

Sums of three cubes

Warwick Maths Society

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- $k = 21 = 16^3 - 14^3 - 11^3$.
- $k = 51$

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- $k = 51 = 602^3 + 659^3 - 796^3$.

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What about $k = 4$ or $k = 5$? All integer cubes are $0, \pm 1 \pmod{9}$, so $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ has no solutions if $k \equiv \pm 4 \pmod{9}$.

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Question

Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $k \not\equiv \pm 4 \pmod{9}$. Does there exist $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$?

Sum of five cubes

Theorem

Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then there exist infinitely many $v, w, x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$v^3 + w^3 + x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k.$$

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Theorem

Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then there exist infinitely many $v, w, x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $v^3 + w^3 + x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$.

Proof: Every multiple of 6 is the sum of four cubes:

$$6n = (n + 1)^3 + (n - 1)^3 - n^3 - n^3$$

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Note that $k \equiv k^3 \pmod{6}$. Therefore, for any integer $r \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$k = (k+6r)^3 + (n+1)^3 + (n-1)^3 - n^3 - n^3$$

where $n := \frac{k - (k+6r)^3}{6} \in \mathbb{Z}$. □

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where $n := \frac{k-(k+6r)^3}{6} \in \mathbb{Z}$. □

- Moreover, this proves that every $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ has the form $k = 2w^3 + x^3 + y^3 + z^3$.

Sum of four cubes

Theorem (Demjanenko (1966))

Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $k \not\equiv \pm 4 \pmod{9}$. Then there exist infinitely many $w, x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $w^3 + x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$.

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Proof (sketch): Can give explicit identities for expressing

$6n, 6n + 3, 18n + 1, 18n + 7, 18n + 8, 54n + 2, 54n + 20, 216n - 16, 216n + 92$

as sums of four cubes.

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Conjecture

Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

1. (*Weaker version*) There exist $w, x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $w^3 + x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$.

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Conjecture

Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

1. (*Weaker version*) There exist $w, x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $w^3 + x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$.
2. (*Stronger version*) There exist $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $2x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$.

Sum of two cubes

Theorem

Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then there exist $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $x^3 + y^3 = k$ if and only if there exists a divisor $d|k$ such that $\frac{4k/d-d^2}{3}$ is an integral square.

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Proof: Note that $x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$. So k is sum of two integer cubes if and only if there exists $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}x + y &= d, \\x^2 - xy + y^2 &= k/d,\end{aligned}$$

for some divisor d of k .

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$$\begin{aligned}x + y &= d, \\x^2 - xy + y^2 &= k/d,\end{aligned}$$

for some divisor d of k . Solving for x yields

$$x = \frac{d}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{4k/d - d^2}{3}}.$$



Sum of three rational cubes

One of the earliest results on sums of three cubes is finding rational solutions. The following is a theorem of S. Ryley (a schoolmaster of Leeds):

Theorem (Ryley (1825))

Every rational number $k \in \mathbb{Q}$ is the sum of three rational cubes in infinitely many ways.

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Every rational number $k \in \mathbb{Q}$ is the sum of three rational cubes in infinitely many ways.

Proof: For any $n \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$, note that

$$k = \left(\frac{27k^3 - n^9}{27k^2n^2 + 9kn^5 + 3n^8} \right)^3 + \left(\frac{-27k^3 + 9kn^6 + n^9}{27k^2n^2 + 9kn^5 + 3n^8} \right)^3 + \left(\frac{27k^2n^3 + 9kn^6}{27k^2n^2 + 9kn^5 + 3n^8} \right)^3.$$

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- Can also prove every positive rational is sum of three *positive* rational cubes.

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□

- Can also prove every positive rational is sum of three *positive* rational cubes.
- Not all integers are sums of two rational cubes (e.g. primes which are 2 or 5 mod 9).

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₀	2 ₀	3 ₀	4 ₀	5 ₀	6 ₀	7 ₀	8 ₀	9 ₀	10 ₀	11 ₀	12 ₀	13 ₀	14 ₀	15 ₀	16 ₀	17 ₀	18 ₀
19 ₀	20 ₀	21 ₀	22 ₀	23 ₀	24 ₀	25 ₀	26 ₀	27 ₀	28 ₀	29 ₀	30 ₀	31 ₀	32 ₀	33 ₀	34 ₀	35 ₀	36 ₀
37 ₀	38 ₀	39 ₀	40 ₀	41 ₀	42 ₀	43 ₀	44 ₀	45 ₀	46 ₀	47 ₀	48 ₀	49 ₀	50 ₀	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₀	54 ₀
55 ₀	56 ₀	57 ₀	58 ₀	59 ₀	60 ₀	61 ₀	62 ₀	63 ₀	64 ₀	65 ₀	66 ₀	67 ₀	68 ₀	69 ₀	70 ₀	71 ₀	72 ₀
73 ₀	74 ₀	75 ₀	76 ₀	77 ₀	78 ₀	79 ₀	80 ₀	81 ₀	82 ₀	83 ₀	84 ₀	85 ₀	86 ₀	87 ₀	88 ₀	89 ₀	90 ₀
91 ₀	92 ₀	93 ₀	94 ₀	95 ₀	96 ₀	97 ₀	98 ₀	99 ₀	100 ₀	101 ₀	102 ₀	103 ₀	104 ₀	105 ₀	106 ₀	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₀	110 ₀	111 ₀	112 ₀	113 ₀	114 ₀	115 ₀	116 ₀	117 ₀	118 ₀	119 ₀	120 ₀	121 ₀	122 ₀	123 ₀	124 ₀	125 ₀	126 ₀

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 0$)

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19 ₀	20 ₀	21 ₀	22	23	24 ₀	25 ₀	26 ₀	27 ₀	28 ₀	29 ₀	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₀	35 ₀	36 ₀
37 ₀	38 ₀	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₀	44 ₀	45 ₀	46 ₀	47 ₀	48 ₀	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₀	54 ₀
55 ₀	56 ₀	57 ₀	58	59	60 ₀	61 ₀	62 ₀	63 ₀	64 ₀	65 ₀	66 ₀	67	68	69 ₀	70 ₀	71 ₀	72 ₀
73 ₀	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₀	80 ₀	81 ₀	82 ₀	83 ₀	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₀	89 ₀	90 ₀
91 ₀	92 ₀	93 ₀	94	95	96 ₀	97 ₀	98 ₀	99 ₀	100 ₀	101 ₀	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₀	106 ₀	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₀	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₀	116 ₀	117 ₀	118 ₀	119 ₀	120 ₀	121	122	123 ₀	124 ₀	125 ₀	126 ₀

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 0$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₂	2 ₁	3 ₁	4	5	6 ₀	7 ₀	8 ₀	9 ₀	10 ₀	11 ₀	12 ₀	13	14	15 ₀	16 ₀	17 ₀	18 ₀
19 ₀	20 ₀	21 ₀	22	23	24 ₀	25 ₀	26 ₀	27 ₀	28 ₀	29 ₀	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₀	35 ₀	36 ₀
37 ₀	38 ₀	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₀	44 ₀	45 ₀	46 ₀	47 ₀	48 ₀	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₀	54 ₀
55 ₀	56 ₀	57 ₀	58	59	60 ₀	61 ₀	62 ₀	63 ₀	64 ₀	65 ₀	66 ₀	67	68	69 ₀	70 ₀	71 ₀	72 ₀
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(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 1$)

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19 ₀	20 ₀	21 ₀	22	23	24 ₁	25 ₀	26 ₀	27 ₀	28 ₀	29 ₀	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₀	35 ₀	36 ₀
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(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 2$)

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19 ₁	20 ₁	21 ₀	22	23	24 ₁	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₄	28 ₁	29 ₁	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁	35 ₁	36 ₁
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(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 3$)

