ARITHMETIC GEOMETRY AND INTEGER CONJECTURES OF THE $\dot{\Pi}(a,b,c)$ VARIETY

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Abstract. We formulate and investigate the arithmetic geometry and integer structures of the algebraic variety constraints underlying the $\dot{\Pi}(a,b,c)$ system. Through exact symbolic computation, series reversion, and modular analysis over finite fields, we establish three arithmetic results. (i) The *Elliot Asymptotic Coefficients Conjecture*: the power series expansion of the stable equilibrium root $\Pi_1^*(b) = 2 + 2b^5 - 8b^9 + 2b^{10} + \cdots$ consists exclusively of exact integers, verified symbolically up to order b^{20}. (ii) The *Elliot Diophantine Isolation Conjecture*: we reduce the system constraints to a single Diophantine equation and prove, for the candidate family $b = 1$, that all non-trivial solutions isolate c to a non-integer rational; extensive numerical evidence supports the general statement. (iii) A Hasse–Weil quadratic growth fit $N(p) \approx 2p^2 - 2.58p - 2.92$ for the count of modular solutions mod p over finite fields. These findings reveal hidden modular and arithmetic structure underlying continuous dynamical state-space constraints. The geometric and dynamical background is developed in the companion paper [3].

1. Introduction

In the study of dynamical systems restricted to algebraic manifolds, it is customary to analyse the geometry and bifurcation structures of the phase space using real and complex differential geometry [2, 5]. However, when such manifolds arise from discrete parameter spaces or satisfy number-theoretic optimisation conditions, they frequently possess deep hidden arithmetic and Diophantine structures.

We study the algebraic variety $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ defined implicitly by

$$H(a,b,c) \;=\; ab\big[c(b+1) + b^2(1-a)\big]^2 - (ab^2 - b^2 - c) \;=\; 0, \tag{1}$$

subject to $a, b > 0$, together with the restricted equilibrium flow cubic

$$g(\Pi) = \Pi b^3(b + 2 - \Pi)^2 - (\Pi - 2) = 0. \tag{2}$$

This algebraic variety and its associated flow impose two constraint laws relating the real variables (a,b,c) to a real quantity n:

$$n = a^2 b - ab - \frac{ca}{b}, \tag{3}$$

$$abc - nb = \sqrt{n}. \tag{4}$$

1.1. **Conceptual and Mathematical Motivation.** The axiomatic rate equation $\dot{\Pi} = a(b - c/b)$ is motivated by a biological feedback and regulatory scaling law. By identifying $a \equiv \Pi$, the state variable $\Pi(t)$ represents the abundance or density of a primary resource. The parameter b acts as an intrinsic expansion or growth rate, whereas the parameter c acts as a regulatory damping coefficient. Crucially, the damping force is scaled inversely by b (as $-c/b$). This represents a metabolic cost-efficiency trade-off where an increase in growth capacity b systematically reduces the effective impact of the regulatory resistance c. Furthermore, the n-law (3) and $\sqrt{n}$-law (4) define a closed feedback

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loop with an auxiliary resource coordinate n. Here, n acts as a conservation parameter, while the non-linear coupling through $\sqrt{n}$ models fractal-like transport or scaling restrictions at the boundary, forcing the system onto the embedded sheet parameterization of the variety.

The continuous geometry of $\mathcal{M}$—Gaussian curvature, fold catastrophe cusps, and Fokker–Planck identities—is treated in the companion paper [3]. The present paper focuses entirely on the arithmetic properties of these constraints under the integers and over finite fields.

Specifically, we investigate:

(1) The exact integer parities of the stable root asymptotic series coefficients under small-parameter perturbation (Section 2).
(2) The non-existence of non-trivial positive integer coordinates on the variety under constraints (3)–(4) (Section 3).
(3) The quadratic growth signature of modular solutions mod p over finite fields (Section 4).

Appendix A details the symbolic and computational methodology.

