## 曲阜师范大学 <br> 研究生学位論交

论文臨：几个基础数䊦论
的问题研充

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某一类指敝方帘和的同余问题
1985．9． 15.
－引高
设 $S_{r}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right)$ 表市在 $\bmod p^{\alpha}$ 的宽全剩余系中具有措敝d的元素之r次方䲞和，其中 $p$ 为奇
中证明 $3 S_{1}(p, p-1) \equiv \mu(p-1)(\bmod p)$ 。随后，这个间题引起了许多故学家的兴趣。1830年，M．A． Stern ${ }^{[4]}$ 证明3 $S_{1}(p, d) \equiv \mu(d)(\bmod p)$ ；1883年。 A．R．Forsyth ${ }^{[5]}$ 讨论 $3 \operatorname{Sr}(p, p-1)$ 的同金情况，但其线量及其泟明都很复势：1952年，R．MoLler ${ }^{[2]}$证明 $3 \quad S r(p, d) \equiv \frac{S(d)}{\varphi\left(d_{i}\right)} \mu\left(d_{1}\right)(\bmod p)$ ，其中 $d_{1}=\frac{d}{(r, d)}$ ，但其评明记较复杂。H．Gupta ${ }^{[1]}$ 秘用原报的知识对 R．Moller 血结具给出了一个高年的河昅。车文目的边足把上述结里推广汾了模为 $p^{\alpha}(\alpha \geqslant 1)$

的一般情况。印海明了

$$
\text { 定理一 } S_{r}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right) \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(l_{0}\right)} \mu\left(l_{0}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)
$$

其中 $\alpha>0, p$ 为奇囊敞，$d /(d, r)=p^{m} l_{0}, p \nmid l_{0}, m \geqslant 0$ ．

$$
\text { 设 } h(d)=\frac{d}{(r, d)}, \quad p(d)=\operatorname{pot}_{p}(h(d)) \text { 表市 } h(d) \text { 中 } p
$$

围子的最高次弿。对于 $x \mid \varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right)$ ，主义

$$
F(x, r)=\sum_{d \mid x} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(h(d) p^{-p(d)}\right)} \mu\left(h(d) p^{-p(d)}\right)
$$

我的有（以下＂三＂皆表交 $\bmod \rho^{\alpha}$ 同金号）
走理二。

$$
F(x, r) \equiv \begin{cases}x & \text { 当 } p^{-p t_{p}(x)} x \mid r \text { 时 } \\ 0 & \text { 䂞则 }\end{cases}
$$

二． 月 理 $^{2}$
为得至交理的海略，雨要不述犾理：
引理1 存在 modpor向一个茖报g，使得

$$
g^{p^{(p-1)} \equiv 1+\mu g^{l+1}\left(\bmod p^{l+2}\right) \quad(l \geqslant 0 p \lambda \mu) . ~ . ~}
$$

晒明 设 $g$ 为 $\bmod$ 的一个厚极，不妨设 $g^{p-1} \equiv 1+\mu p\left(\bmod p^{2}\right)(p \nmid \mu)$（否则取 $g+p$ 代 $\left.g\right)$ 。对子此 $g$ ，文必为 $\bmod p^{\alpha}$ 之原根，个面对子 $\ell$用敝学归纳法。当 $l=0$ 时，由 9 的迷服可知引理成立；假设当 $\ell-1$ 时引理成立。设

$$
g^{p^{l-1}(p-1)}=1+\mu p l(p \nmid \mu) .
$$

西边 $p$ 况方可得：

$$
g^{p^{l}(p-1)}=1+\mu p^{l+1}+\binom{p}{2}\left(m, p^{l}\right)^{2}+\cdots \equiv 1+\mu p^{l+1}\left(\bmod p^{l+2}\right)
$$

子是可知引理成立。
引理2．${ }^{[1]}$ 设 $f(n)$ 为一色制论函敕，则

$$
S^{\prime}(n)=\sum_{j<^{\prime} n} f(j)=\sum_{d \mid n} \mu(d)\{f(d)+f(2 d)+\cdots+f(n)\}
$$

其中 $j<\prime n$ 表 $j<n, ~$ 且 $(j, n)=1$ 。
引理 $3^{[1]} \operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(\binom{p^{c}}{r}\right)=c-\operatorname{pot}_{p}(r)\left(0 \leqslant r \leqslant p^{c}\right)$ ．



则引中与K至素的元素的个服为 $\varphi(k) / \varphi(d)$ 。

三。定理的证明
穴理一的晒明：
取引理1中的原桹，$\sum_{i} t=g^{\varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right) / d}$ ，子是 $t^{r} \equiv g^{r^{r p}\left(p^{\alpha}\right) / d_{1}}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \equiv a\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ ，其中 $r_{1}=\frac{r}{(r, d)}$ ， $d_{1}=\frac{d}{(r, d)}, ~ a=g^{\varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right)} r_{1} / d_{1}$ ．子是 $t^{r} 5 a$ 的指湤紫为 $d_{1}$ ，令 $T=\left\{t^{\lambda r}: \lambda<^{\prime} d\right\}$ ，此中关子 $\bmod p^{\alpha}$
 K中每一个元素在T中关于 $\bmod p^{\alpha}$ 同金的美义系

 $\left.\lambda<^{\prime} d\right\}$ ，由乎 $t^{r}$ 指指敞为 $d_{1}$ ，故上隹的个敏平草了下集的个故：$\left\{\lambda: \lambda \equiv j\left(\bmod d_{1}\right)\right\}$（其中 $\left.\lambda<^{\prime} d\right)$ 。

 $\varphi(d) / \varphi\left(d_{1}\right)$ ．记 $k_{a}=\left\{a^{k}: k<^{\prime} d_{1}\right\}, 子$, 是

$$
\begin{equation*}
S_{r}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right) \equiv \sum_{b \in T} b \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(d_{1}\right)} \sum_{b \in K_{a}} b \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

程用引理2，有

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sum_{b \in k_{a}} b & =\sum_{h \mid d_{1}} \mu(h)\left\{a^{h}+a^{2 h}+\cdots+a_{4}^{d_{1}}\right\} \\
& \equiv \sum_{h \mid d_{1}} \mu(h) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{h}-1} a^{h} \\
\text { 乏 } d_{1} & =p^{r_{0}} l_{0}, \left.\frac{H}{\partial} \neq l_{0} \right\rvert\, p-1, \quad l(n)= \begin{cases}0 & n=0 \\
1 & n>0\end{cases}
\end{aligned}
$$

则

$$
\begin{align*}
& \sum_{b \in k_{a}} b=\sum_{h \mid p^{r}-l_{0}} \mu(h) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{h}-1} a^{h}=\sum_{\substack{0 \leqslant \leq \leq r_{0} \\
l \mid l_{0}}} \mu\left(p^{k} l\right) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{k}-1} a^{a^{k} \ell} \\
& =\sum_{l \mid l_{0}} \mu(l) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{l}-1} a^{l}+l\left(r_{0}\right) \sum_{l \mid l .} \mu(p l) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{l}-1} a^{p l} \\
& =\sum_{\ell \mid \ell_{0}} \mu(l) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{l}-1} a^{l}-\ell\left(r_{0}\right) \sum_{l \mid \ell_{0}} \mu(l) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{p l}-1} a^{p l} \tag{3}
\end{align*}
$$

对子l，当 $\left(a^{l}-1, p^{\alpha}\right) \neq 1$ 时，则必有 $a^{l} \equiv 1(\bmod p)$ ，价 $g^{\varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right) l r_{1} / \alpha_{1}} \equiv 1(\bmod p)$ ，由于 $g$ 为 $\bmod p$ 的原报，故 $p-1 \left\lvert\, \frac{\varphi\left(\alpha^{\alpha}\right)}{\alpha_{1}} r_{1} l=p^{\alpha-1-r_{0}} r_{1}(p-1) \ell_{h_{0}}\right.$ ，又 $\ell . \mid d_{1},\left(d_{1}, r_{1}\right)=1 . \beta\left(l_{0}, p\right)=1$ ，故偶有 $l_{0} \mid l$ ．

圈此当 $0<l<l$ 。时，必有 $\left(a^{l}-1, ~ p^{\alpha}\right)=1$ ，进了有 $\frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{d}-1} \equiv 0\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ ；

同解可证明当 $0<l<l_{0}$ ，$\frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{p l}-1} \equiv 0\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ ．
子思（3）变为

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{b \in k a} b \equiv \mu\left(l_{0}\right) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{l_{0}-1}} a^{l_{0}}-l\left(r_{0}\right) \mu\left(l_{0}\right) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{l_{0}}-1} a^{p l_{0}}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

由引理了可得：当 $\beta \geqslant \alpha-r, 1 * r<\alpha, \beta 2 \leqslant k \leqslant p^{r}$
时，必布 $\left.\operatorname{pot}_{p}\binom{p^{r}}{k} p^{k \beta}\right) \geqslant \alpha+\beta$ 。
韦宾上，上式左边粉：

$$
\operatorname{pot}_{p}\binom{p^{r}}{k}+\operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(p^{k \beta}\right)=r-p^{\prime} p(k)+k \beta
$$

故 口需要明 $r-\operatorname{pot}_{p}(K)+(K-1) \beta \geqslant \alpha$ ，又 $\beta \geqslant \alpha-r$ ，故只需店牟 $r-\operatorname{potp}(k)+(k-f)(\alpha \cdot \gamma) \geqslant \alpha$ ，或证

$$
(k-2)(\alpha-\gamma) \geqslant \operatorname{pot}_{p}(k) .
$$

当 $k=2$ 时，此式㖇边线为 0 ，豆多成立；当 $k>2$ 明。
的结易，敌（5）式或主。

有由列理1：存在 $\mu$ ，阶 $\mu$ ，㹬得：

$$
\begin{equation*}
a^{l_{0}}=\left(g^{\varphi\left(\rho^{\beta}\right) r_{1} / d_{1}}\right)^{l_{0}}=g^{p^{\alpha-r_{0}-1}(p-1) r_{1}}=1+\mu p^{\beta} \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

其中 $\beta \geqslant \alpha-\gamma_{0}$ ．子多

$$
\begin{align*}
& \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{l \cdot}-1}=\frac{\left(a^{l_{0}}\right)^{r_{0}}-1}{a^{l \cdot}-1}=\frac{\left(1+\mu p^{\beta}\right)^{p^{r_{0}}-1}}{\mu p^{\beta}}=p^{r_{0}}+ \\
& \quad+l\left(r_{0}\right) \frac{1}{p^{\beta}} \sum_{k=2}\binom{p^{r_{0}}}{k} \mu^{k-1} p^{k \beta} \equiv p^{r_{0}}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) . \tag{7}
\end{align*}
$$

络合（6）知：$\frac{a^{d_{1}-1}}{a^{l_{0}-1}} a^{l_{0}} \equiv p^{r_{0}}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$
同标的讨论可得：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{p_{0}-1}} a^{p l_{0}} \equiv p^{r_{0}-1}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \quad\left(\text { 若 } r_{0} \geqslant 1\right) \\
& \text { 将 }(7) g_{0}(8) \text { 代入(4) 可得 } \\
& \sum_{b \in k_{a}} b \equiv \mu\left(l_{0}\right) p^{r_{0}}-l\left(r_{0}\right) \mu\left(l_{0}\right) p^{r_{0}-1}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \\
& \\
& \equiv \mu\left(l_{0}\right)\left(p^{r_{0}}-l\left(r_{0}\right) p^{r_{0}-1}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \equiv \mu\left(l_{0}\right) \varphi\left(p^{r_{0}}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

代入（1）。

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_{r}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right) & \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(d_{1}\right)} \mu\left(l_{0}\right) \varphi\left(p^{r}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \\
& \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(l_{0}\right)} \mu\left(l_{0}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

当 $\alpha=1$ 时，由于 $d \mid p-1, r_{0}=0$ ，故 $l_{0}=\frac{d}{\left(r_{1} d\right)}=d_{1}$ ，
\＆时 $S_{r}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right)=S_{r}(p, d) \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(d_{1}\right)} \mu\left(d_{1}\right)(\bmod p)$ ．
这就走 R．MoLler的结里。 定理一泟毕
定理二的劭明
 す知：$\varphi(d) \mu\left(h(d) p^{-p(d)}\right) / \varphi\left(h(d) p^{-p(d)}\right) \omega-$ 积性出