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37 ₁	38 ₁	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁	44 ₀	45 ₁	46 ₁	47 ₀	48 ₁	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₁	54 ₁
55 ₂	56 ₁	57 ₁	58	59	60 ₀	61 ₀	62 ₂	63 ₁	64 ₅	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₀	70 ₀	71 ₁	72 ₁
73 ₁	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₀	80 ₁	81 ₁	82 ₀	83 ₁	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₀	89 ₀	90 ₁
91 ₁	92 ₁	93 ₀	94	95	96 ₀	97 ₀	98 ₀	99 ₁	100 ₀	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₀	106 ₀	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₀	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₀	116 ₀	117 ₀	118 ₁	119 ₀	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₀	124 ₀	125 ₀	126 ₀

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 4$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₆	2 ₁	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₆	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₀	13	14	15 ₁	16 ₁	17 ₁	18 ₁
19 ₁	20 ₁	21 ₀	22	23	24 ₁	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₆	28 ₁	29 ₂	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₂	35 ₁	36 ₂
37 ₁	38 ₁	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁	44 ₀	45 ₁	46 ₁	47 ₀	48 ₁	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₁
55 ₂	56 ₁	57 ₁	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₃	63 ₁	64 ₆	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₁	70 ₀	71 ₂	72 ₁
73 ₁	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₀	80 ₁	81 ₁	82 ₀	83 ₁	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₁	89 ₀	90 ₂
91 ₁	92 ₁	93 ₀	94	95	96 ₀	97 ₁	98 ₁	99 ₂	100 ₀	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₀	106 ₁	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₁	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₀	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₂	119 ₀	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₁	124 ₁	125 ₆	126 ₁

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 5$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₇	2 ₁	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₇	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₀	13	14	15 ₁	16 ₁	17 ₁	18 ₁
19 ₁	20 ₁	21 ₀	22	23	24 ₁	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₈	28 ₁	29 ₂	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₁	36 ₂
37 ₁	38 ₁	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁	44 ₀	45 ₁	46 ₁	47 ₀	48 ₁	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₁
55 ₂	56 ₁	57 ₁	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₃	63 ₁	64 ₈	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₁	70 ₀	71 ₂	72 ₁
73 ₁	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₀	80 ₁	81 ₁	82 ₀	83 ₂	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₂	89 ₀	90 ₃
91 ₂	92 ₂	93 ₀	94	95	96 ₀	97 ₁	98 ₁	99 ₃	100 ₀	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₀	106 ₁	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₁	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₀	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₃	119 ₀	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₁	124 ₁	125 ₈	126 ₁

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 6$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₈	2 ₂	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₈	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₀	13	14	15 ₁	16 ₁	17 ₁	18 ₁
19 ₁	20 ₁	21 ₀	22	23	24 ₁	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₉	28 ₁	29 ₂	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₁	36 ₂
37 ₁	38 ₁	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁	44 ₀	45 ₁	46 ₁	47 ₀	48 ₁	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₁
55 ₂	56 ₁	57 ₁	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₃	63 ₂	64 ₉	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₁	70 ₀	71 ₂	72 ₁
73 ₁	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₀	80 ₁	81 ₁	82 ₀	83 ₂	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₂	89 ₁	90 ₃
91 ₂	92 ₂	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₀	97 ₁	98 ₁	99 ₃	100 ₁	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₀	106 ₁	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₁	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₀	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₃	119 ₁	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₁	124 ₁	125 ₉	126 ₂

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 7$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₉	2 ₂	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₉	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₀	13	14	15 ₁	16 ₁	17 ₁	18 ₁
19 ₁	20 ₁	21 ₀	22	23	24 ₁	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₁₀	28 ₁	29 ₂	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₁	36 ₂
37 ₁	38 ₁	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₁	47 ₁	48 ₁	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₁
55 ₂	56 ₁	57 ₁	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₃	63 ₂	64 ₁₀	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₁	70 ₀	71 ₂	72 ₁
73 ₁	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₀	80 ₂	81 ₁	82 ₀	83 ₂	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₂	89 ₁	90 ₃
91 ₂	92 ₂	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₀	97 ₁	98 ₁	99 ₃	100 ₁	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₁	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₁	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₀	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₃	119 ₁	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₁	124 ₁	125 ₁₀	126 ₂

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 8$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₁₁	2 ₂	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₁₀	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₀	13	14	15 ₁	16 ₁	17 ₁	18 ₁
19 ₁	20 ₁	21 ₀	22	23	24 ₁	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₁₁	28 ₁	29 ₂	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₁	36 ₂
37 ₁	38 ₁	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₂	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₁	47 ₁	48 ₁	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₁
55 ₂	56 ₁	57 ₁	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₃	63 ₂	64 ₁₁	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₁	70 ₀	71 ₂	72 ₁
73 ₁	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₀	80 ₂	81 ₁	82 ₀	83 ₂	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₂	89 ₁	90 ₃
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₀	97 ₁	98 ₁	99 ₃	100 ₁	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₁	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₁	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₀	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₃	119 ₁	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₁	124 ₁	125 ₁₁	126 ₃

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 9$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₁₂	2 ₂	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₁₁	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₀	13	14	15 ₁	16 ₁	17 ₁	18 ₁
19 ₁	20 ₁	21 ₀	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₁₂	28 ₁	29 ₂	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₁	36 ₂
37 ₁	38 ₁	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₂	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₁	47 ₁	48 ₁	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₁
55 ₃	56 ₁	57 ₁	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₃	63 ₂	64 ₁₂	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₁	70 ₀	71 ₂	72 ₂
73 ₁	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₀	80 ₂	81 ₁	82 ₀	83 ₂	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₂	89 ₁	90 ₃
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₀	97 ₁	98 ₁	99 ₃	100 ₁	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₁	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₁	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₀	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₃	119 ₁	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₁	124 ₁	125 ₁₂	126 ₃