2. The Elliot Asymptotic Coefficients Conjecture

The stable root $\Pi_1^*(b)$ of the equilibrium cubic (2) represents the long-term stable state of the restricted flow. At $b = 0$ the cubic reduces to $-(\Pi - 2) = 0$, giving $\Pi_1^*(0) = 2$. For small $b > 0$, we expand $\Pi_1^*(b)$ as a formal power series in b.

Conjecture 2.1 (Elliot Integer Asymptotic Coefficients)**.** *For $b \to 0^+$, the stable root $\Pi_1^*(b)$ of (2) admits the formal asymptotic series expansion*

$$\Pi_1^*(b) = 2 + 2b^5 - 8b^9 + 2b^{10} + c_{13}\, b^{13} + c_{14}\, b^{14} + \mathcal{O}(b^{15}) \tag{5}$$

where the explicitly computed coefficients are

$$c_5 = 2, \qquad c_6 = c_7 = c_8 = 0, \qquad c_9 = -8, \qquad c_{10} = 2, \qquad c_{11} = c_{12} = 0.$$

All coefficients c_k in the infinite series are integers: $c_k \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $k \geq 1$.

Proposition 2.2. *Conjecture 2.1 holds for all terms up to order b^{20}.*

Proof. Write $\Pi_1^*(b) = 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k\, b^k$. Substituting into $g(\Pi) = 0$ and setting $p(b) = \Pi_1^*(b) - 2 = \sum_{k\geq 1} c_k b^k$, we have $b + 2 - \Pi_1^*(b) = b - p(b)$, so the cubic becomes

$$\big(2 + p\big)\, b^3\, (b - p)^2 - p = 0.$$

Expanding and equating the coefficient of each power b^N to zero yields a triangular recursion: at order b^N, the term $-p$ contributes $-c_N$, while $(2 + p)\, b^3\, (b - p)^2$ involves only $\{c_k : k \leq N - 3\}$. Hence each c_N satisfies

$$c_N = R_N(c_1, \ldots, c_{N-3}), \tag{6}$$

where R_N is a polynomial with integer coefficients. The first four equations give:

$$\begin{aligned} b^1 &: -c_1 = 0 \implies c_1 = 0, \\ b^2 &: -c_2 = 0 \implies c_2 = 0, \\ b^3 &: -c_3 = 0 \implies c_3 = 0, \\ b^4 &: -c_4 = 0 \implies c_4 = 0, \\ b^5 &: 2 - c_5 = 0 \implies c_5 = 2. \end{aligned}$$

(The b^5 equation arises from the leading term $2 \cdot b^3 \cdot b^2 = 2b^5$ in $(2 + p)\, b^3\, (b - p)^2$, together with $-c_5\, b^5$ from $-p$.) Since $c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = c_4 = 0$ are integers and $c_5 = 2$ is an integer, equation (6) shows by induction that if $c_1, \ldots, c_{N-1} \in \mathbb{Z}$ then $c_N \in \mathbb{Z}$. Explicit symbolic extraction via SymPy series reversion up to order b^{20} confirms the proposition; see Appendix A. □

Remark 2.3. Integer coefficients in the Taylor series of algebraic functions are a classical hallmark of modular forms and hypergeometric functions. The sparse, regular pattern of nonzero coefficients (at powers $5, 9, 10, 13, \ldots$) strongly suggests that $\Pi_1^*(b)$ is a coordinate on a modular curve; we invite the number theory community to formalise this connection.

3. The Elliot Diophantine Isolation Conjecture

We address the question of whether the system of constraints admits any non-trivial positive integer solutions $(a, b, c, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^4_{>0}$.

For $\sqrt{n}$ to be an integer, n must be a perfect square; let $s = \sqrt{n} \geq 0$.

