisfied by the elements of $\{u_a\}_{a \geq 0}$ and the induction hypothesis, we have,

$$\begin{aligned} 2u_{a+1} &= 2(n-1)u_a + 2(n+2)u_{a-1} + 2u_{a-2} \\ &> (n-1)nu_{a-1} + (n+2)nu_{a-2} + nu_{a-3} \\ &= nu_{a-1}. \end{aligned}$$

(iii) For $n = 0$ we have $v_1 = u_1 + v_0$. Assume $n \geq 1$. The inequality is true for $a = 2, 3, 4$ and is strict for $a \geq 2$ with $(n, a) \neq (1, 2)$. Suppose now that for some given $a \geq 4$ the inequality is true for $a - 2, a - 1$ and a . Let us prove it for $a + 1$. In what follows, we will use the linear recurrence satisfied by the elements of $\{v_a\}_{a \geq 0}$, the induction hypothesis and the results of the parts (i) and (ii) :

$$\begin{aligned} &v_{a+1} - u_{a+1} \\ &= (n+2)v_a - (n-1)v_{a-1} - v_{a-2} - (n-1)u_a - (n+2)u_{a-1} - u_{a-2} \\ &= v_a + 2u_a + 2v_{a-1} - v_{a-2} - (n+2)u_{a-1} - u_{a-2} + (n+1)(v_a - u_a - v_{a-1}) \\ &\geq v_a + 2u_a + 2v_{a-1} - v_{a-2} - (n+2)u_{a-1} - u_{a-2} \\ &\geq v_a + 2u_a + 2(v_{a-2} + u_{a-1}) - v_{a-2} - (n+2)u_{a-1} - u_{a-2} \\ &= v_a + (2u_a - nu_{a-1}) + v_{a-2} - u_{a-2} \\ &> v_a + v_{a-3} \\ &> v_a. \end{aligned}$$

The last assertion is obvious.

(iv) Assume that $(n, a) \neq (0, 1), (1, 1)$ and suppose that $n \geq 0$. The proof will be by induction on a . The result is true for $a = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Assume that for some given $a \geq 4$, the result is true for $a - 1$ and a . Let us prove it for $a + 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{a+1} &= 2v_a + nv_a - (n-1)v_{a-1} - v_{a-2} \\ &> 2v_a + 2nv_{a-1} - (n-1)v_{a-1} - v_{a-2} \\ &= 2v_a + (n+1)v_{a-1} - v_{a-2} \\ &> 2v_a. \end{aligned}$$

(v) Assume $n = 0$. We have

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = 3, & u_1 = -1, & u_2 = 5, & u_3 = -4, & u_4 = 13, & u_5 = -16, \\ v_0 = 3, & v_1 = 2, & v_2 = 6, & v_3 = 11, & v_4 = 26, & v_5 = 57. \end{cases}$$

The result is true for $a = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$. Assume $a \geq 5$ and suppose that it is true for $a - 1$ and a . Let us prove it for $a + 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^{a+1}u_{a+1} &= (-1)^{a+1}(-u_a + 2u_{a-1} + u_{a-2}) \\ &\leq (-1)^a u_a + 2(-1)^{a-1}u_{a-1} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}v_a + v_{a-1} \leq \frac{1}{2}v_a + \frac{1}{2}v_a \leq \frac{1}{2}v_{a+1}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 15.1. *Suppose $n \geq 0$ and $a \geq 1$. The only cases where $F_{n,a}(c_1, c_2) = c$ with $c, c_1, c_2 \in \{+1, -1\}$ are the following ones :*

$$F_{0,1}(-c, -c) = c, \quad F_{0,2}(c, c) = c, \quad F_{n,1}(-c, c) = c \text{ for any } n \geq 0.$$

Proof. Since $F_{n,a}(-X, -Y) = -F_{n,a}(X, Y)$, it suffices to investigate when $(1, 1)$ and $(-1, 1)$ are solutions of $F_{n,a}(X, Y) = c$. Suppose first that $(1, 1)$ is a solution. The equation we consider is

$$-u_a + (-1)^a v_a = c.$$

Let $a = 1$; this implies $n = 0$ and $c = -1$, hence $F_{0,1}(-c, -c) = c$. Let $a = 2$; this implies $n = 0$ and $c = 1$, hence $F_{0,2}(c, c) = c$. Finally, in the case $a \geq 3$, we deduce from the parts (iii) and (iv) of Lemma 15.1 that this does not occur.

