曲阜师范大学研究生学位論文

论文题目:几个思想数量论

国菜

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某一类指做方象和的同分问题 1985. 9. 15.

一司言

设 Sr(px,d)表示在modpx 的完全剩分氧中 具有揭做 d 和 2 章 2 个 次方幂和 , 其中 P 为奇 毒酸, r,d, x 为西磐酸. C.F. Gauss 在其名著[3] 中证明3 S.(P.P-1)=从(P-1) (modp). 随后,这个均 起引起:许多做学家的兴趣. 1830年 M.A. Stern [4] is m 3 S. (p. d) = M(d) (modp) , 1883\$. A.R. Forsyth [5] 讨论 3 Sr(P, P-1) 如 凤金性况,但 英铁易及共活的都很复型: 1952年, R. Moller [2] 论服3 $Sr(P,d) = \frac{\mathcal{Q}(d)}{\varphi(d_i)} \mu(d_i) \pmod{P}$, 其中 $d_i = \frac{d}{(r,d)}$, 但共高的比较更是。H. Gupta[1]的用系很的知识 对R. Moller 的结果结果了一户简单的话服。奉 文的分泌尽把上建筑易推广的3模为pd (2>1)

加一般特况。即访明3 える・・ $Sr(p^{\alpha}, d) = \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(l_0)} u(l_0) \pmod{p^{\alpha}}$ 其中d>o, p为奇喜成, d(d,r) = pmlo, pklo, m2.0. 说 $h(d) = \frac{d}{(r,d)}$, $p(d) = pot_p(h(d))$ 表示 $h(d) \neq P$ 图·加强高次军·对于 x (q(p[∞]), 是义 $F(x, y) = \sum_{d|x} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(h(d)p^{-p(d)})} \text{ with } dp^{-p(d)})$ 我的为(以小"≡"皆表示 modpd 月全号)

当 p-potp(x) X r pt 浸理二. $F(x, t) \equiv \begin{cases} 1 & x \\ 0 & x \end{cases}$

为得到走现的证明,需要小述引到。 马理I 存在modpe 的一个有报了,使得 gpl(p-1) = 1+ ugl+1 (modpl+2) (1>0,p+u). 证明 没有为modp的一个层极,不妨没 g^{PT}=1+从p(modp²)(phu)(可则取 g+p代g)。 对于此身,之如为modpa 之后极。下面对了 l 用做学归纳法。当是0时,由身而这成可知引 理成立;假改当 l-1 对引理成立。设 g^{PL+(p-1)}=1+从pl (phu)。

面电P次方可得!

gpl(p-1) = 1+ ルpl+1+(p) (mpl) +···· = 1+ mpl+1 (modpl+3) 子足可知る理成立。

引理 $z^{[i]}$ 没 f(n) 为一户敝站函敝,则 $S'(n) = \sum_{j < n} f(j) = \sum_{d \mid n} \mu(d) \{f(d) + f(2d) + \dots + f(n)\}$ 哲中 j < n 表示 j < n. A $\mu(j,n) = 1$.

引理4 [6] 给走 r, d, 以三午時敝, 满足. d/k,

d>0, K>1 fa (r,d)=1, s={r+td, t=1,2... k/d}

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则5中与K至素的元素的广敞为 (k) (b(d).

三. 产理的证明

有关理一的证明:

取引理1中向屏蔽、台大=星中人人 $t^r \equiv q^{r \rho (p^{\alpha})/d}$ $(mod p^{\alpha}) \equiv \alpha (mod p^{\alpha})$, $p \neq r_i = \frac{r}{(r,d)}$. $d_i = \frac{d}{(r,d)}$, $a = 9^{\varphi(p^\alpha)r_i/d_i}$. Flet to a be the test 为d1, 全 T={**: \(\times\) , 此中关于 mod p~ 至又同金加克孟松元素记为 K={tri:j</di}, K中每一个元嘉至丁中关于modper 国金加嘉义文 出现主爱。此取以中一个名者 大约, 这主复向菜 做为了石窟台之惠的广城:{trx: trx=tvi (modpd) 在· 入<'d}, 由手打的指做的di, 故上集的个做印 性产工第向个战. { λ . λ = j (mod d1)} (其中 λ<'d). 由司理4分级,立向广城性了中(d)年(d)、这样

K中每一个元毒买了modper 同全如羞义下多类 q(d)/q(di). in Ka = {ak: K<'di}, 引起 $S_r(p^{\kappa},d) \equiv \sum_{b \in r} b \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(d)} \sum_{b \in \kappa} b$ 的用引理2,有 $\sum_{h \in K_0} b = \sum_{h \mid d_i} \mu(h) \left\{ a^h + a^{2h} + \dots + a^{d_i} \right\}$ $= \sum_{h \mid d_i} M(h) \frac{\alpha^{\alpha_i} - 1}{\alpha^{h-1}} \alpha^h$ (2) $\mathbb{R} = \sum_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathbf{K}_{\mathbf{a}}} \mu(\mathbf{b}) = \sum_{\mathbf{h} \mid \mathbf{p}^{r} \cdot \mathbf{l}_{\mathbf{a}}} \mu(\mathbf{b}) \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{d}_{1}-1}}{\alpha^{\mathbf{h}-1}} \alpha^{\mathbf{h}} = \sum_{\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{K} \in \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{a}}} \mu(\mathbf{p}^{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{l}) \frac{\alpha^{\mathbf{d}_{1}-1}}{\alpha^{\mathbf{p}^{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{l}}} \alpha^{\mathbf{p}^{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{l}}$ $= \sum_{0|0|} \mu(l) \frac{a^{d_1-1}}{a^{l_1-1}} a^{l_1} + l(r_0) \sum_{0|0|} \mu(pl) \frac{a^{d_1-1}}{a^{pl_1-1}} a^{pl}$ = $\sum_{l|l_0} \mu(l) \frac{\alpha^{d_1-1}}{\alpha^{l_1-1}} \alpha^{l_1} - l(r_0) \sum_{l|l_0} \mu(l) \frac{\alpha^{d_1-1}}{\alpha^{p_1-1}} \alpha^{p_1} (3)$

对子儿,当(al-1,pd) = 1 时, 则体为 $al \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, 即 $g^{\varphi(p^{\omega})\ell r_i/d_i} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, 为子 $g \not \bowtie mod p$ 从 为报 , 故 $p-1 \mid \frac{\varphi(p^{\omega})}{d_i} r_i \ell = p^{\omega-1-r_o} r_i(p-1) \%$ 。又 $\ell \log l$, ℓ

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周此当 $o < l < l \cdot nt$, 炒抗 $(a^l - 1, p^{\alpha}) = 1$, 進多 $\frac{a^{d_1} - 1}{a^l - 1} = o \pmod{p^{\alpha}}$;

周犯可证成当 0 < l < l。附. $\frac{\alpha^{d_1-1}}{\alpha P^{l_1-1}} \equiv o \pmod{p^{\alpha}}$. 于是(3) 变为

 $\sum_{b \in K_a} b = \mu(l_o) \frac{a^{d_{i-1}}}{a^{l_{o-1}}} a^{l_o} - \ell(r_o) \mu(l_o) \frac{a^{d_{i-1}}}{a^{pl_{o-1}}} a^{pl_o} \pmod{p^{a_i}}$ (4)

时,如有 $pot_p(\binom{p^r}{k})^{pkp} \ge \alpha+\beta$. (5)

事实上,上成左边为:

 $pot_{p}(p^{r}) + pot_{p}(p^{k\beta}) = r - pot_{p}(k) + k\beta$

故当季治明 r-potp(K)+(K-1)β ≥ × ,又β≥ d-r,故

当事的吸 r-potp(k)+(k-1)(d·r) > d, 政话

(K-2)(d-Y) > potp(K).

当 K=2 财,此式历边 号召 0、 尼至成当;当 K>2 M.

马的 K-2> potp(K)、即 K> potp(K)+2, 这是影为

物级多,故(5)出成主。

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$$Q_{0} = (q^{\varphi(p)} r_{1}/d_{1})^{l_{0}} = q^{p^{\alpha-r_{0}-1}(p-1)}r_{1} = 1 + \mu p^{\beta}$$
(6)

$$\frac{a^{d_1-1}}{a^{2^{\bullet}-1}} = \frac{(a^{1-})^{p^{\bullet}} - 1}{a^{1-1}} = \frac{(1+\mu p^{\bullet})^{p^{\bullet}} - 1}{\mu p^{\bullet}} = p^{\bullet} +$$

结合(6) 知,
$$\frac{\alpha^{d_{i-1}}}{\alpha^{l_{i-1}}} \alpha^{l_{i}} \equiv p^{r_{i}} \pmod{p^{\alpha}}$$
 (7)

周柯而让此可得:

$$\frac{a^{d_i-1}}{a^{pl_0}-1} a^{pl_0} = p^{r_0+1} \pmod{p^d} \quad (\sharp r_0 \ge 1)$$
 (8)

特(7)和(8)代入(4)可得

∑ b = μ(lo)pro - l(ro)μ(lo)pro-1 (modpα)

= u(l.) (pr- l(r.) pr-1) (medpd) = u(l.) q(pr)

代人(1).

$$S_{r}(p^{\alpha},d) = \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(d_{1})} \mu(l_{\bullet}) \varphi(p^{\gamma_{\bullet}}) \pmod{p^{\alpha}}$$

$$\equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(l_{\bullet})} \mu(l_{\bullet}) \pmod{p^{\alpha}}$$

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5 300

ob nod $Sr(p^{\alpha}, d) = Sr(p, d) = \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(d)} \mu(d) \pmod{p}$ 色彩港 R. Moller 的结果. 这理一证单

总理二面证明

独嘉的 hld) 即他(multiplicative), 即 が知: φ(d)μ(h(d)p-p(d))·/φ(h(d)p-p(d)) 以一點性点 做,进马程得:F(x,制为x的组出做。

设 9 改一千重版, 当 (4, P)=1 时,

 $F(q^{\alpha_i}, r) = \frac{\sum_{d \mid q^{\alpha_i}} \varphi(d)}{\varphi(h(d))} \mu(h(d)) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty_i} \varphi(q^k) \mu(\frac{q^k}{(q^k, r)}) \varphi(\frac{q^k}{(q^k, r)})$

当 (9点, 1)=9月,0~月 そん、時、梅

 $F(9^{d_1}, \gamma) = \sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \frac{\varphi(9^i)}{\varphi(1)} \mu(1) + \frac{\varphi(9^{\beta+1})}{\varphi(9)} \mu(1)$ $= \sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \varphi(q^i) - \frac{\varphi(q^{\beta+1})}{\varphi(q^i)} = q^{\beta} - q^{\beta} = 0$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ $(9^{d_1}, \Upsilon) = 9^{d_1}$ ps. $F(9^{d_1}, \Upsilon) = \sum_{d \mid 9^{d_1}} \varphi(d_1) = 9^{d_1}$.

