

Perfect Powers in Arithmetic progression

by

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Abstract

In 1975, Erdős and Selfridge proved a remarkable result that a product of two or more consecutive integers can never be a perfect power. Since then several extensions and generalizations of this result have been proved by many mathematicians. I shall present some of the important results proved in the last decade. The proofs of these results combine several techniques from combinatorics, graph theory and congruences. They also depend on results on generalized Fermat equations. I shall give a flavour of these methods in this talk.