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## 一类包含 Smarandache 对偶函数方程的解

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**摘要:**  $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}_+$ , Smarandache 对偶函数  $s^*(n)$  定义为最大的正整数  $m$ , 使得  $m! \mid n$ . 利用初等数论的方法, 研究了 Smarandache 对偶函数方程  $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = \omega(n)\Omega(n)$  的可解性, 并获得了该方程的所有正整数解.

**关键词:** Smarandache 对偶函数; 方程; 正整数解

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## 1 引言及结论

$\forall n \in \mathbf{N}_+$ , 著名的 Smarandache 函数  $s(n)$  定义为最小的正整数  $m$ , 使得  $n \mid m!$ , 即  $s(n) = \min\{m \mid m \in \mathbf{N}_+, n \mid m!\}$ . 1991 年, 美籍罗马尼亚著名数论专家 F. Smarandache 在文献[1]中建议人们研究它的性质. 许多专家学者对此问题进行研究, 得到很多有价值的结论. 文献[2]中引入  $s(n)$  的对偶函数. 对于  $s(n)$  的对偶函数  $s^*(n)$  定义为最大的正整数  $m$ , 使得  $m! \mid n$ , 即  $s^*(n) = \max\{m \mid m \in \mathbf{N}_+, m! \mid n\}$ . 因此  $s^*(n)$  的前几项为  $s^*(1) = 1, s^*(2) = 2, s^*(3) = 1, s^*(4) = 2, s^*(5) = 1, \dots$ . 由  $s^*(n)$  的定义容易推出: 当  $n$  为奇数时,  $s^*(n) = 1$ ; 当  $n$  为偶数时,  $s^*(n) \geq 2$ . 薛西峰在文献[4]中证明了函数方程  $\sum_{d|n} s^*(d) = n$  的正整数解为  $n = 1, 12$ . 陈斌在文献[5]中证明了函数方程  $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = k\Omega(n)$  ( $k = 2$ ) 的所有正整数解. 这些都是对  $k$  为某一具体数字的研究, 但是  $k$  变动时还没有人研究. 本文利用初等方法研究了一类包含 F. Smarandache 对偶函数方程的可解性. 具体考虑了以下问题: 是否  $\exists n \in \mathbf{N}_+$  满足方程

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = \omega(n)\Omega(n). \quad (*)$$

其中  $\Omega(n)$  表示  $n$  的所有素因子的个数, 包括重数,  $\omega(n)$  表示  $n$  的所有不同素因子的个数. 即当  $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$  的标准形式时,  $\Omega(n) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k, \omega(n) = k$ .

**定理 1**<sup>[3]</sup> 方程  $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = \omega(n)\Omega(n)$  的解有如下几种:

(1) 当  $n$  为奇数时, 方程的解的形式为  $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2, n = p_1^2 p_2 p_3, n = p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4$ ;

(2) 当  $n$  为偶数时, 方程的解的形式为  $n = 2^2, n = 2^6 p_1^4, n = 2^4 p_1^5, n = 2^3 p_1^7, n = 2^4 p_1^3 p_2, n = 2^2 p_1 p_2^5$ ,

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$n = 2p_1^3 p_2^2, n = 2^2 p_1 p_2 p_3^2, n = 2^4 3^{30}, n = 2^6 3^{12}; n = 2^2 \cdot 3 p_2^8, n = 2^2 \cdot 3^3 p_2^2$ , 其中  $p_i > 3$ .

## 2 定理 1 的证明

当  $n$  为奇数时, 设  $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$ , 由于  $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = \sum_{d|n} \bar{s}_k(n) = (1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) \cdots (1 + \alpha_k)$ , 其中  $\bar{s}_k(n) = \max\{m \mid m \in \mathbf{N}, m^k \mid n\}$ . 参见文献[6], 在此不再重复.

假设  $n$  为偶数且  $n = 2^\alpha \cdot n_1$ , 其中  $\alpha \geq 1, n_1$  为奇数.

(1) 当  $n_1 = 1$  时,  $n = 2^\alpha, \omega(n)\Omega(n) = \alpha$ .

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = 1 + \sum_{d|n, d>1} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha,$$

则式(\*)变为  $1 + (1/2)\alpha = \alpha$ , 推出  $\alpha = 2$ , 所以  $n = 2^2$  为式(\*)的解.

(2) 当  $n_1 > 1, n_1 = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$  ( $p_i > 3$ ) 时,  $\omega(n)\Omega(n) = (k+1)(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k)$ .

(i) 当  $n_1 = p_1^{\alpha_1}$  时, 有

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2^i d)} = (1 + \alpha_1) + \left(\frac{1}{2}(1 + \alpha_1)\right)\alpha = (1 + \alpha_1)\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\right),$$

则式(\*)变为  $(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + (1/2)\alpha) = 2(\alpha + \alpha_1)$ , 即  $\alpha = 2(1 + 2/(\alpha_1 - 3))$ , 由此推出  $\alpha = 6, \alpha_1 = 4; \alpha = 4, \alpha_1 = 5; \alpha = 3, \alpha_1 = 7$ . 所以  $n = 2^6 p_1^4, n = 2^4 p_1^5, n = 2^3 p_1^7$  为式(\*)的解.