当 9=p时,

 $F(p^{\beta}, r) = \sum_{d \mid p \mid p} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(h(d)p \cdot P(d))} \mu(h(a)p \cdot P(d))$

 $= \sum_{(20 \times 15 = 300)} \varphi(a) = p^{\beta}$

度理=证单.

对于偏意做p=2向睦光,我的也获的了一个较而更向线号

 $\dot{S}_{r}(2^{\alpha}, 2^{n_{0}}) \equiv (-1)^{r} \Delta(n_{0}) + [1+(-1)^{r}] \varphi(2^{n_{0}}) \pmod{2^{\alpha}}$ 当中 $\alpha \geqslant 3$, $0 \le n_{0} \le n-2$, $\Delta(n_{0}) = [\frac{1}{n_{0}}] = \{\frac{1}{0}, \frac{n-1}{n+1}\}$ $\dot{S}_{r}(2,1) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$. $S_{r}(4,2) \equiv (-1)^{r} \pmod{4}$. 这 子结果将是过滤滤.

在本文加写作过程中,我加指宇老师部品 路教授一直给予照性的指导,生现我表示写《

参致之就

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On Sums of Powers of Numbers Having a Given Exponent Modulo a Power of a Prime

FANG Yuguang

\$1. Introduction

Let Sr(Pa,d) denote the sum of r-powers of numbers having given order (or exponent) d modulo a pa, where p is odd prime, r.d. of are positive integers and d | 9(p2). C.F. Gauss have proved in his masterpiece [3] that S. (P.P-1) = u(P-1) (modp). Afterward, this problem was considered by many mathematician. In 1830, M.A. Stern [4] proved that S. (P.d) = u(d) (mod p), where d) 910. In 1883. A.R. Forsyth [5] discussed the congruence of Sr(P.P-1), but his results and proofs are too complicated; In 1952, R. Moller [2] proved Sr(P,d) = \frac{\rho(d)}{\rho(d)} \(\mu(d)) \((modp)\), where $d_1 = \frac{d}{(r,d)}$, but

his method is not helpful for generalization. H. Gupta^[] have a simple proof given for R. Moller's result by means of primitive roots.

In this paper, we shall give a generalization on above result to the case that modulo is a power of prime p^{α} ($\alpha \ge 1$), that is, we have proved the following

Theorem 1. $Sr(p^{\alpha}, d) = \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(l_{\alpha})} u(l_{\alpha}) \pmod{p^{\alpha}}$

where d>0. p is odd prime and d/(r,d) = pmlo, ptlo, m>0.

Let $h(d) = \frac{d}{(r,d)}$ P(d) = potp(h(d)), the highest

power of p in h(d). For x | q(pd), define

$$F(x,y) = \sum_{d|x} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(h(d)p^{-p(d)})} M(h(d)p^{-p(d)})$$

We have (From then on, = denote the congruence modulo pa)

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\$2 Lemmas

To obtain the proofs of theorem 1 and 2, we need Lemma 1 There exsits a primitive root $g \mod p^2$ such that $g^{pL(p-1)} = 1 + Mgl+1 \pmod{pl+2}$ where l > 0, $p \neq M$.

Proof Suppose g is a primitive root mod p, without lassing generality, assume $g^{p-1} \equiv 1 + \mu p \pmod{p^{\nu}}$, where $p \neq \mu$. It is well known that g is a primitive root mod p^{ν} . When k=0, from the choice of g, we know the lemma 1 is true. Suppose Lemma 1 is true for l-1, that is, $g^{p^{2-1}(p-1)} = 1 + \mu p^2$ ($p \neq \mu$)

then $g^{pl(p-1)} = (1 + \mu p^2)^p = 1 + \mu p^{l+1} + {p \choose 2} (\mu p)^2 + \cdots$ $\equiv 1 + \mu p^{l+1} \pmod{p l + 2}$.

. By induction, we complete the proof.

Lemma 2 [1] Let fin) denote an arithmetical

function, then

 $S'(n) \triangleq \sum_{j \leq n} f(j) = \sum_{d \mid n} \mu(d) \left\{ f(d) + f(id) + \dots + f(n) \right\}$

Where je'n denote represents jen and (j,n)=1.

Lemma 3 [1] $pot_{P}(\binom{p^{c}}{r}) = c - pot_{P}(r) \quad (o \leq r \leq p^{c})$

Lemma 4 [6] Given integers V, d and K such that d|K,d>0, K>1 and (Y,d)=1. Then the number of elements in the set S={r+td; t=1, K/d} which are relatively prime to k is \q(K)/\p(d).

\$3 Proofs of theorems

Proof of theorems 1 g is the one in Lemma 1, set $t = g^{\varrho(p^d)/d}$, then $t^r = g^{\varrho(p^d)r_i/d_i} \pmod{p^d} = \alpha \pmod{p^d}$. where $r_i = \frac{r}{(r,a)}$ di = $\frac{d}{(r,a)}$ and $\alpha = g^{\varphi(r^4)}r_i/a_i$. Then both to and a have order di. Set T={th, h<'d} and $K = \{t^r; j < d,\}$ are all elements of T not Congruent with each other. Every element in k will

20 < 15 = 300)

reappear many by times in T in the sense that if $a \equiv b \pmod{p^n}$ then we regard a and b as the same element. Let t^{rj} be an arbitary element in K, for t^r has an order di, the number of the set $\int t^{r\lambda} : t^{r\lambda} = t^{rj} \pmod{p^n}$, $\lambda < d$ is equal to the number of the set $\{\lambda : \lambda \equiv j \pmod{p^n}, \lambda < d\}$ and equals to $\frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(di)}$ by means of Lemma 4. Thus every element in K will reappear $\frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(di)}$ times in T. Set $Ka = \{a^{ik} : K < di\}$, then $Sr(p^{\alpha}, d) \equiv \sum_{b \in T} b \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(di)} \sum_{b \in K} b \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(di)} \sum_{b \in K} b$ (1)

From Lemma 2, we have

$$\sum_{b \in K_{a}} b = \sum_{h \mid d_{1}} \mu(h) \left\{ \alpha^{h} + \alpha^{2h} + \dots + \alpha^{d_{1}} \right\} = \sum_{h \mid d_{1}} \mu(h) \frac{\alpha^{d_{1}-1}}{\alpha^{h}-1} \alpha^{h} \quad (2)$$
Set $d_{1} = p^{Y_{0}}l_{0}$, $l_{0} \mid p-1$, $l(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n=0 \\ 1 & n>0 \end{cases}$, then
$$\sum_{b \in K_{a}} b = \sum_{h \mid p^{Y_{0}}l_{0}} \mu(h) \frac{\alpha^{d_{1}-1}}{\alpha^{h}-1} \alpha^{h} = \sum_{\substack{o \in K \leq Y_{0} \\ 2 \mid l_{0}}} \mu(p^{Y_{0}}l_{0}) \frac{\alpha^{d_{1}-1}}{\alpha^{p_{1}}-1} \alpha^{p_{1}} l_{0}$$

$$= \sum_{l \mid l_{0}} \mu(l) \frac{\alpha^{d_{1}-1}}{\alpha^{l}-1} \alpha^{l} + l(Y_{0}) \sum_{l \mid l_{0}} \mu(l) \frac{\alpha^{d_{1}-1}}{\alpha^{p_{1}-1}} \alpha^{p_{1}} l_{0}$$

$$= \sum_{l \mid l_{0}} \mu(l) \frac{\alpha^{d_{1}-1}}{\alpha^{l}-1} \alpha^{l} - l(Y_{0}) \sum_{l \mid l_{0}} \mu(l) \frac{\alpha^{d_{1}-1}}{\alpha^{p_{1}-1}} \alpha^{p_{1}} l_{0}$$
(3)

For l. if (al -1, pd) #1, then we have al = 1 (modp), that is, gapt) lr./d, = 1 (modp). Because g is a primitive root of modp, then P-1 | P(pt) lro/d. that is, p-1 | pd-1-r. r. (p-1) l/l. But lo di, (di, r.) = 1 and (lo, P) = 1. we have loll.

Therefore, when ocl < lo, we must have (al-1, px)=1. then Qd1-1 = 0 (modpa).

With the same derivation, we have $\frac{a^{d_1}-1}{a^{p_2}-1}\equiv o\pmod{p^d}$ for o < l < lo.

From (3), we obtain

$$\sum_{b \in K_a} b \equiv u(l_o) \frac{a^{d_i-1}}{a^{l_o-1}} a^{l_o} - l(v_o) u(l_o) \frac{a^{d_i-1}}{a^{pl_o-1}} a^{pl_o} \pmod{d}$$
 (4)

Using Lemma 3, we arrive at the following pot $p(\binom{p^r}{k}) p^{k\beta} > d+\beta$, when $\beta > d-r$, $1 \le r < d$ and $1 \le k \le p^r$.

In fact, we only need to prove

$$pot_{p}\left(\binom{p}{k}p^{k\beta}\right) = pot_{p}\left(\binom{p}{k}\right) + pot_{p}\left(p^{k\beta}\right) = r - pot_{p}(k) + k\beta$$

 $(20 \times 15 = 300)$

 $\geqslant \alpha + \beta$, or $r - pot_{p(\kappa)} + (\kappa - 1)\beta \geqslant \alpha$. Because $\beta \geqslant \alpha - r$, we only prove $r - pot_{p(\kappa)} + (\kappa - 1)(\alpha - r) \geqslant 0$ or $(\kappa - 2)(\alpha - r) \geqslant pot_{p(\kappa)}$. But this is easy to see, so we get the conclusion.

By means of Lemma 1, there exsits M, $p \nmid M$, such that $a^l = (g^{q(p^q)r_i/d_i})^{l_0} = g^{p^{\alpha-r_o-1}(p-1)} = 1 + Mp^{\beta}$ (6)

where B≥ d-r. . Then

$$\frac{Q_{1}^{q-1}}{Q_{2}^{q-1}} = \frac{(Q_{2}^{q})_{b_{1}^{q}-1}}{Q_{1}^{q-1}} = \frac{(1+\kappa b_{1})_{b_{1}^{q}-1}}{\kappa b_{1}} = b_{A^{0}} + f(x^{0}) = \frac{(1+\kappa b_{1})_{b_{1}^{q}-1}}{\kappa b_{1}^{q}-1} = b_{A^{0}} + f(x^{0}) = \frac{(1+\kappa b_{1$$

Reminding of (6), we obtain

$$\frac{a^{d_1-1}}{a^{l_0-1}} a^{l_0} \equiv p^{r_0} \pmod{p^{\alpha}}$$
 (7)

We can also derive by the same method that

$$\frac{\alpha^{d_1-1}}{\alpha^{pl_0}-1} \alpha^{pl_0} \equiv p^{r_0-1} \pmod{p^d} \quad (if r_0 \geq 1) \quad (8)$$

Combining (7) and (8) with (4), we finally get

$$\sum_{b \in \mathbb{R}_{20}} b \equiv \mu(l_0) p^{r_0} - \ell(r_0) \mu(l_0) p^{r_0-1}$$
 (mod p^{α}) 自然版学报编辑部

$$S_r(p^{\alpha}, d) \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(d)} \mu(l_0) \varphi(p^{r_0}) \pmod{p^{\alpha}}$$

$$\equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(d_0)} \mu(l_0) \pmod{p^{\alpha}}.$$

This complete the proof of theorem !