设 $q$ 白一个事攻，当 $(q, p)=1$ 时，

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F\left(q^{\alpha_{1}}, r\right)=\sum_{d \mid q_{0}^{\alpha}} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(h(d))} \mu(h(d))=\sum_{k=0}^{\alpha_{1}} \varphi\left(q^{k}\right) \mu\left(\frac{q^{k}}{\left(q^{x} \cdot r\right)}\right) / \varphi\left(\frac{q^{k}}{\left(q^{k}, r\right)}\right) \\
& \text { 当 }\left(q^{\alpha_{1}}, \gamma\right)=q^{\beta}, 0<\beta<\alpha_{1} \text { 时, 有 } \\
& F\left(q^{\alpha_{1}}, r\right)=\sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \frac{\varphi\left(q^{i}\right)}{\varphi(1)} \mu(1)+\frac{\varphi\left(q^{\beta+1}\right)}{\varphi(q)} \mu(q) \\
& =\sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \varphi\left(q^{i}\right)-\frac{\varphi\left(q^{\beta+1}\right)}{\varphi(q)}=q^{\beta}-q^{\beta}=0 . \\
& \text { 当 }\left(q^{\alpha_{1}}, \gamma\right)=q^{\alpha_{1}} \text { 时, } F\left(q^{\alpha_{1}}, \gamma\right)=\sum_{d \mid q^{\alpha_{2}}} \varphi\left(d_{1}\right)=q^{\alpha_{1}} \text {. } \\
& \text { 当 } q=p \text { 时, } \\
& F\left(p^{\beta} \cdot r\right)=\sum_{\alpha+p} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(h(d) p^{p(\alpha)}\right)} \mu\left(h(\alpha) p^{-p(\alpha)}\right) \\
& =\sum_{d+p} \varphi(d)=p^{\beta} .
\end{aligned}
$$

没 $x=p^{\beta} p_{1}^{\alpha_{1}} \ldots p_{k}^{\alpha_{\alpha}} \quad \ddot{\alpha} \times$ 的豊型分解式，则

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F(x, \gamma)=F\left(p^{\beta}, \psi^{\mu}\right) F\left(p^{\alpha_{1}}, \psi\right) \cdots F\left(p_{k}^{\alpha_{x}}, \psi\right) \\
& =\left\{\begin{array}{c}
p^{\beta} \gamma_{x}^{\alpha} \ldots p_{k}^{\alpha}=x \\
0
\end{array}\right. \\
& \text { 当 } r^{-p p_{1}(x)} x \mid r \text { 时 } \\
& \text { 当 } p^{- \text {potp }^{2}(x)} x \text { 人 } r \text { 时. } \\
& \text { 定理二泟皆。 }
\end{aligned}
$$

对于伿書般 $\mathrm{P}=2$ 的鞋况，我的也获々了，一
个较尚争的线里

$$
S_{r}\left(2^{\alpha}, 2^{n_{0}}\right) \equiv(-1)^{r} \Delta\left(n_{0}\right)+\left[1+(-1)^{r}\right] \varphi\left(2^{n_{0}}\right)\left(\bmod z^{\alpha}\right) .
$$

其中 $\alpha \geqslant 3,0 \leq n_{0} \leq n-2, \quad \Delta\left(n_{0}\right)=\left[\frac{1}{n_{0}}\right]=\left\{\begin{array}{cc}1 & n=1 \\ 0 & n \geqslant 1\end{array}\right.$

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

这个结里将另文讨论。
在本大的写作过程中，我的指导老唃郘品璋教援一直伶予热情的拐导，库此我表示深幺的感谢。 $\qquad$

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

FANG Yuguang
61. Introduction

Let $S_{r}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right)$ denote the sum of $r$-powers of numbers having given order (or exponent) $d$ modulo a $p^{\alpha}$, where $P$ is odd prime, $r, d, \alpha$ are positive integers and $d \mid \varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right)$. C.F. Gauss have proved in his masterpiece. [3] that $S_{1}(p, p-1) \equiv \mu(p-1)(\bmod p)$. Afterward, this problem was considered by many mathematician. In 1830. M.A. $S_{t e r n}{ }^{[4]}$ proved that $S_{1}(p, d) \equiv \mu(d)(\bmod p)$, where $d \mid p(p)$. In 1883. A,R. Forsyth ${ }^{[5]}$ discussed the congruence of $S_{r}(p, p-1)$, but his results and proofs are too complicated: In 1952, R.Moller ${ }^{[2]}$ proved

his method is not helpful for generalization. H. Gupta ${ }^{[1]}$ 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 $p^{\alpha} \quad(\alpha \geqslant 1)$, that is, we have proved the following

Theorem 1. $\quad \operatorname{Sr}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right) \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(l_{0}\right)} \mu\left(l_{0}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ where $\alpha>0, p$ is odd prime and $\left.d /(r, d)=p^{m} l_{0}, p\right\rangle l_{0}, m \geqslant 0$.

Let $h(d)=\frac{d}{(r, d)} \cdot p(d)=\operatorname{pot}_{p}(h(d))$, the highest power of $p$ in $h(d)$. For $x \mid \varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right)$, define

$$
F(x, r)=\sum_{d \mid x} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(h(d) p^{-p(d)}\right)} \mu\left(h(d) p^{-p(d)}\right)
$$

We have (From then on, $\equiv$ denote the congruence modulo $p^{\alpha}$ )
Theorem 2

$$
F(x, r)= \begin{cases}x & \text { If } p^{-p o t p(x)} x \mid r \\ 0 & \text { otherwise }\end{cases}
$$

$\frac{6}{3} 2$ Lemmas
To obtain the proofs of theorem 1 and 2, we need Lemma There exsits a primitive root g mod. such that $g^{p^{l}(p-1)} \equiv 1+\mu g^{l+1}\left(\bmod p^{l+2}\right)$ where $l \geqslant 0, p \nmid \mu$.

Proof Suppose $g$ is a primitive root $\bmod P$, without lasing generality, assume $g^{p-1} \equiv 1+\mu p\left(\bmod p^{2}\right)$, where $p \nmid \mu$. It is well known that $g$ is a primitive root $\bmod p^{\alpha}$. When $l=0$, from the choice of $g$, we know the Lemma l is true. Suppose Lemma is true for $\ell-1$, that is.

$$
g^{p l-1(p-1)}=1+\mu p^{l} \quad(p \nmid \mu)
$$

then $g^{p l}(p-1)=\left(1+\mu p^{\ell}\right)^{p}=1+\mu p^{p+1}+\binom{p}{2}\left(\mu p p^{2}+\cdots\right.$

$$
\equiv 1+\mu p^{l+i}\left(\bmod p^{l+z}\right) \text {. }
$$

By induction, we complete the proof.
Lemma $2^{[1]}$ Let $f(n)$ denote an arithmetical function, then

$$
S^{\prime}(n) \triangleq \sum_{j<\prime} f(j)=\sum_{d \mid n} \mu(d)\{f(d)+f(2 d)+\cdots+f(n)\}
$$

Where $j<$ represents $j<n$ and $(j, n)=1$ ．
Lemma $3^{[1]} \quad \operatorname{Pot} p\left(\binom{p^{c}}{r}\right)=c-\operatorname{pot}_{p}(r) \quad\left(0 \leqslant r \leqslant p^{c}\right)$ ．
Lemma $4^{[b]}$ Given integers $r, d$ and $k$ such that $d \mid k, d>0, k \geqslant 1$ and $(r, d)=1$ ．Then the number of elements in the set $S=\{r+t d ; t=1,2, \ldots \mathrm{k} / \mathrm{d}\}$ which are relatively prime to $k$ is $\varphi(k) / \varphi(d)$ ．

6 Proofs of theorems
Proof of theorem $1 \quad g$ is the one in Lemmal，set $t=g^{\varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right) / d}$ ，then $t^{r} \equiv g^{\varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right) r_{1} / d_{1}}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \equiv a\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ ． where $r_{1}=\frac{r}{(r, d)} \quad d_{1}=\frac{d}{(r, d)}$ and $a=g^{\varphi\left(p^{d}\right) r_{1} / d_{1}}$ ．Then both $t^{r}$ and a have order $d_{1}$ ．Set $T=\left\{t^{\lambda r}, \lambda<^{\prime} d\right\}$ and $K=\left\{t^{r j}: j<d_{1}\right\}$ are all elements of $T$ not Congruent with each other．Every element in $K$ will自然版学牧编掛部
reappear many times in $T$ in the sense that if $a \equiv b\left(\bmod y^{a}\right)$ then we regard $a$ and $b$. as the same element. Let $t^{r j}$ be un arbitary element in $k$, for $t^{r}$ has an order $l_{1}$, the number of the set $\left\{t^{r \lambda}: t^{r \lambda} \equiv t^{r j}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right), \lambda<d\right\}$ is equal to the number of the set $\left\{\lambda: \lambda \equiv j\left(\bmod d_{1}\right), \lambda<^{\prime} d\right\}$ and equals to $\varphi(d) / \varphi\left(d_{1}\right)$ by means of Lemma 4. Thus every element in $K$ will reappear $\varphi(d) / \varphi\left(d_{1}\right)$ times in $T$.
Set $k_{a}=\left\{a^{k}: k \ll_{1}\right\}$, then

$$
\begin{equation*}
S_{r}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right) \equiv \sum_{b \in T} b \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(d_{1}\right)} \sum_{b \in K} b \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(d_{1}\right)} \sum_{b \in \mathcal{K}_{a}} b \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

From Lemma 2, we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{b \in k_{a}} b=\sum_{h\left[d_{1}\right.} \mu(h)\left\{a^{h}+a^{2 h}+\cdots+a^{d_{1}}\right\} \equiv \sum_{h \mid d_{1}} \mu(h) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{h}-1} a^{h} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$



$$
\begin{align*}
\sum_{b \in k_{a}} b & =\sum_{h \mid p^{p_{0}} \ell_{0}} \mu(h) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{h}-1} a^{h}=\sum_{\substack{k|k| r_{0}}} \mu\left(p^{k} l\right) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{p^{l}}-1} a^{p^{p l} l} \\
& =\sum_{l=1 l_{0}} \mu(l) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{l}-1} a^{l}+\ell\left(r_{0}\right) \sum_{l \mid l_{0}} \mu(p l) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{p l}-1} a^{p l} \\
& =\sum_{l \mid l_{0}} \mu(l) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{l}-1} a^{l}-l\left(r_{0}\right) \sum_{l \mid l_{0}} \mu(l) \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{p l}-1} a^{p l} \tag{3}
\end{align*}
$$

For $l$. if $\left(a^{l}-1, p^{\alpha}\right) \neq 1$, then we have $a^{l} \equiv 1(\bmod p)$, that is, $g^{\varphi\left(p^{2}\right) l r_{1} / d_{1}} \equiv 1(\bmod p)$. Because $g$ is a primitive root of $\bmod p$, then $p-1 \mid \varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right) \ell r_{0} / d_{1}$ that is. $p-1 \mid p^{\alpha-1-r_{0}} r_{1}(p-1) l / l_{0}$. But $l_{0} \mid d_{1},\left(d_{1}, r_{1}\right)=1$ and $\left(l_{0}, P\right)=1$, we have loll.

Therefore, when $0<l<l_{0}$, we must have $\left(a^{l}-1, p^{2}\right)=1$, then $\frac{a^{d_{1}-1}}{a^{l-1}} \equiv 0\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$;

With the same derivation, we have $\frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{p l}-1} \equiv 0\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ for $0<l<l_{0}$.

From (3), we obtain

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{b \in K_{a}} b \equiv \mu\left(l_{0}\right) \frac{a^{d_{0}}-1}{a^{l_{0}}-1} a^{l_{0}}-l\left(r_{0}\right) \mu\left(l_{0}\right) \frac{a^{d_{0}-1}}{a^{p_{0}-1}} a^{p l_{0}}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Using Lemma 3, we arrive at the following $\operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(\binom{p^{r}}{k} p^{k \beta}\right) \geqslant \alpha+\beta$, when $\beta \geqslant \alpha-r, 1 \leq r<\alpha$ and $2 \leqslant k \leqslant p^{r}$.

