1A: x^α, $2\cdot y^\beta$, 3^l, $2^k\cdot z^\gamma$

x = 5, y = 7, z = 11: $3^l - 1 = 2\cdot 7^\beta$ yields $2\cdot(3^{l-1} + ... + 1) = 2\cdot 7^\beta$ and $3^{l-1} + ... + 1 = 7^\beta$, so l must be odd. With l odd, $2^k\cdot 11^\gamma = 3^l + 1 = 4\cdot(3^{l-1} - 3^{l-2} + ... + 1)$; since the second factor is odd, we conclude that k = 2. But in that case $5^\alpha - 1 = 2^k\cdot 11^\gamma - 4 = 4\cdot(11^\gamma - 1) = 4\cdot 10\cdot(11^{\gamma-1} + ... + 1)$ would be divisible by 5, contradiction.

x = 5, y = 11, z = 7: $5^\alpha - 1 = 2\cdot 11^\beta - 2 = 2\cdot(11^\beta - 1) = 2\cdot 10\cdot(11^{\beta-1} + ... + 1)$ is divisible by 5, contradiction.

x = 7, y = 5, z = 11: $3^l - 1 = 2\cdot 5^\beta$ yields $2\cdot(3^{l-1} + ... + 1) = 2\cdot 5^\beta$ and $3^{l-1} + ... + 1 = 5^\beta$, so l must be odd. Arguing as in the case z = 11 case above, we conclude that k = 2 and that $2\cdot 5^\beta - 2 = 2^k\cdot 11^\gamma - 4$ is divisible by 5, contradiction.

x = 7, y = 11, z = 5: $2^k\cdot 5^\gamma - 4 = 2\cdot 11^\beta - 2 = 2\cdot(11^\beta - 1) = 2\cdot 10\cdot(11^{\beta-1} + ... + 1)$ is divisible by 5, contradiction.

x = 11, y = 5, z = 7: $2\cdot 5^\beta - 2 = 11^\alpha - 1 = 10\cdot(11^{\alpha-1} + ... + 1)$ is divisible by 5, contradiction.

x = 11, y = 7, z = 5: $2^k\cdot 5^\gamma - 4 = 11^\alpha - 1 = 10\cdot(11^{\alpha-1} + ... + 1)$ is divisible by 5, contradiction.