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 10$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₂₃	2 ₂	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₂₃	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₁	16 ₂	17 ₁	18 ₁
19 ₂	20 ₁	21 ₁	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₂₃	28 ₂	29 ₃	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₂	36 ₂
37 ₁	38 ₁	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₃	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₁	47 ₁	48 ₁	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₂
55 ₃	56 ₁	57 ₁	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₃	63 ₂	64 ₂₂	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₁	70 ₀	71 ₂	72 ₂
73 ₁	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₀	80 ₂	81 ₃	82 ₁	83 ₂	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₃	89 ₁	90 ₄
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₀	97 ₁	98 ₂	99 ₃	100 ₁	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₁	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₂	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₃	119 ₂	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₁	124 ₁	125 ₂₂	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 20$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₃₃	2 ₂	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₃₄	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₁	16 ₂	17 ₁	18 ₁
19 ₂	20 ₁	21 ₁	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₃₄	28 ₂	29 ₃	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₂	36 ₂
37 ₁	38 ₂	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₃	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₂	47 ₁	48 ₁	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₃
55 ₄	56 ₂	57 ₁	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₃	63 ₂	64 ₃₃	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₂	70 ₁	71 ₄	72 ₃
73 ₂	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₀	80 ₂	81 ₃	82 ₁	83 ₄	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₃	89 ₁	90 ₅
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₁	97 ₂	98 ₂	99 ₃	100 ₁	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₂	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₂	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₃	119 ₂	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₁	124 ₁	125 ₃₂	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 30$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₄₃	2 ₂	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₄₅	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₁	16 ₂	17 ₁	18 ₁
19 ₂	20 ₁	21 ₁	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₄₅	28 ₂	29 ₃	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₂	36 ₂
37 ₁	38 ₂	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₃	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₂	47 ₂	48 ₂	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₃
55 ₄	56 ₂	57 ₂	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₄	63 ₂	64 ₄₅	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₂	70 ₁	71 ₅	72 ₃
73 ₂	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₁	80 ₂	81 ₃	82 ₁	83 ₄	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₃	89 ₁	90 ₅
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₁	97 ₂	98 ₂	99 ₄	100 ₁	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₂	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₂	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₃	119 ₂	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₁	125 ₄₂	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 40$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₅₃	2 ₃	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₅₆	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₂	16 ₂	17 ₁	18 ₁
19 ₂	20 ₁	21 ₁	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₅₆	28 ₂	29 ₃	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₂	36 ₂
37 ₁	38 ₂	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₃	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₂	47 ₂	48 ₂	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₃
55 ₄	56 ₃	57 ₂	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₅	63 ₂	64 ₅₆	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₂	70 ₁	71 ₅	72 ₃
73 ₃	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₀	79 ₁	80 ₂	81 ₃	82 ₁	83 ₅	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₃	89 ₁	90 ₆
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₁	97 ₂	98 ₂	99 ₄	100 ₁	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₂	107 ₀	108 ₀
109 ₃	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₄	119 ₂	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₁	125 ₅₃	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 50$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₆₃	2 ₃	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₁	7 ₁	8 ₆₆	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₂	16 ₂	17 ₂	18 ₁
19 ₂	20 ₂	21 ₁	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₆₇	28 ₃	29 ₃	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₂	36 ₂
37 ₂	38 ₂	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₄	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₂	47 ₂	48 ₂	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₃
55 ₄	56 ₃	57 ₂	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₅	63 ₂	64 ₆₆	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₂	70 ₁	71 ₅	72 ₃
73 ₃	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₁	79 ₁	80 ₂	81 ₃	82 ₁	83 ₅	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₃	89 ₁	90 ₇
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₁	97 ₂	98 ₂	99 ₄	100 ₁	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₂	107 ₁	108 ₀
109 ₃	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₅	119 ₂	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₁	125 ₆₄	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 60$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₇₃	2 ₃	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₂	7 ₁	8 ₇₆	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₂	16 ₂	17 ₂	18 ₁
19 ₂	20 ₂	21 ₁	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₇₇	28 ₃	29 ₃	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₂	36 ₂
37 ₂	38 ₂	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₄	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₂	47 ₃	48 ₂	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₃
55 ₄	56 ₃	57 ₂	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₅	63 ₄	64 ₇₇	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₂	70 ₂	71 ₅	72 ₃
73 ₃	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₁	79 ₁	80 ₂	81 ₃	82 ₁	83 ₅	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₃	89 ₁	90 ₇
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₁	97 ₂	98 ₂	99 ₄	100 ₁	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₂	107 ₁	108 ₀
109 ₃	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₅	119 ₂	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₁	125 ₇₄	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 70$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₃	2 ₃	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₂	7 ₁	8 ₈₆	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₂	16 ₂	17 ₂	18 ₁
19 ₃	20 ₂	21 ₁	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₈₇	28 ₃	29 ₃	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₂	36 ₃
37 ₂	38 ₂	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₄	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₂	47 ₃	48 ₂	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₃
55 ₄	56 ₃	57 ₂	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₅	63 ₄	64 ₈₇	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₂	70 ₂	71 ₅	72 ₃
73 ₃	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₁	79 ₂	80 ₂	81 ₃	82 ₁	83 ₅	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₃	89 ₁	90 ₈
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₁	97 ₂	98 ₂	99 ₄	100 ₁	101 ₁	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₂	107 ₁	108 ₀
109 ₃	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₅	119 ₂	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₁	125 ₈₅	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 80$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₉₃	2 ₃	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₂	7 ₁	8 ₉₇	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₂	16 ₂	17 ₂	18 ₁
19 ₃	20 ₂	21 ₂	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₉₇	28 ₃	29 ₃	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₂	36 ₃
37 ₂	38 ₂	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₄	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₂	47 ₃	48 ₂	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₃
55 ₄	56 ₃	57 ₂	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₅	63 ₄	64 ₉₈	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₂	70 ₂	71 ₅	72 ₃
73 ₃	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₁	79 ₂	80 ₂	81 ₃	82 ₁	83 ₅	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₃	89 ₁	90 ₈
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₁	97 ₂	98 ₂	99 ₄	100 ₁	101 ₂	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₂	107 ₁	108 ₀
109 ₃	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₅	119 ₂	120 ₁	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₁	125 ₉₅	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 90$)

Historical progression

Table: A list of integers k from 1 to 126. The bottom right value of the k -th cell gives the number of integer solutions we've computed so far to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ with $x \leq y \leq z$.

1 ₁₀₃	2 ₃	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₂	7 ₁	8 ₁₀₇	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₂	16 ₃	17 ₂	18 ₁
19 ₄	20 ₂	21 ₂	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₁₀₇	28 ₃	29 ₃	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₂	36 ₃
37 ₂	38 ₂	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₄	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₂	47 ₃	48 ₂	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 ₃
55 ₄	56 ₃	57 ₂	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₅	63 ₄	64 ₁₀₈	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₂	70 ₂	71 ₅	72 ₃
73 ₃	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₁	79 ₂	80 ₂	81 ₃	82 ₁	83 ₅	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₃	89 ₁	90 ₉
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₁	97 ₂	98 ₂	99 ₄	100 ₁	101 ₂	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₂	107 ₁	108 ₀
109 ₃	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₆	119 ₂	120 ₂	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₁	125 ₁₀₅	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 100$)

Historical progression

1908: Verebryusov finds parametrisation for $k = 2$,

$$(1 + 6c^3)^3 + (1 - 6c^3)^3 + (-6c^2)^3 = 2.$$

1 ₁₀₃	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₂	7 ₁	8 ₁₀₇	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₂	16 _∞	17 ₂	18 ₁
19 ₄	20 ₂	21 ₂	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 ₁₀₇	28 ₃	29 ₃	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₂	36 ₃
37 ₂	38 ₂	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₄	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₂	47 ₃	48 ₂	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 _∞
55 ₄	56 ₃	57 ₂	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₅	63 ₄	64 ₁₀₈	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₂	70 ₂	71 ₅	72 ₃
73 ₃	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₁	79 ₂	80 ₂	81 ₃	82 ₁	83 ₅	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₃	89 ₁	90 ₉
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₁	97 ₂	98 ₂	99 ₄	100 ₁	101 ₂	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₂	107 ₁	108 ₀
109 ₃	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₆	119 ₂	120 ₂	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₁	125 ₁₀₅	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 100$)

Historical progression

Dec 1935: Mahler finds (non-trivial) parametrisation for $k = 1$,

$$(9b^4)^3 + (3b - 9b^4)^3 + (1 - 9b^3)^3 = 1.$$

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₂	7 ₁	8 _∞	9 ₁	10 ₂	11 ₁	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₂	16 _∞	17 ₂	18 ₁
19 ₄	20 ₂	21 ₂	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₁	26 ₁	27 _∞	28 ₃	29 ₃	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₃	35 ₂	36 ₃
37 ₂	38 ₂	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₄	44 ₁	45 ₁	46 ₂	47 ₃	48 ₂	49	50	51 ₀	52 ₀	53 ₂	54 _∞
55 ₄	56 ₃	57 ₂	58	59	60 ₁	61 ₁	62 ₅	63 ₄	64 _∞	65 ₁	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₂	70 ₂	71 ₅	72 ₃
73 ₃	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₁	79 ₂	80 ₂	81 ₃	82 ₁	83 ₅	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₃	89 ₁	90 ₉
91 ₂	92 ₃	93 ₁	94	95	96 ₁	97 ₂	98 ₂	99 ₄	100 ₁	101 ₂	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₂	107 ₁	108 ₀
109 ₃	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₆	119 ₂	120 ₂	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₁	125 _∞	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 100$)

