



# On The Symbolic 2-plithogenic Fermat's Non-Linear Diophantine Equation

<sup>1</sup>Heba Alrawashdeh, <sup>2</sup>Othman Al-Basheer, <sup>3</sup>Arwa Hajjari

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Computer Information Systems, The University of Jordan, Aqaba, Jordan,

<sup>2</sup>Sudan University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Science, Khartoum, Sudan

<sup>3</sup>Cairo University, Department of Mathematics, Cairo, Egypt

Co- [hsrawashdeh@yahoo.com](mailto:hsrawashdeh@yahoo.com)

## Abstract:

This paper is dedicated to find all symbolic 2-plithogenic integer solutions for the symbolic 2-plithogenic Fermat's Diophantine equation  $X^n + Y^n = Z^n$  for  $n \geq 3$ .

We prove that it has exactly 27 solutions, and we find all possible solutions.

**Keywords:** symbolic 2-plithogenic integer, Fermat's Diophantine equation, symbolic 2-plithogenic ring.

## Introduction and basic definitions.

The theory of Diophantine equations is considered as an important and central theory in commutative algebra.

In our days, many developments of algebraic structures have helped us with general cases of Diophantine equations, for example, neutrosophic rings and their generalizations [1-4] have led to many new related Diophantine equations such as neutrosophic Pell's equation [5], refined neutrosophic Diophantine equation [6] and n-refined equations [7]. The main application of generalized versions of number theory is cryptography algorithms, see [15-19].

The concept of symbolic 2-plithogenic rings was defined in [8], then it was studied and generalized by many authors, see [9-14].

The Fermat's triple is defined as a solution of the Diophantine non-linear equation  $X^n + Y^n = Z^n$  in the ring  $R$ , with  $n \geq 3$ .

We refer to that for the special case of  $n = 2$ , the Fermat's triple is called a Pythagoras triple.

It is useful for the reader to ensure that neutrosophic and plithogenic number theory is useful in cryptography [16-20].

In this work, we find all solutions of  $X^n + Y^n = Z^n$  in the symbolic ring of integers  $2 - SP_Z$ .

**Definition.**

Let  $Z$  be the ring of integers, the corresponding symbolic 2-plithogenic ring of integers is defined as follow:

$$2 - SP_Z = \{x + yP_1 + zP_2; x, y, z \in Z, P_i^2 = P_i, P_1 \times P_2 = P_2 \times P_1 = P_2\}.$$

**Theorem.**

For  $X = l_0 + l_1P_1 + l_2P_2 \in 2 - SP_Z$ , then;

$$X^n = l_0^n + P_1[(l_0 + l_1)^n - l_0^n] + P_2[(l_0 + l_1 + l_2)^n - (l_0 + l_1)^n].$$

**Remark.**

In  $Z$ , we have three Fermat's triples:

$$(0,1,1), (1,0,1), (0,0,0) \text{ for all } n \geq 3.$$

**Main results**

**Theorem.**

Let  $2 - SP_Z$  be the symbolic 2-plithogenic ring of integers, then it has exactly 27 Fermat's triples.

**Proof.**

Let  $(T, S, K)$  be a Fermat's triple of  $2 - SP_Z$

$$\text{with } T = t_0 + t_1P_1 + t_2P_2, S = s_0 + s_1P_1 + s_2P_2, K = k_0 + k_1P_1 + k_2P_2,$$

the equation  $T^n + S^n = K^n$  is equivalent to:

$$\begin{cases} t_0^n + s_0^n = k_0^n \\ (t_0 + t_1)^n + (s_0 + s_1)^n = (k_0 + k_1)^n \\ (t_0 + t_1 + t_2)^n + (s_0 + s_1 + s_2)^n = (k_0 + k_1 + k_2)^n \end{cases}$$

Thus  $A_1 = (t_0, s_0, k_0), A_2 = (t_0 + t_1, s_0 + s_1, k_0 + k_1), A_3 = (t_0 + t_1 + t_2, s_0 + s_1 + s_2, k_0 + k_1 + k_2)$  are three triples in  $Z$ .

So that,  $A_1, A_2, A_3 \in \{(0,1,1), (1,0,1), (0,0,0)\}$ , thus there exists 27 solutions of the symbolic 2-plithogenic Fermat's Diophantine equation.