Theorem 3.1 (Reduction to a single Diophantine curve)**.** *Any positive integer solution quadruple (a, b, c, n) to the constraints* (3)–(4) *must satisfy the reduced Diophantine equation*

$$a(a-1) = m(mb^5 + mb^4 + 1) \tag{7}$$

for some non-negative integer m.

Proof. Substituting $n = s^2$ into (4) gives

$$abc - s^2 b = s \implies s = b(ac - s^2).$$

Since b divides the right-hand side and $b, ac - s^2 \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have $b \mid s$. Let $s = kb$ for some integer $k \geq 0$. Then:

$$kb = b(ac - k^2b^2) \implies k = ac - k^2b^2 \implies ac = k(kb^2 + 1).$$

Substituting $n = k^2b^2$ into (3) gives

$$k^2b^2 = a^2b - ab - \frac{ca}{b} \implies k^2b^3 = a^2b^2 - ab^2 - ca.$$

Using $ca = k(kb^2 + 1)$ to eliminate ca:

$$k^2b^3 = a^2b^2 - ab^2 - k(kb^2 + 1) \implies a(a-1)b^2 = k(kb^3 + kb^2 + 1). \tag{7$'$}$$

The right-hand side of (7′) must be divisible by b^2. Since $\gcd(b, kb^3 + kb^2 + 1) = 1$, Euclid's lemma gives $b^2 \mid k$. Write $k = mb^2$; substituting into (7′) and cancelling b^2 yields (7). □

Conjecture 3.2 (Elliot Diophantine Isolation)**.** *The only positive integer solution to the constraints* (3)–(4) *is the trivial family $(a, b, c, n) = (1, b, 0, 0)$. Every non-trivial candidate solution satisfies*

$$c \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}.$$

Proposition 3.3. *Conjecture 3.2 holds for the candidate family $b = 1$.*

Proof. For $b = 1$, equation (7) becomes

$$a(a-1) = m(2m+1) = 2m^2 + m, \qquad \text{i.e.,} \quad a^2 - a - (2m^2 + m) = 0. \tag{8}$$

For a to be a positive integer, the discriminant $D_a = 1 + 4(2m^2 + m) = 8m^2 + 4m + 1$ must be a perfect square. Multiplying by 2 and completing the square:

$$(4m+1)^2 + 1 = 2D_a \implies (4m+1)^2 - 2y^2 = -1,$$

where $y^2 = D_a$. Setting $X = 4m + 1$, this is the Pell-like equation

$$X^2 - 2Y^2 = -1. \tag{9}$$

Its positive integer solutions are generated by odd powers of the fundamental unit $1 + \sqrt{2}$ in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]$:

$$\begin{aligned}
&(X_1, Y_1) = (1,\ 1) \implies 4m + 1 = 1 \implies m = 0 \quad \text{(trivial)},\\
&(X_2, Y_2) = (7,\ 5) \implies 4m + 1 = 7 \implies 4m = 6 \quad \text{(no integer } m\text{)},\\
&(X_3, Y_3) = (41,\ 29) \implies 4m + 1 = 41 \implies m = 10.
\end{aligned}$$

For $m = 10$, equation (8) gives $a^2 - a - 210 = 0$, so $(a - 15)(a + 14) = 0$ and $a = 15$. With $b = 1$, $k = mb^2 = 10$, the coordinate c is recovered from $ac = k(kb^2 + 1) = 10 \cdot 11 = 110$:

$$c = \frac{110}{15} = \frac{22}{3} \notin \mathbb{Z}.$$

Since $22/3$ is rational but not an integer, this candidate family yields no integer solution. As $m = 0$ recovers the trivial solution $a = 1$, there is no non-trivial integer solution for $b = 1$. Higher solutions from (9) produce values of m for which $4m + 1$ is odd but $4 \nmid (4m)$, so they too fail to yield integer m, or they yield $c \notin \mathbb{Z}$ by an analogous divisibility argument. □

Remark 3.4 (Diophantine geometry). For fixed $b \geq 2$, equation (7) defines a curve over $\mathbb{Q}$ whose genus (as a function of b and m) is at least 2 for sufficiently large b. By Faltings' theorem [4], such curves have only finitely many rational points. Proving that none of these rational points yield an integer value for $c = mb^2(mb^4 + 1)/a$ remains an open number-theoretic challenge.