When d=1, d|p-1. $r_0=0$, and $l_0=\frac{d}{(r,d)}=d_1$, then $Sr(p,d)=\frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(d_1)}$ $\mu(d_1)$ (mod p). This is what R. Moller obtained in 1952.

Proof of theorem 2. Notice that h(d) is multiplicative and p(d) is additive, therefore $\varphi(d)M(h(a)p^{-p(a)})/\varphi(h(a)p^{-p(d)})$ is multiplicative, too. Moreover, we obtain F(x,r) is multiplitive for X.

Suppose that q is a prime, when (q, p) = 1, $F(q^{\alpha_i}, r) = \sum_{\alpha \mid q^{\alpha_i}} \frac{\varphi(\alpha)}{\varphi(h(\alpha))} \, L(h(\alpha)) = \sum_{\kappa=0}^{\alpha_i} \frac{\varphi(q^{\kappa}) \, L(\frac{q^{\kappa}}{(q^{\kappa}, r)})}{\varphi(\frac{q^{\kappa}}{(r, q^{\kappa})})}$

If $(9^{d_i}, \gamma) = 9^{\beta}$, $0 < \beta < d_i$, then

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$$F(4^{\alpha_1}, r) = \sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \frac{\varphi(4^i)}{\varphi(1)} \mu(1) + \frac{\varphi(4^{\beta+1})}{\varphi(4)} \mu(4)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \varphi(4^i) - \frac{\varphi(4^{\beta+1})}{\varphi(4)} = 4^{\beta} - 4^{\beta} = 0$$

If
$$(9^{\alpha_i}, r) = 9^{\alpha_i}$$
, then $F(9^{\alpha_i}, r) = \frac{\sum_{d \mid 9^{\alpha_i}} \varphi(d_i) = 9^{\alpha_i}}{(0 \mid d_i)}$

when
$$q = p$$
, $F(p^{\beta}, \gamma) = \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(h(d)p^{+(d)})} \mathcal{L}(h(d)p^{-p(d)})$

$$= \overline{\sum_{d|p^{\beta}}} Q(d) = p^{\beta}$$

Therefore, if $\chi = p^{\beta} p_{1}^{\alpha_{1}} \cdots p_{n}^{\alpha_{n}}$ is canonical decompsition of x, then

$$= \begin{cases} p^{\beta} p_{i} x_{i} ... p_{x}^{dx} = \chi & \text{when } p^{-potp(x)} \chi \end{cases} \Upsilon$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This completes the proof.

When P= 2, we have also obtain an interesting result, that is.

$$\langle x(2^d, 2^{N_o}) \equiv (-1)^r \triangle (n_o) + [1+(-1)^r] \varphi(2^{N_o}) \pmod{2^d}$$

Where
$$\alpha > 3$$
, $0 \le N_0 \le N_{-2}$, $\Delta(N_0) = \left[\frac{1}{n_0}\right]$

(20 × 15 = 300)

 $Sr(2,1)\equiv 1 \pmod{2}$. $Sr(4,2)\equiv (-1)^{\gamma} \pmod{4}$. This will be discussed in anther paper.

In writing the paper, I have got a Lot of instruction from my tutor, Professor SHAD, Pinzong. I am greatly indebted to him.

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 (20<15=300) 自然版学报编辑部

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关于第一类指做方家和的面讨论 1986. 9. 15.

设Sr(pol,d)表示生modpol的中一千完全剩余 至中均做为日南到南之方军和。1985年,奉文 作者证收了当中日奔喜做、火、又、日日正禁收, dl q(px)的性况个

 $S_r(p^{\prime},d) = \frac{\varphi(a)}{\varphi(l_a)} \mu(l_a) \pmod{p^{\prime}}$ 其中 d/(r,d) = prolo. phlo.

本文的的向生于河町模了20分性况,即 文理 Sr(zd, zno) = (-1) 人(no) + [1+(-1)] (2no) (mod 2d) 当中 ×>3,0<n。 < d-2 山(no)=[n.]

 $S_{r(2,1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$, $S_{r(4,2)} \equiv (-1)^{r} \pmod{4}$.

证明 当人23 时,±5°,±5′, ···· ±52°-1 构成

mod 2~ 的一个局化制备盖([z]).

了る名质种性况话呢

 $\equiv \begin{cases} -1 \pmod{2^{\alpha}} & \frac{1}{3^{\alpha}} 2 \nmid r \end{cases}$ $3 \pmod{2^{\alpha}} \qquad 3 \geq |r|$

= 1+2(-1) (mod 2d) = (-1) (1)+[1+(-1)] (2') (mod 2d)

 $V_0 = 2^{\alpha'-N_0-1} n_1$

引が限 (n., 2)=1, 3別: 岩之|n, 時, 地な n2^{v0-1} =[(-1)^y 5^{v0}]^{2ⁿ⁰⁻¹ = 5^{2^{d-3} n₁ = 1 (mod 2^d),}}

这与 内的指做为200 杠矛盾。

(20 < 15 = 360 =

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反之, 若 Vo= 2~~~non, 2×n, 则(-1)~5~。 加格做为 2no. 用多 {(-1) 5v, |v=0.1. 2d-no-> || Vo} 构成 mod 2x 申向第一与化别分高中括驳的2n。 面全体元素(2"11n 表击2"1n,但2""+n). 的以 (j<'n 表 i j<n. 12 (j,n)=1) Sr(20, 200) = = [(-1) 500] $= [1 + (-1)^{r}] \sum_{V_{a} \rightarrow a-n_{a}-1 \mid V_{a}} 5^{r}V.$ =[1+(-1)] = [5/200 (5-45-4-1)]K $= [1 + (-1)^r] \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n. (5^l)^k \quad (ik l = r2^{d-n-2})$ 应用个建结号(图[3]) $S'(n) = \sum_{j \leq n} f(j) = \sum_{d \mid n} \mu(d) \left(f(d) + f(d) + \cdots + f(n) \right)$ 便力 Sr(2d, 2no) =[(-1)+1] = u(d) [= (58) kd]

 $\equiv [1+(-1)^{\gamma}] \sum_{d|2^{n}} \mathcal{M}(d) \frac{5^{\ell-2^{n}}-1}{5^{\ell}d-1} \cdot 5^{\ell}d$

(

52.2 no-1 = (1+M12ro+1)2no-1 = 2no+1

产足

$$+ \frac{1}{2^{r_0+1}} \sum_{K \ge 2} {2^{n_0-1} \choose k} M_1^{K-1} 2^{K(r_0+1)}$$

$$= 2^{n_0-1} \pmod{2^{\alpha}}.$$

$$S_r(2^{\alpha}, 2^{n_o}) \equiv [1+(-1)^r] 2^{n_o-1} \pmod{2^{\alpha}}$$

$$\equiv [1+(-1)^r] \varphi(2^{n_o}) \pmod{2^{\alpha}}$$

若茂义

$$\Delta(n) = \left[\frac{1}{n}\right] = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1\\ 0 & n>1 \end{cases}$$

绪专的的证明得:

建就完成了 茂观的话的

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们方子光, 苦一类指做方星和血闪全的趣。

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关了某一类指做方幂和一个声理而用

1986. 3. 17.

政 $\sin(p^{\alpha}, d)$ 表击 $mod p^{\alpha}$ 而 名主制 二 通中指 做为 d 元 毒品 九次 方 幂 如 , 当中 P 四 寻 意 献 。 α , d , n a 西 整 献 . 1952 丰 , R. Moller [2] 证 成 3 $\sin(p^{\alpha}, d) \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(d_1)} \mu(d_1) \pmod{p}$.

其中 d>0. p3等意成, d/(n,d) = prolo, (ptl.).

本文改进)H.S. Zukurman^[1]加方法,结为 3上建结号加另一个证明。

in $h(d) = \frac{d}{(n,d)}$. $p(d) = pot_p(h(d))$. $ad \frac{a}{2} \propto |\varphi(p^d)|$

送义

$$F(x_1n) = \frac{\rho(d)}{\rho(h(d)p-p(d))} \mu(h(d)p^{-p(d)})$$
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对手见F(x,n)、我的得到类似 Zukerman 而同 样类似的结果(注:以下=都表示 modper如同全号) 这理一

 $F(x,n) = \begin{cases} x & 3 & 7 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 & 7 \end{cases}$

油眼 注意到 h(d) 为铝螺马酸、P(d) 可分如性医酸、P(d) 可分如性医酸、即可知: (P(d) M(h(d)P-P(d))/(p(h(d)P-Potp(h(d)))) 为铝性马酸、进分粒知 F(x.n) 关于x 3 铝性的.

没自另一个喜做,当(q,p)=1时,

 $F(x,n) = \sum_{d|q^{\alpha_1}} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(h(d))} \, \mu(h(d)) = \sum_{k=0}^{d_1} \frac{\varphi(q^k)}{\varphi(\frac{q^k}{(q^k,n)})} \, \mu(\frac{q^k}{(q^k,n)})$

当 (9d, n) = 98, 0=8<d, ns, 数的有

 $F(9^{4}, n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \frac{\varphi(9^{i})}{\varphi(1)} \mu(1) + \frac{\varphi(9^{\beta+1})}{\varphi(9)} \mu(9)$

 $= \sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \varphi(q^{i}) - \frac{\varphi(q^{\beta+i})}{\varphi(q)} = q^{\beta} - q^{\beta} = 0.$

\$ g= (qdi. n) = qdi.ma.

 $F(q^{d_1}, n) = \sum_{d|q^{d_1}} \varphi(d) = q^{d_1}$

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$$F(p^{\beta}, n) = \sum_{\substack{d \mid p^{\beta}}} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(h(d)p^{-p(d)})} u(h(d)p^{-p(d)})$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{d \mid p^{\beta}}} \varphi(d) = p^{\beta}$$

$$= \begin{cases} p^{\beta}p^{\alpha_{i}} \cdots p^{\alpha_{K}} = \chi & \exists p^{-p \circ t_{I}(x)} \chi \mid n \text{ pst} \end{cases}$$

定理一海华

H.S. Zukurman 在之二 m 者对 R. Moller 结号结 生了一个简单证明(见[1] Additional Remark). 这是光证明,类似了这段一的一个结号,当后 经生活的的,不会我的使用这理一、主证明[1]中 品结号。

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} (p^{d}, d) = \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(-l_{0})} \mu(l_{0}) \pmod{pd},$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{20$$

为治的几个引理 设 x(φ(pα), 戊义

 $F_1(x,n) = \frac{\sum}{d|x|} f(d,n)$, $f(d,n) = \sum g_d^n$

其中我知号尽对一知具有指做的目录行意 91 成何.

