PROOF OF THUE'S THEOREM – PART III

1. Outline of the proof of Thue's theorem

Theorem 1.1. *(Thue) If β is an irrational algebraic number, and $\gamma > \frac{deg(\beta)+2}{2}$, then there are only finitely many integer solutions to the inequality*

$$|\beta - \frac{p}{q}| \leq |q|^{-\gamma}.$$

By using parameter counting, we constructed polynomials P with integer coefficients that vanish to high order at (β, β). The degree of P and the size of P are controlled.

If r_1, r_2 are rational numbers with large height, then we proved that P cannot vanish to such a high order at $r = (r_1, r_2)$. For some j of controlled size, we have $\partial_1^j P(r) \neq 0$. Since P has integer coefficients, and r is rational, $|\partial_1^j P(r)|$ is bounded below.

Since P vanishes to high order at (β, β), we can use Taylor's theorem to bound $|\partial_1^j P(r)|$ from above in terms of $|\beta - r_1|$ and $|\beta - r_2|$. So we see that $|\beta - r_1|$ or $|\beta - r_2|$ needs to be large.

Here is the framework of the proof. We suppose that there are infinitely many rational solutions to the inequality $|\beta - r| \leq \|r\|^{-\gamma}$. Let $\epsilon > 0$ be a small parameter we will play with. We let r_1 be a solution with very large height, and we let r_2 be a solution with much larger height. Using these, we will prove that $\gamma \leq \frac{deg(\beta)+2}{2} + C(\beta)\epsilon$.

2. The polynomials

For each integer $m \geq 1$, we proved that there exists a polynomial $P = P_m \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2]$ with the following properties:

(1) We have $\partial_1^j P(\beta, \beta) = 0$ for $j = 0, ..., m-1$.
(2) We have $Deg_2 P \leq 1$ and $Deg_1 P \leq (1+\epsilon)\frac{deg(\beta)}{2} m$.
(3) We have $|P| \leq C(\beta, \epsilon)^m$.

3. The rational point

Suppose that r_1, r_2 are good rational approximations to β in the sense that

$$\|\beta - r_i\| \leq \|r_1\|^{-\gamma}.$$

Also, we will suppose that $\|r_1\|$ is sufficiently large in terms of β, ϵ, and that $\|r_2\|$ is sufficiently large in terms of β, ϵ, and $\|r_1\|$.

If $l \geq 2$ and $\partial_1^j P(r) = 0$ for $j = 0, ..., l-1$, then we proved the following estimate:

$$|P| \geq \min((2degP)^{-1}\|r_1\|^{\frac{l-1}{2}}, \|r_2\|).$$

Given our bound for $|P|$, we get

$$C(\beta, \epsilon)^m \geq \min(\|r_1\|^{\frac{l-1}{2}}, \|r_2\|).$$

From now on, we only work with m small enough so that

$$C(\beta, \epsilon)^m < \|r_2\|. \qquad \textit{Assumption}$$

Therefore, $\|r_1\|^{\frac{l-1}{2}} \leq C(\beta, \epsilon)^m$. We assume that $\|r_1\|$ is large enough so that $\|r_1\|^\epsilon > C(\beta, \epsilon)$, and this implies that $l \leq \epsilon m$. Therefore, there exists some $j \leq \epsilon m$ so that $\partial_1^j P(r) \neq 0$.

Let $\tilde{P} = (1/j!)\partial_1^j P$. The polynomial $\tilde{P}$ has integer coefficients, and $|\tilde{P}| \leq 2^{degP}|P|$. Therefore, $\tilde{P}$ obeys essentially all the good properties of P above:

1. We have $\partial_1^j \tilde{P}(\beta, \beta) = 0$ for $j = 0, ..., (1-\epsilon)m - 1$.
2. We have $Deg_2 \tilde{P} \leq 1$ and $Deg_1 \tilde{P} \leq (1+\epsilon)\frac{deg(\beta)}{2}m$.
3. We have $|\tilde{P}| \leq C(\beta, \epsilon)^m$.
4. We also have $\tilde{P}(r) \neq 0$.

Since $\tilde{P}$ has integer coefficients, we can write $\tilde{P}(r)$ as a fraction with a known denominator: $q_1^{Deg_1 \tilde{P}} q_2^{Deg_2 \tilde{P}}$. Therefore,

$$|\tilde{P}(r)| \geq \|r_1\|^{-Deg_1 \tilde{P}} \|r_2\|^{-Deg_2 \tilde{P}} \geq \|r_1\|^{-(1+\epsilon)\frac{deg(\beta)}{2}m} \|r_2\|^{-1}.$$

We make some notation to help us focus on what's important. In our problem, terms like $\|r_1\|^m$ or $\|r_2\|$ are substantial, but terms like $\|r_1\|^{\epsilon m}$ or $\|r_1\|$ are minor in comparison. Therefore, we write $A \lesssim B$ to mean

$A \leq \|r_1\|^{a\epsilon m}\|r_1\|^b$, for some constants a, b depending only on β.