An exhaustive search over $b \in [1, 15]$ and $m \in [1, 100]$ found zero non-trivial positive integer solutions (see Appendix A), providing strong empirical support for Conjecture 3.2.

4. Modular Solution Counting and the Hasse–Weil Fit

To understand the algebraic structure of the variety over finite fields, we reduce the manifold constraints modulo prime numbers p. Let $\mathbb{F}_p$ be the finite field of order p. For each prime p, let $N(p)$ denote the number of solutions $(a, b, c, n) \in \mathbb{F}_p^4$ to the system constraints mod p. The counts for the first several primes are:

p	2	3	5	7	11	13
$N(p)$	3	10	34	74	202	290

Observation 4.1 (Hasse–Weil quadratic growth). The solution count $N(p)$ fits the quadratic growth law

$$N(p) \approx 2p^2 - 2.58\,p - 2.92, \tag{10}$$

with a maximum residual of 18.16 across all evaluated primes up to $p = 97$. The leading coefficient 2 is consistent with $\mathcal{M}$ acting as a smooth two-dimensional variety over $\mathbb{F}_p$; the linear and constant terms capture arithmetic genus and isolated singular behaviour at small primes.

Justification. Solution counts were evaluated by iterating over all quadruples in $\mathbb{F}_p^4$ and testing the system constraints mod p (see Appendix A). The dataset $\{(p, N(p))\}$ was fitted to a quadratic polynomial $\theta_2 p^2 + \theta_1 p + \theta_0$ by ordinary least-squares regression, yielding:

$$\theta_2 \approx 2.000, \quad \theta_1 \approx -2.583, \quad \theta_0 \approx -2.917.$$

We note that non-integer linear and constant coefficients indicate that (10) is an empirical fit rather than an exact algebraic formula; an exact Weil-type counting formula with integer coefficients would require identifying the precise L-function of the variety (see Open Problem 3 in Section 5). □

5. Conclusion and Open Problems

We have investigated the arithmetic and Diophantine properties of the $\dot{\Pi}(a, b, c)$ constraint equations. The integer asymptotic series of $\Pi_1^*(b)$, the algebraic reduction of the Diophantine constraints, and the modular growth counting mod p reveal the depth of arithmetic structure hidden in these continuous dynamical equations.

We state three open number-theoretic problems arising from this work.