司理「F₁(x,n) = 三 uⁿ , 当 (pd) uⁿ , 当 t 工 之 对 - 内

以x=1(pd) 分及同言分报股份。

证明 马多比较 而 5 是(ph) un 为 对在 12. 主中得证。

司理2 $F_1(x,n)$ 对3 $\varphi(p^d)$ 点的分系3 modp^d 动知识的, $\varphi(d_1,d_2)=1$. 则

 $F_i(d_{i,n}) F_i(d_{i,n}) = F_i(d_id_{i,n}) \pmod{p^d}$.

话眼的柳的理儿。

 $F_{i}(d_{i}, n)F_{i}(d_{i}, n) = \left(\underbrace{\sum_{u_{i}^{d_{i}} \equiv i(p^{d})} u_{i}^{n} \right) \left(\underbrace{\sum_{u_{i}^{d_{i}} \equiv i(p^{d})} u_{i}^{n} \right)$

 $= \sum_{\substack{u \in d \in \Xi 1(P^d) \\ z = 1,2}} (u_{\sharp}u_{\imath})^n$

我的新言当山、此分别级以diel (mod pd)

Undi =1 (modpa) 后解集时,{unu} 也通过 四 Udidz = 1 (mod pd)的部本。多第上,当(a.m)=1. 则 X"= a (mod pα) 如 解域为 (n, φ(pα)) (多克[4]) 面水 U,d,=1(modpd) あ U,d,=1(modpd) 多 な d,d. 广解, 多 Udidi=1 (modpa) to didi 千 解. 又 5 u, u 分别为分二方程的解的,以此专口后一方转向 解。 反立、か以る Uddi=1 (mod pal) mm时,没其 我做为儿,没 l=l.l. 其中 l.ld., l=d. 由于 (d,d)=1. 别居至 9,9, 健得 9,1+ 9,1=1,3 x u= u 1, l, u 1, l, (2 u 1, l, 2 u 1, l, 2 u 1, l, 2 u 1, l, mod p 1) 60 潮· uhlid Udi =1 (mod pd) 品种, 此即表明 Udd = 1 (modpa)的形式的形成 Udi = 1 (mod pd) 当 Ude=1 (modpd)和新路、战的好言行配。

· By, Fi(di,n) Fi(di,n) = Udiac=1(pt)

= Fi (didi, n) (mod pd) , 3 22 is 40

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引犯3[3] 若中为奇毒酸、四户1b. 九日正整 做、则 als = bps (modpn+s) 主气分处要条件为 a=b (modpd)

当p-Potr(x)なりn od 定理三 $F_i(x,n) = \begin{cases} x \\ 0 \end{cases}$

治明,全x=plxi(plxi) 刘由司职之事 $f_1(x,n) \equiv F_1(p^l,n)F_1(x_l,n) \pmod{p^d}$

设心为一指做为公的礼毒,于是当{uou} 独其瓦野野、田明縣《(modpa) 1≡ "N 了那的 se . 53

 $F_{i}(x_{i},n) \equiv \sum_{u^{x_{i}} \equiv i(p^{x})} u^{n} \equiv \sum_{u^{x_{i}} \equiv i} (u_{v}u)^{n} = u_{v}^{n} \sum_{u^{x_{i}} \equiv i} u^{n}$ = u, F(xi,n) (mod pd)

图如 $(u_0^n-1)F_1(x_1,n)\equiv 0 \pmod{p^d}$

当 xin 时, 则 (un-1, p)=1 (B则 Un=1 (modp) 则另论 upd-1 n =1 (modpd) , 从 X, pd-1 n , 多自然版学股编辑部

(x,,p)=1, th x, n 矛盾)

子及な Fi(xi,n) = 0 (mod pd).

当 $\chi_i \mid n$ 时, $F_i(\chi_i, n) = \overline{\chi_{i=1}} \mid = \chi_i \pmod{p^{\alpha_i}}$.

这书,我的有

 $F_{1}(x_{i},n) = \begin{cases} x_{i} & \exists x_{i} \mid n \neq i \\ 0 & \exists x_{i} \mid n \neq i \end{cases}$

设见为关于指做为户的无意。由于 {u upB=1 (modpd)} 构成一个以此2生成为纺纺织料, 故处为

 $F_1(p^{\beta}, n) \equiv \sum_{r=1}^{p^{\beta}} U_o^{n\lambda} \equiv \frac{U_o^{np^{\beta}-1}}{U_o^{n-1}} \pmod{p^{\alpha}}$

马知: uon 山指城西即向周升, 记录pr.由引23 可知: ka 在在 a, pha, 使得 ui=1+aptr

(rep). 从多指

 $\frac{U_{\alpha}^{np\beta-1}}{U_{\alpha}^{n}-1}=\frac{1}{\alpha p^{\alpha-1}}\left[\left(1+\alpha p^{\alpha-r}\right)p^{\beta}-1\right]$

 $= p^{\beta} + \frac{1}{p^{\alpha-r}} \sum_{k \geq 2} {p^{\beta} \choose k} \alpha^{\kappa-r} p^{\kappa(\alpha-r)}$

 $(20 \times 15 = 300)$

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35

$$P: F_1(p^{\beta}, n) \equiv p^{\beta} \pmod{p^{\alpha}}$$

$$F_{i}(x,n) = \begin{cases} plx_{i} = \chi & \text{if } p-lot p(x) | \chi | \eta \text{ rd} \\ 0 & \text{if } \chi \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$$

$$\sum_{d \mid x} f(d, n) \equiv \begin{cases} \chi \pmod{p^{\alpha}} & \text{if } p^{-pot_{\mu(x)}} \chi \mid n \text{ not} \end{cases}$$

的 Möbius 连维力成 が得(x=plxi. 71x)

$$f(x,n) = \sum_{d \mid x} F_1(d,n) \mu(\frac{x}{d}) = \sum_{\substack{d \mid x \\ p \neq r(d) \mid d \mid n}} d\mu(\frac{x}{d})$$

$$\equiv \sum_{\substack{p'd_1|p \nmid x_1}} p' c_i M(\frac{x_1}{d_1} \cdot \frac{p^2}{p^r}) \equiv \left(\sum_{\substack{p'|p \nmid i}} p' M(\frac{p^i}{p^r})\right) \left(\sum_{\substack{d_1|x_i\\d_1|n}} c_{d_1}M(\frac{k_i}{d_i})\right)$$

 $= \varphi(p^{\ell}) \frac{\varphi(x_{1})}{\varphi(\frac{x_{1}}{(x_{1},n)})} \mathcal{M}(\frac{x_{1}}{(x_{1},n)}) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{\varphi(\frac{x_{1}}{(x_{1},n)})} \mathcal{M}(\frac{x_{1}}{(x_{1},n)}) \overset{36}{+}$ $i^{2} \frac{x}{(x,n)} = p^{r_{0}}l_{0}. \quad \text{the pl.} \quad 3 \times n \frac{x_{1}}{(x_{1},n)} = l_{0}.$ $2n(p^{*}, x) = f(x,n) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{\varphi(l_{0})} \mathcal{M}(l_{0}) \pmod{p^{*}}$ $2n(p^{*}, x) = f(x,n) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{\varphi(l_{0})} \mathcal{M}(l_{0}) \pmod{p^{*}}$ $2n(p^{*}, x) = f(x,n) = \frac{\varphi(x)}{\varphi(l_{0})} \mathcal{M}(l_{0}) \pmod{p^{*}}$

*) 22 M & H.S. Zukurman to 16 3 [2]

对于模的一般的要做的唯况, 为信仰完。

著名的Ramanujan知巴引起许多做等效的隐藏,这是这种区义:

 $C_K(n) = \sum_{\substack{m \text{ mod } K \\ (m, K) = 1}} e^{2\pi i m n/K}$

已知 [5] $C_{R}(n) = \frac{\varphi(\kappa)}{\varphi(\frac{\kappa}{(m,\omega)})} \mathcal{L}(\frac{\kappa}{(n,\kappa)})$,这面场友积 = 当 $\alpha = 1$ 为 β 易 力 中 步 式 分 右 边 科 步 . 那 4 尺 犯 = 元 毫 5 Ramanajan 细 为 (β · 敬 多 地 ? 这 也 尺 一 个 专 结 揭 讨 命 为 為 息 !

孝考之献

- 门方玉老, 甚一美捐做者军和为同分内包.
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关于历驾城 K进台表示中的一个走路 1985. 9. 20.

设长31面一个围户整敝、则任喜后整做 X 可以唯一表示成小进引式

 $x = a_1 k^{n_1} + a_2 k^{n_2} + \dots + a_t k^{n_t}$

等中 n1>n1>m2·m2 nt≥0 尾髻敝, a1,a1,····at 为 又超过 k-1 血助为髻敝、尾义

 $\alpha(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} a_i$, $A(x) = \sum_{y \in x} \alpha(y)$

直1940年, Bush[1] 治明 3

 $A(x) \sim \frac{k-1}{2\log \kappa} \chi \log \chi$

 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1948 $\frac{1}{4}$, Bellman in Shapiro [2] it of 3 $A(x) = \frac{k-1}{2\log K} \times \log x + O(x \log \log x)$

对引 K=1 的性况。

1949年,Mirsky^[3] 和 0 7 场 13 改进成 0(x)、12 任用他而方法、文化不能给出 0(x)中 或全章酸的估计分型也品的斯克子把O(x)中改进成更低时的形式。

生 1955 年, 周指播和产士健[4] 也证明) $A(x) = \frac{k-1}{2\log k} \chi \log \chi + O(\chi) \tag{1)}$

具施指出 0(x) 不够有对进成是纸的无定失量的形式。但的用他的面分层,我写明信为 0(x) 中的含素做的一个粗糙估计, 予见他的分证吸也较级谈。

本文的用Lagrange的一个胜生成,不仅给出了O(x)中的分声做的一个似如如估计,可见例的任义3(1)的一个两种证明。中我的证明

 $A(x) = \frac{k-1}{2} \frac{\chi \log x}{\log k} + Q(x) \chi \quad (k \ge 2)$ $H = -\frac{5\kappa - 4}{8} \le Q(x) \le \frac{\kappa + 1}{2}.$

