Common terms in certain binary recurrences.

Summary. The purpose of this paper is to prove that the common terms of linear recurrences \( M(2a, -1, 0, b) \) and \( N(2c, -1, 0, d) \) have at most 2 common terms if \( p = 2 \), and have at most three common terms if \( p > 2 \) where \( D \) and \( p \) are fixed positive integers and \( p \) is a prime, such that neither \( D \) nor \( D + p \) is perfect square, further \( a, b, c, d \) are nonzero integers satisfying the equations \( a^2 - Db^2 = 1 \) and \( c^2 - (D + p)d^2 = 1 \).

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