In fact, we only need to prove

$$
\operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(\binom{p^{r}}{k} p^{k \beta}\right)=\operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(\left(p_{k}^{p^{k}}\right)\right)+\operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(p^{k \beta}\right)=r-\operatorname{pot}_{p}(k)+k \beta
$$

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

By means of Lemma l，there exits $\mu, p+\mu$ ，such that $a^{l \cdot}=\left(g^{q\left(p^{\alpha}\right) r_{1} / d_{1}}\right)^{l_{0}}=g^{p^{\alpha-r_{0}-1(p-1)}}=1+\mu p^{\beta}$ where $\beta \geqslant \alpha-r_{0}$ ．Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{a^{d_{1}}-1}{a^{p_{0}}-1}=\frac{\left(a^{p_{0}}\right)^{p_{0}}-1}{a^{p_{0}}-1}=\frac{\left(1+\mu p^{l}\right)^{p^{\gamma_{0}}-1}}{\mu p^{p^{p}}}=p^{\gamma_{0}}+ \\
& +\ell\left(r_{0}\right) \frac{1}{p^{\beta}} \sum_{k \geqslant 2}\binom{p^{r_{0}}}{k} \mu^{k-1} p^{k \beta} \equiv p^{\gamma_{0}}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Reminding of（6），we obtain

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{a^{d_{0}}-1}{a^{l_{0}}-1} a^{l_{0}} \equiv p^{r_{0}}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

We can also derive by the same method that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{a^{d_{1}-1}}{a^{p^{k_{0}}-1}} a^{p l_{0}} \equiv p^{r_{0}-1}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \quad\left(\text { if } r_{0} \geqslant 1\right) \tag{8}
\end{equation*}
$$

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

$$
\sum_{b \in k_{a}} b \equiv \mu\left(l_{0}\right) p^{\gamma_{0}}-l\left(\gamma_{0}\right) \mu\left(l_{0}\right) p^{\gamma_{0}-1}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)
$$

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$$
\equiv \mu\left(l_{0}\right)\left(p^{r_{0}}-l\left(r_{0}\right) p^{r_{0}-1}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \equiv \mu\left(l_{0}\right) \varphi\left(p^{r_{0}}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)
$$

Put this into（1），we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_{r}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right) & \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(d_{1}\right)} \mu\left(l_{0}\right) \varphi\left(p^{r_{0}}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \\
& \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(l_{0}\right)} \mu\left(l_{0}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

This complete the proof of theorem．
When $\alpha=1, d \mid p-1, r_{0}=0$ ，and $l_{0}=\frac{d}{(r, d)}=d_{1}$ ．then $S_{r}(p, d) \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(d_{1}\right)} \mu\left(d_{1}\right)(\bmod p)$ ．This is what R．Molter obtained in 1952.

Proof of theorem 2．Notice that $h(d)$ is multiplicative and $p(d)$ is additive，therefore $\varphi(d) \mu\left(h(d) p^{-p(d)}\right) / \varphi\left(h(d) p^{p(d)}\right)$ is multiplicative，to 00．Moreover，we obtain $F(x, r)$ is multiplitive for $x$ ．

Suppose that $q$ is a prime，when $(q, p)=1$ ．

$$
F\left(q^{\alpha_{1}}, r\right)=\sum_{d \mid q_{1}} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(h(d)))} \mu(h(d))=\sum_{k=0}^{\alpha_{1}} \varphi\left(q^{k}\right) \mu\left(\frac{q^{k}}{\left(q^{k}, r\right)}\right) / \varphi\left(\frac{q^{k}}{\left(r_{1}, q^{k}\right)}\right)
$$

If $\left(g^{\alpha_{1}}, \gamma\right)=q^{\beta}, 0<\beta<\alpha_{1}$ ，then

$$
\begin{aligned}
F\left(q^{\alpha}, r\right) & =\sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \frac{\varphi\left(q^{i}\right)}{\varphi(1)} \mu(1)+\frac{\varphi\left(q^{\beta+1}\right)}{\varphi(q)} \mu(q) \\
& =\sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \varphi\left(q^{i}\right)-\frac{\varphi\left(q^{\beta+1}\right)}{\varphi(q)}=q^{\beta}-q^{\beta}=0
\end{aligned}
$$

If $\left(q^{\alpha_{1}}, r\right)=q^{\alpha_{1}}$ ，then $F\left(q^{\alpha_{1}}, r\right)=\sum_{\alpha_{1} q^{\alpha_{1}}} \varphi\left(\alpha_{1}\right)=q^{\alpha_{1}}$ ．
When $q=p, \quad F\left(p^{\beta}, \gamma\right)=\sum_{d \mid p^{\beta}} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(h(d) p^{+(d)}\right)} \mu\left(h(d) p^{-p(d)}\right)$

$$
=\sum_{d / p^{\beta}} \varphi(d)=p^{\beta} .
$$

Therefore，if $x=p^{\beta} p_{1}^{\alpha_{1}} \ldots p_{k}^{\alpha_{k}}$ is canonical decomp－ sition of $x$ ，then

$$
\begin{aligned}
F(x, r) & =F\left(p^{\beta}, y\right) F\left(p^{\alpha_{1}}, r\right) \cdots F\left(p_{x}^{\alpha_{x}}, y\right) \\
& = \begin{cases}p^{\beta} p_{1}^{\alpha_{1}} \cdot-p_{x}^{\alpha_{x}}=x & \text { when } p^{-p^{p+p_{p}(x)} x \mid r} \\
0 & \text { otherwise }\end{cases}
\end{aligned}
$$

This completes the proof．
When $p=2$ ，we have also obtain an interesting result，that is．

$$
S_{r}\left(2^{\alpha}, 2^{n_{0}}\right) \equiv(-1)^{r} \Delta\left(n_{0}\right)+\left[1+(-1)^{r}\right] \varphi\left(2^{n_{0}}\right)\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right)
$$

Where $\alpha \geqslant 3, \quad 0 \leqslant n_{0} \leqslant n-2, \quad \Delta\left(n_{0}\right)=\left[\frac{1}{n_{0}}\right]$ ．

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

This will be discussed in anther paper．

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

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关于其一类揭敞方帘和的用讨论 1985．9．15．
设 $S_{r}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right)$ 表市占 $\bmod p^{\alpha}$ 的电一个完全剩余务中揘做为d向元素之方军和。1985年，本文
 $d \mid \varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right)$ 的情况下

$$
S_{r}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right) \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(l_{0}\right)} \mu\left(l_{0}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)
$$

其中 $d /(r, d)=p^{r o l} l_{0}$ ．$p k l_{0}$
本文的日的在于证明横在 $2^{\alpha}$ 白性况，即
定理 $\quad \operatorname{sr}\left(2^{\alpha}, 2^{n_{0}}\right) \equiv(-1)^{r} \Delta\left(n_{0}\right)+\left[1+(-1)^{r}\right] \varphi\left(2^{n_{0}}\right)\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right)$
其中 $\alpha \geqslant 3,0<n_{0} \leqslant \alpha-2 \quad \Delta\left(n_{0}\right)=\left[\frac{1}{n_{0}}\right]$

$$
S_{r}(2,1) \equiv 1(\bmod 2), \quad \operatorname{Sr}(4,2) \equiv(-1)^{r}(\bmod 4) .
$$

证明当 $\alpha \geqslant 3$ 时， $\pm 5^{\circ}, \pm 5^{\prime}, \cdots \pm 5^{2^{\alpha-2}-1}$ 构成 $\bmod z^{\alpha}$ 的一个间化剩分乐（［2］）。

下石分两种㤬况证明
（i）当 $n_{0}=1$ 时，若 $n$ 向抬䍩可 2 ，设 $n \equiv(-1)^{\nu} 5^{\nu}\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right)$ ，则 $由$


$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Sr}\left(2^{\alpha}, 2\right) & =(-1)^{r}+\left(1+(-1)^{\gamma}\right] 5^{2^{\alpha-3} r} \\
& \equiv\left\{\begin{aligned}
-1\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right) & b^{\prime} 2 \lambda r \text { 时 } \\
3\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right) & \text { 当 } 2 \mid r \operatorname{Br}
\end{aligned}\right. \\
& \left.\equiv 1+2(-1)^{r}\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right) \equiv(-1)^{r} \Delta(1)+[1+1-1)^{r}\right] \varphi\left(2^{1}\right)\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

（ii）当 $n_{0}>1$ 时，设 $n$ 的拈板放 $2^{n_{0}}, n \equiv(-1)^{y} 5^{\nu}\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right)$由 $n^{2^{n_{0}}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right)$ ，没両 $15^{\gamma_{0} 2_{0}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right)$
$从 32^{\alpha-2} \mid 2^{n_{0}} v_{0}$ ，即 $2^{\alpha-n_{0}-2} \mid V_{0}$ ．没

$$
V_{0}=2^{\alpha-n_{0}-2} n_{1}
$$

す倞明 $\left(n_{1}, 2\right)=1$ ，䂞则：若 $2 \mid n_{1}$ 时，必力

$$
n^{2^{v_{0}-1}} \equiv\left[(-1)^{v} 5^{v_{0}}\right]^{2^{n_{0}-1}} \equiv 5^{2^{\alpha-3} n_{1}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right),
$$

这与 $n$ 白栝枚为 $2^{n}$ 极矛屠。

$$
\text { 反之, 若 } \nu_{0}=2^{\alpha-2-n_{0}} n_{1}, ~ 2 \$ n_{1} \text {. 则 }(-1)^{\nu} 5^{\nu_{0}}
$$

的情䌾为 $2^{n_{0}}$ 。周子 $\left\{(-1)^{\nu} 5^{\nu} \mid v=0,1,2^{\alpha-n_{0}-2} \| V_{0}\right\}$



即以（ $j<1 n$ 表京 $j<n$ ．皿 $(j, n)=1)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Sr}_{r}\left(2^{\alpha}, 2^{n_{0}}\right) & \equiv \sum_{\gamma_{0}=2^{\alpha-n_{0}-2}}^{v=0.1}\left[(-1)^{\nu} 5^{v_{0}}\right]^{r} \\
& =\left[1+(-1)^{r}\right] \sum_{\nu_{0}: 2^{\alpha-n_{0}-2} \| v_{0}} 5^{r v_{0}} \\
& =\left[1+(-1)^{r}\right] \sum_{k \ll^{\prime} 2^{n_{0}}}\left(5^{r} 2^{\alpha-n_{0}-2}\right)^{k} \\
& =\left[1+(-1)^{r}\right] \sum_{k \ll^{\prime} 2^{n_{0}}}\left(5^{l}\right)^{k} \quad\left(\text { i } l=r 2^{\alpha-n_{0}-2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

应用下述结男：（见［3］）

$$
S^{\prime}(n)=\sum_{j<n} f(j)=\sum_{d \mid n} \mu(d)[f(d)+f(2 d)+\cdots+f(n))
$$

便力

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_{r}\left(2^{\alpha}, 2^{n_{0}}\right) & \left.\equiv(-1)^{r}+1\right] \sum_{d / 2^{n_{0}}} \mu(d)\left[\sum_{k=1}^{2^{n / / d}}\left(5^{l}\right)^{k d}\right] \\
& \equiv\left[1+(-1)^{r}\right] \sum_{d / 2^{n_{0}}} \mu(d) \frac{5^{l \cdot 2^{n_{0}}}-1}{5^{l d}-1} \cdot 5^{l d}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& \equiv\left[1+(-1)^{r}\right]\left(\mu(1) \frac{5^{l \cdot 2^{n_{0}}-1}}{5^{l}-1}+\mu(2) \frac{5^{l \cdot 2^{n_{0}}}-1}{5^{2 l}-1} \cdot 5^{2 l}\right) \\
& \equiv\left(1+(-1)^{r}\right) \frac{5^{l \cdot 2^{n_{0}}-1}}{5^{2 l}-1} \cdot 5^{l} \tag{1}
\end{align*}
$$