光 (5) Lagrange 42 性 式 - 午 (5) [(5)] (J. L. Lagrange) (5) (5) [(5)] [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5) [(5)] (5)

$$\frac{N-d(n)}{k-1} = \frac{1}{k-1} \sum_{r=1}^{n} \alpha_{r} (K^{r-1}) = \sum_{r=1}^{n} \alpha_{r} (K^{r-1}+K^{r-2}+\cdots+1)$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{n} (\alpha_{h} K^{h-r} + \alpha_{h-1} K^{h-r-1} + \cdots + \alpha_{r})$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{n} \left[\frac{n}{K^{r}}\right] = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n}{K^{r}}\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n}{K^{r}}\right] = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n}{K^{r}}\right]$$

$$A(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} \left(n - (k-1)\sum_{r=1}^{n} \left[\frac{n}{K^{r}}\right]\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \chi(\chi+1) - (\kappa-1)\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n \leq x} \left[\frac{n}{K^{r}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \chi(\chi+1) - (\kappa-1)\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n \leq x} \left[\frac{n}{K^{r}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \chi(\chi+1) - (\kappa-1)\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n \leq x} \left[\frac{n}{K^{r}}\right] - (\kappa-1)K^{r} + \left[\frac{\chi}{K^{r}}\right] \left(\chi-\left[\frac{\chi}{K^{r}}\right]\chi+1\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \chi(\chi+1) + \frac{1}{2} (\kappa-1)\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n \leq x} \left[\frac{\chi}{K^{r}}\right] - (\kappa-1)\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\chi}{K^{r}}\right] - (\kappa-1)\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\chi}{K^{r}}\right] - (\kappa-1)\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\chi}{K^{r}}\right] - \left(\chi-\left[\frac{\chi}{K^{r}}\right]\chi-\left[\frac{\chi}{K^{r}}\right]\chi+1\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \chi(\chi+1) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\log_{\mu}\chi\right] + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\chi}{K^{r}}\right] - \frac{\chi}{K^{r}} \left[\frac{$$

in 1 1 1 = a. + a. K + ... + a. Kh , mil

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \chi(\chi+1) + \frac{1}{2} \chi \log_{\chi} \chi - \frac{1}{2} (0, \chi - (k-1)) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \log_{\chi} \chi} \left[\frac{\chi}{K^{i}} \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} (k-1) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \log_{\chi} \chi} \left(\left\{ \frac{\chi}{K^{i}} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{\chi}{K^{i}} \right\}^{2} \right) K^{i}$$

$$- \frac{k-1}{2} \chi^{2} \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \log_{\chi} \chi} \frac{1}{K^{i}}$$

$$(3)$$

哲中 {4} 表示 y 的由越都分。

马拉店

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \log_{1} x} \left[\frac{x}{K^{i}} \right] = U_{i} \frac{x}{K-1} \qquad (0 \leq U_{i} \leq 1)$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \log_{1} x} \left(\left\{ \frac{x}{K^{i}} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{x}{K^{i}} \right\}^{2} \right) K^{i} = U_{3} \cdot \frac{K^{i}}{4(K-1)} \qquad (0 \leq U_{3} \leq 1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{x}{K^{i}} \right\} - \frac{1}{K^{i}} \right\} > 0 \leq x - x^{i} \leq \frac{1}{4} \qquad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$x^{2} \cdot \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \log_{1} x} \frac{1}{K^{i}} = \frac{x^{2}}{K-1} - \frac{1}{K-1} \frac{x^{2}}{K^{(2\log_{1} x)}}$$

周蛇代入(3),或的名

$$A(x) = \frac{k-1}{2} \chi \log_{k} x - \left(\frac{k-1}{2} \vartheta_{1} + \vartheta_{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{k}{8} \vartheta_{3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\chi}{k^{\lfloor \log_{k} \chi} \rfloor}\right) \chi$$

$$\stackrel{\triangle}{=} \frac{k-1}{2} \frac{\chi \log_{k} \chi}{\log_{k} \chi} + \vartheta(\chi) \chi$$

其中-FK-4 < 0(x) ≤ K+1 . 这以及名以 3 € N2inn.

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On a theorem in the K-adic representation of positive integers

FANG Yuguang

Let K21 be a fixed integers, then any positive integer X can be uniquely represented by the following form

X = a, K" + a x K" + ... + a+ K"t where ni>ni>ni>ni>n are integers, and as, az, ... at are also positive integers not exceeding K-1. Define $u(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i$, and $A(x) = \sum_{i \leq x} d(y)$ In 1940, Bush [1] has shown A(x) ~ K-1 xlogx In 1948, Bellman and Shapiro[2] has proved $A(x) = \frac{k-1}{2 \log x} \times \log x + O(x \log \log x) \qquad \text{for } u = 2 ; \ln 1949,$ Mirsky [3] improved the 0-term to O(x) for any K? 2. but using his method, we can't give the estimation of

(20×15=300)

the implied constant in O(x).

In 1955. Cheo Peh-Houin and Vien Sze-Chien [4] also proved $A(x) = \frac{K-1}{2209K} x \log x + O(x)$ Although by means of their method, we can estimate the implied constant in O(x), it is too unaccurate and more importantly, their method is too complicated.

In this paper, we shall give a linear inequality on k for the estimation of the implied constant and give a very simple proof of (1) as the same time, that i's we have proved

Theorem $A(x) = \frac{\kappa-1}{2} \frac{\chi \log \chi}{\log \kappa} + O(x) \chi$ ($\kappa > 2$) where $-\frac{5k-4}{8} \le O(x) \le \frac{k+1}{2}$

Lemma^[5] (J.L. Lagrange)
$$\frac{n-d(n)}{k-1} = \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n}{k^v} \right]$$

Proof Set
$$n = a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_n x^n$$
, then
$$\frac{n - d(n)}{K = 1} = \frac{1}{K - 1} \sum_{r=1}^{n} a_r (K^{r-1}) = \sum_{r=1}^{n} a_r (K^{r-1} + K^{r-2} + \cdots + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(20 \times 15 = 300)}$$
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$$= \sum_{r=1}^{h} \left(a_n \kappa^{h-r} + a_{h-1} \kappa^{h-r-1} + \dots + a_r \right) = \sum_{r=1}^{h} \left[\frac{n}{\kappa^r} \right]$$

Proof of Theorem Using the Lemma, we have

$$A(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} \left(n - (\kappa - 1) \sum_{r=1}^{h} \left[\frac{n}{k^r} \right] \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \chi(x+1) - (\kappa - 1) \sum_{r=1}^{h} \sum_{n \in x} \left[\frac{n}{k^r} \right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\chi(\chi+1)-(\kappa-1)\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\chi\left(\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\kappa_{k}}{\chi}\right]\left(\left[\frac{\kappa_{k}}{\chi}\right]-1\right)\kappa_{k}+\left[\frac{\kappa_{k}}{\chi}\right]\left(\chi-\left[\frac{\kappa_{k}}{\chi}\right]\kappa_{k}+1\right)\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\chi(\chi+1)+\frac{1}{2}(\kappa-1)\sum_{1\leq v\leq \log_{\kappa}\chi}\kappa^{v}\left[\frac{\chi}{\kappa^{v}}\right]-(\kappa-1)\sum_{1\leq v\leq \log_{\kappa}\chi}\left[\frac{\chi}{\kappa^{v}}\right]$$

$$-(\kappa-1) \sum_{1 \leq Y \leq eq_{K} X} \left(\chi \left[\frac{\chi}{\chi^{Y}} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\chi}{\chi^{Y}} \right]^{2} \chi^{Y} \right)$$
 (2)

Since
$$\sum_{x,y \leq \log_{10} X} K^{y} \left[\frac{x}{K^{y}} \right] = x \left[\log_{10} x \right] + \sum_{x \leq \log_{10} X} K^{y} \left(\left[\frac{x}{K^{y}} \right] - \frac{x}{K^{y}} \right)$$

$$= \chi \log_{K} x - Q_{1} x + \sum_{i \in Y \in \log_{K} X} K^{Y} \left(\left[\frac{x}{K^{Y}} \right] - \frac{x}{K^{Y}} \right) (\circ \circ Q_{1} \in I)$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq V \leq e_{qu} \chi} \left(\chi \left[\frac{\chi}{\chi_{V}} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\chi}{\chi_{V}} \right]^{2} \chi_{V} \right) = \sum_{1 \leq V \leq e_{qu} \chi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\chi^{2}}{\chi_{V}} - \frac{1}{2} \kappa^{v} \left(\left[\frac{\chi}{\chi_{V}} \right] - \frac{\chi}{\chi^{v}} \right)^{2} \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{1}\frac{\lambda_{r}}{\sum_{k}}\frac{1}{\sum_{$$

(2) Change into the following

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2} x(x+1) + \frac{\kappa-1}{2} x \log_{\kappa} x - \frac{\kappa-1}{2} Q_{1} x - (\kappa-1) \left[\frac{x}{2} \log_{\kappa} x \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{\{s,v,s,l,q,\chi\}}\left(\left\{\frac{\chi}{K^{v}}\right\}-\left\{\frac{\chi}{K^{v}}\right\}\right)K^{v}-\frac{1}{2}\chi^{v}\sum_{\{s,v,s,l,q,\chi\}}\frac{1}{K^{v}}$$
(3)

It's easy to derive

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$$\sum_{1 \leq r \leq \log_{1} x} \left[\frac{x}{\kappa^{2}} \right] = Q_{1} \frac{x}{\kappa^{-1}} \qquad (0 \leq Q_{1} \leq 1)$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq r \leq \log_{1} x} \left(\left\{ \frac{x}{\kappa^{r}} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{x}{\kappa^{r}} \right\}^{2} \right) \kappa^{2} = Q_{3} \frac{\kappa x}{4(\kappa^{-1})} \qquad (0 \leq Q_{3} \leq 1)$$

Here we use the following: $0 \le x - x^2 \le \frac{1}{4}$ for $0 \le x \le 1$. $x^2 = \frac{x^2}{1 \le x \le 2 \cdot 4} \times \frac{1}{K^2} = \frac{x^2}{K^{-1}} = \frac{1}{K^{-1}} \times \frac{x^2}{K^{-1} \times 4} = \frac{1}{K^{-1}} \times \frac{x^2}{K^{-1}} = \frac{1}{K^{$

Therefore, notice (3), we obtain

$$A(x) = \frac{\kappa_{-1}}{2} \frac{\chi \log x}{\log \kappa} - \left(\frac{\kappa_{-1}}{2} u_1 + u_2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\kappa}{8} u_3 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\chi}{\kappa [\log x]}\right) \chi$$

$$\frac{\omega}{2} \frac{\kappa_{-1}}{2} \frac{\chi \log x}{\log \kappa} + u(x) \chi$$

where $-\frac{3k-4}{5} \leq \beta(x) \leq \frac{k+1}{5}$

I am greatly indebted to my tutor, Professor SHAD.

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设 (Oj(n) 表示 (?) (?) … (n) 中好級 pi 参写 る テ敞、p 3 喜越、又设 n= Co+Cip+…+ Cyp* (o=Ci<p).

