

关于 Smarandache 可乘函数的均值研究

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摘要: 本文的主要目的是利用初等方法研究 Smarandache 可乘函数在简单数集中的均值性质, 并给出一个有趣的渐近公式。

关键词: Smarandache 可乘函数; 简单数; 渐近公式

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引言及结论

对任意正整数 n , Smarandach 可乘函数 $f(n)$ 指: $f(ab) = \max\{f(a), f(b)\}$, $(a, b) = 1$. 对任意素数 p 及任意正整数 α , 我们取定 $f(p^\alpha) = \alpha p$. 显然, 如果 n 的标准分解式为 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$, 我们就得到

$$f(n) = \max\{f(p_i^{\alpha_i})\} = \max\{\alpha_i p_i\}$$

在文献^[1]中, 对任意的 $n \in N_+$, 如果 n 的真因子的乘积不超过 n , 就称 n 为简单数. 记 A 为简单数集合, 即 $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, \dots\}$. Jozsef Sandor^[3]关于 Smarandache 可乘函数的性质作出了一定的研究, 但对 Smarandache 可乘函数的均值性质, 特别是在一些特殊集合中的均值性质我们还知之甚少. 本文的主要目的是利用初等方法研究 Smarandache 可乘函数在简单数集中的均值性质, 并给出一个有趣的渐近公式. 具体说也就是证明下面的:

定理 对任意实数 $x \geq 2$, A 表示所有由简单数构成的集合. 我们有渐近公式:

$$\sum_{\substack{n \leq x \\ n \in A}} f(n) = D_1 \frac{x^2}{\ln x} + D_2 \frac{x^2}{\ln^2 x} + \frac{2x}{\ln x} + \frac{9x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2\ln x} + O\left(\frac{x^2}{\ln^3 x}\right),$$

其中 D_1, D_2 为可计算的常数。

1 几个简单引理

为了完成定理的证明, 我们需要引入下面两个简单引理, 首先有

引理 1 设 $n \in A$, 则我们有 $n = p$, 或 $n = p^2$, 或 $n = p^3$, 或 $n = pq$ 四种情形. 这里 p, q 是不同的素数。

证明 首先我们定义: $p_d(n) = \prod_{d|n} d$ 以及 $q_d(n) = \prod_{d|n, d < n} d$. 利用 $p_d(n)$ 的定义, 我们有 $p_d(n) = \prod_{d|n} d$, 以及 $p_d(n) = \prod_{d|n} \frac{n}{d}$, 结合这两个式子, 可得

$$(p_d(n))^2 = \prod_{d|n} n = n^{d(n)}$$

其中 $d(n)$ 是除数函数, 即: $d(n) = \sum_{d|n} 1$, 从而可得

$$p_d(n) = n^{\frac{d(n)}{2}}$$

以及

$$q_d(n) = \frac{p_d(n)}{n} = \frac{d(n)}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (1)$$

由于 n 是简单数, 则有 $q_d(n) \leq n$, 结合式(1)我们有

$$\frac{d(n)}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \leq n$$

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从而

$$d(n) \leq 4$$

利用 $d(n)$ 的定义我们容易得到 $n = p$, 或 $n = p^2$, 或 $n = p^3$, 或 $n = pq$ 四种情形. 于是完成了引理 1 的证明.

引理 2 设 $x \geq 3, p, q$ 是两个不同的素数. 我们得到

$$\sum_{p \leq x} p = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2 \ln x} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^2}{4 \ln^2 x} + O\left(\frac{x^2}{\ln^3 x}\right);$$

$$\sum_{pq \leq x} p = C_1 \frac{x^2}{\ln x} + C_2 \frac{x^2}{\ln^2 x} + O\left(\frac{x^2}{\ln^3 x}\right),$$

其中 C_1, C_2 为两个可计算的常数.

证明 注意到 $\pi(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x} + \frac{x}{\ln^2 x} + O\left(\frac{x}{\ln^3 x}\right)$, 根据 Abel 恒等式, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{p \leq x} p &= \pi(x)x - \int_1^x \pi(t)dt \\ &= \frac{x^2}{\ln x} + \frac{x^2}{\ln^2 x} + O\left(\frac{x^2}{\ln^3 x}\right) - \int_2^x \frac{t}{\ln t} dt - \int_2^x \frac{t}{\ln^2 t} dt + O\left(\int_2^x \frac{t}{\ln^3 t} dt\right) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{\ln x} + \frac{x^2}{\ln^2 x} + O\left(\frac{x^2}{\ln^3 x}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} - \frac{3}{4} \frac{x^2}{4 \ln^2 x} + O\left(\int_2^x \frac{t}{\ln^3 t} dt\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^2}{4 \ln^2 x} + O\left(\frac{x^2}{\ln^3 x}\right) \end{aligned}$$

