# DIOPHANTINE EQUATIONS - A PIVOTAL WAY IN BUILDING ARCHITECTURE AND COMPUTER NETWORK FLOW 

Dr.R.Anbuselvi\#1 ${ }^{\# 1}$ J.Sivasankari ${ }^{* 2}$<br>${ }^{1}$ Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics,A.D.M. College for<br>Women (Autonomous), Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Nagapattinam, TamilNadu, India.<br>${ }^{2}$ Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, Sir Issac Newton College of Engineering \& Technology, Pappakoil, Nagapattinam, TamilNadu, India.<br>1 anbuselvi134@gmail.com<br>${ }^{2}$ sivasmaths2005@gmail.com


#### Abstract

: In this paper I use Diophantine equation to find out the solution for measuring the land to make garden and to measure the flow of liquid in pipe line and the traffic in a particular place. We can find out solution for so many things in our day to day life using this Diophantine equation. The application of Diophantine equation is very interesting. In this paper I tried and solve some examples based on this.


## Keywords:

Diophantine equations,Euclideanalgorithm, Gnome, Bricks, Long division method, Network flow, Inflow, Outflow, City, Streets.

## I.Introduction

Number Theory is not only a systematic mathematical study but also a popular diversion. The linear Diophantine Equation is
$\mathrm{ax}_{1}+\mathrm{bx}_{2}=\mathrm{c}$
Where $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}$ are integers and $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ are not both zero.

## II.Euclidean Algorithm

Let $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ be two positive integers. Then
$\mathrm{a}=\mathrm{q}_{1} \mathrm{~b}+\mathrm{r}_{1} \quad 0 \leq \mathrm{r}_{1}<\mathrm{b}$
$\mathrm{b}=\mathrm{q}_{2} \mathrm{r}_{1}+\mathrm{r}_{2} \quad 0 \leq \mathrm{r}_{2}<\mathrm{r} 1$
$\mathrm{r}_{1}=\mathrm{q}_{3} \mathrm{r}_{2}+\mathrm{r}_{3} \quad 0 \leq \mathrm{r}_{3}<\mathrm{r} 2$
Continue until remainder is zero
$\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{n}-2}=\mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{n}-1}+\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{n}} 0 \leq \mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{n}}<\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{n}-1}$
$\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{n}-1}=\mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{n}+1} \mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{n}}+0$
Hence $\operatorname{gcd}(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b})=\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{n}}$

## Example 2.1:

Mr and Mrs Lenin is a traditional happy gnome couple. Unfortunately they have been in a condition to shift them into my garden are they are not in a condition to hope up with their rising mortgage repayments. However they have been faced with some trouble in building
their new sweet home. Gnome by laws state that the total number of bricks used in any construction project must be 599 or planning permission will not be granted. As gnome houses form formally the shape of a triangular prism and a wall(namely the garden fence) is already in the place, only two walls ought to be built. The plot of the land they have required is shown below with all dimensions measured in bricks. The equation is

$$
49 x+23 y=599
$$

What is the least number of bricks they have to purchase to equalize with the local council, still no waste of single penny.

$$
\text { Given: } 49 x+23 y=599
$$

By Euclid's Algorithm, we get
$3=49-2.23(1)$
$2=23-7.3(2)$$\quad \longrightarrow$

Then (3) can be involves as 49 and 23.

$$
1=3-23+7.3
$$

$$
1=49-2.23-23+7.49-14.23
$$

$$
1=49(8)+23(-17)
$$

But the equation of RHS needs 599 . So multiply both sides by 599 .

$$
\begin{gathered}
49(8 \times 599)+23(-17 \times 599)=599 \\
49(4792)+23(-10183)=599
\end{gathered}
$$

This is the answer, but the bricks cannot be negative. So make $y$ as positive without changing the equation. Then the above equation can be written as

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 49(4792)+23(-10183+n)-23 n=599 \\
& 49\left(4792-\frac{23 n}{49}\right)+23(-10183+n)=599
\end{aligned}
$$

Taken=49t for some t .

$$
49(4792-23 t)+23(-10183+49 t)=599
$$

To find t.Using long division method, then

$$
\begin{gathered}
49(4792-(23 \times 208))+23(-10183+(49 \times 208))=599 \\
49(8)+23(9)=599
\end{gathered}
$$

Hence the solution is $x=8$ and $y=9$.