Historical progression

May 1954: Miller, Woollett uses the EDSAC to compute all solutions to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ for $k \leq 100$ and $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 3200$.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₄	7 ₃	8 _∞	9 ₂	10 ₄	11 ₄	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₃	16 _∞	17 ₅	18 ₄
19 ₄	20 ₇	21 ₄	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₃	26 ₄	27 _∞	28 ₅	29 ₄	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₈	35 ₃	36 ₄
37 ₃	38 ₂	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₅	44 ₁	45 ₃	46 ₃	47 ₄	48 ₅	49	50	51 ₁	52 ₀	53 ₅	54 _∞
55 ₁₁	56 ₆	57 ₇	58	59	60 ₂	61 ₂	62 ₇	63 ₅	64 _∞	65 ₅	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₄	70 ₅	71 ₁₀	72 ₄
73 ₄	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₃	80 ₄	81 ₅	82 ₂	83 ₁₃	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₀	88 ₇	89 ₃	90 ₁₄
91 ₅	92 ₈	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₁	97 ₇	98 ₄	99 ₉	100 ₃	101 ₂	102 ₀	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₂	107 ₁	108 ₀
109 ₃	110 ₀	111 ₀	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₂	116 ₁	117 ₁	118 ₆	119 ₂	120 ₂	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₁	125 _∞	126 ₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 100$)

Historical progression

Nov 1963: Gardiner, Lazarus, Stein compute all solutions to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ for $k < 1000$ and $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 2^{16}$.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₅	7 ₃	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₄	11 ₅	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₃	16 _∞	17 ₇	18 ₇
19 ₄	20 ₈	21 ₅	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₅	27 _∞	28 ₆	29 ₇	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₀	35 ₇	36 ₆
37 ₃	38 ₃	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₇	44 ₁	45 ₄	46 ₃	47 ₄	48 ₆	49	50	51 ₁	52 ₀	53 ₅	54 _∞
55 ₁₄	56 ₆	57 ₁₀	58	59	60 ₃	61 ₂	62 ₁₀	63 ₈	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₄	70 ₆	71 ₁₂	72 ₅
73 ₇	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₃	80 ₄	81 ₅	82 ₃	83 ₁₆	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₀	89 ₃	90 ₁₉
91 ₇	92 ₁₁	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₂	97 ₉	98 ₄	99 ₁₈	100 ₃	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₅	107 ₃	108 ₄
109 ₁₂	110 ₀	111 ₄	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₃	116 ₂	117 ₃	118 ₁₆	119 ₄	120 ₅	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₂	125 _∞	126 ₁₀

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 65\,536$)

Historical progression

Sep 1990: Heath-Brown presents an $O_k(N \log N)$ algorithm for searching for solutions $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq N$ by considering the arithmetic of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{k})$.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₅	7 ₃	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₄	11 ₅	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₃	16 _∞	17 ₇	18 ₇
19 ₄	20 ₈	21 ₅	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₅	27 _∞	28 ₆	29 ₇	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₀	35 ₇	36 ₆
37 ₃	38 ₃	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₇	44 ₁	45 ₄	46 ₃	47 ₄	48 ₆	49	50	51 ₁	52 ₀	53 ₅	54 _∞
55 ₁₄	56 ₆	57 ₁₀	58	59	60 ₃	61 ₂	62 ₁₀	63 ₈	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₄	70 ₆	71 ₁₂	72 ₅
73 ₇	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₃	80 ₄	81 ₅	82 ₃	83 ₁₆	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₀	89 ₃	90 ₁₉
91 ₇	92 ₁₁	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₂	97 ₉	98 ₄	99 ₁₈	100 ₃	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₅	107 ₃	108 ₄
109 ₁₂	110 ₀	111 ₄	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₃	116 ₂	117 ₃	118 ₁₆	119 ₄	120 ₅	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₂	125 _∞	126 ₁₀

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 65\,536$)

Historical progression

Jun 1991: Payne, Vaserstein compute all solutions to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ for $k \leq 12$ up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 10^5$.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₅	7 ₃	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₄	11 ₅	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₃	16 _∞	17 ₇	18 ₇
19 ₄	20 ₈	21 ₅	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₅	27 _∞	28 ₆	29 ₇	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₀	35 ₇	36 ₆
37 ₃	38 ₃	39 ₀	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₇	44 ₁	45 ₄	46 ₃	47 ₄	48 ₆	49	50	51 ₁	52 ₀	53 ₅	54 _∞
55 ₁₄	56 ₆	57 ₁₀	58	59	60 ₃	61 ₂	62 ₁₀	63 ₈	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₄	70 ₆	71 ₁₂	72 ₅
73 ₇	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₃	80 ₄	81 ₅	82 ₃	83 ₁₆	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₀	89 ₃	90 ₁₉
91 ₇	92 ₁₁	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₂	97 ₉	98 ₄	99 ₁₈	100 ₃	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₅	107 ₃	108 ₄
109 ₁₂	110 ₀	111 ₄	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₃	116 ₂	117 ₃	118 ₁₆	119 ₄	120 ₅	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₂	125 _∞	126 ₁₀

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 65\,536$)

Historical progression

Mar 1992: Heath-Brown, Lioen, te Riele find first solution for $k = 39$,

$$134\,476^3 + 117\,367^3 + (-159\,380)^3 = 39.$$

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₅	7 ₃	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₄	11 ₅	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₃	16 _∞	17 ₇	18 ₇
19 ₄	20 ₁₆	21 ₅	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₅	27 _∞	28 ₆	29 ₇	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₀	35 ₇	36 ₆
37 ₃	38 ₃	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₇	44 ₁	45 ₄	46 ₃	47 ₄	48 ₆	49	50	51 ₁	52 ₀	53 ₅	54 _∞
55 ₁₄	56 ₆	57 ₁₀	58	59	60 ₃	61 ₂	62 ₁₀	63 ₈	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₄	70 ₆	71 ₁₂	72 ₅
73 ₇	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₃	80 ₄	81 ₅	82 ₃	83 ₁₆	84 ₀	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₀	89 ₃	90 ₁₉
91 ₇	92 ₁₁	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₂	97 ₉	98 ₄	99 ₁₈	100 ₃	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₅	107 ₃	108 ₄
109 ₁₂	110 ₀	111 ₄	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₃	116 ₂	117 ₃	118 ₁₆	119 ₄	120 ₅	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₂	125 _∞	126 ₁₀

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 65\,536$)

Historical progression

Jul 1992: Conn, Vaserstein find first solution for $k = 84$,

$$41\,639\,611^3 + (-41\,531\,726)^3 + (-8\,241\,191)^3 = 84.$$

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₅	7 ₃	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₄	11 ₅	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₃	16 _∞	17 ₇	18 ₇
19 ₄	20 ₁₆	21 ₅	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₅	27 _∞	28 ₆	29 ₇	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₀	35 ₇	36 ₆
37 ₃	38 ₃	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₇	44 ₁	45 ₄	46 ₃	47 ₄	48 ₆	49	50	51 ₁	52 ₀	53 ₅	54 _∞
55 ₁₄	56 ₆	57 ₁₀	58	59	60 ₃	61 ₂	62 ₁₀	63 ₈	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₁	67	68	69 ₄	70 ₆	71 ₁₂	72 ₅
73 ₇	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₃	80 ₄	81 ₅	82 ₃	83 ₁₆	84 ₁	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₀	89 ₃	90 ₁₉
91 ₇	92 ₁₁	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₂	97 ₉	98 ₄	99 ₁₈	100 ₃	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₅	107 ₃	108 ₄
109 ₁₂	110 ₀	111 ₄	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₃	116 ₂	117 ₃	118 ₁₆	119 ₄	120 ₅	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₂	125 _∞	126 ₁₀

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 65\,536$)