当 $2 \nmid r$ 时 $\left.\quad S_{r}\left(2^{\alpha}, 2^{n_{0}}\right) \equiv 0, \bmod 2^{\alpha}\right)$
当 $21 r$ 时，讨论其同系情况。
很家另田制学归纳法证明

$$
5^{2^{l-2}} \equiv 1+2^{l}\left(\bmod 2^{l+1}\right)
$$

其中 $2 \leqslant l \leqslant \alpha-1$ 。故必有

当 $2 \mid r$ 时， $5^{\gamma \cdot 2^{\alpha-n_{0}-2}} \equiv 1+2^{r_{0}}\left(\bmod 2^{r_{0}+1}\right)$
ep $\quad 5^{l} \equiv 1+2^{\gamma_{0}}\left(\bmod 2^{\gamma_{0}+1}\right)$
其中 $r_{0} \geqslant \alpha-n_{0}+1$ ．
设 $5^{l}=1+\mu 2^{r_{0}}$ ，其中 $2+\mu$ 。这指必方

$$
5^{2 l}=1+\mu_{1} 2^{r_{0}+1} \quad\left(2+\mu_{1}\right)
$$

子是

$$
\frac{5^{l .2^{n_{0}}-1}}{5^{2 l}-1}=\frac{\left(1+\mu_{1} 2^{r_{0}+1}\right)^{2^{n_{0}-1}}-1}{\mu_{1} 2^{r_{0}+1}}=2^{n_{0}-1}+
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& +\frac{1}{2^{r_{0}+1}} \sum_{k \geqslant 2}\binom{2^{n_{0}-1}}{k} \mu_{1}^{k-1} 2^{k\left(r_{0}+1\right)} \\
& \equiv 2^{n_{0}-1}\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

其中同到 $\operatorname{pot}_{2}\left(\left(2^{n_{0}-1}\right) 2^{k\left(r_{0}+1\right)}\right) \geqslant \alpha+r_{0}+1 .(k \geqslant 2)$面结合（2）$\alpha r_{0} \geqslant \alpha-n_{0}+1 \quad$ す．$B$ ：

$$
\frac{5^{l \cdot 2^{n_{0}}}-1}{5^{2 l}-1} \cdot 5^{l} \equiv 2^{n_{0}-1}\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right)
$$

代入（1）す得

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_{r}\left(2^{\alpha}, 2^{n_{0}}\right) & \equiv\left[1+(-1)^{r}\right] 2^{n_{0}-1}\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right) \\
& \equiv\left[1+(-1)^{r}\right] \varphi\left(2^{n_{0}}\right)\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

若定义

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

络交（i）（ii） 3 得：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& S_{r}\left(2^{\alpha}, 2^{n_{0}}\right) \equiv \Delta\left(n_{0}\right)(-1)^{r}+\left[1+(-1)^{r}\right] \varphi\left(2^{n_{0}}\right)\left(\bmod 2^{\alpha}\right) . \\
& 3 \leqslant \operatorname{Sn} S_{r}(2,1) \equiv 1(\bmod 2) \quad \xi_{r}(4,2) \equiv(-1)^{r}(\bmod 4) .
\end{aligned}
$$

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关子其一类指板方塞和一个定理的有
话的
1986．3． 17
没 $\operatorname{Sin}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right)$ 表市 $\bmod p^{\alpha}$ 而完全剩会舟中措
 $\alpha, d, n$ a s 梦放。1952年，R．Moller ${ }^{[2]}$ 证明 3

$$
\zeta_{n}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right) \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(d_{1}\right)} \mu\left(d_{1}\right)(\bmod p)
$$



$$
S_{n}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right) \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(l_{0}\right)} \mu\left(l_{0}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) .
$$

共中 $\alpha \geqslant 0$ ，p主等書放，$d /(n, \alpha)=p^{r_{0}} l_{0}$ ，（ptlo）本文改进了 H．S，Zukurman ${ }^{[1]}$ 的方法，话岩 3 上连结男的昌一个河明。

设 $h(d)=\frac{d}{(n, d)} . \quad p(d)=\operatorname{potp}(h(d)), \quad$ 对于 $x \mid \varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right)$.
全义

$$
F(x, n)=\sum_{d+x} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(h(d) p-p(d))} \mu\left(h(d) p^{-p(d)}\right)
$$

对与剈 $F(x, n)$ ，我的得到叓似 Zukerman 笑周
定理一

$$
F(x, n)=\left\{\begin{array}{lc}
x & \text { 当 } p^{-p o t p(x)} x \mid n \text { 时 } \\
0 & \text { 硆 } x \cdot j
\end{array}\right.
$$





设 $q$ 分一个砉板，当 $(q, p)=1$ 时，

$$
F(x, n)=\sum_{d \mid q^{\alpha},} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi(n(d))} \mu(h(d))=\sum_{k=0}^{\alpha_{1}} \frac{\varphi\left(q^{k}\right)}{\varphi\left(\frac{q^{k}}{\left(q^{k}, n\right)}\right)} \mu\left(\frac{q^{k}}{\left(q^{k}, n\right)}\right)
$$

当 $\left(q^{\alpha_{1}}, n\right)=q^{\beta}, ~ e \leq \beta<\alpha_{1}$ 日寸，我的有

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F\left(q^{\alpha_{1}}, n\right)=\sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \frac{\varphi\left(q^{i}\right)}{\varphi(-1)} \mu(1)+\frac{\varphi\left(q^{\beta+1}\right)}{\varphi(q)} \mu(q) \\
& =\sum_{i=0}^{\beta} \varphi\left(q^{i}\right)-\frac{\varphi\left(q^{\beta+1}\right)}{\varphi(q)}=q^{\beta}-q^{\beta}=0 . \\
& \text { 当 }\left(q^{\alpha_{1}} \cdot n\right)=q^{\alpha_{1}} \cdot \text {. } \\
& F\left(q^{\alpha_{1}}, n\right)=\sum_{d \mid q^{\alpha_{1}}} \varphi(d)=q^{\alpha_{1}} .
\end{aligned}
$$

当 $q=p$ 时，

$$
\begin{aligned}
F\left(p^{\beta}, n\right) & =\sum_{d \mid p^{\beta}} \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(h(d) p^{-p(d)}\right)} \mu\left(h(d) p^{-p(d)}\right) \\
& =\sum_{d \mid p^{\beta}} \varphi(d)=p^{\beta}
\end{aligned}
$$

没 $x=p^{\beta} p_{1}^{\alpha_{1}} \cdots p_{k}^{\alpha_{\alpha}}$ 为 $x$ 的典型分解式，则

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F(x, n)=F\left(p^{\beta}, n\right) F\left(p_{1}^{\alpha_{1}}, n\right) \cdots F\left(p_{k}^{\alpha_{n}}, n\right) \\
& =\left\{\begin{array}{cc}
p^{6} p_{1}^{\alpha_{1}} \ldots p_{k}^{\alpha_{k}}=x & \text { 当 } p^{-p p_{1}(x)} x \mid n \text { 时 } \\
0 & \text { 鿬分 }
\end{array}\right. \\
& \text { 定理一证钝。 }
\end{aligned}
$$

H．S．Zukurman 在 $\alpha=1$ 有对 R．Moller 结 B $^{5}$
出了一个简予证明（见［2］Additional Remark）。
它足先证明了共似了 定理一白一个 铬果，多 后
向续易。

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 定理 }=S_{n}\left(p^{\alpha}, d\right) \equiv \frac{\varphi(d)}{\varphi\left(l_{0}\right)} \mu\left(l_{0}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \text {, }
\end{aligned}
$$

有晒明几个引理
设 $x \mid \varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right)$ ，度义

$$
F_{1}(x, n)=\sum_{d \mid x} f(d, n), f(d, n)=\sum g_{d}^{n}
$$


引理1 $\quad F_{1}(x, n) \equiv \sum_{u^{x}=\left(p^{\alpha}\right)} u^{n}$ ，其中汽尽对一比 $u^{x} \equiv 1\left(P^{\alpha}\right)$ 的不同台的椟权的。

证明 只雪此较 $\sum_{d i x} \sum g_{d}^{n}-5 \sum_{u^{x}=1\left(p^{x}\right)} u^{n}$ 的对应位，交印得谂。

引理 $2 F_{1}(x, n)$ 对于 $\varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right)$ 的肉手 系 $\left\{\bmod p^{\alpha}\right.$的积显的，即 $d_{1} d_{2} \mid \varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right),\left(d_{1}, d_{2}\right)=1$ ．则

$$
F_{1}\left(d_{1}, n\right) F_{1}\left(d_{2}, n\right) \equiv F_{1}\left(d_{1} d_{2}, n\right) \quad\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) .
$$

证明 的用列理1。

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_{1}\left(d_{1}, n\right) F_{2}\left(d_{2}, n\right) & =\left(\sum_{u_{1} d_{i=1}\left(p^{\alpha}\right)} u_{1}^{n}\right)\left(\sum_{u_{2}^{d_{2}} \sum_{1}\left(p^{\alpha}\right)} u_{2}^{n}\right) \\
& =\sum_{\substack{u_{0}^{d} \equiv 1\left(p^{\alpha}\right) \\
i=1,2}}\left(u_{1} u_{2}\right)^{n}
\end{aligned}
$$

我价䐜交当 $u_{1}, u_{2}$ 分别通过 $u^{d_{1}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$
持侭版学服编辞裉
$u_{2}^{d_{2}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ 而解务时，$\left\{u_{1} u_{2}\right\}$ 也週过 $u^{d_{1} d_{2}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ 的解事。韦寞上，当 $(a . m)=1$ ．
则 $x^{n} \equiv a\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ 的解攼为 $\left(n, \varphi\left(p^{\alpha}\right)\right)($ 育立 $[4])$国此 $u_{1}^{d_{1}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \quad 5 \quad u_{2}^{d_{2}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ 多有 $d_{1}, d_{2}$个解，当 $u^{d_{1} d_{2}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ 有 $d_{1} d_{2}$ 个解。又专 $u_{1}, \mu_{2}$
解。质之立 あ $u$ a $u^{d_{1} d_{l}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ 向解时，设其指枚为 $l$ ，没 $l=l_{1} l_{2}$ ，其中 $l_{1} \mid d_{1}, l_{L}=d_{2}$ ，内子 $\left(d_{1}, d_{2}\right)=1$ ．战存乐 $q_{1}, q_{2}$ 。使得 $q_{1} q_{1}+q_{2} l_{2}=1, 子$是 $u=u^{q_{1} l_{1}} \cdot u^{g_{2} l_{2}}$ ，浬 $u^{g_{1} l_{0}}$ 为 $u^{d_{2}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ 的
 $U^{d_{1} d_{L}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ 的解可分解成 $u^{d_{1}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ 与

（d）挡，$\quad F_{1}\left(d_{1}, n\right) F_{2}\left(d_{L}, n\right) \equiv \sum_{u^{d_{1} a_{2}} \equiv 1\left(p^{\alpha}\right)} u^{n}$


㢭，则 $a^{p s} \equiv b^{p s}\left(\bmod p^{n+s}\right)$ 之充分必要条件为 $a \equiv b\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ ．
定理三

$$
F_{1}(x, n)=\left\{\begin{array}{lc}
x & \text { 当 } p^{-p t_{p}(x)} x \mid n \text { 时 } \\
0 & \text { 䂞则 }
\end{array}\right.
$$

论明：令 $x=p^{l} x_{1}\left(p \nmid x_{1}\right)$ 则由列观 2 多
縕 $F_{1}(x, n) \equiv F_{1}\left(p^{\ell}, n\right) F_{1}\left(x_{1}, n\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$
设 $u_{0}$ 为一指䍩为 $x_{1}$ 白元素，子是当 $\left\{u_{0} u\right\}$当 $u$ 通过 $u^{x_{1}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$ 的解数时，交通过其解理。故

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_{1}\left(x_{1}, n\right) & \equiv \sum_{u^{x_{1}} \equiv 1}\left(p^{\alpha}\right) \\
& u^{n} \equiv \sum_{u^{x_{1}} \equiv 1}(u, u)^{n}=u_{0}^{n} \sum_{u^{x_{1}} \equiv 1} u^{n} \\
& \equiv u_{0}^{n} F_{1}\left(x_{1}, n\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