Now, we discuss all possible cases:

**Case1.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = s_0 = k_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = s_0 + s_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_1 = (0,0,0)$

**Case2.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = s_0 = k_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = s_0 + s_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = 0, s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_2 = (0, P_2, P_2)$

**Case3.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = s_0 = k_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = s_0 + s_1^n = k_0 + k_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 1, s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_3 = (P_2, 0, P_2)$

**Case4.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = s_0 = k_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 1, s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_4 = (P_1 - P_2, 0, P_1 - P_2)$

**Case5.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = s_0 = k_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 1, s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 1, s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_5 = (P_1, 0, P_1)$

**Case6.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = s_0 = k_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 1, s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = 0, k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_6 = (P_1 - P_2, P_2, P_1)$

**Case7.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = s_0 = k_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = 0, k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_7 = (0, P_1 - P_2, P_1 - P_2)$

**Case8.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = s_0 = k_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = 0, k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 1, s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_8 = (P_2, P_1 - P_2, P_1)$

**Case9.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = s_0 = k_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = 0, k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = 0, k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_9 = (0, P_1, P_1)$

**Case10.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = k_0 = 1, s_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{10} = (1 - P_1, 0, 1 - P_1)$

**Case11.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = k_0 = 1, s_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 1, s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{11} = (1 - P_1, 0, 1 - P_1 + P_2)$

**Case12.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = k_0 = 1, s_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = 0, k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{12} = (1 - P_1, P_2, 1 - P_1 + P_2)$

**Case13.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = k_0 = 1, s_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 1, s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{13} = (1 - P_1, 0, 1 - P_2)$

**Case14.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = k_0 = 1, s_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 1, s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 1, s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{14} = (1, 0, 1)$

**Case15.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = k_0 = 1, s_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 1, s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = 0, k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{15} = (1 - P_1, P_2, 1)$

**Case16.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = k_0 = 1, s_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = 0, k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = 0, k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{16} = (1 - P_1, P_1 - P_2, 1 - P_1)$

**Case17.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = k_0 = 1, s_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = 0, k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 1, s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{17} = (1 - P_1 + P_2, P_1 - P_2, 1)$

**Case18.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = k_0 = 1, s_0 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 = 0, k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = 0, k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{18} = (1 - P_1, P_1, 1)$

**Case19.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = 0, k_0 = s_0 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{19} = (0, 1 - P_1, 1 - P_1)$

**Case20.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = 0, k_0 = s_0 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 1, s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{20} = (P_2, 1 - P_1, 1 - P_1 + P_2)$

**Case21.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = 0, k_0 = s_0 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = 0, k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{21} = (0, 1 - P_1 + P_2, 1 - P_1 + P_2)$

**Case22.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = 0, k_0 = s_0 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 1, s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = 0, k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{22} = (P_1 - P_2, 1 - P_1, 1 - P_2)$

**Case23.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = 0, k_0 = s_0 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 1, s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 1, s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{23} = (P_1, 1 - P_1, 1)$

**Case24.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = 0, k_0 = s_0 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 1, s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = 0, k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{24} = (P_1 - P_2, 1 - P_1 + P_2, 1)$

**Case25.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = 0, k_0 = s_0 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 = 0, k_0 + k_1 = s_0 + s_1 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{25} = (0, 1 - P_2, 1 - P_2)$

**Case26.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = 0, k_0 = s_0 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 1, s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 1, s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{26} = (P_2, 1 - P_2, 1)$

**Case27.**

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = 0, k_0 = s_0 = 1 \\ t_0 + t_1 = k_0 + k_1 = 1, s_0 + s_1 = 0 \\ t_0 + t_1 + t_2 = 0, k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = s_0 + s_1 + s_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Thus  $F_{27} = (0,1,1)$ .

### Conclusion

In this paper, we have studied the solutions of symbolic 2-plithogenic Fermat's non-linear Diophantine equation, where we have proved that it has exactly 27 solutions, and we presented the all-27 possible solutions.