Historical progression

Apr 1994: Koyama computes all solutions to $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$ for $k \leq 1000$ up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 2^{21} - 1$.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₅	7 ₄	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₅	11 ₆	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₅	16 _∞	17 ₉	18 ₁₀
19 ₆	20 ₁₆	21 ₈	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₆	27 _∞	28 ₇	29 ₁₁	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₂	35 ₁₀	36 ₈
37 ₄	38 ₃	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁₃	44 ₄	45 ₈	46 ₇	47 ₈	48 ₇	49	50	51 ₂	52 ₀	53 ₁₀	54 _∞
55 ₁₆	56 ₉	57 ₁₃	58	59	60 ₄	61 ₂	62 ₁₂	63 ₁₁	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₂	67	68	69 ₅	70 ₇	71 ₁₄	72 ₅
73 ₈	74 ₀	75 ₀	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₃	80 ₈	81 ₇	82 ₅	83 ₂₁	84 ₁	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₂	89 ₄	90 ₂₅
91 ₁₂	92 ₁₄	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₂	97 ₁₄	98 ₆	99 ₂₂	100 ₄	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₇	107 ₆	108 ₅
109 ₁₄	110 ₀	111 ₅	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₅	116 ₅	117 ₃	118 ₁₉	119 ₉	120 ₈	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₄	125 _∞	126 ₁₃

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 2\,097\,151$)

Historical progression

Jul 1994: Bremner finds first solution for $k = 75$,

$$(-435\,203\,231)^3 + 4\,381\,159^3 + 435\,203\,083^3 = 75.$$

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₅	7 ₄	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₅	11 ₆	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₅	16 _∞	17 ₉	18 ₁₀
19 ₆	20 ₁₆	21 ₈	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₆	27 _∞	28 ₇	29 ₁₁	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₂	35 ₁₀	36 ₈
37 ₄	38 ₃	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁₃	44 ₄	45 ₈	46 ₇	47 ₈	48 ₇	49	50	51 ₂	52 ₀	53 ₁₀	54 _∞
55 ₁₆	56 ₉	57 ₁₃	58	59	60 ₄	61 ₂	62 ₁₂	63 ₁₁	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₂	67	68	69 ₅	70 ₇	71 ₁₄	72 ₅
73 ₈	74 ₀	75 ₁	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₃	80 ₈	81 ₇	82 ₅	83 ₂₁	84 ₁	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₂	89 ₄	90 ₂₅
91 ₁₂	92 ₁₄	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₂	97 ₁₄	98 ₆	99 ₂₂	100 ₄	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₇	107 ₆	108 ₅
109 ₁₄	110 ₀	111 ₅	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₅	116 ₅	117 ₃	118 ₁₉	119 ₉	120 ₈	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₄	125 _∞	126 ₁₃

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 2\,097\,151$)

Historical progression

Mar 1995: Koyama extends his search for solutions for $k \leq 1000$ up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 3\,414\,387$.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₆	7 ₄	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₅	11 ₆	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₅	16 _∞	17 ₉	18 ₁₀
19 ₆	20 ₁₆	21 ₈	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₆	27 _∞	28 ₈	29 ₁₁	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₃	35 ₁₁	36 ₈
37 ₄	38 ₃	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁₃	44 ₄	45 ₈	46 ₇	47 ₈	48 ₇	49	50	51 ₃	52 ₀	53 ₁₁	54 _∞
55 ₁₆	56 ₁₀	57 ₁₃	58	59	60 ₄	61 ₂	62 ₁₃	63 ₁₁	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₂	67	68	69 ₅	70 ₉	71 ₁₄	72 ₅
73 ₈	74 ₀	75 ₁	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₃	80 ₈	81 ₇	82 ₅	83 ₂₁	84 ₁	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₂	89 ₄	90 ₂₅
91 ₁₂	92 ₁₄	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₂	97 ₁₅	98 ₆	99 ₂₅	100 ₄	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₇	107 ₆	108 ₅
109 ₁₄	110 ₀	111 ₅	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₆	116 ₅	117 ₃	118 ₁₉	119 ₉	120 ₉	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₄	125 _∞	126 ₁₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 3\,414\,387$)

Historical progression

Sep 1995: Lukes finds first solution for $k = 110$,

$$(-16\,540\,291\,649)^3 + 109\,938\,919^3 + 16\,540\,290\,030^3 = 110.$$

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₆	7 ₄	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₅	11 ₆	12 ₁	13	14	15 ₅	16 _∞	17 ₉	18 ₁₀
19 ₆	20 ₁₆	21 ₈	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₆	27 _∞	28 ₈	29 ₁₁	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₃	35 ₁₁	36 ₈
37 ₄	38 ₃	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁₃	44 ₄	45 ₈	46 ₇	47 ₈	48 ₇	49	50	51 ₃	52 ₀	53 ₁₁	54 _∞
55 ₁₆	56 ₁₀	57 ₁₃	58	59	60 ₄	61 ₂	62 ₁₃	63 ₁₁	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₂	67	68	69 ₅	70 ₉	71 ₁₄	72 ₅
73 ₈	74 ₀	75 ₁	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₃	80 ₈	81 ₇	82 ₅	83 ₂₁	84 ₁	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₂	89 ₄	90 ₂₅
91 ₁₂	92 ₁₄	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₂	97 ₁₅	98 ₆	99 ₂₅	100 ₄	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₇	107 ₆	108 ₅
109 ₁₄	110 ₁	111 ₅	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₆	116 ₅	117 ₃	118 ₁₉	119 ₉	120 ₉	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₄	125 _∞	126 ₁₄

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 3\,414\,387$)

Historical progression

Nov 1995: Koyama, Tsuruoka, Sekigawa compute all solutions for $k < 1000$ up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 2 \cdot 10^7$.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₆	7 ₇	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₅	11 ₆	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₅	16 _∞	17 ₉	18 ₁₀
19 ₇	20 ₁₆	21 ₈	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₆	27 _∞	28 ₁₂	29 ₁₂	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₄	35 ₁₂	36 ₉
37 ₅	38 ₃	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁₆	44 ₄	45 ₈	46 ₇	47 ₈	48 ₈	49	50	51 ₃	52 ₀	53 ₁₁	54 _∞
55 ₁₇	56 ₁₃	57 ₁₅	58	59	60 ₄	61 ₂	62 ₁₄	63 ₁₃	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₂	67	68	69 ₆	70 ₁₀	71 ₂₀	72 ₅
73 ₉	74 ₀	75 ₁	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₄	80 ₈	81 ₈	82 ₅	83 ₂₃	84 ₁	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₂	89 ₆	90 ₃₀
91 ₁₆	92 ₁₇	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₃	97 ₁₇	98 ₆	99 ₂₈	100 ₄	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₇	107 ₆	108 ₅
109 ₁₄	110 ₁	111 ₅	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₆	116 ₆	117 ₄	118 ₂₃	119 ₉	120 ₉	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₄	125 _∞	126 ₁₆

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 2 \cdot 10^7$)

Historical progression

May 1996: Elkies presents a new method of finding rational points near the Fermat curve $X^3 + Y^3 = 1$ to get all solutions for $k \leq 1000$ up to $N = 10^7$.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₆	7 ₇	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₅	11 ₆	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₅	16 _∞	17 ₉	18 ₁₀
19 ₇	20 ₁₆	21 ₈	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₆	27 _∞	28 ₁₂	29 ₁₂	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₄	35 ₁₂	36 ₉
37 ₅	38 ₃	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁₆	44 ₄	45 ₈	46 ₇	47 ₈	48 ₈	49	50	51 ₃	52 ₀	53 ₁₁	54 _∞
55 ₁₇	56 ₁₃	57 ₁₅	58	59	60 ₄	61 ₂	62 ₁₄	63 ₁₃	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₂	67	68	69 ₆	70 ₁₀	71 ₂₀	72 ₅
73 ₉	74 ₀	75 ₁	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₄	80 ₈	81 ₈	82 ₅	83 ₂₃	84 ₁	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₂	89 ₆	90 ₃₀
91 ₁₆	92 ₁₇	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₃	97 ₁₇	98 ₆	99 ₂₈	100 ₄	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₇	107 ₆	108 ₅
109 ₁₄	110 ₁	111 ₅	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₆	116 ₆	117 ₄	118 ₂₃	119 ₉	120 ₉	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₄	125 _∞	126 ₁₆