周蹋

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left(u_{0}^{n}-1\right) F_{1}\left(x_{1}, n\right) \equiv 0\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) \\
& * x_{1} x n \text { 时, 则 }\left(u_{0}^{n}-1, p\right)=1 \quad\left(\text { 右则 } u_{0}^{n} \equiv 1(\bmod p)\right.
\end{aligned}
$$


$\left(x_{1}, p\right)=1, ~$ 故 $x_{1} \mid n$ ，予居）
于是各 $\quad F_{1}\left(x_{1}, n\right) \equiv O\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$
当 $x_{1} \mid n$ 时，$F_{1}\left(x_{1}, n\right) \equiv \sum_{u^{x}=1} 1 \equiv x_{1}(\bmod p \alpha)$ ．
这物，我他有

$$
F_{1}\left(x_{1}, n\right)= \begin{cases}x_{1} & \text { 当 } x_{1} \mid n \text { 时. } \\ 0 & \text { 名刘 }\end{cases}
$$

设 $u_{0}$ 为关子揞枚为 $p^{\beta}$ 向充書，由于 $\left\{u: u^{p^{\beta}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)\right\}$ 均成一个以 $\mathrm{u}_{0} 2$ 生成元的㡒玟群，放必灰

$$
F_{1}\left(p^{\beta}, n\right) \equiv \sum_{r=1}^{p^{\beta}} u_{0}^{n \lambda} \equiv \frac{u_{0}^{n p^{\beta}-1}}{u_{0}^{n}-1}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) .
$$

引）诠 3 可知：存在 $a$ ，PKa．使得 $u_{0}^{n}=1+a p^{\alpha-r}$ $(r \leq \beta)$ 。从石者

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{u_{0}^{n}{ }^{n}-1}{u_{0}^{n}-1} & =\frac{1}{a p^{\alpha-1}}\left[\left(1+a p^{\alpha-r}\right)^{p^{\beta}}-1\right] \\
& =p^{\beta}+\frac{1}{p^{\alpha-1}} \sum_{k \geq 2}\binom{p^{\beta}}{k} a^{\alpha-k} p^{k(\alpha-r)}
\end{aligned}
$$

$\equiv p^{\beta}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$
（最后一第用到了 $\operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(\binom{\rho^{\beta}}{\alpha} p^{\mu(\alpha-r)}\right)=\beta-\operatorname{pot}_{p}(\kappa)+\kappa(\alpha-r)$

$$
\geqslant 2 \alpha-r)
$$

即：$\quad F_{1}\left(p^{\beta}, n\right) \equiv p^{\beta}\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$
熔上所述すら

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{d \mid x} f(d, n) \equiv\left\{\begin{array}{cc}
x\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right) & \text { 当 } p^{-p o t}(x) \\
x \mid n \text { 时 } \\
0 & \text { 名 }
\end{array}\right.
\end{aligned}
$$

由 Möbius 逆转力式 5 得 $\left(x=p^{l} x_{1}, ~ p l x_{1}\right)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& f(x, n)=\sum_{d \mid-x} F_{1}(d, n) \mu\left(\frac{x}{d}\right) \equiv \sum_{\substack{d+x \\
p}} d \mu\left(\frac{x}{d}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
=\varphi\left(p^{\ell}\right) \frac{\varphi\left(x_{1}\right)}{\varphi\left(\frac{x_{1}}{\left(x_{1}, n\right)}\right)} \mu\left(\frac{x_{1}}{\left(x_{1}, n\right)}\right)=\frac{\varphi\left(x_{1}\right)}{\varphi\left(\frac{x_{1}}{\left(x_{1}, n\right)}\right)} \mu\left(\frac{x_{1}}{\left(\frac{\left.x_{1}, n\right)}{}\right)}\right.
$$

没 $\frac{x}{(x, n)}=p^{r} l_{0}$ ，其中 p $p l_{0}$ ，乃知 $\frac{x_{1}}{\left(x_{1}, n\right)}=l_{0}$ 。
A䟚，$S_{n}\left(p^{\alpha}, x\right) \equiv f(x, n) \equiv \frac{\varphi(x)}{\varphi\left(l_{0}\right)} \mu\left(l_{0}\right)\left(\bmod p^{\alpha}\right)$
这就是定现二的结里。
＊）这圣用边 H．S．Zukurman 的结里！［2］

著名的 Ramanujan 和已句起许复枚学家的注着，这是这抆之义：

$$
C_{k}(n)=\sum_{(m, \ldots, j)=1} e^{2 \pi i m n / k}
$$

已知：$:^{[5]} C_{R}(n)=\frac{\varphi(k)}{\varphi\left(\frac{k}{(n, k)}\right)} \mu\left(\frac{k}{(n, \alpha)}\right)$ ，这 心65 天理

个当结探讨的问题！

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$\qquad$
关于百整服比进绾表家中的一个定理

$$
1985 \cdot 9.20
$$


系以唯一表京成下述叚式

$$
x=a_{1} k^{n_{1}}+a_{2} k^{n_{2}}+\cdots+a_{t} k^{n_{t}}
$$

其中 $n_{1}>n_{2}>\cdots>n_{t} \geqslant 0$ 足整制，$a_{1}, a_{2}, \cdots a_{t}$ 为


$$
\alpha(x)=\sum_{i=1}^{t} a_{i}, \quad A(x)=\sum_{y \leqslant x} \alpha(y)
$$

在1940年．Bush ${ }^{[1]}$ 证明3

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

在1948年，Bell man 和 Shapiro ${ }^{[2]}$ 证明了

$$
A(x)=\frac{k-1}{2 \log k} x \log x+0(x \log \log x)
$$

对重 $k=2$ 的性况。
在 1949 年，Mirsky ${ }^{[3]}$ 把 O下的项政进成


路合黄敞的估计严田也不能断定不把 $O(x)$ 中改进成更低防的形式。

在1955年，周伯識和严士健［4］也证昭了

$$
\begin{equation*}
A(x)=\frac{k-1}{2 \log k} \times \log x+O(x) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

形式。促我用他的面方法，我只影给发 $O(x)$ 中
较烦㙂。

本交心用 Lagrange 向一个情等式，不仅洛出了 $O(x)$ 中既会事雨的一个软好的估计，亚四


$$
\text { 定红: } \quad A(x)=\frac{k-1}{2} \frac{x \log x}{\log k}+v(x) x \quad(k \geq 2)
$$

其中 $-\frac{5 x-4}{8} \leq \theta(x) \leq \frac{k+1}{2}$ ．
先给 Lagrange 䌸等式一个何数

证明．治 $M=a_{0}+a_{1} k+\cdots+a_{n} k^{h}$ ．则

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{n-\alpha(n)}{k-1} & =\frac{1}{k-1} \sum_{r=1}^{n} a_{r}\left(k^{r}-1\right)=\sum_{r=1}^{k} a_{r}\left(k^{r-1}+k^{r-2}+\cdots+1\right) \\
& =\sum_{r=1}^{n}\left(a_{n} k^{h-r}+a_{n-1} k^{n-r-1}+\cdots+a_{r}\right) \\
& =\sum_{r=1}^{n}\left[\frac{n}{k^{r}}\right]=\sum_{r=1}^{\infty}\left[\frac{n}{k^{r}}\right] \quad \text { 拄叟 }
\end{aligned}
$$

廷现的证昭 的用引理，截们有

$$
\begin{align*}
& A(x)= \sum_{n \leq x}\left(n-(k-1) \sum_{r=1}^{n}\left[\frac{n}{k^{r}}\right]\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x(x+1)-(k-1) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n \leq x}\left[\frac{n}{k^{i}}\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x(x+1)-(k-1) \sum_{1 \leqslant i \leq \log _{k} x}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]\left(\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]-1\right) k^{i}+\right. \\
&\left.+\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]\left(x-\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right] x+1\right)\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} x(x+1)+\frac{1}{2}(k-1) \sum_{1 \leqslant i \leq \log _{k} x} k^{i}\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]-(k-1) \sum_{i \leq i \leq R_{g x} x}\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right] \\
&-(k-1) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \log _{n} x}\left(x\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]^{2} k^{i}\right) \tag{2}
\end{align*}
$$

用 3

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \log _{k} x} k^{i}\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]=x\left[\log _{k} x\right]+\sum_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant \log _{x} x} k^{i}\left(\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]-\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right) \\
& =x \log _{k} x-\theta_{1} x+\sum_{1 \leq i \leqslant \log _{k} x} k^{i}\left(\left[\frac{x}{k^{j}}\right]-\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right) \quad\left(0 \leq \theta_{1} \leq 1\right) \\
& \sum_{1 \leqslant i \leq \log _{k} x}\left(x\left[\frac{x}{k^{2}}\right]-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]^{2} k^{i}\right)=\sum_{1 \leqslant i \leq \log _{x} x}\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{2}}{k^{i}}-\frac{1}{\Sigma} k^{i}\left(\left[\frac{x}{k^{2}}\right]-\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right)\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
=\frac{1}{2} x^{2} \sum_{i \leqslant i \leqslant \log _{x} x} \frac{1}{k^{2}}-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \leqslant i \leqslant \log _{4} x} k^{i}\left(\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]-\frac{x}{k^{2}}\right)^{2} 41
$$

故伐入（2）可組

$$
\begin{align*}
A(x)= & \frac{1}{2} x(x+1)+\frac{k-1}{2} x \log _{k} x-\frac{k-1}{2} v_{1} x-(k-1) \sum_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant \log _{k} x}\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right] \\
- & \frac{1}{2}(k-1) \sum_{1 \leqslant i \leq \log _{k} x}\left(\left\{\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right\}-\left\{\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right\}^{2}\right) k^{i} \\
& -\frac{k-1}{2} x^{2} \sum_{1<i \Sigma \log _{4} x} \frac{1}{k^{i}} \tag{3}
\end{align*}
$$


准晒

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant e_{g_{k} x}}\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]=v_{2} \frac{x}{k-1} \quad\left(0 \leq v_{2} \leq 1\right) \\
& \sum_{1 \leqslant i \leq k_{y_{k} x}}\left(\left\{\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right\}-\left\{\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right\}^{2}\right) k^{i}=v_{3} \frac{k x}{4(k-1)} \quad\left(0 \leqslant \theta_{3} \leq 1\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$



$$
x^{2} \sum_{i \leqslant i \leqslant \log _{k} x} \frac{1}{k^{2}}=\frac{x^{2}}{k-1}-\frac{1}{k-1} \frac{x^{2}}{k^{\left[\log _{k} x\right]}}
$$

国此代入（3），裁不有

$$
\begin{aligned}
A(x) & =\frac{k-1}{2} x \log _{k} x-\left(\frac{k-1}{2} v_{1}+v_{2}-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{8} v_{3}-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{\left.k^{[\log x x}\right)}\right) x \\
& \triangleq \frac{k-1}{2} \frac{x \log x}{\log k}+v(x) x
\end{aligned}
$$



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

FANG Yuguang
Let $k \geqslant 1$ be a fixed integers，then any positive integer $x$ can be uniquely represented by the following form

$$
x=a_{1} k^{n_{1}}+a_{2} k^{n_{1}}+\cdots+a_{t} k^{n_{t}}
$$

where $n_{1}>n_{2}>\ldots>n_{t} \geqslant 0$ ．are integers，and $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots a_{t}$ are also positive integers not exceeding $k-1$ ．Define

$$
\alpha(x)=\sum_{i=1}^{t} a_{i} \text {, and } A(x)=\sum_{y \leqslant x} \alpha(y)
$$

In 1940，Bush ${ }^{[1]}$ has shown $A(x) \sim \frac{k-1}{2 \log k} x \log x$
In 1948．Bellman and Shapiro［2］has proved

$$
A(x)=\frac{k-1}{2 \log k} x \log x+O(x \log \log x) \quad \text { for } k=2 ; \operatorname{In} 1989 \text {, }
$$

Mirsky［3］improved the 0 －term to $O(x)$ for any $k \geq 2$ ． but using his method，we can＇t give the estimation of （20×：5－300）
the implied constant in $O(x)$.
In 1955. Cheo Peh-Hsuin and Mien Sze-Chien ${ }^{[4]}$ also proved $\quad A(x)=\frac{k-1}{2 \log k} \times \log x+O(x)$

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 is, we have proved

Theorem $\quad A(x)=\frac{k-1}{2} \frac{x \log x}{\log k}+\theta(x) x \quad(k \geq 2)$ where $-\frac{5 k-4}{8} \leqslant \theta(x) \leqslant \frac{k+1}{2}$.

