



$M < (1 + \sqrt{1 + 8x}) / 2$ , 由此可得  $(-1 + \sqrt{1 + 8x}) / 2 \leq M < (1 + \sqrt{1 + 8x}) / 2$  即  $M = \sqrt{2x} + O(1)$ .

引理 2 设  $\varphi(n)$  表示 Euler 函数,  $M \geq 1$  为任一正整数, 则有渐近公式

$$\sum_{t \leq M} t\varphi(t) = \frac{2}{\pi^2} M^3 \ln M + O(M^2 \ln M).$$

证明 令  $A(M) = \sum_{r \leq M} \varphi(r)$ , 由 Abel 恒等式<sup>[9]</sup> 可得到

$$\sum_{t \leq M} t\varphi(t) = A(M)M - \int_1^M A(t) dt = M\left(\frac{3}{\pi^2} M^2 + O(M \ln M)\right) - \int_1^M \left(\frac{3}{\pi^2} t^2 + O(t \ln t)\right) dt = \frac{2}{\pi^2} M^3 \ln M + O(M^2 \ln M).$$

引理 3 对于任意正数  $x \geq 1$  及正整数  $k$ , 有渐近公式

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \delta_k(n) = \frac{x^2}{2} \prod_{p|k} \frac{p}{p+1} + O(x^{3/2+\varepsilon}),$$

其中  $\delta_k(n) = \begin{cases} \max\{d \in \mathbf{N} | d|n, (d, k) = 1\} & n \neq 0 \\ 0 & n = 0 \end{cases}$ ,  $\prod_{p|k}$  表示对所有满足  $p|k$  的素因子  $p$  求积,  $\varepsilon$  是任意给定的正数.

证明 参阅文献 [10].

## 2 定理的证明

首先证明定理 1.

对于任意给定的正数  $x \geq 1$ , 必存在正整数  $M$ , 满足  $M(M-1)/2 < x \leq M(M+1)/2$ . 由  $a(n)$  的定义及引理 1 和引理 2 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \leq x} \varphi(a(n)) &= \sum_{r=1}^{M-1} \sum_{r(r-1)/2 < n \leq r(r+1)/2} \varphi(a(n)) + \sum_{M(M-1)/2 < n \leq x} \varphi(a(n)) = \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^{M-1} (r(r+1)/2 - r(r-1)/2) \varphi(r) + \sum_{M(M-1)/2 < n \leq x} \varphi(M) = \\ &= \sum_{r=1}^M r\varphi(r) + O(M^{1+\varepsilon}) = \frac{2}{\pi^2} M^3 \ln M + O(M^2 \ln M) = \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi^2} x^{3/2} \ln x + \frac{2\sqrt{2} \times \ln 2}{\pi^2} x^{3/2} + O(x \ln x) \end{aligned}$$

定理 2 的证明.

对于任意实数  $x \geq 1$ ,  $M$  是一个确定的正整数, 满足  $M(M-1)/2 < x \leq M(M+1)/2$ . 根据  $a(n)$  的定义有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \leq x} \delta_k(a(n)) &= \sum_{t=0}^{M-1} \sum_{t(t-1)/2 < n \leq t(t+1)/2} \delta_k(a(n)) + \sum_{M(M-1)/2 < n \leq x} \delta_k(a(n)) = \\ &= \sum_{t=0}^{M-1} (t(t+1)/2 - t(t-1)/2) \delta_k(t) + \sum_{M(M-1)/2 < n \leq x} \delta_k(M) = \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^M t\delta_k(t) + O\left(\sum_{M(M-1)/2 < n \leq M(M+1)/2} \delta_k(M)\right) = \sum_{t=1}^M t\delta_k(t) + O(M\delta_k(M)). \end{aligned}$$

设  $A(y) = \sum_{t \leq y} \delta_k(t)$ , 根据 Abel 恒等式以及引理 3, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{t=1}^M t\delta_k(t) &= MA(M) - \int_1^M A(y) dy = M\left(\frac{M^2}{2} \prod_{p|k} \frac{p}{p+1} + O(M^{3/2+\varepsilon})\right) - \int_1^M \left(\frac{y^2}{2} \prod_{p|k} \frac{p}{p+1} + O(y^{3/2+\varepsilon})\right) dy = \\ &= \frac{M^3}{3} \prod_{p|k} \frac{p}{p+1} + O(M^{5/2+\varepsilon}) - \frac{M^3}{6} \prod_{p|k} \frac{p}{p+1} = \frac{M^3}{3} \prod_{p|k} \frac{p}{p+1} + O(M^{5/2+\varepsilon}). \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由引理 1 及上式可以得到

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \delta_k(a(n)) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} x^{3/2} \prod_{p|k} \frac{p}{p+1} + O(x^{5/4+\varepsilon}).$$

这样就完成了定理的证明.

按照相同的推理方法, 还可以得出该数列与其他数论函数的均值, 例如: 设  $p$  为一个素数,  $e_p(n)$  表示整除正整数  $n$  的  $p$  的最大幂指数, 则对任意实数  $x \geq 1$ , 有渐近公式

$$\sum_{n \leq x} e_p(a(n)) = \frac{1}{p-1} x + O(x^{1/2} \ln^2 x).$$

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## Some Colorings of the Gear Graph

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**Abstract:** The exhaustion method and the combination analytic method were used to discuss the adjacent strong edge coloring and the adjacent vertex distinguishing total coloring of the gear graph. The adjacent strong edge chromatic number and the adjacent vertex distinguishing total chromatic number of the gear graph were obtained by constructing specific coloring.

**Key words:** gear graph; adjacent strong edge coloring; adjacent vertex distinguishing total coloring

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## A Smarandache Sequence

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**Abstract:** For any positive integer  $n$ , let  $a(n)$  denote the natural sequence where each number  $n$  is repeated  $n$  times. After the general term formula was proposed, the elementary method was used to study the asymptotic properties of this sequence and two hybrid function and the asymptotic formula was obtained.

**Key words:** hybrid function; mean value; asymptotic formula