(ii) 当  $n_1 = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2}$  时, 有

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2^i d)} = (1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) + \frac{1}{2}\alpha(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) = (1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2)(1 + (1/2)\alpha),$$

则式(\*)变为  $(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2)(1 + (1/2)\alpha) = 3(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$ .

① 若有一个  $\alpha_i$  满足  $\alpha_i = 1 (i = 1, 2)$ , 不妨设  $\alpha_1 = 1$ , 则有  $2(1 + \alpha_2)(1 + (1/2)\alpha) = 3(1 + \alpha + \alpha_2)$ , 即  $\alpha = 1 + 3/(\alpha_2 - 2)$ . 由此推出  $\alpha = 4, \alpha_2 = 3; \alpha = 2, \alpha_2 = 5$ . 所以  $n = 2^4 p_1 p_2^3$  或  $n = 2^4 p_1^3 p_2; n = 2^2 p_1^5 p_2$  或  $n = 2^2 p_1 p_2^5$  为(\*)的解.

② 若有 2 个  $\alpha_i$  满足  $\alpha_i = 1$  时, 则有  $4(1 + (1/2)\alpha) = 3(2 + \alpha)$ , 由此推出  $\alpha = -2$ , 不满足方程(\*)的解.

③ 若  $\alpha = 1$  时, 则有  $(3/2)(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) = 3(1 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$ , 即  $\alpha_1 = 1 + 2/(\alpha_2 - 1)$ , 由此可推出  $\alpha_1 = 3, \alpha = 2; \alpha_1 = 2, \alpha_2 = 3$ . 所以  $n = 2p_1^3 p_2^2$  或  $n = 2p_1^2 p_2^3$  为式(\*)的解.

④ 若  $\alpha = \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 1$  时, 可验证方程(\*)无解.

(iii) 当  $n_1 = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3}$  时, 有

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2^i d)} = (1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2)(1 + \alpha_3)\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\right),$$

则式(\*)变为

$$(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2)(1 + \alpha_3)(1 + (1/2)\alpha) = 4(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3).$$

同上讨论可推出式(\*)的解为  $n = 2^2 p_1 p_2 p_3^2$  或  $n = 2^2 p_1 p_2^2 p_3$  或  $n = 2^2 p_1^2 p_2 p_3$ .

(iv) 当  $n_1 = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}$  时且  $\alpha \geq 2$ , 有

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = (1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2)(1 + \alpha_3)(1 + \alpha_4)\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) > 5(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4).$$

可验证当  $\alpha = 1$  时, 方程(\*)无解.

(v) 当  $n_1 = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k} (k \geq 5)$  时, 有

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = (1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) \cdots (1 + \alpha_k)\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) > (k+1)(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k),$$

由此推出方程(\*)无解.

(3) 当  $n_1 > 1, n_1 = 3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k} (p_2 < p_3 < \cdots < p_k)$  时,  $\omega(n)\Omega(n) = (k+1)(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k)$ .

(i) 当  $k=1, n_1=3^{\alpha_1}$ .

①  $\alpha=1$  时,

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} + \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2d)} = (1+\alpha_1) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_1 = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3}\alpha_1.$$

则式(\*)变为  $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3}\alpha_1 = 2(1+\alpha_1)$ , 即  $\alpha_1 = -\frac{3}{4}$ , 不满足方程(\*)的解.

②  $\alpha=2$  时,

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} + \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2d)} + \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2^2d)} = (1+\alpha_1) + 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_1\right) = 2 + \frac{5}{3}\alpha_1.$$

则式(\*)变为  $2 + (5/3)\alpha_1 = 2(2+\alpha_1)$ , 即  $\alpha_1 = -6$ , 不满足方程(\*)的解.

③  $\alpha \geq 3$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} &= \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} + \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2d)} + \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2^2d)} + \sum_{i=3}^{\alpha} \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2^i d)} = \\ &(1+\alpha_1) + 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_1\right) + (\alpha-2)\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_1\right) = 1 + \frac{5}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha\alpha_1. \end{aligned}$$

则式(\*)变为  $1 + \frac{5}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha\alpha_1 = 2(\alpha+\alpha_1)$ , 即  $\alpha = \frac{10}{3} + \frac{16}{\alpha_1-6}$ . 可推出  $\alpha=4, \alpha_1=30; \alpha=6, \alpha_1=12$ . 所以  $n=2^4 3^{30}, n=2^6 3^{12}$  为方程(\*)的解.