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 2 \cdot 10^7$)

Historical progression

May 1997: Deep Blue defeats Garry Kasparov in chess.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₆	7 ₇	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₅	11 ₆	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₅	16 _∞	17 ₉	18 ₁₀
19 ₇	20 ₁₆	21 ₈	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₆	27 _∞	28 ₁₂	29 ₁₂	30 ₀	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₄	35 ₁₂	36 ₉
37 ₅	38 ₃	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁₆	44 ₄	45 ₈	46 ₇	47 ₈	48 ₈	49	50	51 ₃	52 ₀	53 ₁₁	54 _∞
55 ₁₇	56 ₁₃	57 ₁₅	58	59	60 ₄	61 ₂	62 ₁₄	63 ₁₃	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₂	67	68	69 ₆	70 ₁₀	71 ₂₀	72 ₅
73 ₉	74 ₀	75 ₁	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₄	80 ₈	81 ₈	82 ₅	83 ₂₃	84 ₁	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₂	89 ₆	90 ₃₀
91 ₁₆	92 ₁₇	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₃	97 ₁₇	98 ₆	99 ₂₈	100 ₄	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₇	107 ₆	108 ₅
109 ₁₄	110 ₁	111 ₅	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₆	116 ₆	117 ₄	118 ₂₃	119 ₉	120 ₉	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₄	125 _∞	126 ₁₆

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 2 \cdot 10^7$)

Historical progression

Jul 1999: Beck, Pine, Tarrant, Yarbrough Jensen find first solution for $k = 30$,

$$(-2218888517)^3 + (-283059965)^3 + 2220422932^3 = 30.$$

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₆	7 ₇	8 _∞	9 ₃	10 ₅	11 ₆	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₅	16 _∞	17 ₉	18 ₁₀
19 ₇	20 ₁₆	21 ₈	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₄	26 ₆	27 _∞	28 ₁₂	29 ₁₂	30 ₁	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₁₄	35 ₁₂	36 ₉
37 ₅	38 ₃	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁₆	44 ₄	45 ₈	46 ₇	47 ₈	48 ₈	49	50	51 ₃	52 ₀	53 ₁₁	54 _∞
55 ₁₇	56 ₁₃	57 ₁₅	58	59	60 ₄	61 ₂	62 ₁₄	63 ₁₃	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₂	67	68	69 ₆	70 ₁₀	71 ₂₀	72 ₅
73 ₉	74 ₀	75 ₁	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₄	80 ₈	81 ₈	82 ₅	83 ₂₃	84 ₁	85	86	87 ₁	88 ₁₂	89 ₆	90 ₃₀
91 ₁₆	92 ₁₇	93 ₂	94	95	96 ₃	97 ₁₇	98 ₆	99 ₂₈	100 ₄	101 ₆	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₁	106 ₇	107 ₆	108 ₅
109 ₁₄	110 ₁	111 ₅	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₆	116 ₆	117 ₄	118 ₂₃	119 ₉	120 ₉	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₄	125 _∞	126 ₁₆

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 2 \cdot 10^7$)

Historical progression

Aug 1999: Bernstein implements Elkies method to find more solutions for $k \leq 1000$ searching up to $N = 3 \cdot 10^9$.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₆	7 ₉	8 _∞	9 ₇	10 ₆	11 ₈	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₆	16 _∞	17 ₉	18 ₁₇
19 ₁₁	20 ₁₆	21 ₈	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₅	26 ₈	27 _∞	28 ₁₄	29 ₁₈	30 ₁	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₂₀	35 ₁₈	36 ₁₅
37 ₅	38 ₆	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁₇	44 ₇	45 ₁₂	46 ₉	47 ₁₀	48 ₉	49	50	51 ₄	52 ₀	53 ₁₃	54 _∞
55 ₂₃	56 ₁₉	57 ₁₇	58	59	60 ₅	61 ₄	62 ₁₉	63 ₁₈	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₃	67	68	69 ₇	70 ₁₇	71 ₂₅	72 ₈
73 ₁₃	74 ₀	75 ₁	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₅	80 ₁₁	81 ₉	82 ₇	83 ₂₈	84 ₃	85	86	87 ₂	88 ₁₄	89 ₈	90 ₃₄
91 ₁₇	92 ₂₂	93 ₃	94	95	96 ₃	97 ₂₃	98 ₇	99 ₃₂	100 ₇	101 ₈	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₂	106 ₈	107 ₆	108 ₆
109 ₁₈	110 ₁	111 ₆	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₇	116 ₁₀	117 ₅	118 ₂₇	119 ₁₁	120 ₁₃	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₄	125 _∞	126 ₂₁

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 3 \cdot 10^9$)

Historical progression

Feb 2000: Beck, Pine, Tarrant, Yarbrough Jensen find first solution for $k = 52$,

$$(-61\,922\,712\,865)^3 + (23\,961\,292\,454)^3 + 60\,702\,901\,317^3 = 52.$$

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₆	7 ₉	8 _∞	9 ₇	10 ₆	11 ₈	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₆	16 _∞	17 ₉	18 ₁₇
19 ₁₁	20 ₁₆	21 ₈	22	23	24 ₂	25 ₅	26 ₈	27 _∞	28 ₁₄	29 ₁₈	30 ₁	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₂₀	35 ₁₈	36 ₁₅
37 ₅	38 ₆	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₁₇	44 ₇	45 ₁₂	46 ₉	47 ₁₀	48 ₉	49	50	51 ₄	52 ₁	53 ₁₃	54 _∞
55 ₂₃	56 ₁₉	57 ₁₇	58	59	60 ₅	61 ₄	62 ₁₉	63 ₁₈	64 _∞	65 ₈	66 ₃	67	68	69 ₇	70 ₁₇	71 ₂₅	72 ₈
73 ₁₃	74 ₀	75 ₁	76	77	78 ₂	79 ₅	80 ₁₁	81 ₉	82 ₇	83 ₂₈	84 ₃	85	86	87 ₂	88 ₁₄	89 ₈	90 ₃₄
91 ₁₇	92 ₂₂	93 ₃	94	95	96 ₃	97 ₂₃	98 ₇	99 ₃₂	100 ₇	101 ₈	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₂	106 ₈	107 ₆	108 ₆
109 ₁₈	110 ₁	111 ₆	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₇	116 ₁₀	117 ₅	118 ₂₇	119 ₁₁	120 ₁₃	121	122	123 ₂	124 ₄	125 _∞	126 ₂₁

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 3 \cdot 10^9$)

Historical progression

Feb 2008: Elsenhans, Jahnel (using Elkies method) compute all solutions for $k < 1000$ up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 10^{14}$, finding a second solution for $k = 30$.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₇	7 ₁₇	8 _∞	9 ₁₃	10 ₁₀	11 ₁₂	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₁₀	16 _∞	17 ₁₂	18 ₂₇
19 ₁₆	20 ₁₉	21 ₉	22	23	24 ₃	25 ₆	26 ₁₃	27 _∞	28 ₁₆	29 ₁₉	30 ₂	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₂₈	35 ₂₆	36 ₂₄
37 ₈	38 ₁₁	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₂₅	44 ₁₅	45 ₂₃	46 ₁₄	47 ₁₅	48 ₁₂	49	50	51 ₇	52 ₂	53 ₁₆	54 _∞
55 ₃₆	56 ₃₀	57 ₂₂	58	59	60 ₈	61 ₅	62 ₂₈	63 ₂₄	64 _∞	65 ₁₀	66 ₄	67	68	69 ₈	70 ₂₉	71 ₃₄	72 ₁₇
73 ₂₅	74 ₀	75 ₃	76	77	78 ₃	79 ₈	80 ₁₇	81 ₁₆	82 ₁₃	83 ₄₈	84 ₄	85	86	87 ₂	88 ₂₀	89 ₁₃	90 ₄₅
91 ₂₂	92 ₃₂	93 ₃	94	95	96 ₅	97 ₃₄	98 ₁₅	99 ₅₃	100 ₈	101 ₈	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₃	106 ₁₈	107 ₉	108 ₇
109 ₂₂	110 ₂	111 ₇	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₉	116 ₁₅	117 ₁₂	118 ₃₅	119 ₁₇	120 ₁₇	121	122	123 ₃	124 ₈	125 _∞	126 ₃₁

