

Example Find the general solution of

$$70x + 112y = 168$$

Solution Here

$$70x + 112y = 168 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

firstly we shall find the gcd of 70 and 112

$$112 = 70(1) + 42$$

$$70 = 42(1) + 28$$

$$42 = 28(1) + 14$$

$$28 = 14(2) + 0 \Rightarrow (70, 112) = 14$$

$\Rightarrow 14/168$  so equation (1) has solution.

Dividing (1) by 14, we get

$$5x + 8y = 12$$

We can easily see that  $x = -4$  and  $y = 4$  satisfy the above equation. Its general solution is

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{112}{14}t = -4 - 8t$$

$$\text{and } y_1 = y_0 - \frac{70}{14}t = 4 + 5t$$

EX solve the diophantine equation

$$525x + 231y = 42 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Solution: we can easily find that

$$(525, 231) = 21$$

therefore dividing (1) by 21 we get

$$25x + 11y = 2$$

$$\text{Again } (25, 11) = 1$$

get

$$25(4) + 11(-9) = 1$$

Hence  $x = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$ ,  $y = 2(-9) = -18$  is a soln of equation

therefore general solution is  $x = 8 + 11t$ ,  $y = -18 - 25t$

Theorem. If  $ax+by=c$ ,  $(a,b)=1$  ———— (1)

$b$  is numerically smaller of the two coefficients  $a$  and  $b$  and  $a_1$  and  $c_1$  are the minimal remainders of  $a$  and  $c$  respectively with respect to  $|b|$ . Then (1) can be written in the form

$$a_1x + |b|x_1 = c_1$$

$$\text{where } |a_1| \leq \frac{|b|}{2} \text{ and } |c_1| \leq \frac{|b|}{2}$$

Proof:  $\rightarrow$  given that  $a_1$  and  $c_1$  are minimal remainders of  $a$  and  $c$  with respect to  $|b|$ , we have

$$a = |b|q_1 + a_1, \quad 0 < a_1 \leq \frac{|b|}{2}$$

$$c = |b|q_2 + c_1, \quad 0 < c_1 \leq \frac{|b|}{2}$$

Therefore (1) reduces to

$$(|b|q_1 + a_1)x + by = |b|q_2 + c_1$$

$$\text{or } a_1x + |b|\left(q_1x + \frac{b}{|b|}y - q_2\right) = c_1$$

putting  $x_1 = q_1x + \frac{b}{|b|}y - q_2$  the above equation reduces to

$$a_1x + |b|x_1 = c_1$$

Example Find the possible solution of

$$11x + 5y = 79 \quad \text{————— (2)}$$

Solution clearly  $(11,5)=1$

$$\text{Now } 11 = 5 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$79 = 5 \cdot 16 + 1$$

Then (2) can be written as

$$(5 \cdot 2 + 1)x + 5y = 5 \cdot 16 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 5[2x+y-16] + x = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow 5u + x = -1 \quad \text{where } u = 2x + y - 16$$

putting  $u=0$ , we get  $x=-1$  then from (1) we get  $y=18$

$\Rightarrow x=-1, y=18$  is one solution.

The general solution is given by

$$x = -1 + 5t, \quad y = 18 - 11t$$

Since we require the solution to be positive, therefore, we have to find the value of  $t$  for which  $x$  and  $y$  are positive.

putting  $t=1$  we get

$$x = -1 + 5 \times 1 = 4$$

$$y = 18 - 11 \times 1 = 7$$

Further, for  $t=2$  and  $>2$ ,  $y$  will be positive  
Hence, the only positive solution is  $x=4$  and  $y=7$

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