## III.Network flow:

In modelling material flow, the directed graph of flow network is used.Flow rates are involved in our life in so many critical positions,some are self evident,such as traffic flow and the flow of oil in a pipeline.

## Example 3.1:

The following diagram defines as,In Bangalore city, the flow of traffic in vehicles per hour,over so many one way streets during a peak early afternoon. Determine the general flow patterns for the network.

## City A:



## CityB:



## City C:



## City D:



The above diagram can be represented as the following:

## City A:

| Intersection <br> points | Inflow | Outflow |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P | $880+900$ | $\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}$ |
| Q | $\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{v}$ | 1333 |
| R | $830+600$ | $\mathrm{u}+\mathrm{v}$ |
| S | $\mathrm{y}+\mathrm{u}$ | $800+\mathrm{z}$ |

The Total Inflow=Total Outflow

$$
\begin{gathered}
\Rightarrow 880+900+x+v+830+600+y+u=x+y+1333+u+v+800+z \\
\Rightarrow z=1077
\end{gathered}
$$

We show the above situation as

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x+y=1780 \\
& x+v=1333 \\
& u+v=1430
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
y+u=1877
$$

This is a system of Linear Diophantine equations in five variables. Here $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{z}, \mathrm{u}, \mathrm{v}$ represents vehicle.So $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{z}, \mathrm{u}, \mathrm{v}$ must be whole numbers. Then the solution is

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{x}=1333-\mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{y}=447+\mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{z}=1077 \\
\mathrm{u}=1430-\mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{v}=\text { free variable }
\end{gathered}
$$

The variables cannot be negative in anyway.Because the streets in the problem are one way and next to it,a negative flow in network branch corresponding to flow in opposite direction to the above shown model. This fact paves a way to certain limitations on the possible variables. So, the solution depend upon the choice of v from 0 to 1332 .

## City B:

| Intersection <br> points | Inflow | Outflow |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P | $890+930$ | $\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}$ |
| Q | $\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{v}$ | 1155 |
| R | $500+620$ | $\mathrm{u}+\mathrm{v}$ |
| S | $\mathrm{y}+\mathrm{u}$ | $540+\mathrm{z}$ |

The Total Inflow=Total Outflow

$$
\begin{gathered}
\Rightarrow 890+930+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{v}+500+620+\mathrm{y}+\mathrm{u}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}+1155+\mathrm{u}+\mathrm{v}+540+\mathrm{z} \\
\Rightarrow \mathrm{z}=1245
\end{gathered}
$$

We show the above situation as

$$
x+y=1820
$$

$$
\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{v}=1155
$$

$$
\mathrm{u}+\mathrm{v}=1120
$$

$$
y+u=1785
$$

This is a system of Linear Diophantine equations in five variables. Here $x, y, z, u, v$ represents vehicle. So $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{z}, \mathrm{u}$, v must be whole numbers. Then the solution is

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{x}=1155-\mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{y}=665+\mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{z}=1245 \\
\mathrm{u}=1120-\mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{v}=\text { free variable }
\end{gathered}
$$

The variables cannot be negative in anyway.Because the streets in the problem are one way and next to it, a negative flow in network branch corresponding to flow in opposite direction to the above shown model. This fact paves a way to certain limitations on the possible variables. So, the solution depend upon the choice of v from 0 to 1119 .

## City C:

| Intersection <br> points | Inflow | Outflow |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| $P$ | $850+885$ | $x+y$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $Q$ | $x+v$ | 1240 |
| $R$ | $550+830$ | $u+v$ |
| $S$ | $y+u$ | $720+z$ |

The Total Inflow=Total Outflow

$$
\begin{gathered}
\Rightarrow 850+885+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{v}+550+830+\mathrm{y}+\mathrm{u}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}+1240+\mathrm{u}+\mathrm{v}+720+\mathrm{z} \\
\Rightarrow \mathrm{z}=1155
\end{gathered}
$$

We show the above situation as

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x+y=1735 \\
& x+v=1240 \\
& u+v=1380 \\
& y+u=1875
\end{aligned}
$$

