

Corrigendum to the paper
“A note on the Diophantine equation $x^2 + q^m = y^3$ ”

(Acta Arith. 146 (2011), 195–202)

by

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Lemma 2.5 in the above article should be revised. Although it does not affect the final result of the paper, it misleads readers. Its correct version is:

LEMMA 2.5 ([13], [15]). *Apart from $(x, y) = (1, 0)$, the equation*

$$x^n = Dy^2 + 1, \quad x, y, n, D \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 3, 1 \leq D \leq 100,$$

has the solutions

$(x, y) = (3, \pm 11)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (5, 2)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (3, \pm 4)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (4, 5)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (7, \pm 20)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (4, 6)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (2, \pm 1), (4, \pm 3)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (3, 7)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (2, \pm 3)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (6, 7)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (2, \pm 1)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (4, 15)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (3, \pm 2)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (4, 20)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (7, \pm 10)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (4, 24)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (3, \pm 1), (313, \pm 1086)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (3, 26)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (99, \pm 1820)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (4, 29)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (5, \pm 2)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (3, 31)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (2, \pm 1)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (5, 31)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (7, \pm 3)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (3, 38)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (5, \pm 4)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (4, 39)$;</i>
$(x, y) = (13, \pm 6)$	<i>if $(n, D) = (3, 61)$;</i>

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$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (x, y) = (4, \pm 1) & \text{if } (n, D) = (3, 63); \\
 (x, y) = (2, \pm 1) & \text{if } (n, D) = (6, 63); \\
 (x, y) = (3, \pm 1) & \text{if } (n, D) = (4, 80); \\
 (x, y) = (7, \pm 5) & \text{if } (n, D) = (4, 96).
 \end{array}$$

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References

- [13] J. H. E. Cohn, *The Diophantine equation $x^n = Dy^2 + 1$* , Acta Arith. 106 (2003), 73–83.
- [15] E. Herrmann, I. Járási and A. Pethö, *Note on J. H. E. Cohn's paper "The Diophantine equation $x^n = Dy^2 + 1$ "*, ibid. 113 (2004), 69–76.

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