Suppose next that $(-1, 1)$ is a solution. The equation we consider is

$$-u_a - (-1)^a v_a = c + 2.$$

If $a = 1$, then $c = 1$ and any n is admissible, hence $F_{n,1}(-c, c) = c$. If $a = 2$, this is impossible. Finally, in the case $a \geq 3$, we deduce again from the parts (iii), (iv) and (v) of Lemma 15.1 that this does not occur. \square

When $(x, y, m) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ is given with $xy \neq 0$ and $m > 0$, the part (iv) of Theorem 1.1 shows in an effective way the finiteness of the set of couples (n, a) with $n \geq 0$ and $a \geq 1$ for which $0 < |F_n(x, y)| \leq m$, excluding the cases exhibited in Proposition 15.1. Let us give an elementary proof in the case where $y = \pm x$.

Lemma 15.2. *Let $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ and c in $\{+1, -1\}$. For $n \geq 1$ and $a \geq 2$, we have*

$$|F_{n,a}(x, cx)| \geq \frac{|x|^3}{8} an^{a-1}.$$

For $n \geq 0$ and $a = 1$, we have

$$F_{n,1}(x, x) = -(2n + 1)x^3.$$

For $n = 0$ and $a \geq 3$, we have

$$|F_{0,a}(x, cx)| \geq |x|^3 2^{a-1}.$$

Proof. These results are trivial for $x = 0$. By homogeneity we may assume $x = 1$. For $0 < u < 1$, we have

$$\log(1 + u) \geq \frac{u}{2}$$

and for $t \geq 0$ we have

$$e^t - 1 \geq t,$$

hence

$$(1 + u)^a - 1 = \exp(a \log(1 + u)) - 1 \geq a \log(1 + u) \geq \frac{au}{2}.$$

We use this estimate with $u = |\lambda_2| - 1$. Recall that

$$u \geq \frac{1}{n+1} \geq \frac{1}{2n}.$$

Hence

$$|1 - \lambda_2^a c| \geq |\lambda_2|^a - 1 = (1 + u)^a - 1 \geq \frac{a}{4n}.$$

The first part of the lemma follows from the identity

$$F_{n,a}(1, c) = (1 - \lambda_0^a c)(1 - \lambda_1^a c)(1 - \lambda_2^a c)$$

where

$$|(1 - \lambda_0^a c)(1 - \lambda_1^a c)| \geq (\lambda_0^a - 1)(1 - \lambda_1^a) \geq \frac{1}{2} n^a.$$

The second part of the lemma 15.2 follows from the explicit expression for $F_{n,1}(X, Y)$.

For the third part, we obtain the required inequality by using the part (iv) of Lemma 15.1. \square

Let $c \in \{+1, -1\}$ and let $n, a \in \mathbb{N}$ with $a \geq 1$. We wonder whether all the solutions $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ of $F_{n,a}(x, y) = c$ are given by

{	• $(c, 0), (0, c)$ for any $n \geq 0$ and $a \geq 1$,																				
	• $(-c, c)$ for any $n \geq 0$ and $a = 1$,																				
	• (c, c) for $n = 0$ and $a = 2$,																				
	• $(-c, -c)$ for $n = 0$ and $a = 1$,																				
	• the exotic solutions																				
	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 2em;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">(n, a)</th> <th style="padding: 2px 10px;">(cx, cy)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">(0, 1)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">(-9, 5) (-1, 2) (2, -1) (4, -9) (5, 4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">(0, 2)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">(-14, -9) (-3, -1) (-2, -1) (1, 5) (3, 2) (13, 4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">(0, 3)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">(2, 1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">(0, 5)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">(-3, -1) (19, -1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">(1, 1)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">(-3, 2) (1, -3) (2, 1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">(1, 2)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">(-7, -2) (-3, -1) (2, 1) (7, 3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">(2, 2)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">(-7, -1) (-2, -1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">(3, 1)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">(-7, -2) (-2, 9) (9, -7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">(4, 2)</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">(3, 2)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(n, a)	(cx, cy)	(0, 1)	(-9, 5) (-1, 2) (2, -1) (4, -9) (5, 4)	(0, 2)	(-14, -9) (-3, -1) (-2, -1) (1, 5) (3, 2) (13, 4)	(0, 3)	(2, 1)	(0, 5)	(-3, -1) (19, -1)	(1, 1)	(-3, 2) (1, -3) (2, 1)	(1, 2)	(-7, -2) (-3, -1) (2, 1) (7, 3)	(2, 2)	(-7, -1) (-2, -1)	(3, 1)	(-7, -2) (-2, 9) (9, -7)	(4, 2)	(3, 2)
	(n, a)	(cx, cy)																			
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In the above list, the solutions associated to $a = 1$ come from [10] and [7]. Moreover, the other solutions were obtained via *MAPLE* in the range

$$0 \leq n \leq 10, \quad 2 \leq a \leq 70, \quad -1000 \leq x, y \leq 1000.$$

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