(ii) 当  $k=2, n_1=3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} &= \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2^i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_1} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2^i 3^j)} + \sum_{i=3}^{\alpha_1} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{s^*(2^i 3^j)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_1} \sum_{m=1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{1}{s^*(2^i p_2^m)} + \\ &\sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_1} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha_1} \sum_{m=1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{1}{s^*(2^i 3^j p_2^m)} + \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha_1} \sum_{m=1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{1}{s^*(2^3 3^j p_2^m)} + \sum_{m=1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{1}{s^*(2^4 3 p_2^m)} + \\ &\sum_{i=4}^{\alpha_1} \sum_{j=2}^{\alpha_1} \sum_{m=1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{1}{s^*(2^i 3^j p_2^m)}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

①  $2 \geq \alpha \geq 1, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \geq 1$ .

当  $\alpha=1$  时, 式(1)为  $(1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{\alpha_2}{2} + \frac{\alpha_1\alpha_2}{3} = 3(1+\alpha_1+\alpha_2)$ , 经验证方程(\*)无正整数解.

当  $\alpha=2$  时, 式(1)为  $(1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2) + 1 + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \frac{2\alpha_1\alpha_2}{3} = 3(2+\alpha_1+\alpha_2)$ , 经验证  $\alpha_1=1, \alpha_2=8, \alpha_1=3, \alpha_2=2$ , 所以  $n=2^2 \cdot 3 p_2^8, n=2^2 \cdot 3^3 p_2^2$  为方程(\*)的解.

②  $\alpha=3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \geq 1$ .

$$\text{当 } p_2=5, (1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2) + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{\alpha_1}{4} + \frac{3\alpha_2}{2} + \frac{2\alpha_1\alpha_2}{3} + \frac{\alpha_1\alpha_2}{5} = 3(3+\alpha_1+\alpha_2);$$

$$\text{当 } p_2>5, (1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2) + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{\alpha_1}{4} + \frac{3\alpha_2}{2} + \frac{2\alpha_1\alpha_2}{3} + \frac{\alpha_1\alpha_2}{4} = 3(3+\alpha_1+\alpha_2).$$

经验证方程(\*)无正整数解.

③  $\alpha=4, \alpha_1=1$ .

$$\text{当 } p_2=5, (1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2) + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{\alpha_1}{4} + \frac{4\alpha_2}{2} + \frac{2\alpha_1\alpha_2}{3} + \frac{\alpha_1\alpha_2}{5} + \frac{\alpha_2}{5} = 3(4+\alpha_1+\alpha_2);$$

$$\text{当 } p_2>5, (1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2) + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{\alpha_1}{4} + \frac{4\alpha_2}{2} + \frac{2\alpha_1\alpha_2}{3} + \frac{\alpha_1\alpha_2}{4} + \frac{\alpha_2}{4} = 3(4+\alpha_1+\alpha_2).$$

经验证方程(\*)无正整数解.

④  $\alpha \geq 4, \alpha_1 \geq 2$ .

$$\text{当 } p_2=5, (1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2) + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{2\alpha_1}{3} + \frac{(\alpha-2)\alpha_1}{4} + \frac{\alpha\alpha_2}{2} + \frac{2\alpha_1\alpha_2}{3} + \frac{\alpha_1\alpha_2}{5} + \frac{\alpha_2}{5} + \frac{(\alpha-3)(\alpha_1-1)\alpha_2}{6} =$$

$3(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$ ;

$$\text{当 } p_2 > 5, (1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{2\alpha_1}{3} + \frac{(\alpha - 2)\alpha_1}{4} + \frac{\alpha\alpha_2}{2} + \frac{2\alpha_1\alpha_2}{3} + \frac{\alpha_1\alpha_2}{4} + \frac{\alpha_2}{4} + \frac{(\alpha - 3)(\alpha_1 - 1)\alpha_2}{4} =$$

$3(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$ .

同理可验证这两个不定方程无正整数解.

(iii) 当  $k = 3, 4$  时, 同理可证方程(\*)无解.

(iv) 当  $k \geq 5$  时, 有  $(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) \cdots (1 + \alpha_k) > (k + 1)(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} &> \sum_{d|n_1} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} + \sum_{d|2^a, d>1} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} + \sum_{i=2}^k \sum_{d|2^a, d>1} \frac{1}{s^*(dp_i)} + \\ &\sum_{2 \leq i < j < m, d|2^a, d>1}^k \frac{1}{s^*(dp_i p_j)} + \sum_{2 \leq i < j < m, d|2^a, d>1} \frac{1}{s^*(dp_i p_j p_m)} = \\ &(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) + \cdots + (1 + \alpha_k) + \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\alpha[(k - 1) + (k - 2) + \cdots + 1] + \frac{1}{2}\alpha > \\ &(k + 1)(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k) + (k + 1)\alpha = (k + 1)(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k). \end{aligned}$$

故方程(\*)无解.

综上所述, 定理证毕.

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## Solution of an equation involving the Smarandache dual function

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**Abstract:** For any positive integer  $n$ , the famous Smarandache dual function  $s^*(n)$  was defined as the greatest positive integer  $m$  such that  $m! | n$ . The solutions of the equation  $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{s^*(d)} = \omega(n)\Omega(n)$  were studied by using the elementary method and to obtain all its positive integer solutions.

**Key words:** Smarandache dual function; equation; positive integer solution

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