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 10^{14}$)

Historical progression

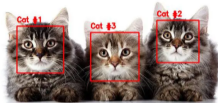
Dec 2011:

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₇	7 ₁₇	8 _∞	9 ₁₃	10 ₁₀	11 ₁₂	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₁₀	16 _∞	17 ₁₂	18 ₂₇
19 ₁₆	20 ₁₉	21 ₉	22	23	24 ₃	25 ₆	26 ₁₃	27 _∞	28 ₁₆	29 ₁₉	30 ₂	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₂₈	35 ₂₆	36 ₂₄
37 ₈	38 ₁₁	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₂₅	44 ₁₅	45 ₂₃	46 ₁₄	47 ₁₅	48 ₁₂	49	50	51 ₇	52 ₂	53 ₁₆	54 _∞
55 ₃₆	56 ₃₀	57 ₂₂	58	59	60 ₈	61 ₅	62 ₂₈	63 ₂₄	64 _∞	65 ₁₀	66 ₄	67	68	69 ₈	70 ₂₉	71 ₃₄	72 ₁₇
73 ₂₅	74 ₀	75 ₃	76	77	78 ₃	79 ₈	80 ₁₇	81 ₁₆	82 ₁₃	83 ₄₈	84 ₄	85	86	87 ₂	88 ₂₀	89 ₁₃	90 ₄₅
91 ₂₂	92 ₃₂	93 ₃	94	95	96 ₅	97 ₃₄	98 ₁₅	99 ₅₃	100 ₈	101 ₈	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₃	106 ₁₈	107 ₉	108 ₇
109 ₂₂	110 ₂	111 ₇	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₉	116 ₁₅	117 ₁₂	118 ₃₅	119 ₁₇	120 ₁₇	121	122	123 ₃	124 ₈	125 _∞	126 ₃₁

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 10^{14}$)

Historical progression

Dec 2011: computers learn to identify cats



1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₇	7 ₁₇	8 _∞	9 ₁₃	10 ₁₀	11 ₁₂	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₁₀	16 _∞	17 ₁₂	18 ₂₇
19 ₁₆	20 ₁₉	21 ₉	22	23	24 ₃	25 ₆	26 ₁₃	27 _∞	28 ₁₆	29 ₁₉	30 ₂	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₂₈	35 ₂₆	36 ₂₄
37 ₈	38 ₁₁	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₂₅	44 ₁₅	45 ₂₃	46 ₁₄	47 ₁₅	48 ₁₂	49	50	51 ₇	52 ₂	53 ₁₆	54 _∞
55 ₃₆	56 ₃₀	57 ₂₂	58	59	60 ₈	61 ₅	62 ₂₈	63 ₂₄	64 _∞	65 ₁₀	66 ₄	67	68	69 ₈	70 ₂₉	71 ₃₄	72 ₁₇
73 ₂₅	74 ₀	75 ₃	76	77	78 ₃	79 ₈	80 ₁₇	81 ₁₆	82 ₁₃	83 ₄₈	84 ₄	85	86	87 ₂	88 ₂₀	89 ₁₃	90 ₄₅
91 ₂₂	92 ₃₂	93 ₃	94	95	96 ₅	97 ₃₄	98 ₁₅	99 ₅₃	100 ₈	101 ₈	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₃	106 ₁₈	107 ₉	108 ₇
109 ₂₂	110 ₂	111 ₇	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₉	116 ₁₅	117 ₁₂	118 ₃₅	119 ₁₇	120 ₁₇	121	122	123 ₃	124 ₈	125 _∞	126 ₃₁

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 10^{14}$)

Historical progression

Nov 2015: Brady Haran releases a Numberphile video featuring Tim Browning, titled “The Uncracked Problem with 33”.

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₇	7 ₁₇	8 _∞	9 ₁₃	10 ₁₀	11 ₁₂	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₁₀	16 _∞	17 ₁₂	18 ₂₇
19 ₁₆	20 ₁₉	21 ₉	22	23	24 ₃	25 ₆	26 ₁₃	27 _∞	28 ₁₆	29 ₁₉	30 ₂	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₂₈	35 ₂₆	36 ₂₄
37 ₈	38 ₁₁	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₂₅	44 ₁₅	45 ₂₃	46 ₁₄	47 ₁₅	48 ₁₂	49	50	51 ₇	52 ₂	53 ₁₆	54 _∞
55 ₃₆	56 ₃₀	57 ₂₂	58	59	60 ₈	61 ₅	62 ₂₈	63 ₂₄	64 _∞	65 ₁₀	66 ₄	67	68	69 ₈	70 ₂₉	71 ₃₄	72 ₁₇
73 ₂₅	74 ₀	75 ₃	76	77	78 ₃	79 ₈	80 ₁₇	81 ₁₆	82 ₁₃	83 ₄₈	84 ₄	85	86	87 ₂	88 ₂₀	89 ₁₃	90 ₄₅
91 ₂₂	92 ₃₂	93 ₃	94	95	96 ₅	97 ₃₄	98 ₁₅	99 ₅₃	100 ₈	101 ₈	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₃	106 ₁₈	107 ₉	108 ₇
109 ₂₂	110 ₂	111 ₇	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₉	116 ₁₅	117 ₁₂	118 ₃₅	119 ₁₇	120 ₁₇	121	122	123 ₃	124 ₈	125 _∞	126 ₃₁

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 10^{14}$)

Historical progression

Apr 2016: Huisman searches up to $N = 10^{15}$. Finds first solution for $k = 74$,

$$(-284\,650\,292\,555\,885)^3 + 66\,229\,832\,190\,556^3 + 283\,450\,105\,697\,727^3 = 74.$$

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₈	7 ₁₈	8 _∞	9 ₁₅	10 ₁₀	11 ₁₂	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₁₀	16 _∞	17 ₁₃	18 ₂₇
19 ₁₆	20 ₂₁	21 ₉	22	23	24 ₃	25 ₆	26 ₁₃	27 _∞	28 ₁₉	29 ₂₁	30 ₃	31	32	33 ₀	34 ₂₈	35 ₂₇	36 ₂₆
37 ₈	38 ₁₁	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₂₅	44 ₁₆	45 ₂₆	46 ₁₆	47 ₁₆	48 ₁₂	49	50	51 ₇	52 ₂	53 ₁₈	54 _∞
55 ₄₂	56 ₃₁	57 ₂₃	58	59	60 ₈	61 ₅	62 ₃₃	63 ₂₆	64 _∞	65 ₁₁	66 ₄	67	68	69 ₁₀	70 ₃₁	71 ₃₄	72 ₁₇
73 ₂₇	74 ₁	75 ₄	76	77	78 ₃	79 ₉	80 ₁₉	81 ₁₉	82 ₁₃	83 ₄₉	84 ₄	85	86	87 ₃	88 ₂₁	89 ₁₇	90 ₄₈
91 ₂₃	92 ₃₃	93 ₃	94	95	96 ₅	97 ₃₇	98 ₁₈	99 ₅₆	100 ₉	101 ₁₀	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₃	106 ₁₈	107 ₁₀	108 ₇
109 ₂₅	110 ₂	111 ₈	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₁₀	116 ₁₅	117 ₁₂	118 ₃₆	119 ₁₈	120 ₁₇	121	122	123 ₃	124 ₈	125 _∞	126 ₃₃

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 10^{15}$)

