Exposé court

154 *On products of prime powers in linear recurrence sequences*

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In this talk we consider the Diophantine equation $U_n = p^x q^y$, where $U = (U_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is a linear recurrence sequence, p and q are distinct prime numbers and $x, y \geq 0$ are non-negative integers not both zero. We show that under some technical assumptions the Diophantine equation $U_n = p^x q^y$ has at most two solutions (n, x, y) provided that $p, q \notin S$, where S is a finite, effectively computable set of primes, depending only on U.