# Perfect powers with few binary digits and related Diophantine problems 

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#### Abstract

We prove that, for any fixed base $x \geq 2$ and sufficiently large prime $q$, no perfect $q$-th power can be written with 3 or 4 digits 1 in base $x$. This is a particular instance of rather more general results, whose proofs follow from a combination of refined lower bounds for linear forms in Archimedean and nonArchimedean logarithms.


Mathematics Subject Classification (2010): 11A63 (primary); 11D61, 11J86 (secondary).

