

Products of Consecutive Integers and The Markoff Equation, *Aequationes Math.*, **51**, 129 – 136 (1996).

Abstract: Recently, Katayama described all integral solutions to the diophantine equation

$$X(X + 1)Y(Y + 1) = Z(Z + 1).$$

In this paper, we clarify his description by noting a bijection with $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2xyz + 5$, which has been studied by Mordell. We also show the number of positive integer solutions with $Z \leq H$ to Katayama's equation is of order \sqrt{H} , and in general, count the number of solutions to Mordell's equation $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = axyz + b$ with height less than H .

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