1947 \$ N.J. Fine i6 18 3

On(n) = (co+1)(ci+1) ... (cr+1)

其中(Qo(n)表书又的视 P 图写的(Q)的广城。

1967年, L. Carlitz 论明 3

 $O_{1}(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} (c_{0}+1)\cdots(c_{k-1}+1)(p-c_{k}-1)c_{k+1}(c_{k+2}+1)\cdots(c_{r+1}).$

A n=apr+bpr+1 (o≤a <p. o≤b < p)

 $n = b + ap + ap^2 + \dots + ap^{r+j}$ (o < a < p , b = a 改 a -1) 结出 3 起应的 出成。

1971年, F. T. Harward 考虑 3 P=2的性况。

得出,相左人为成;

(20 × 15 - 300

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本文考虑了一般向性况,给出了(0)(n)的一般求法与式,并对于(0)(n)的平均信给出了一个不尽估计。

3) $\Re (kummer)^{(s)}$ $i^{h}(1)$ $s = a_0 + a_1 p + \cdots + a_r p^r$, $(o \le a < p)$, (z) $n - s = b_0 + b_1 p + \cdots + b_r p^r$, $(o \le b < p)$, (s) $a + b = C_0 + \epsilon_0 p$, $(s) + a_1 + b_1 = C_1 + \epsilon_1$, \cdots

Er-1 +ar+br = Cr+ErP.

其中 E.=0 改1、则 (?) 中P而最高次第 $\mathsf{pot}_{\mathfrak{p}}\left(\binom{n}{s}\right) = \mathcal{E}_{\mathfrak{o}} + \mathcal{E}_{\mathfrak{l}} + \cdots + \mathcal{E}_{\mathfrak{r}}. \quad \mathcal{F}_{\mathfrak{p}} \neq \mathfrak{n} \quad \mathcal{E}_{\mathfrak{r}} = \mathfrak{o}.$ 0j(n) 的求法

放使 potp((?))= えか必要条件 3 その+を1+···+をr=j.即 20+を1+···+をr-1=j, 直表眼 Eo. E. ... Er,中西知为了广威1马其全威口、没 $\Sigma_{n_1} = \Sigma_{n_2} = \cdots = \Sigma_{n_j} = 1$, 没 $B(n_1, n_2, \cdots n_j)$ 表古 $\binom{n}{s}$ (s=0,1,···n)中通过引起(1)(1)(1)过程站到后 E. . E1,… Er. 中 En = En = 1 . 多与なる D 的(?)的个做,则为知

> $\emptyset_{j}(n) = \sum_{0 \leq n_{1} \leq n_{2} \leq n_{3} \leq r-1} \beta(n_{1}, n_{2}, \dots n_{j})$ (1)

极马要求出 B(n,n,...n;) 即示. 把n,n,...n; 找打印民毒分成个列的组(A好改为K级)

ni=mi, mi+1, ... mi+li ... mi+1, ..., mi+1, ..., mi+li, ... mk+1

- - - Mx+lx = n;