Historical progression

Feb 2019: Booker finds first solution for $k = 33$,

$$(-8\,778\,405\,442\,862\,239)^3 + (-2\,736\,111\,468\,807\,040)^3 + (8\,866\,128\,975\,287\,528)^3 = 33.$$

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₈	7 ₁₈	8 _∞	9 ₁₅	10 ₁₀	11 ₁₂	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₁₀	16 _∞	17 ₁₃	18 ₂₇
19 ₁₆	20 ₂₁	21 ₉	22	23	24 ₃	25 ₆	26 ₁₃	27 _∞	28 ₁₉	29 ₂₁	30 ₃	31	32	33 ₁	34 ₂₈	35 ₂₇	36 ₂₆
37 ₈	38 ₁₁	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₀	43 ₂₅	44 ₁₆	45 ₂₆	46 ₁₆	47 ₁₆	48 ₁₂	49	50	51 ₇	52 ₂	53 ₁₈	54 _∞
55 ₄₂	56 ₃₁	57 ₂₃	58	59	60 ₈	61 ₅	62 ₃₃	63 ₂₆	64 _∞	65 ₁₁	66 ₄	67	68	69 ₁₀	70 ₃₁	71 ₃₄	72 ₁₇
73 ₂₇	74 ₁	75 ₄	76	77	78 ₃	79 ₉	80 ₁₉	81 ₁₉	82 ₁₃	83 ₄₉	84 ₄	85	86	87 ₃	88 ₂₁	89 ₁₇	90 ₄₈
91 ₂₃	92 ₃₃	93 ₃	94	95	96 ₅	97 ₃₇	98 ₁₈	99 ₅₆	100 ₉	101 ₁₀	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₃	106 ₁₈	107 ₁₀	108 ₇
109 ₂₅	110 ₂	111 ₈	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₁₀	116 ₁₅	117 ₁₂	118 ₃₆	119 ₁₈	120 ₁₇	121	122	123 ₃	124 ₈	125 _∞	126 ₃₃

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 10^{15}$)

Historical progression

Sep 2019: Booker, Sutherland find first solution for $k = 42$,

$$(-80\,538\,738\,812\,075\,974)^3 + 80\,435\,758\,145\,817\,515^3 + 12\,602\,123\,297\,335\,631^3 = 42.$$

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₂	4	5	6 ₈	7 ₁₈	8 _∞	9 ₁₅	10 ₁₀	11 ₁₂	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₁₀	16 _∞	17 ₁₃	18 ₂₇
19 ₁₆	20 ₂₁	21 ₉	22	23	24 ₃	25 ₆	26 ₁₃	27 _∞	28 ₁₉	29 ₂₁	30 ₃	31	32	33 ₁	34 ₂₈	35 ₂₇	36 ₂₆
37 ₈	38 ₁₁	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₁	43 ₂₅	44 ₁₆	45 ₂₆	46 ₁₆	47 ₁₆	48 ₁₂	49	50	51 ₇	52 ₂	53 ₁₈	54 _∞
55 ₄₂	56 ₃₁	57 ₂₃	58	59	60 ₈	61 ₅	62 ₃₃	63 ₂₆	64 _∞	65 ₁₁	66 ₄	67	68	69 ₁₀	70 ₃₁	71 ₃₄	72 ₁₇
73 ₂₇	74 ₁	75 ₄	76	77	78 ₃	79 ₉	80 ₁₉	81 ₁₉	82 ₁₃	83 ₄₉	84 ₄	85	86	87 ₃	88 ₂₁	89 ₁₇	90 ₄₈
91 ₂₃	92 ₃₃	93 ₃	94	95	96 ₅	97 ₃₇	98 ₁₈	99 ₅₆	100 ₉	101 ₁₀	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₃	106 ₁₈	107 ₁₀	108 ₇
109 ₂₅	110 ₂	111 ₈	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₁₀	116 ₁₅	117 ₁₂	118 ₃₆	119 ₁₈	120 ₁₇	121	122	123 ₃	124 ₈	125 _∞	126 ₃₃

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 10^{15}$)

Historical progression

Sep 2019: Booker, Sutherland find third solution for $k = 3$,

$$569936821221962380720^3 + (-569936821113563493509)^3 + (-472715493453327032)^3 = 3.$$

1 _∞	2 _∞	3 ₃	4	5	6 ₈	7 ₁₈	8 _∞	9 ₁₅	10 ₁₀	11 ₁₂	12 ₂	13	14	15 ₁₀	16 _∞	17 ₁₃	18 ₂₇
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37 ₈	38 ₁₁	39 ₁	40	41	42 ₁	43 ₂₅	44 ₁₆	45 ₂₆	46 ₁₆	47 ₁₆	48 ₁₂	49	50	51 ₇	52 ₂	53 ₁₈	54 _∞
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73 ₂₇	74 ₁	75 ₄	76	77	78 ₃	79 ₉	80 ₁₉	81 ₁₉	82 ₁₃	83 ₄₉	84 ₄	85	86	87 ₃	88 ₂₁	89 ₁₇	90 ₄₈
91 ₂₃	92 ₃₃	93 ₃	94	95	96 ₅	97 ₃₇	98 ₁₈	99 ₅₆	100 ₉	101 ₁₀	102 ₁	103	104	105 ₃	106 ₁₈	107 ₁₀	108 ₇
109 ₂₅	110 ₂	111 ₈	112	113	114 ₀	115 ₁₀	116 ₁₅	117 ₁₂	118 ₃₆	119 ₁₈	120 ₁₇	121	122	123 ₃	124 ₈	125 _∞	126 ₃₃

(complete up to $|x|, |y|, |z| \leq 10^{15}$)

Algorithms

- Naive brute force algorithm:

```
for  $x = -N$  to  $N$  do  
  for  $y = -N$  to  $N$  do  
    for  $z = -N$  to  $N$  do  
      if  $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = k$  then  
        return  $(x, y, z)$ 
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- Slightly less naive algorithm:

```
for  $x = -N$  to  $N$  do  
  for  $y = -N$  to  $N$  do  
    if  $\sqrt[3]{k - x^3 - y^3} \in \mathbb{Z}$  then  
      return  $(x, y, \sqrt[3]{k - x^3 - y^3})$ 
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for  $x = -N$  to  $N$  do  
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Runtime: $O(N^2 \log N)$

Algorithms

- Use sum of two cubes algorithm.

for $x = -N$ to N **do**

for all divisors d of $k - x^3$ **do**

 ▷ Checking if $k - x^3$ is sum of two cubes

if $\sqrt{\frac{4(k-x^3)-d^3}{3d}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ **then**

return $\left(x, \frac{d}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{4(k-x^3)-d^3}{3d}}, \frac{d}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{4(k-x^3)-d^3}{3d}}\right)$

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Runtime: $O(N^{1+o(1)})$ (depends on time complexity of integer factorisation)

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This obtains all solutions where $\min(|x|, |y|, |z|) \leq N$.

Algorithms

- Let's first search through d , then filter the values of x .

for all $d = -2N$ to $2N$ **do**

for all $x \in [-N, N]$ such that $x^3 \equiv k \pmod{d}$ **do**

if $\sqrt{\frac{4(k-x^3)-d^3}{3d}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ **then**

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Solving $x^3 \equiv k \pmod{d}$ can be done by factoring $x^3 - k$ over \mathbb{F}_p for all primes $p|d$, and using Hensel lifting and the Chinese remainder theorem.

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(here we're factorising numbers of size $O(N)$ instead of $O(N^3)$).

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- For particular values of k , one can often derive additional congruential restrictions on x, y, z . E.g. if $k = 3$, then cubic reciprocity implies $x \equiv y \equiv z \pmod{9}$.

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By applying many more optimisations, and filtering down the pairs (x, d) to consider, Booker gets an algorithm that's (almost) linear in practice: $O(N \log \log N \log \log \log N)$.

Thank you!