

and, without loss of generality, we suppose  $n \geq m$ . By taking values of  $m$  where  $1 \leq m \leq 5$ , the solutions  $m = 1, n = 2$  and  $m = 4, n = 6$  are readily found. It remains to show that these are the only solutions for  $n \geq m$  and we begin by noting that if

$$T_m = \frac{8(2m - 1)!}{(m + 1)!(m + 2)!},$$

then

$$\frac{T_{m+1}}{T_m} = \frac{2m(2m + 1)}{(m + 3)(m + 2)} = \frac{3(m - 2)(m + 1)}{(m + 3)(m + 2)} + 1.$$

So, for  $m \geq 3$ ,  $T_m$  is increasing. But  $T_6 = 11/7$ , so  $T_m > 1$  for  $m \geq 6$ . Hence, for  $n \geq m \geq 6$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} nm(m + 1)!(n + 1)! &< m(m + 1)!(n + 1)!(n + 2) \\ &< T_m m(m + 1)!(n + 1)!(n + 2) \\ &= 4(2m)(2m - 1) \dots (m + 3)(n + 2)! \\ &\leq 4(m + n)! \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $\binom{m + n}{m} > \binom{m + 1}{2} \binom{n + 1}{2}$  for  $n \geq m \geq 6$ .

Correct solutions were received from: S. Dolan, V. Everett, G. A. Garreau, D. M. Hallowes, N. Lord, R. Routledge, I. F. Smith, H. B. Talbot, R. Wakefield, M. Worboys, E. E. Wright.

G.T.Q.H.

## Correspondence

### Integral cuboids

DEAR EDITOR,

The problem about cuboids with integral edges and integral facial diagonals, raised by Peter Mason, in the December 1984 *Gazette*, has a parametric solution.

Let  $x, y, z$  be the edges and  $p, q, r$  the facial diagonals. Let integers  $a, b, c$  be the sides of a right-angled triangle such that  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ . Take

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a(4b^2 - c^2), y = b(4a^2 - c^2), z = 4abc, \\ p &= b(4a^2 + c^2), q = a(4b^2 + c^2), r = c^3. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$p^2 = x^2 + z^2, \quad q^2 = y^2 + z^2, \quad r^2 = x^2 + y^2.$$

These formulae do not give the complete solution. Here are some that cannot be obtained from them.

$x$	85	187	195	231	275	855	1105	1155	1155
$y$	32	1020	748	792	252	2640	9360	1100	6300
$z$	720	1584	6336	160	240	832	35904	1008	6685

From any solution we can derive a new one by taking  $u = yz, v = zx, w = xy$ .

All the above may be found in Kraitchik's *Mathematical recreations* but it still does not find a cuboid of this sort having its special diagonal also integral.

Yours sincerely,  
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