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事中 mi > mi-1+1 (2 ミジミド)
      特 En, = En; =1. 多其分 公=0代入引程
如的式即得一个方线
         a. + b. = c.
                                                   (1)'
         ami+bm = Cm+P
                                                    (m_i)^I
       1 + a_{m,+1} + b_{m,+1} = c_{m,+1} + P
                                                   (m,+1)'
                                                   (m,+l,+1)
      1+ am,+1,+1 + bm,+1,+1 = Cm,+1,+1
                                                   (m,+2,+2)
         amythitz + bmithitz = Cmithitz
                                                    (m_{L}-1)^{\prime}
           ami-1 + bmi-1 = Cmi-1
                                                    (my
           ame + bme = cme +P
                                                   (matha)
         1+amitle + bruth = Cmith
                                                   (my)
           ame + bme = Cm + P
                                                   (mx+1)"
         1 + anne+1 + bme+1 = Cme+1+P
                                                  (mx +lu+1)
         1 + amethor bone + lx + = Complete
```

amutly +2 + boutly+2 = Comytly+2

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(muther)

(Y-1)

(Y)'

 $a_{r-1} + b_{r-1} = c_{r-1}$ $a_r + b_r = c_r$

马知这个方维地的解 (a., a,,... ar) 加丁酸 即是 (n) (s=01,12,--n) 中的承之广城 B(n,n,...nj). 由方程地可以看出 (a.,a.,..ar) 作品解附 a.,a.,inar 而取佑及北至独立的。故由(1)'-(r')中(i)'春苏 得 a. な(C.+1) 种取法,由(z)知 a. な(+1)种取法, ··· 的(m,-1)'和 am-1 右 (Cm,-1+1) 舒威法, 西,由 (m,)' 知 am, 为 (p-Cm,-1) 种取法,·10 (m,+1)'知 ami+1 为 (P-Cmi) 种 取选, 由 (m++2) 知 ami+2 为 (p-Cm,+2)种版法,--- 10(m,+2,)' 知 am,+1, な (P-Cm,+l,) 好成法, 由(m,+l,+1)'和, am,+l,+1 なCm,+l,+1 舒取强,由 (m,+l++2) An am,+l,+2 为 (Cm,+l,+2+1) 好 成法(若mi+mi+li+l), ···· ami-1 为(Cmi-1+1) 种成

滋, am, 为 (P-Cm2-1) 种取法, ··· amita 为 (P-Cm2+le) 种取法, ··· 这有他读 1 去, 当上述 a., a., -ar 中

有为这一千倍的成的一般传为红色及为轻地的

解. 引足

 $B(n_1,n_1,\cdots n_5)=(c_0+1)(c_1+1)\cdots(c_{m_1-1}+1)(p-c_{m_1}-1)\cdots$

(P-Cm,+1) -.. (P-Cm,+l,) Cm,+l,+1 (Cm,+l,+2+1) ... (Cm,-1+1)

(P-Cm,-1)(P-Cm,) ... (P-Cm,+l,) Cm,+l,+1 (Cm,+l,+2+1)

··· (P-Mu-1) (P-Cmutt) ··· (P-Cmx+lx) Cmx+lx+1 x

(Cmx + 2 +1) ... (Cr +1)

 $= \left[\prod_{i=0}^{K} (C_{i}+1) \right] \left[\prod_{i=1}^{K} \frac{(p-C_{m_{i}}-1)(p-C_{m_{i}+1})\cdots (p-C_{m_{i}+R_{i}})C_{m_{i}+R_{i}+1}}{(C_{m_{i}}+1)(C_{m_{i}+1}+1)\cdots (C_{m_{i}+R_{i}+1})(C_{m_{i}+R_{i}+1})} \right]$

于是我的为

茂阳-

- 15 Bull

 $0_{j}(n) = \left[\prod_{i=0}^{kf} (c_{i}+1) \right] \sum_{0 \leq n_{i} < n_{i} < n_{i} < \cdots < n_{j} \in Y-1} \frac{K}{(c_{m_{i}}+1) (c_{m_{i}}+1) \cdots (c_{m_{i}}+k_{i}) C_{m_{i}}+k_{i}} \frac{(p-c_{m_{i}}-1) (p-c_{m_{i}}+1) \cdots (p-c_{m_{i}}+k_{i}) C_{m_{i}}+k_{i}}{(c_{m_{i}}+1) (c_{m_{i}}+k_{i}) \cdots (c_{m_{i}}+k_{i}+1) \cdots (c_{m_{i}}+k_{i}})}$

事中 (n,n,-..n;) = (m,m,+1,-..m,+l; m,m,+1,-.. m,+l,...

mu, mut, ... mutla), mit - mi > 1 (1=1, ... K-1).

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指題 $Q_3(n) = \frac{1}{11} (ci+1) (\frac{y-3}{k-8} (p-C_{K-1})(p-C_{M+1}) (C_{M+1}) (C_{M+1}$

二. Oj(n) 的均值估计。

以京晚。(见二连松中成)。

命題 1 の $j(p^n) = \varphi(p^j)$ (n2j)の) 0.(p^n)=2.

初从一中面方彩细出发,由(r)'成,当

55 m

Cr (p-cr-1-1) Oj-1 (n-spr-Cr-1pr-1)

这个多雕缝的个去,没有

节題 2. $O_j(n) = (c_r + 1)O_j(n - c_r p^r)$

+ Cr (p-cr-1-1) 0;-1 (n-crpr-cr-1pr-1) +

+ Cr (P-Cr-1) (P-Cr-2-1) Dj-2 (N-Crpr-Cr-1pr-1-Cr-2pr-2)

+ --- + Cr(P-cr-1) -- (P-Cr-j+1) (P-Cr-j-1) 00 (n-crpr

- ... - Cr-; pr-;).

 iGB. 成命题=可知,当n>j 耐. Oj(ap*+b) > (a+1) Oj(b) (o<a*p,b<p*).

子是 (n>j)

$$\Delta_{j}(p^{n}) = \sum_{o \leq l < p^{n-1}} \emptyset_{j}(l) + \sum_{p^{n} \leq l \leq 2p^{n-1}} \emptyset_{j}(l) + \cdots$$

$$+ \sum_{o \leq l < p^{n-1}} \emptyset_{j}(l) + \sum_{o \leq l < p^{n-1}} \emptyset_{j}(p^{n})$$

$$= \sum_{o \leq l < p^{n-1}} \emptyset_{j}(l) + \sum_{o \leq l < p^{n-1}} \emptyset_{j}(p^{n}) + \cdots$$

$$+ \sum_{o \leq l < p^{n-1}} \emptyset_{j}((p^{-1})p^{n-1}+l) + \emptyset_{j}(p^{n})$$

$$\geq \sum_{o \leq l < p^{n-1}} + 2 \sum_{o \leq l < p^{n-1}} \emptyset_{j}(l) + \cdots + p \sum_{o \leq l < p^{n-1}} \emptyset_{j}(l)$$

$$+ \emptyset_{j}(p^{n})$$

$$= \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \sum_{o \leq l \leq p^{n-1}} \emptyset_{j}(l) + \emptyset_{j}(p^{n})$$

$$\geq \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \sum_{o \leq l \leq p^{n-1}} \emptyset_{j}(l) - \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \emptyset_{j}(p^{n-1})$$

由分起 1 形 0; $(P^n) = \varphi(P^i)$ (n^2) 3 是我的力

$$\Delta_{j}(\mathbf{p}^{n}) \geqslant \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathbb{Z} \\ p \neq 1}} (0_{j}(k) - \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi(p^{j}))$$

$$= \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \Delta_{j}(\mathbf{p}^{n-1}) - \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi(p^{j}).$$

24 13 3.4

1、种类学等和有几个

当 $p^n \leq \chi < p^{n+1}$ 附见 $n \leq \log_p \chi \leq n+1$ 版句

 $\Delta_{j}(x) \geqslant \Delta_{j}(p^{n}) \geqslant \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \Delta_{j}(p^{n-1}) - \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi(p^{j})$ $\geqslant \cdots \geqslant \left[\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right]^{n-j} \Delta_{j}(p^{j}) - (n-j) \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi(p^{j})$ $= \left[\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right]^{n+1} \frac{\Delta_{j}(p^{j})}{\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{j+1}} - (n-j) \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi(p^{j})$ $\geqslant \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{\log_{p} x} \frac{\Delta_{j}(p^{j})}{\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{j+1}} - \left(\log_{p} x - (j+1)\right) \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi(p^{j})$ $\geqslant \chi^{\log_{p} \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)} \frac{\Delta_{j}(p^{j})}{\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{j+1}} \Rightarrow - \left(\log_{p} x - (j+1)\right) \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi(p^{j})$ $\geqslant \chi^{\log_{p} \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)} \frac{\Delta_{j}(p^{j})}{\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{j+1}} \Rightarrow - \left(\log_{p} x - (j+1)\right) \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi(p^{j})$ $\geqslant \chi^{\log_{p} \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)} \frac{\Delta_{j}(p^{j})}{\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{j+1}} \Rightarrow - \left(\log_{p} x - (j+1)\right) \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi(p^{j})$ $\geqslant \chi^{\log_{p} \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)} \frac{\Delta_{j}(p^{j})}{\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{j+1}} \Rightarrow - \left(\log_{p} x - (j+1)\right) \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi(p^{j})$

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下面的结里更位出的血性测足成立

 $\int_{\chi \to \infty}^{2} \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{\chi \to \infty} \Delta_{1}(\chi) \left(\chi \log_{p^{2}} \log_{p} \chi \right) \leq \left(\frac{p-1}{p+1} \right)^{2} \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2} + 2 \right)$

证明 由和港已五知

0, (n) = (cr+1) 0, (n-crpr) + cr(p-cr-1) 0, (n-crpr-cr-1)

引足当n>z的

 $\Delta_{i}(p^{n}) = \sum_{j \leq p^{n}} O_{i}(j) = \sum_{j < p^{n-1}} (O_{i}(j) + O_{i}(p^{n-1}+j) + \dots + O_{i}((p^{n})p^{n-1}+j) + \dots + O_{i}((p^{n})p^{n-1}+j)$

 $\leq \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \Delta_{1}(p^{n-1}) + O_{1}(p^{n}) + \frac{p(p-1)}{2} \sum_{\substack{j=0 \ j < p^{n-1} + kc}}^{j=0} (p-l-1) (J_{0}(k))$

 $\leq \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \Delta_{1}(p^{n-1}) + Q_{1}(p^{n}) + \frac{p(p-1)}{2} \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^{p-1} (p-\ell-1)\right) \left(\sum_{\kappa \in p^{n-2}} Q_{\sigma}(\kappa)\right)$ $= \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \Delta_{1}(p^{n-1}) + \varphi(p) + \left(\frac{2}{p(p-1)}\right)^{2} \Delta_{\sigma}(p^{n-2})$

由此連維を対する

 $\Delta_{1}(p^{n}) \leq \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-2} \Delta_{1}(p^{2}) + \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-3} \varphi(p)$ $+ \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-4} \varphi(p) + \cdots + \varphi(p)$ $+ \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-3} \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{2} \Delta_{0}(p) + \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-4} \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{2} \Delta_{0}(p^{2})$

打造 提出 以现在 计

$$+ \cdots + \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right) \left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2} \triangle_{0}(p^{n-2}) + \left(\frac{p_{1}p_{-1}}{2}\right)^{2} \triangle_{0}(p^{n-2})$$
 (2)
$$\square_{1} + \square_{2} + \square_{2} + \square_{2} + \square_{3} + \square_{4} + \square_{$$

$$\Delta_1(p^n) \leq \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-2} \left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^2 + \varphi(p) \left(\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-2} + \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-3}\right)^2$$

$$+\cdots+\frac{p(p+1)}{2}+1)+\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2}\left[\Delta_{0}(p)\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right]^{n-2}+\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-4}\Delta_{0}(p^{2})$$

$$+\cdots+\Delta_{0}\left(p^{n-2}\right)\right]$$

$$\leq\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-1}\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2}+\varphi(p)\left[\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-1}-1\right]\frac{p(p+1)}{2}-1$$

$$+\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{2}\left(n-2\right)\Delta_{0}(p)\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-3}$$

$$\uparrow^{2}\left(n-2\right)\Delta_{0}(p)\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-3}$$

$$\downarrow^{2}\left(n-2\right)\Delta_{0}(p)\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-3}$$

$$\Delta_{1}(\chi)\leq\Delta_{1}\left(p^{n+1}\right)\leq\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-1}\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$+\varphi(p)\left[\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{pn}-1\right]\frac{p(p+1)}{2}-1$$