另一方面, 我们知道当 $x < 1$, 就可以得到

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^m + \dots,$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{p \leq \sqrt{x}} p \sum_{q \leq x/p} 1 &= \sum_{p \leq \sqrt{x}} p \left[\frac{\left(\frac{x}{p}\right)}{(\ln x - \ln p)} + \frac{\left(\frac{x}{p}\right)}{(\ln x - \ln p)^2} + O\left(\frac{\left(\frac{x}{p}\right)}{(\ln x - \ln p)^3}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{x}{\ln x} \sum_{p \leq \sqrt{x}} \left[1 + \frac{\ln p}{\ln x} + \frac{\ln^2 p}{\ln^2 x} + \dots + \frac{\ln^m p}{\ln^m x} + \dots \right] + \frac{x}{\ln^2 x} \sum_{p \leq \sqrt{x}} \left[1 + 2 \frac{\ln p}{\ln x} + \dots + m \frac{\ln^{m-1} p}{\ln^{m-1} x} + \dots \right] + O\left(\sum_{p \leq \sqrt{x}} \frac{x}{\ln^3 \frac{x}{p}}\right) \\ &= B_1 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\ln^2 x} + B_2 \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\ln^3 x} + O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\ln^4 x}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

上式记为 (2) 式, 其中 B_1, B_2 为两个可计算的常数.

利用同样的方法, 我们可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{q \leq \sqrt{x}} 1 \sum_{p \leq x/q} p &= \sum_{q \leq \sqrt{x}} \left[\frac{\left(\frac{x}{q}\right)^2}{2(\ln x - \ln q)} + \frac{\left(\frac{x}{q}\right)^2}{4(\ln x - \ln q)^2} + O\left(\frac{\left(\frac{x}{q}\right)^2}{(\ln x - \ln q)^3}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2 \ln x} \sum_{q \leq \sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{q^2} \left[1 + \frac{\ln q}{\ln x} + \frac{\ln^2 q}{\ln^2 x} + \dots + \frac{\ln^m q}{\ln^m x} + \dots \right] + \frac{x^2}{4 \ln^2 x} \sum_{q \leq \sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{q^2} \left[1 + 2 \frac{\ln q}{\ln x} + \dots + m \frac{\ln^{m-1} q}{\ln^{m-1} x} + \dots \right] + O\left(\sum_{q \leq \sqrt{x}} \frac{x^2}{q^2 \ln^3 \frac{x}{q}}\right) \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2 \ln x} \sum_q \frac{1}{q^2} + \frac{x^2}{\ln^2 x} \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_q \frac{\ln q}{q^2} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_q \frac{1}{q^2} \right] + O\left(\frac{x^2}{\ln^3 x}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

上式记为 (3) 式, 则根据式 (2) 及式 (3), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{pq \leq x} p &= \sum_{p \leq \sqrt{x}} p \sum_{q \leq x/p} 1 + \sum_{q \leq \sqrt{x}} 1 \sum_{p \leq x/q} p - \left(\sum_{p \leq \sqrt{x}} p\right) \left(\sum_{q \leq \sqrt{x}} 1\right) = C_1 \frac{x^2}{\ln x} + C_2 \frac{x^2}{\ln^2 x} + O\left(\frac{x^2}{\ln^3 x}\right) \end{aligned}$$

其中 C_1, C_2 为两个可计算的常数.

于是完成了引理 2 的证明.

2 定理的证明

现在我们给出定理的证明. 事实上, 根据引理 1 及引理 2 我们立即可以得到,

$$\sum_{\substack{n \leq x \\ n \in A}} f(n) = \sum_{p \leq x} p + \sum_{p^2 \leq x} 2p + \sum_{p^3 \leq x} 3p + \sum_{\substack{pq \leq x \\ p < q}} p = D_1 \frac{x^2}{\ln x} + D_2 \frac{x^2}{\ln^2 x} + \frac{2x}{\ln x} + \frac{9x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2 \ln x} + O\left(\frac{x^2}{\ln^3 x}\right)$$

其中 D_1, D_2 为两个可计算的常数.

于是完成了定理的证明.

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An ultracold atom passing through three cavity fields

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Abstract: We consider the situation that an ultracold two-level atom passes through three spatially separated single-model cavity fields, among which the middle cavity originally contains photons, and investigate how the photon emission probabilities is influenced by the length of the cavity, the separation between two cavities and photons in the cavity on photon emission probabilities of the atom. We find that photon emission probabilities do not change periodically as a function of the cavity length as usual when the middle cavity originally contains photons. Moreover, the principal of photon emission has been changed because of photons in cavity, which transforms from spontaneous radiation to the coexistence of spontaneous radiation and stimulated radiation.

Key words: an ultracold atom; photon emission probabilities; single-model cavity fields; photon

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Mean value of smarandache multiplicative function

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Abstract: The main purpose of this paper is to use elementary method to study the mean value properties of the Smarandache multiplicative function on simple numbers, and give an interesting asymptotic formula for it.

Key words: Smarandache multiplicative function; simple numbers; asymptotic formula