Recall that $\|r_1\|^\epsilon$ is bigger than $C(\beta, \epsilon)$, so $C(\beta, \epsilon)^m \lesssim 1$. Our main inequality for this section is

$$|\tilde{P}(r)| \gtrsim \|r_1\|^{-\frac{deg(\beta)}{2}m} \|r_2\|^{-1}. \qquad (1)$$

4. Taylor's theorem estimates

We recall Taylor's theorem.

Theorem 4.1. *If f is a smooth function on an interval, then $f(x+h)$ can be approximated by its Taylor expansion around x:*
$f(x+h) = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1}(1/j!)\partial_j f(x) h^j + E$,
where the error term E is bounded by
$|E| \leq (1/m!) \sup_{y \in [x, x+h]} |\partial_m f(y)|$.

In particular, if f vanishes to high order at x, then $f(x+h)$ will be very close to $f(x)$.

Corollary 4.2. *If Q is a polynomial, and Q vanishes at x to order $m \geq 1$, and if $|h| \leq 1$, then*

$$|Q(x+h)| \leq C(x)^{degQ}|Q|h^m.$$

Proof. We see that $(1/m!)\partial^m Q$ is a polynomial with coefficients of size $\leq 2^{degQ}|Q|$. We evaluate it at a point y with $|y| \leq |x|+1$. Each monomial has norm $\leq 2^{degQ}|Q|(|x|+1)^{degQ}$, and there are $degQ$ monomials. □

Let $Q(x) = \tilde{P}(x, \beta)$. The polynomial Q vanishes to high order $(1-\epsilon)m$ at $x = \beta$, and $|Q| \leq C(\beta, \epsilon)^m$.

From the corollary we see that

$$|\tilde{P}(r_1, \beta)| \leq C(\beta, \epsilon)^m |\beta - r_1|^{(1-\epsilon)m}.$$

On the other hand, $\partial_2 \tilde{P}$ is bounded by $C(\beta, \epsilon)^m$ in a unit disk around (β, β), and so

$$|\tilde{P}(r_1, r_2) - \tilde{P}(r_1, \beta)| \leq C(\beta, \epsilon)^m |\beta - r_2|.$$

Combining these, we see that

$$|\tilde{P}(r)| \lesssim |\beta - r_1|^{(1-\epsilon)m} + |\beta - r_2| \lesssim \|r_1\|^{-\gamma m} + \|r_2\|^{-\gamma}. \tag{2}$$

5. Putting it together

As long as $\|r_1\|^\epsilon > C(\beta, \epsilon)$ and $\|r_2\| > C(\beta, \epsilon)^m$, we have proven the following inequality:

$$\|r_1\|^{-\frac{deg(\beta)}{2}m}\|r_2\|^{-1} \lesssim \|r_1\|^{-\gamma m} + \|r_2\|^{-\gamma}$$

Now we can choose m. As m increases, the right-hand side decreases until $\|r_1\|^m \sim \|r_2\|$, and then the $\|r_2\|^{-\gamma}$ term becomes dominant. Therefore, we choose m so that

$$\|r_1\|^m \leq \|r_2\| \leq \|r_1\|^{m+1}.$$

We see that $\|r_2\| \geq \|r_1\|^m > C(\beta, \epsilon)^m$, so the assumption about r_2 and m above is satisfied. The inequality becomes

$$\|r_1\|^{-\frac{deg(\beta)}{2}m-m} \lesssim \|r_1\|^{-\gamma m}.$$

Multiplying through to make everything positive, we get

$$\|r_1\|^{\gamma m} \lesssim \|r_1\|^{\frac{deg(\beta)+2}{2}m}.$$

Unwinding the $\lesssim$, this actually means

$$\|r_1\|^{\gamma m} \leq \|r_1\|^{b+a\epsilon m+\frac{deg(\beta)+2}{2}m}.$$

(If we had been more explicit, we could have gotten specific values for a, b, but it doesn't matter much.)

Taking the logarithm to base $\|r_1\|$ and dividing by m, we get

$$\gamma \leq (b/m) + a\epsilon + \frac{deg(\beta)+2}{2}.$$

If $\|r_2\|$ is large enough compared to $\|r_1\|$, then $(1/m) \leq \epsilon$, and we have $\gamma \leq (a+b)\epsilon + \frac{deg(\beta)+2}{2}$. Taking $\epsilon \to 0$ finishes the proof.