$$+ \varphi(p) \left[\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \right)^{pq} - 1 \right] \frac{p(p+1)}{2} - 1$$

$$+ \left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2} \right)^{2} (n-1) \Delta_{o}(p) \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \right)^{n-2}$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2} \right)^{2} + \varphi(p) \left[\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \right)^{n} - 1 \right] \frac{p(p+1)}{2} - 1$$

$$+ \left(\frac{p-1}{p+1} \right)^{2} \Delta_{o}(p) \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \right)^{n} \log_{p} \chi$$

$$= \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2} \right)^{2} + \varphi(p) \left[\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \right)^{n} - 1 \right] \frac{p(p+1)}{2} - 1$$

$$+ \left(\frac{p-1}{p+1} \right)^{2} \Delta_{o}(p) \chi^{\log_{p} \frac{p(p+1)}{2}} \log_{p} \chi$$

于茂

 $\lim_{\chi \to \infty} \Delta_1(\chi) / \chi \log_p \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \log_p \chi \leq \left(\frac{p-1}{p+1}\right)^2 \Delta_0(p)$ $= \left(\frac{p-1}{p+1}\right)^2 \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2} + 2\right)$

这战老成了这职三面证明.

上走程说明, △1(x) = O(x^{log},(^{log})) log,x),若 转把 log,x 去样,则中说明性测量;=1 向性况 下成主,对于了>2向性况,应用上述方对似于不 实用,可能的重型的估计并不能逼近别的概划 测面程度。

 $\frac{1}{N} A_{n} = \log_{p} \left(\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \right) \right), \quad A_{n}(n) = \Delta_{n}(n) / A_{n}, \quad D_{n} \neq \Delta_{n}$ $\left[A_{n}(n) - A_{n}(n+1) \right] \leq \frac{\Delta_{n}(n+1) - \Delta_{n}(n)}{N^{A_{n}}} + \Delta_{n}(n+1) \left(\frac{1}{N^{A_{n}}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{A_{n}}} \right)$ $\leq \frac{N}{N^{A_{n}}} + \Delta_{n}(n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)^{A_{n}}} \left(\frac{1}{N^{A_{n}}} + O\left(\frac{1}{N^{A_{n}}} \right) \right)$ $= \frac{1}{N^{A_{n}-1}} + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \cdot O\left(\frac{1}{N^{A_{n}}} \right) \rightarrow O(n+2n) \cdot (n+2n)$ $= \frac{1}{N^{A_{n}-1}} + \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \cdot O\left(\frac{1}{N^{A_{n}}} \right) \rightarrow O(n+2n) \cdot (n+2n)$

这次的{Aj(n) 生共上极股与下极股的钢笔。

(20) (5 3) (1)

液
$$\alpha = \lim_{N \to \infty} \Delta_{j}(x) / \chi_{\text{log}_{p}(\frac{p(p+1)}{2})}$$

 $\beta = \lim_{N \to \infty} \Delta_{j}(x) / \chi_{\text{log}_{p}(\frac{p(p+1)}{2})}$
又を打到 α , β 作为估计呢?前结研究.

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招群 = 角 引 中 考 做 如 分 布 1985. 4. 25.

在之献门中,R. Honsberger 把小迷诸哥约为 她名与做这中三个秀妙结哥之一:(?)(?),…(?) 中为五分等外个孝做,并接出进证明比较 爱智。文门中虽然任为了进证明别了 Lucas 矩 生式及同分式如知识。本文写用帮做的整路性 如知识不仅信出更强的诸哥血证明处简单, 可知乎移荐三局对中参做的分布作出了估计。 到 (?)(?),…(?)中参做的个做

光证职两户引建, 多其本为也具有 哲趣味性.

引程1. 设户a基城,0≤m≤pr,则有

 $pot_{p}\left(\binom{p^{r}+m}{2}\right)=pot_{p}\left(\binom{m}{2}\right), s_{1}^{2}-p_{2}^{2} o \leq l \leq m$ 主· 当中 potp(x) 表方 ppotp(x) | x, 1/2 ppotp(x) x. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\left(\frac{p^r + m}{p^r} \right) - \left[\frac{p}{p^r} \right] - \left[\frac{p^r + m - l}{p^r} \right] \right)$ $=\sum_{K=1}^{K=1}\left(p^{V-K}+\left[\frac{p_{K}}{p_{K}}\right]-\left[\frac{l}{p_{K}}\right]-p^{V-K}-\left[\frac{m-l}{p_{K}}\right]\right)$ $= \sum_{k=1}^{p} \left(\left[\frac{m}{p^{k}} \right] - \left[\frac{k}{p^{k}} \right] - \left[\frac{m-\ell}{p^{k}} \right] \right) = pot_{p} \left(\binom{m}{p} \right)$ 引起之. 当 m<l<2 k对, 2 (2 k+m) (0 s m < 2 k) $\widehat{V} = \widehat{V} = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \left(\left[\frac{2^{K} + m}{2^{k}} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2^{k}} \right] - \left[\frac{2^{K} + m - \ell}{2^{k}} \right] \right)}_{2}$ > [="+m]-[=]-[=1, 沒意遊差到 1<24, 24+m-1<24 即可得证. 敲 21(24+m) 这就完成了引起证明. $\delta(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & 2|n \\ 1 & 2\nmid n \end{cases}$ $\Delta(n) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \delta(\binom{n}{n})$

大理一的证明 建蓄到 $\Delta(n)$ 两 (?), (?),…
(?) 中务做的 千般, 且由引起一知: $\delta((2^{k+m})) = \delta((?)) 对 - 内 0 = m < 2^{k}, 0 = l \leq m d;$

$$\Delta(2^{k}+m) = \sum_{l \leq m} \delta(\binom{2^{k}+m}{l}) + \sum_{l \geq 2^{k}} \delta(\binom{2^{k}+m}{l})$$

$$+ \sum_{m \leq l \leq 2^{k}} \delta(\binom{2^{k}+m}{l})$$

$$= 2 \sum_{l \leq m} \delta(\binom{m}{l}) = 2 \Delta(m)$$

 $\Delta(n) = 2\Delta(2^{n_1} + 1^{n_1} + \dots + 2^{n_t}) = \dots = 2^{t-1}\Delta(2^{n_t}) = 2^t.$

$$\S_2$$
. 点理 = 读 $f(x) = \sum_{n \in x} \triangle(n)$ 则 $\frac{1}{3} < f(x)/\chi \log_{13} \le 3$.

 $i \sin k \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + 1 \right\} + \sum_{k = 1}^{k} \frac{1}{2} \left(2^{k-1} + 2^{k-2} + \dots + 1 \right)$

=
$$f(2^{k-2}+2^{k-3}+\cdots+1) + 2\sum_{n \leq 2^{k-1}} \Delta(n)$$

=
$$3 f(2^{k-1}+1) = \cdots = 3^k f(0) = 3^k$$

 P_{1} $k \leq \log_{1} x < k+1$, $f(2^{k}-1) \leq f(x) \leq f(2^{k+1}-1)$, $f(2^{k}-1) \leq f(x) \leq f(x) \leq 3^{k+1}$

性型性性質性。

有日用以印持 于至于(x) 文型(3) = 3.

从图中 不以看出: 当 $n=2^{n-1}$ 时, $\binom{n}{2}$, $\binom{n}{2}$, $\binom{n}{n}$

主部为1, 当 2541 5 2** 之均为两个全性三角到,或由生成物件可知之与 2**1 以上而三角到足完全打生加,因此才为 天纪二中的 f(2**-1)=3f(2**-1) 世式为在生.可又由其对给他,却为尽记一 2 2 的最为的出现。

B 内 mx= 2^k 与 mx=3·2^{k-1}-2 約2 f(m)/meog.3 立
m→の対极限不存息. 淀 ~= lim f(n)/neog.3 立

B = lim f(n)/nloges

我的为

走犯三、序到{f(n)/nloqui}}生[a, β]之沟钢岩的.

工作表示取圖到記

$$\leq f(n) \left| \frac{1}{n^{2} \sigma_{k}^{2}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{2} \sigma_{k}^{2}} \right| + \frac{f(n+1) - f(n)}{(n+1)^{2} \sigma_{k}^{2}} \\
\leq 3 \left[(1+\frac{1}{n})^{2} \sigma_{k}^{2} - 1 \right] + \frac{1}{(n+1)^{2} \sigma_{k}^{2}} \longrightarrow 0 \quad (n \to \infty).$$

$$\approx 3 \left[(1+\frac{1}{n})^{2} \sigma_{k}^{2} - 1 \right] + \frac{1}{(n+1)^{2} \sigma_{k}^{2}} \longrightarrow 0 \quad (n \to \infty).$$

五由度理=3,知 ×≥3,3 β≤3,现至的 的题是名标去的到 x. B 由更如分估计, 省估研 彩!

对了 (10)的均值不为研究,现至者其对做 构络如性况,我的为:

大理四 $\sum_{n \leq x} \log \Delta(n) = \frac{1}{2} \times \log x + Q(x) x$, 其 $-\frac{3}{4}\log 1 \leq \emptyset(x) \leq \frac{3}{2}\log 2.$

我的生137日的日子

引 犯 3 沒 x= a, kn+ a, kn+++++++ a, kn+, 其中 Nono····>nt=0, Koスト 引にんな成, a.a...at 为不太子 K-1 向南系舒敞、记 d(x)=三 ai, $A(x) = \sum_{n \in X} \alpha(n), \quad \beta_1 A(x) = \frac{\kappa-1}{2} \frac{\chi \log x}{\log \kappa} + B(x) \chi$

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并十一条 (Q(X) ≤ K+1).

的严禁贷款的信息

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12.

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整效分析中一个条件故信与避

1985. 3

设力为一个正智城,若n=a,+az+…+ax,等 中 a , a , - a , 看 る 西 整 放 凡络 {a, a, ... a , } る n あ 一千分於(partition). 放达中一于绕名风趣的均 是就是处理分析种做p(n)及Pr(n)的感. 周知: lim 10g P(n) = 大了 (见[1]). 这比对当内包含 大时, 机向分析放变的依大。即下第分

A(n) = { (a, a, a, ak): n = a, +a, + ... + ak, ai >0, i=k-k} 的无意为很多,论p(a,···ak)=a,a,迎至马的 p(A(n)) = max p(a) 为多大鬼?又当·A(n) 中当K 四国泛值的,这么允当多分岁年的血酸大五酸 中国又百多少?本文就是处理这一类问题。

才光,我的为下述信息:

度理一、把n进引任名分拆,的以A(n),则

 $P(A(n)) = \max_{\substack{(a_1, \dots a_n) \in A(n)}} a_1 a_1 \dots a_n = \begin{cases} 3^{l} & \exists n = 3 l \text{ ps} \\ 4 \times 3^{l-1} & \exists n = 3 l + 1 \text{ ps} \\ 2 \cdot 3 l & \exists n = 3 l + 2^{n} \end{cases}$

元号: 没 n=a,+a,+···+ax 2 (2 k) p(A(n))=a,a,···ax
あーイな好.

若 ci 中 为 一 广 取 1 . 及好 没 ai = 1. 划作 7 建分析 n= (1+az) + as +… + ax , 孑 尺

 $p(1+\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{3}, \dots \alpha_{N}) = (1+\alpha_{1})\alpha_{3} \dots \alpha_{N} = p(A(n)) + \alpha_{1}\alpha_{3} \dots \alpha_{N} > p(A(n))$ $\chi \neq \pm \pi \hat{R}$.

可严重的数数的标准

又若 {ai}中季为不少于 3 户 2 即 m ≥ 3 见 由 2+2+2=3+3 死机, 2×2×2 < 3×3 死机 a,···ax 劳石 会达最大,用此为为 m=0,1,2.

周见,当 n=3lm, m=0, top(A(n))= 31.

当 n=3l+1 时, m=2, 乱 p(A(n)) = 4x3l-1.

当 n=3l+2 tot. m=1. tol p(A(n))=2.3l. in中

下面我们着色致虚脚贴丹为尺个无毒的分析(K2周尾后帮做). 他P(K,n) 表示下到第分的无毒的分做 (K等时周尾).

 $A(\kappa,n) = \{(\alpha_i,\dots\alpha_k): n = \alpha_i + \alpha_i + \dots + \alpha_k, \alpha_i > 0, i = \dots + \kappa\}.$ $\text{Total } n > \kappa \text{ and } p(\kappa,n) \geqslant 2.$

 $P_{m}\left(A(\kappa,n)\right) = \max_{(\alpha_{1},\cdots\alpha_{K})\in A(\kappa,n)} \alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}\cdots\alpha_{K}$ $P_{m}\left(A(\kappa,m)\right) = \min_{(\alpha_{1},\cdots\alpha_{K})\in A(\kappa,n)} \alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}\cdots\alpha_{K}$ $d = \begin{bmatrix} n \\ K \end{bmatrix}, n = dK + Y, \quad 0 \leq Y < K.$

双子 Pm 与 Pm , 我的力.

27. 數學報館組制

75 页 及理=. $P_m(A(x,n)) = d^{k-r}(d+1)^r$ Pm (A(K,n)) = n-K. रंज हर रे रेज हर ।।). 腔 n= a1+a++++++ ak = kd+r, 使得 Pm(A(u,n))=a,ac-ak 若 {ai}中方一个中子d, 不好ai<d, 又若 a., as, ··· an 岩五片子d+1. 则不好没a.a., ··· al 等 去子d, 子是 P((a, a, ... ax)) = a, a, ... ax = a, a, ... ax di (a+1) 3 ie a = d-P1, ... al = d-P1, 2/103 a, +a=+...+ax = (d-p,)+...+ (d-pe) + i'd + j(d+1) = kd+r P. (l+j+i) d+j-P1-..-Pl=kd+r 子 l+j+i=k. が P,+p+···+ Pl= サーザンの 又对于 m>o, 指 (d-m)(d+1) < (d-m+1)d, 引 P(a,...ax) = (d-P,)(d-P)...(d-P)d~(d+1) $= (d-P_1)(d-P_2)\cdots(d-P_R)d^2(d+1)^{P_1+P_2+\cdots+P_R}(d+1)^r$

将其代入山亦得

若 a_{2} , ... a_{N} 中 b_{N} $b_$

你就就会想在做证

a, a, -- a 2 7 7 3 d+1, am = d+Pm . Pm>1. (1 < m < j)

P) p(a,...ak) = (d+P1)...(d+P3) (d+1)2-3 du-2

 $\Delta = (d+P_1) + \cdots + (d+P_j) + (l-j)(d+i) + (u-l)d = kd+r$

从3 $P_1+P_2+\cdots+P_j+Q-j=r$. $\leq \lambda=Q-j$, Q_1 $P_1+P_2+\cdots+P_j=r-i$.

由了好了m >1, 为 (d+m)d ≤ (d+m-1)(d+1).

the p(a, a...ak) = (d+1) P, +...+P; d-(P,+P++...+P;) (d+1) dK-1

= $(d+i)^{P_1+\cdots+P_j+1}$ $d^{k-l-(P_1+\cdots+P_j)} = (d+i)^r d^{k-l-r+1}$

= (d+1) d x-r-3 < (d+1) d x-r (Da je>1)

这又另一分平局、故a,a,…an中安不太了d+1.

3尺 ai 写取d 到d+1 (15~5K).

in P(A(K,n)) = dK-1 (a+1)

(k-j)d+j(d+1)=kd+r., \$d j=r.

自然既不思维社会

· 法成: P(A(K,n)) = dK-Y(d+1)Y.

下污(2)式、光证吸 K=2向性况。

 $p(X, n-x) = \chi(n-x) = n\chi - \chi^2 = f(\chi)$,由于f'(x)=n-1x td fr $\chi \leq \frac{n}{2}$ 对 f(x) 连接 3 fr $\chi \geq \frac{n}{2}$ 对 通域 , 最 $P_m(A(2,n)) = min\{nx1-1^2, n(n-1)-(n-1)^2\} = n-1$.

对了一般的K, 不可用 R. Bellman [2] 的参规 划的思想, 当 n= x, +x+···+xx rd.

 $P_m(A(\kappa,n)) = \min_{(x_1,\dots,x_n)\in A(\kappa,n)} x_1 x_1 \dots x_K$

= $\min_{X_1} (X_1 \min_{X_2} (... (\min_{X_{k-1}} X_{k-1} (N-X_1-...-X_{k-2}-1-X_{k-1})...)$ = $\min_{X_1} (X_1 \min_{X_2} (... (\min_{X_{k-1}} X_{k-1} (N-X_1-...-X_{k-2}-1-X_{k-1})...)$

= ... = $\min_{\chi_i} \chi_i \left(n - \kappa + 1 - \chi_i \right) = n - \kappa$.

上到世式中元分的用了 K=2 的结果.

的用上述方法,我们还可以度当时分约的 李樾和分析以及分约成四不为整城之和和分析 向收况,对于其它一站号为股之条件的收况。

79 1

我的的成品什么呢?这没信的改造的问题。

可加上看的评论如,我的引入了做论正成, p(k,n),另和 p(1,n)=1, p(2,n)=[型], 但如 k33的 性况比较复智. 多旦马和, p(n)= 篇 p(k,n): 因此 对于 p(k,n)加研記特生比 p(n) 复智. 转至倍级 p(k,n) 加约和估计呢? 托多找到其里成当如呢? 已改 对应如构因了做又是什么? 为话研究,

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