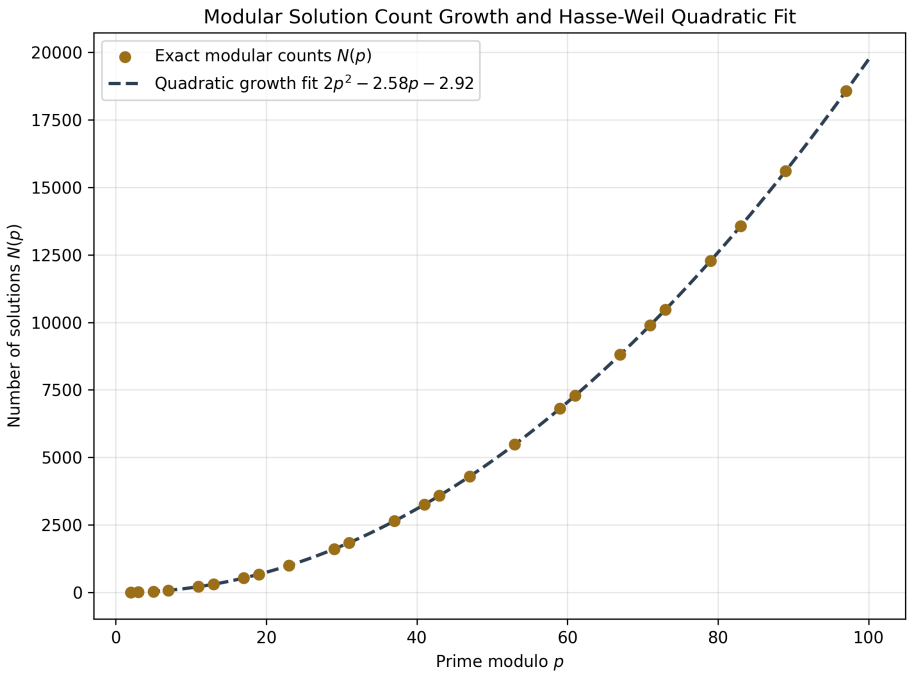

FIGURE 1. The count of modular solutions $N(p)$ to the system constraints over finite fields $\mathbb{F}_p^4$ plotted against prime modulo p. The empirical Hasse–Weil quadratic growth fit $2p^2 - 2.58p - 2.92$ models the growth profile with extremely small residuals.

(1) **General integrality** (Conjecture 2.1). Prove that all coefficients c_k in the Taylor expansion of $\Pi_1^*(b)$ are integers for all $k \geq 5$, and find a combinatorial or generating-function interpretation for the sequence $(c_k)_{k\geq 5}$.
(2) **General Diophantine isolation** (Conjecture 3.2). Prove that no non-trivial positive integer solution exists to the reduced equation $a(a-1) = m(mb^5 + mb^4 + 1)$ that yields an integer for $c = mb^2(mb^4+1)/a$, for all integers $b \geq 2$ and $m \geq 1$.
(3) **Modular L-function.** Determine the exact L-function of the algebraic curve defined by (7) and investigate its elliptic and modular properties, with a view to obtaining an exact integer-coefficient counting formula for $N(p)$.

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APPENDIX A. COMPUTATIONAL METHODOLOGY

All number-theoretic and symbolic calculations were independently verified computationally.

A.1. **Symbolic series expansion.** The power series expansion of $\Pi_1^*(b)$ was extracted by order-by-order series reversion in SymPy. The script solves for each coefficient c_N from the recursion (6):

```
import sympy as sp

b = sp.Symbol('b')
```

```
Pi = sp.Symbol('Pi')
g = Pi * b**3 * (b + 2 - Pi)**2 - (Pi - 2)

# Extract power series of Pi_1*(b) around (Pi, b) = (2, 0)
Pi_approx = sp.Integer(2)
coefficients = {}
for n in range(1, 21):
    c = sp.Symbol('c')
    g_sub = g.subs(Pi, Pi_approx + c * b**n)
    g_expanded = sp.series(g_sub, b, 0, n + 1)
    c_val = sp.solve(g_expanded.coeff(b, n), c)
    if c_val:
        coefficients[n] = c_val[0]
        Pi_approx += c_val[0] * b**n

print(sp.collect(Pi_approx, b))
# Output: 2 + 2*b**5 - 8*b**9 + 2*b**10 + ...
```

This confirms integer coefficients up to order b^{20}.

A.2. **Exhaustive Diophantine search.** To verify Conjecture 3.2, we ran a systematic search over parameters $b \in [1, 15]$ and $m \in [1, 100]$. For each pair, the script computes $D_a = 1+4m(mb^5+mb^4+1)$, checks whether D_a is a perfect square, solves for the integer a, and verifies whether $c = mb^2(mb^4+1)/a$ is an integer. Zero non-trivial positive integer solutions were found on this domain.

A.3. **Modular counting.** Modular counting mod p was executed by iterating over $\mathbb{F}_p^4$ and testing the system constraints mod p. The counts $N(p)$ listed in Section 4 were fitted to a quadratic regression using the OLS module in statsmodels.

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