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

Proof Set $n=a_{0}+a_{1} k+\cdots+a_{n} k^{h}$, then

$$
\frac{n-\alpha(n)}{k=1}=\frac{1}{k-1} \sum_{r=1}^{n} a_{r}\left(k^{r}-1\right)=\sum_{r=1}^{n} a_{r}\left(k^{r-1}+k^{r-2}+\cdots+1\right)
$$

$$
=\sum_{r=1}^{n}\left(a_{n} k^{h-r}+a_{n-1} k^{n-r-1}+\cdots+a_{r}\right)=\sum_{r=1}^{n}\left[\frac{n}{k^{r}}\right]
$$

Proof of Theorem Using the Lemma，we have

$$
\begin{align*}
& A(x)=\sum_{n \sum x}\left(n-(k-1) \sum_{r=1}^{n}\left[\frac{n}{k^{*}}\right]\right) \\
& =\frac{1}{2} x(x+1)-(k-1) \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n \leqslant x}\left[\frac{n}{k^{r}}\right] \\
& =\frac{1}{2} x(x+1)-(k-1) \sum_{1 \leqslant r \leq \log _{k} x}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right]\left(\left[\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right]-1\right) k^{r}+\left[\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right]\left(x-\left[\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right] k^{k^{r}+1}\right)\right) \\
& =\frac{1}{2} x(x+1)+\frac{1}{2}(k-1) \sum_{1 \leqslant v \leqslant \log _{x} x} k^{v}\left[\frac{x}{k^{\nu}}\right]-(k-1) \sum_{i \leqslant r \leqslant L_{g_{k} x} x}\left[\frac{x}{k^{v}}\right] \\
& -(k-1) \sum_{1 \leqslant r \leqslant \log _{k} x}\left[x\left[\frac{x}{k^{v}}\right]-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x}{k^{v}}\right]^{2} k^{v}\right) \tag{2}
\end{align*}
$$

Since $\sum_{1 \leq r \leq \log _{k} x} k^{r}\left[\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right]=x\left[\log _{k} x\right]+\sum_{1 \leq r \leq \log _{k} x} k^{x}\left(\left[\frac{x}{k^{\top}}\right]-\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =x \log _{k} x-v_{1} x+\sum_{1 \leq r \leq \log _{x} x} k^{r}\left(\left[\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right]-\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right)\left(0 \leq 0_{1} \leq 1\right) \\
& \sum_{1 \leqslant r \leqslant \operatorname{lognx}}\left(x\left[\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right]-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x}{k^{v}}\right]^{2} k^{r}\right)=\sum_{i \in r \leq \operatorname{Lg}_{k} x}\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{2}}{k^{v}}-\frac{1}{2} k^{r}\left(\left[\frac{x}{k^{v}}\right]-\frac{x}{k^{v}}\right)^{2}\right) \\
& =\frac{1}{2} x^{2} \sum_{1 \leqslant r \leq \log _{k} x} \frac{1}{k^{r}}-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leqslant r \leq \log _{k} x^{2}} k^{v}\left(\left[\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right]-\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right)^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

（2）Change into the following

$$
\begin{align*}
& A(x)=\frac{1}{2} x(x+1)+\frac{k-1}{2} x \log _{k} x-\frac{k-1}{2} Q_{1} x-(k-1) \sum_{1 \leqslant k \in \log _{k} x}\left[\frac{x}{k^{r}}\right] \\
& \quad-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leqslant k \leqslant \log _{x} x}\left(\left\{\frac{x}{k^{2}}\right\}-\left\{\frac{x}{k^{v}}\right\}^{2}\right) k^{r}-\frac{k-1}{2} x^{2} \sum_{1 \leqslant k \leqslant \log _{g k} x} \frac{1}{k^{r}} \tag{3}
\end{align*}
$$

It＇s easy to derive

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{1 \leqslant r \leqslant \log _{k^{\prime}} x}\left[\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right]=v_{2} \frac{x}{k-1} \quad\left(0 \leqslant \theta_{L} \leqslant 1\right) \\
& \sum_{1 \leqslant v \leq \log _{x} x}\left(\left\{\frac{x}{k^{i}}\right\}-\left\{\frac{x}{k^{k}}\right\}^{2}\right) k^{i}=\theta_{3} \frac{k x}{4(k-1)} \quad\left(0 \leqslant v_{3} \leq 1\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Here we use the following： $0 \leq x-x^{2} \leq \frac{1}{4}$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ．

$$
x^{2} \sum_{1 \leq r \leq \log _{x} x} \frac{1}{k^{r}}=\frac{x^{2}}{k-1}-\frac{1}{k-1} \frac{x^{2}}{k^{\left[\operatorname{lom}_{x} x\right]}}
$$

Therefore，notice（3），we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{aligned}
A(x) & =\frac{k-1}{2} \frac{x \log x}{\log k}-\left(\frac{k-1}{2} u_{1}+a_{2}-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{8} a_{3}-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{\left.k^{[\log x}\right]}\right) x \\
& \leqslant \frac{k-1}{2} \frac{x \log x}{\log k}+\theta(x) x \\
\text { where } & -\frac{5 k-4}{8} \leqslant \theta(x) \leqslant \frac{k+1}{2}
\end{aligned} .
\end{aligned}
$$

I am greatly indebted to my tutor，Professor SHAD． Pingzong for instruction and suppling references．

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［5］H．Gupta，Selected topics in number theory． ABACUS Press（1980）．
 1985．8． 10.

设 $\theta_{j}(n)$ 表市 $\binom{n}{0}\binom{n}{1} \cdots\binom{n}{n}$ 中恰被 $p^{j}$ 繁揨向 个敞，$p$ a 事敞，又设 $n=c_{0}+c_{1} p+\cdots+c_{r} p^{r}$ $\left(0 \leqslant c_{i}<p\right)$ ．

1947年N．J．Fine 晒明 3

$$
\theta_{n}(n)=\left(c_{0}+1\right)\left(c_{1}+1\right) \cdots\left(c_{r}+1\right) .
$$


1967年，L．Carlitz 谧的 3

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

并对 $n=a p^{r}+b p^{r+1} \quad(0 \leqslant a<p . \quad 0 \leqslant b<p)$

$$
n=b+a p+a p^{2}+\cdots+a p^{p+j} \quad(0<a<p, b=a \text { ह }(a-1)
$$

络出了数应的出式。
1971年，F．T．Harward考豦3 P＝2白蛙况，得出了胡应向蛙式；

1973年，Harward 又证明 3

$$
\begin{aligned}
\theta_{2}(n)= & \sum_{k=0}^{r-1}\left(p-C_{k}-1\right)\left(p-C_{k+1}\right) C_{k+2} A_{k}+ \\
& +\sum_{m=k+2}^{r-1} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1}\left(p-C_{k}-1\right) C_{k+1}\left(p-C_{m}-1\right) C_{m+1} B_{k, m} .
\end{aligned}
$$

其中 $A_{k}=\left[\prod_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+1\right)\right] /\left(c_{k+1}\right)\left(c_{k+1}+1\right)\left(c_{k+2}+1\right)$ ．

$$
B_{k, m}=\left[\prod_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+1\right)\right] /\left(c_{k+1}\right)\left(c_{k+1}+1\right)\left(c_{m+1}\right)\left(c_{m+1}+1\right)
$$

周时对于 $n=a p^{k}+b p^{r} \quad(0<a<p, \quad D<b<p, k<r)$

$$
n=c_{1} p^{k}+\cdots+\left.c_{m}\right|^{k_{m}} \quad\left(0<c_{i}<p, j \leqslant k_{1}, j \leqslant k_{i+1}-k_{i}\right)
$$

给出了计鞜出式。
本文考虑，一般的㤬况，给出了 $\theta_{j}(n)$ 的一般求法出式，并对子 $\theta_{j}(n)$ 的产均结给出了一个小尽传计。

引理（Kummer）${ }^{[5]}$ 设（1）$s=a_{0}+a_{1} p+\cdots+a_{r} p^{r}$ ．
$(0 \leqslant a i<p)$ ，（2）$n-s=b_{0}+b_{1} p+\cdots+b_{p} p^{r}, \quad\left(\quad 0 \leq b_{i}<p\right)$ ．
（3）$a+b=c_{0}+\varepsilon_{0} p, \varepsilon_{0}+a_{1}+b_{1}=c_{1}+\varepsilon_{1}, \cdots$

$$
\varepsilon_{r-1}+a_{r}+b_{r}=c_{r}+\varepsilon_{r} P .
$$

（20＜15－300）

其中 $\varepsilon_{0}=0$ 成！，则 $\binom{n}{s}$ 中 $p$ 的最高次勇 $\operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(\binom{n}{s}\right)=\varepsilon_{0}+\varepsilon_{1}+\cdots+\varepsilon_{r}$ ．万縕 $\varepsilon_{r}=0$ 。
一．$\theta_{j}(n)$ 的求淢
創使 $\operatorname{potp}\left(\binom{n}{5}\right)=j$ 充分必要条作为

$$
\varepsilon_{0}+\varepsilon_{1}+\cdots+\varepsilon_{r}=j \text {. 印 } \varepsilon_{0}+\varepsilon_{1}+\cdots+\varepsilon_{r-1}=j \text {, 宣表明 }
$$

$\varepsilon_{0}, \varepsilon_{1}, \cdots \varepsilon_{r-1}$ 中画好有 $j$ 个取 1 分其金取 0 。没

$$
\varepsilon_{n_{1}}=\varepsilon_{n_{2}}=\cdots=\varepsilon_{n_{j}}=1 \text {, 没 } B\left(n_{1}, n_{2}, \cdots n_{j}\right) \text { 表市 }\binom{n}{s}
$$

$(s=0,1, \cdots n)$ 中通过所仅（1）（2）（3）过程新到的
$\varepsilon_{0}, \varepsilon_{1}, \cdots \varepsilon_{k-1}$ 中 $\varepsilon_{n_{1}}=\varepsilon_{n_{2}}=\cdots=\varepsilon_{n_{j}}=1$ ，了其全2 0
的（ $\binom{n}{s}$ 的广皮，则乃知

$$
\begin{equation*}
\vartheta_{j}(n)=\sum_{0 \leqslant n_{1}<n_{<}<\cdots<n_{j} \leqslant r-1} B\left(n_{1}, n_{2}, \ldots n_{j}\right) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

故只要求出 $B\left(n_{1}, n_{2}, \ldots n_{j}\right)$ 印可。把 $n_{1}, n_{1} \ldots n_{j}$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& n_{1}=m_{1}, m_{1}+1, \cdots m_{1}+l_{1} ; m_{2}, m_{2}+1, \cdots, m_{2}+l_{1} ; \cdots m_{n}, m_{k}+1 . \\
& -2 m_{n}+l_{k}=n_{j} .
\end{aligned}
$$