This is a system of Linear Diophantine equations in five variables. Here $x, y, z, u, v$ represents vehicle. So $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{z}, \mathrm{u}$, v must be whole numbers. Then the solution is

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{x}=1240-\mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{y}=495+\mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{z}=1145 \\
\mathrm{u}=1380-\mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{v}=\text { free variable }
\end{gathered}
$$

The variables cannot be negative in anyway.Because the streets in the problem are one way and next to it, a negative flow in network branch corresponding to flow in opposite direction to the above shown model. This fact paves a way to certain limitations on the possible variables. So, the solution depend upon the choice of v from 0 to 1239 .

## City D:

| Intersection <br> points | Inflow | Outflow |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P | $920+1147$ | $\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}$ |
| Q | $\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{v}$ | 1456 |
| R | $750+848$ | $\mathrm{u}+\mathrm{v}$ |
| S | $\mathrm{y}+\mathrm{u}$ | $765+\mathrm{z}$ |

The Total Inflow=Total Outflow

$$
\begin{gathered}
\Rightarrow 920+1147+\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{v}+750+848+\mathrm{y}+\mathrm{u}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}+1456+\mathrm{u}+\mathrm{v}+765+\mathrm{z} \\
\Rightarrow \mathrm{z}=1444
\end{gathered}
$$

We show the above situation as
$x+y=2067$
$\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{v}=1456$
$\mathrm{u}+\mathrm{v}=1598$
$\mathrm{y}+\mathrm{u}=2209$
This is a system of Linear Diophantine equations in five variables. Here $x, y, z, u, v$ represents vehicle. So $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{z}, \mathrm{u}, \mathrm{v}$ must be whole numbers. Then the solution is

$$
x=1456-v
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{y}=611+\mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{z}=1444 \\
\mathrm{u}=1598-\mathrm{v} \\
\mathrm{v}=\text { free variable }
\end{gathered}
$$

The variables cannot be negative in anyway.Because the streets in the problem are one way and next to it, a negative flow in network branch corresponding to flow in opposite direction to the above shown model. This fact paves a way to certain limitations on the possible variables.So,the solution depend upon the choice of v from 0 to 1455.


## IV.Conclusion

By using the application of Diophantine equation,I found out the integer solution for things that happened in our day to day life. In this paper I proved how Diophantine equation is highly useful and played a vital role in the field of Building Architecture and in Computer Science.

## References

[1] David.M Burton, "Elementary Number Theory", Tata McGraw-Hill edition, Sixth edition, Newyork, 2007.
[2] R.Anbuselvi and J.Sivasankari, "Applications of Diophantine Equations in Chemical Equations",Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research,Vol.6,Issue 6,pp.371-373, 2019. [3]R.Anbuselvi and J.Sivasankari,"Applications of Diophantine Equations on ArtificialIntelligence in Computer science",Alochana ChakraJournal,Vol.9,Issue 6,pp.7192-7196, 2020.
[4] R.Anbuselvi and J.Sivasankari, "Usage of the Applications of Diophantine Equations in Chemistry and Computer Science in the Real
World problem", Journal of Information and computational science, Vol.10, Issue 7, pp.201208, 2020.
[5] R.Anbuselvi and J.Sivasankari,"Applications of Higher Degree Diophantine Equations in Backtracking Method of Artificial
Intelligence", The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis, Vol.12, Issue 7, pp.812-817, 2020.
[6]Marianne, "Diophantine problems for garden gnomes", Emily woodhouse, pp,1-5.
[7] Deepinder Kaur and Manal Sambhor, "Diophantine Equations and its applications in Real life",International Journal of Mathematics and
its Applications, Vol.5,Issue 2-B, pp.217-222, 2017.
[8] T.Nagell, "On a Special class of Diophantine equations of the second degree", Arkiv forMatematik, vol.3, No.1, pp.51-65, 1954.
[9] R.Tijdeman, "Diophantine equations and Diophantine approximations", Number Theory and Applications, Kluwer, 215-243, 1988.
[10] E. Ulrychov, "Several Simple Real-world Applications of Linear Algebra Tools", Proceedings of Contributed Papers, Part I, pp.31-34, 2006.
[11] David C.Lay, "Linear Algebra and its applications", ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ Edition,Pearson Publishing house. [12] J.Klaska, "Real-world Applications of Number Theory", South Bohemia Mathematical letters,Vol. 25,No. 1,pp.39-47, 2017.
[13] Cohen.H, Number Theory, Vol. I: Tools and Diophantine Equations and Vol. II: Analytic and Modern Tools, Springer-Verlag, pp.239-240, 2007.
[14] H. Yosh, "The key exchange cryptosystem used with higher order Diophantine equations", International Journal of Network Security and