### References

- [1] Kandasamy, V.W.B., and Smarandache, F., "Some Neutrosophic Algebraic Structures and Neutrosophic N-Algebraic Structures", Hexis, Phonex, Arizona, 2006.
- [2] Abobala, M, "*n*-Cyclic Refined Neutrosophic Algebraic Systems Of Sub-Indeterminacies, An Application To Rings and Modules", International Journal of Neutrosophic Science, Vol. 12, pp. 81-95 . 2020.
- [3] Ahmad, K., Bal, M., and Aswad, M., "A Short Note on The Solution Of Fermat's Diophantine Equation In Some Neutrosophic Rings", Journal of Neutrosophic and Fuzzy Systems, Vol. 1, 2022.
- [4] Ceven, Y., and Tekin, S., "Some Properties of Neutrosophic Integers", Kırklareli University Journal of Engineering and Science, Vol. 6, pp.50-59, 2020.
- [5] Sankari, H., and Abobala, M., "Neutrosophic Linear Diophantine Equations With two Variables", Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, Vol. 38, pp. 22-30, 2020.
- [6] Ibrahim, M., and Abobala, M., "An Introduction To Refined Neutrosophic Number Theory", Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, Vol. 45, 2021.
- [7] Abobala, M., "On Some Algebraic Properties of *n*-Refined Neutrosophic Elements and *n*-Refined Neutrosophic Linear Equations", Mathematical Problems in Engineering, Hindawi, 2021.
- [8] Merkepçi, H., and Abobala, M., "On The Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Rings", International Journal of Neutrosophic Science, 2023.

[9] Nader Mahmoud Taffach , Ahmed Hatip., "A Review on Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Algebraic Structures " *Galoitica Journal Of Mathematical Structures and Applications*, Vol.5, 2023.

[10] Nader Mahmoud Taffach , Ahmed Hatip.," A Brief Review on The Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Number Theory and Algebraic Equations ", *Galoitica Journal Of Mathematical Structures and Applications*, Vol.5, 2023.

[11] M. B. Zeina, N. Altounji, M. Abobala, and Y. Karmouta, "Introduction to Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Probability Theory," *Galoitica: Journal of Mathematical Structures and Applications*, vol. 7, no. 1, 2023.

[12] Ali, R., and Hasan, Z., "An Introduction To The Symbolic 3-Plithogenic Vector Spaces", *Galoitica Journal Of Mathematical Structures and Applications*, vol. 6, 2023.

[13] Rawashdeh, A., "An Introduction To The Symbolic 3-plithogenic Number Theory", *Neoma Journal Of Mathematics and Computer Science*, 2023.

[14] Ben Othman, K., "On Some Algorithms For Solving Symbolic 3-Plithogenic Equations", *Neoma Journal Of Mathematics and Computer Science*, 2023.

[15] Merkepci, M., Abobala, M., and Allouf, A., " The Applications of Fusion Neutrosophic Number Theory in Public Key Cryptography and the Improvement of RSA Algorithm ", *Fusion: Practice and Applications*, 2023.

[16] Merkepci, M.; Sarkis, M. An Application of Pythagorean Circles in Cryptography and Some Ideas for Future Non Classical Systems. *Galoitica Journal of Mathematical Structures and Applications* **2022**.

[17] Merkepci, M., and Abobala, M., " Security Model for Encrypting Uncertain Rational Data Units Based on Refined Neutrosophic Integers Fusion and El Gamal Algorithm ", *Fusion: Practice and Applications*, 2023.

[18] Alhasan, Y., Alfahal, A., Abdulfatah, R., Ali, R., and Aljibawi, M., " On A Novel Security Algorithm For The Encryption Of  $3 \times 3$  Fuzzy Matrices With Rational

Entries Based On The Symbolic 2-Plithogenic Integers And El-Gamal Algorithm", International Journal of Neutrosophic Science, 2023.

[19] Abobala, M., and Allouf, A., " On A Novel Security Scheme for The Encryption and Decryption Of  $2 \times 2$  Fuzzy Matrices with Rational Entries Based on The Algebra of Neutrosophic Integers and El-Gamal Crypto-System", Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, vol.54, 2023.

[20] Ben Othman, K., Von Shtawzen, O., Khaldi, A., and Ali, R., "On The Concept Of Symbolic 7-Plithogenic Real Matrices", Pure Mathematics For Theoretical Computer Science, Vol.1, 2023.

[21] Ben Othman, K., Von Shtawzen, O., Khaldi, A., and Ali, R., "On The Symbolic 8-Plithogenic Matrices", Pure Mathematics For Theoretical Computer Science, Vol.1, 2023.

[22] Nabeeh, N., Alshaimaa, A., and Tantawy, A., "A Neutrosophic Proposed Model For Evaluation Blockchain Technology in Secure Enterprise Distributed Applications", Journal of Cybersecurity and Information Management, 2023.

[23] Ben Othman, K., Albasheer, O., Nadweh, R., Von Shtawzen, O., and Ali, R., "On The Symbolic 6-Plithogenic and 7-Plithogenic Rings", Galoitica Journal of Mathematical Structures and Applications, Vol.8, 2023.

Received 1/5/2023, Accepted 3/9/2023