期中 $\quad m_{i}>m_{i-1}+1 \quad(2 \leqslant i \leqslant k)$
将 $\varepsilon_{n_{1}}=\varepsilon_{n_{2}}=\cdots=\varepsilon_{n_{j}}=1$ ，了其会 $\varepsilon_{i}=0$ 代入 $3 \mid$ 理
的（3）式印得一个方程

$$
\begin{align*}
& a_{0}+b_{0}=c_{0}  \tag{1}\\
& \text { i } \\
& a_{m_{1}}+b_{m_{1}}=c_{m_{1}}+p \\
& 1+a_{m, 1}+b_{m, 1}=c_{m, 1}+p \\
& \text {; } \\
& 1+a_{m_{1}+l_{1}+1}+b_{m_{1}+l_{1}+1}=C_{m_{1}+l_{1}+1} \\
& a_{m_{1}+l_{1}+2}+b_{m_{2}+l_{1}+2}=C_{m_{1}+l_{1}+2} \\
& \vdots \\
& a_{m_{L}-1}+b_{m_{L}-1}=c_{m_{L}-1} \\
& a_{m_{2}}+b_{m_{2}}=c_{m_{2}}+p \\
& \vdots \\
& 1+a_{m_{2}+l_{1}}+b_{m_{1}+l_{1}}=c_{m_{2}+l_{2}} \\
& a_{m_{k}}+b_{m_{k}}=c_{m_{k}}+p \\
& 1+a_{m_{k}+1}+b_{m_{k}+1}=c_{m_{k}+1}+p \\
& \vdots \\
& 1+a_{m x}+l_{x}+b_{m x}+l_{x}+1=C_{m u t h x+1} \\
& a_{m k+l_{k}+2}+b_{m_{k}+l_{k}+2}=c_{m_{k}+l_{k}+2} \\
& \left(m_{1}+l_{1}+1\right)^{\prime} \\
& \left(m_{1}+l_{1}+2\right)^{\prime} \\
& \left(m_{2}-1\right)^{1} \\
& \left(m_{2}\right)
\end{align*}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a_{r-1}+b_{r-1}=c_{r-1} \\
& \hat{a}_{r}+b_{r}=c_{r}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
(\gamma-1)^{\prime}
$$

$$
(r)^{\prime}
$$

可絽这个方雅组的解（ $a_{0}, a_{1}, \cdots a_{r}$ ）的个制即是 $\binom{n}{s}(s=0.1,2, \cdots n)$ 中弦求 $i<$ 故 $B\left(n_{1}, n_{2}, \cdots n_{j}\right)$ 。由方程组可以人看出（ $a_{0}, a_{1}, \cdots a_{r}$ ）作出解时，$a_{0}, a_{1}, \cdots a_{r}$
得 $a_{0}$ 方（ $c_{0}+1$ ）种取法，由（2）縕 $a_{1}$ 方 $(1+1)$ 种敢法，
 $\left(m_{1}\right)^{\prime}$ 知 $a_{m}$ 加 $\left(p-c_{m_{1}}-1\right)$ 种取法，四 $\left(m_{1}+1\right)^{\prime}$ 納 $a_{m_{1}+1}$ 有（ $p-C_{m_{1}}$ ）种取法，由 $\left(m_{2}+2\right)^{\prime}$ 知 $a_{m_{2}+2}$ 艻 $\left(p-C_{m_{1}+2}\right)$ 种取法，…内 $\left.m_{1}+l_{1}\right)^{\prime}$ 知 $a_{m_{1}+l_{1}}$ 力 （ $p-c_{m_{1}+l_{1}}$ ）种欧法，由 $\left(m_{1}+l_{1}+1\right)^{\prime} k n, ~ a_{m_{1}+l_{1}+1} 力_{0} C_{m_{1}+l_{1}+1}$种取法，内 $\left(m_{1}+l_{4}+2\right)^{\prime}$ 縕 $a_{m_{1}+l_{1}+2} 力_{0}\left(C_{m_{1}+l_{1}+2}+1\right)$ 种取法（若 $\left.m_{2} \neq m_{1}+l_{1}+2\right), \cdots a_{m_{2}-1}$ 有 $\left(c_{m_{2}-1}+1\right)$ 种取
（20－15－300）

渱，$a_{m}$ 有 $\left(p-c_{m_{2}}-1\right)$ 釉欧法，$\cdots a_{m_{2}+l_{2}}$ 有 $\left(p-C_{m_{2}+l_{1}}\right)$糔取法，…这持维续下去，当上建 $a_{0}, a_{1},-a_{r}$ 中
解。 子是

$$
\begin{aligned}
& B\left(n_{1}, n_{2}, \cdots n_{j}\right)=\left(c_{0}+1\right)\left(c_{1}+1\right) \cdots\left(c_{m,-1}+1\right)\left(p-c_{m},-1\right) \cdots \\
& \left(p-c_{m_{1}}+1\right) \cdots\left(p-c_{m_{1}+l_{1}}\right) c_{m_{1}+l_{1}+1}\left(c_{m_{1}+l_{1}+2}+1\right) \cdots\left(c_{m_{2}-1}+1\right) \\
& \left(p-C_{m_{2}}-1\right)\left(p-C_{m_{2}}\right) \cdots\left(p-C_{m_{1}+l_{1}}\right) C_{m_{2}+l_{2}+1}\left(C_{m_{2}+l_{2}+2}+1\right) \\
& \cdots\left(p-m_{k-1}\right)\left(p-c_{m_{x+1}+}\right) \cdots\left(p-c_{m_{x}+l_{x}}\right) c_{m_{x}+l_{x}+1} * \\
& \left(c_{m_{x}+k_{k}+2}+1\right) \cdots\left(c_{r}+1\right) \\
& =\left[\prod_{i=0}^{k}\left(c_{i}+1\right)\right]\left[\prod_{i=1}^{k} \frac{\left(p-c_{m_{i}}-1\right)\left(p-c_{m_{i}+1}\right) \cdots\left(p-c_{m_{i}+l_{i}}\right) c_{m_{i}+l_{i}+1}}{\left(c_{m_{i}}+1\right)\left(c_{m_{i}+1}+1\right) \cdots\left(c_{m_{i}+l_{i}}+1\right)\left(c_{i+}+l_{i}+1\right)}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

子是我的有
定记一

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { H }{ }^{H}\left(n_{1}, n_{2} \cdots n_{j}\right)=\left(m_{1}, m_{1}+1, \cdots m_{1}+l_{1} ; m_{2}, m_{1}+1, \cdots m_{1}+l_{2} ; \cdots\right. \\
& \left.m_{k}, m_{k+1}, \ldots m_{n}+l_{n}\right), \quad m_{i+1}-m_{i}>1 \quad(i=1, \ldots, k-1) .
\end{aligned}
$$

推论 $v_{3}(n)=\prod_{i=0}^{r}\left(c_{i}+1\right)\left(\sum_{k=0}^{r-3} \frac{\left(p-c_{n-1}\right)(p-i n+1)\left(p-c_{k+1}\right)\left(c_{k+1}\right.}{\left(c_{k+1}\right)\left(c_{k+1}\right)\left(c_{k n}+1\right)\left(c_{k+1}+1\right)}\right.$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& +\sum_{k=2}^{k_{1}=1} \sum_{m=0}^{k=1} \frac{\left(p-c_{m-1}\right) c_{m+1}\left(p-c_{k}-1\right)\left(p-c_{k+1}\right) c_{k+2}}{\left(c_{m+1}\right)\left(c_{m+1}+1\right)\left(c_{k}+1\right)\left(c_{k+1}+1\right)\left(c_{k+1}+1\right)}+ \\
& +\sum_{k=2}^{r-1} \sum_{m=k+2}^{r=1} \frac{\left(p-c_{k}\right)\left(p-c_{k+1}\right) C_{k+2}\left(p-c_{m}\right) c_{m+1}}{\left(C_{k+1}\right)\left(C_{k+1}+1\right)\left(C_{k+2}+1\right)\left(C_{m+1}\right)\left(c_{k+1}+1\right)}+ \\
& \left.\sum_{2 \leqslant i+2<j+1 \leqslant m(r-1} \frac{\left(p-c_{i}-1\right) c_{i+1}\left(p-c_{j}-1\right) c_{j+1}\left(p-c_{m}-1\right)\left(c_{m+1}\right.}{\left(c_{i+1}\right)\left(c_{j}+1\right)\left(c_{j+1}+1\right)\left(c_{m+1}\right)\left(c_{m+1}+1\right)}\right) \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

注求，这些出式对于克分大的n与p是有效的，百日报据其规伸䖵，可以生计较机上的以负现。（见二道推为式）。
$=O_{j}(n)$ 的均值传计．
命题1．$\quad \theta_{j}\left(p^{n}\right)=\varphi\left(p^{j}\right) \quad(n \geq j>0) \quad \theta_{0}\left(p^{n}\right)=2$.

 $\varphi\left(p^{j}\right) \uparrow(\Leftrightarrow$ 表禾光分必要委件）证毕。对于 $\theta_{j}(n)$ ，我们有一个通推出式。的从一中的方程㘿出发，由（r $)^{4}$ 式，当
$\varepsilon_{r-1}=0$ 时，$a_{r} 万_{2}\left(c_{r}+1\right)$ 钟取法。务 $\left(a_{0}, \cdots a_{r-1}\right)$ 有 $0 ;\left(n-c_{r} p^{r}\right)$ 种取強；故至 $\varepsilon_{r-1}=0$ 时，$\left(a_{0}, a_{1}, \ldots a_{r}\right)$共有 $\left(c_{r}+1\right) \theta_{j}\left(n-c_{r} p^{r}\right)$ 种取法；当 $\varepsilon_{r-1}=0$ 时。色 $\varepsilon_{r-2}=0$ 时，$a_{r}$ 力 $c_{r}$ 邲取法，$a_{r-1}$ 有 $\left(p-c_{r-1}-1\right)$种取法，当（ $a_{0}, a_{1} \ldots a_{r-2}$ 其办 $v_{j-1}\left(n-c_{r} p^{r}-c_{r-1} p^{r-1}\right)$种敢法，这辁（ $a_{0}, \cdots a_{r}$ ）出务

$$
c_{r}\left(p-c_{r-1}-1\right) \theta_{j-1}\left(n-q^{r}-c_{r-1} p^{r-1}\right), \cdots
$$


命题 2．$\theta_{j}(n)=\left(c_{r}+1\right) \theta_{j}\left(n-c_{r} p^{r}\right)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& +C_{r}\left(p-c_{r-1}-1\right) \theta_{j-1}\left(n-c_{r} p^{r}-c_{r-1} p^{r-1}\right)+ \\
& +C_{r}\left(p-c_{r-1}\right)\left(p-c_{r-2}-1\right) \theta_{j-2}\left(n-c_{r} p^{r}-c_{r-1} p^{r-1}-c_{r-1} p^{r-2}\right) \\
& +\cdots+c_{r}\left(p-c_{r-1}\right) \cdots\left(p-c_{r-j+1}\right)\left(p-c_{r-j}-1\right) \theta_{0}\left(n-c_{r} p^{r}\right. \\
& \left.-\cdots-c_{r-j} p^{r-j}\right) . \\
& \text { 足义 } \Delta_{j}(x)=\sum_{n \leq x} \theta_{j}(n) \text {, 我的方 }
\end{aligned}
$$

证明。妯命题二可知，当 $n>j$ 时。

$$
\theta_{j}\left(a p^{n}+b\right) \geqslant(a+1) \theta_{j}(b) \quad\left(0<a<p, b<p^{n}\right) .
$$

子是（ $n>j$ ）

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Delta_{j}\left(p^{n}\right)=\sum_{0 \leq l<p^{n-1}} \theta_{j}(l)+\sum_{p \leq l \leq 2 p^{n-1}} \theta_{j}(l)+\cdots \\
& +\sum_{(p) x^{3}=l<p^{n}} \theta_{j}(R)+\theta_{j}\left(p^{n}\right) \\
& =\sum_{0 \leq 1 \times p^{n-1}} \theta_{j}(l)+\sum_{0 \pm \ell^{[ }\left(p^{n-1}\right.} \theta_{j}\left(p^{n-1}+l\right)+\cdots \\
& +\sum_{0 \leq l<p^{-1}} \theta_{j}\left((p-1) p^{n-1}+l\right)+\theta_{j}\left(p^{n}\right) \\
& \geqslant \sum_{0 \leq R<p p^{n-1}}+2 \sum_{0 \leq R<p^{n-1}} O_{j}(l)+\cdots+p \sum_{0 \in \ll p^{n-1}} \theta_{j}(l) \\
& +\theta_{j}\left(p^{n}\right) \\
& =\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \sum_{0 \in\left\{\in p^{n-1}\right.} \theta_{j}(l)+\theta_{j}\left(p^{n}\right) \\
& \geqslant \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \sum_{\operatorname{Dol} l \leq p^{n-1}} \theta_{j}(l)-\frac{P(p+1)}{2} \theta_{j}\left(p^{n-1}\right) \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$


子是裁的办

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta_{j}\left(p^{n}\right) & \geqslant \frac{P(p+1)}{2} \sum_{0=l} \leqslant p^{n-1} \\
& \left(Q_{j}(l)-\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi\left(p^{j}\right)\right. \\
= & \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \Delta_{j}\left(P^{n-1}\right)-\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi\left(P^{j}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