It's Applications 3, pp.43-50, 2011.
[15] P. Shor, "Algorithms for Quantum Computation: Discrete Logarithm and Factoring", Proc. 35th Annual Symposium on Foundations of

Computer Science, pp.124-134, 1994.
[16] Pottier, L,"Minimal solutions of linear diophantine systems: bounds and algorithms". In R.V.Book (ed.), Proceedings of the 4th

International Conference on Rewriting Techniques and Applications, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Springer-Verlag, pp.162-173, 1991.
[17] M.A.Frumkin, "Polynomial Time Algorithms in the Theory of Linear Diophantine Equations", M. Karpinski, (ed.), Fundamentals of
Computation Theory, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Vol. 56, Springer, New York, pp. 386-392, 1977.
[18] E.Contejean and H.Devie, "An efficient incremental algorithm for solving systems of Diophantine equations", Information and

Computation 113, Vol.1, pp.143-172, 1994.
[19] H.Ong, C.Schnorr and A. Shamir, "An efficient signature scheme based on polynomial equations", Proc. of CRYPTO, pp 37-46, 1985.
[20] O.H.Ibarra and Zhe Dang, "On two ways FA with monotone counters and quadratic Diophantine Equations", Theoretical Computer
Science, Vol. 312, pp.2-3, 2004.
[21] H. Yosh, "The Key Exchange Cryptosystem Used with Higher Order Diophantine equations", International Journal of Network Security
and Its Applications, Vol.3, pp. 43-50, 2011.
[22] N. Hirata-Kohno and A. Petho, "On a key exchange protocol based on Diophantine equations", Infocommunications Journal, Vol.5, pp. 17-21, 2013.
[23] F.Voloch,"Breaking the Akiyama-Goto cryptosystem", Contemporary Mathematics, Arithmetic, Geometry, Cryptography and Coding
Theory, 487, pp. 113-118, 2007.
[24] M.Hindry and J.H.Silverman,"Diophantine geometry: an introduction, Graduate Texts in Mathematics", Vol.201. Springer, New York
2000.
[25] R.L.Rivest, R.L.Shamir and A.Adleman,"A method for obtaining digital signatures and public key cryptosystems". Commun.ACM.

Vol. 21,pp.120-126, 1987.
[26] W.Diffie and M Hellman, "New direction in cryptography". Trans. Inf. Theory, Vol.22, pp.644-654, 1976.
[27] S.P.Tung, "Computational complexities of diophantine equations with parameters", Journal of Algorithms, Vol. 8, pp 324-336, 1987.
[28] R.J.Stroeker and N.Tzanakis, "Solving elliptic diophantine equations by estimating linear forms in elliptic logarithms", Acta Arithmetica

Vol.67, pp.177-196,1994.
[29] M.Wiener, "Cryptanalysis of short RSA secret exponents", IEEE Transactions on Info. Theory, Vol.36, pp.553-558, 1990.
[30] P.Ribenboi, "An algorithm to determine the points with integral coordinates in certain elliptic curves". Journal of Number Theory,

Vol.74,pp 19-38,1999.
[31] T.Liu, L.Jia and W.Zhu,"A new traffic flow model with the effects of backward looking and relative current, in Fifth International
Conference on Fuzzy Systems and Knowledge Discovery, pp.18-20, 2008.
[32] J.K.Knowles, "On entropy conditions and traffic flow models", ZAMM-Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics, Vol. 88, pp.64-73,2008.
[33] J.Daunoras, V.Bagdonas and V.Gargasas,"City transport monitoring and routes optimal management system", Transport 23(2), pp.
144-149, 2008.

