

# Exponential triples

Alessandro Sisto

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Using ultrafilter techniques we show that in any partition of  $\mathbb{N}$  into 2 cells there is one cell containing infinitely many exponential triples, i.e. triples of the kind  $a, b, a^b$  (with  $a, b > 1$ ). Also, we will show that any multiplicative  $IP^*$  set is an "exponential  $IP$  set", the analogue of an  $IP$  set with respect to exponentiation.

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