当 $p^{n} \leqslant x<p^{n+1}$ 时 则 $n \leqslant \log _{p} x \leqslant n+1$
周 3

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Delta j(x) \geqslant \Delta j\left(p^{n}\right) \geqslant \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \Delta ;\left(p^{n-1}\right)-\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi\left(p^{j}\right) \\
& \geqslant \cdots \geqslant\left[\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right]^{n-j} \Delta ;\left(p^{j}\right)-(n-j) \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi\left(p^{j}\right) \\
&=\left[\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right]^{n+1} \frac{\Delta j\left(p^{j}\right)}{\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{j+1}}-(n-j) \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi\left(p^{j}\right) \\
& \geqslant \geqslant\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{\log _{p} x} \frac{\Delta j\left(p^{j}\right)}{\left(\frac{p(p+1}{2}\right)^{j+1}}-\left(\log _{p} x-(j+1)\right) \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi\left(p^{j}\right) \\
& \geqslant x^{\log _{p}\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right) \frac{\Delta j\left(y^{j}\right)}{\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{i+1}}-\left(\log _{p} x-(j+1)\right) \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \varphi\left(p^{j}\right)}
\end{aligned}
$$

子是方

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Delta_{j}(x)}{\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{2-p_{p} x}} \geqslant \frac{\Delta_{j}\left(p^{j}\right)}{\left(\frac{\rho(p+1}{2}\right)^{j+1}} \geqslant \frac{\theta_{j}\left(p^{j}\right)}{\left(\frac{p^{j}(+1)}{2}\right)^{j+1}}=\frac{\varphi\left(p^{j}\right)}{\left(\frac{p^{(p+1)}}{2}\right)^{i+1}}
$$

事宾上，我们白到而是比此数服不控式更好的 $\Delta_{j}(x)$ 的估计式 $(*)$ 。

明这是对的，实烸上的到是 $\Delta_{0}(x) \leqslant 3 x^{\log _{2} 3}$ 。对



$$
\text { 六理三. } \overline{\lim }_{x \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_{1}(x) / x^{\log _{p} \frac{p(p+1)}{2}} \log _{p} x \leqslant\left(\frac{p-1}{p+1}\right)^{2}\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}+2\right) .
$$

晒明 由命题已す知

$$
\theta_{1}(n)=\left(c_{r}+1\right) \theta_{1}\left(n-c_{r} p^{r}\right)+c_{r}\left(p-c_{r-1}-1\right) \theta_{0}\left(n-c_{r} p^{r}-c_{r-1}\right)^{p}
$$

足是当 $n>2$ 的

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Delta_{1}\left(p^{n}\right)=\sum_{i \leqslant p^{n}} \theta_{i}(j)=\sum_{j<p-1}\left(\theta_{1}(j)+\theta_{1}\left(p^{n-1}+j\right)+\cdots+\theta_{1}\left(\left(p^{-1}\right) p^{n-1}+j\right),\right. \\
& +\theta_{1}\left(p^{n}\right) \\
& \leqslant \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \Delta_{1}\left(p^{n-1}\right)+\theta_{1}\left(p^{n}\right)+\frac{p(p-1)}{2} \sum_{\substack{j<p n-1 \\
j=8 p^{n-1}+k \\
0 \leqslant 1 \leqslant p+1, k<p+-1}}(p-l-1) \theta_{0}(k) \\
& \leqslant \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \Delta_{1}\left(p^{n-1}\right)+\theta_{1}\left(p^{n}\right)+\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\left(\sum_{l=0}^{p-1}(p-l-1)\right)\left(\sum_{k \leqslant p^{n-2}} \theta_{0}(k)\right) \\
& =\frac{p(p+1)}{2} \Delta_{1}\left(p^{n-1}\right)+\varphi(p)+\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2} \Delta_{0}\left(p^{n-2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

衣比通稚为式す的

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta_{1}\left(P^{n}\right) & \leqslant\left(\frac{P(P+1)}{2}\right)^{n-2} \Delta_{1}\left(p^{2}\right)+\left(\frac{p(P+1)}{2}\right)^{n-3} \varphi(P) \\
& +\left(\frac{P(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-4} \varphi(p)+\cdots+\varphi(p) \\
& +\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-3}\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2} \Delta_{0}(p)+\left(\frac{P(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-4}\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2} \Delta_{0}\left(P^{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
+\cdots+\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2} \Delta_{0}\left(p^{n-3}\right)+\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2} \pm 0\left(p^{n-2}\right) . \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

周上还处促方法，お的

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta_{p}\left(p^{2}\right) & =\sum_{j<p}\left(Q_{1}(j)+Q_{1}(p+j)+\cdots+Q_{1}((p-1) p+j)\right)+\theta_{1}\left(p^{2}\right) \\
& =\sum_{j<p}(1 \cdot(p-j-1)+2(p-j-1)+\cdots+(p-1)(p-j-1)]+\varphi(p) \\
& =\frac{p(p-1)}{2} \sum_{j<p}(p-j-1)+\varphi(p)=\left[\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2}+\varphi(p)
\end{aligned}
$$

泣害上向用到 $3 \quad \theta_{1}(\ell p+j)=\ell(p-j-1)$（掊中 $0<\ell \leqslant p-1,0 \leqslant j \leqslant p-1$ ），这可问一中妾轻把推知。

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Delta_{0}\left(p^{n}\right)= \sum_{j<p^{n-1}}\left(\theta_{0}(j)+\theta_{0}\left(p^{n-1}+j\right)+\cdots+\theta_{0}\left((p-1) p^{n-1}+j\right)\right) \\
&+\theta_{0}\left(p^{n}\right) \\
&= \sum_{j<p^{n-1}} \theta_{0}(j)(1+2+\cdots+p)+2 \\
&= \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \sum_{j \leqslant p^{n-1}} \theta_{0}(j)-p(p+1)+2 \\
& \leqslant \frac{p(p+1)}{2} \Delta_{0}\left(p^{n-1}\right) \quad(n>1) \\
& \text { 故 } \quad \Delta_{0}\left(p^{n}\right) \leqslant\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-1} \Delta_{0}(p)
\end{aligned}
$$

伐入（2）可知

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

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left.+\cdots+\frac{p(p+1)}{2}+1\right)+\left(\frac{P(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2}\left[\Delta_{0}(p) \frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-3}+\left(\frac{p(P+1)}{2}\right)^{n-4} \Delta_{0}\left(p^{2}\right) \\
& \left.+\cdots+\Delta_{0}\left(p^{n-2}\right)\right] \\
& \leqslant\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-1}\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2}+\varphi(p)\left[\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-1}-1\right] / \frac{p(p+1)}{2}-1 \\
& +\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2}(n-2) \Delta_{0}(p)\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-3}
\end{align*}
$$

设 $p^{n} \leqslant x_{1}<p^{n+1}$ 。则 $n \leqslant \log _{p} x$ ，㥸（3）3縕。

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta_{1}(x) \leqslant & \Delta_{1}\left(p^{n+1}\right) \leqslant\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-1}\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2} \\
+ & \varphi(p)\left[\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-1}-1\right] / \frac{p(\beta+1)}{2}-1 \\
& +\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2}(n-1) \Delta_{0}(p)\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-2} \\
\leqslant & \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-1}\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2}+\varphi(p)\left[\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n}-1\right] \frac{p(p+1)}{2}-1 \\
& +\left(\frac{p-1}{p+1}\right)^{2} \Delta_{0}(p)\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{\frac{l p+1}{x}} \log _{p} x \\
= & \left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)^{n-1}\left(\frac{p(p-1)}{2}\right)^{2}+\psi(p)\left[\left(\frac{p p+1)}{2}\right)^{n}-1\right] / \frac{p(p+1)}{2}-1 \\
& +\left(\frac{p-1}{p+1}\right)^{2} \Delta_{0}(p) x^{\log _{p} \frac{p(p+1)}{2}} \log _{p} x
\end{aligned}
$$

于是

$$
\begin{gathered}
\overline{\lim _{x \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_{1}(x) / x^{\log _{p} \frac{p(p+1)}{2}} \log _{p} x} \leqslant\left(\frac{p-1}{p+1}\right)^{2} \Delta_{0}(p) \\
=\left(\frac{p-1}{p+1}\right)^{2}\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}+2\right) .
\end{gathered}
$$

这就克成了定观三的洏明。

$$
\text { 上定难传明, } \Delta_{1}(x)=O\left(x^{\log _{p}\left(\frac{(f+1)}{2}\right)} \log _{p} x\right) \text {, 若 }
$$

能把 $\log _{\mathrm{p}} x$ 去掉，则本说明娃测星 $j=1$ 向情次下成立，对于j？2的情况，应用上述方法似手不实用，百所的 出的估计并石影逼近到磁路测的程度。

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 记 } A_{0}=\log _{p}\left(\left(\frac{\rho(A+1)}{2}\right)\right), \quad A(n)=\Delta_{j}(n) / A^{A_{0}}, \quad \text { 则 } 力 \\
& \left|A_{j}(n)-A_{j}(n+1)\right| \leqslant \frac{\Delta_{j}(n+1)-\Delta_{j}(n)}{n^{A_{0}}}+\Delta_{j}(n+1)\left(\frac{1}{n^{k_{0}}} \frac{1}{(n+1)^{4_{0}}}\right) \\
& \leq \frac{n}{n^{A_{\theta}}}+\Delta_{j}(n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)^{A_{0}}} \cdot\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{A_{0}}-1\right] \\
& =\frac{1}{n^{A_{0}-1}}+\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(n+1)^{A_{0}}} \cdot\left(\frac{A_{0}}{n^{m}}+0\left(\frac{1}{n^{2}}\right)\right) \\
& =\frac{1}{n^{A_{0}-1}}+\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \cdot 0\left(\frac{1}{n^{1+A_{C}}}\right) \rightarrow 0(n \rightarrow \infty) \cdot\left(: A_{0}>+1\right) \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$



立

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { ie } \alpha & =\lim _{x \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_{j}(x) / x^{\log p\left(\frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)} \\
\beta & \left.=\overline{\lim }_{x \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_{j}(x) / x^{\log p} \frac{p(p+1)}{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

又怎扬对 $\alpha \beta$ 作出估计呢？者结碚京。

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数辉三角形中步股的分布
1985．4． 25
娌合与故论中三个焉妙结思之一：（ $\left.\begin{array}{l}n \\ 0\end{array}\right),\binom{n}{1} \cdots\binom{n}{n}$
复妿。文［2］中虽然给出了其佂明用到了 Lucas情业式及同务式的知识。本交只用整的的整狺性
予且对于杨辉三角形中步敝的分布作出了估计。
§1（ $\left.\begin{array}{l}n \\ 0\end{array}\right)\binom{n}{1}, \cdots\binom{n}{n}$ 中步的的个敕
穴玨一 设 $n=2^{n_{1}}+2^{n_{2}}+\cdots+2^{n_{2}}$ ，其中 $n_{1}>n_{2}>$ $>n_{3}>\cdots>n_{t} \geqslant 0$ ．则 $\binom{n}{0},\binom{n}{1}, \cdots\binom{n}{n}$ 中各 $2^{t}$ 个奇敞。先晒明两个引理，页其伞为也具盾其赫唼 﨡。

引理1。设 $p$ a 童枚， $0 \leq m \leq p^{r}$ ，则有
$\operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(\binom{l^{r}+m}{l}\right)=\operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(\binom{m}{l}\right)$ ，对一戉 $0 \leqslant l \leqslant m$ 成


㕶明 $\quad \operatorname{pot} p\left(\binom{p^{r}+m}{l}\right)=\sum_{k=1}^{r}\left(\left[\frac{p^{r}+m}{p^{k}}\right]-\left[\frac{l}{p^{k}}\right]-\left[\frac{p^{r}+m-l}{p^{k}}\right]\right)$ $=\sum_{k=1}^{k}\left(p^{r-k}+\left[\frac{m}{\rho^{k}}\right]-\left[\frac{l}{p^{k}}\right]-p^{r-k}-\left[\frac{m-k}{p^{k}}\right]\right)$

$$
=\sum_{k=1}^{r}\left(\left[\frac{m}{p^{k}}\right]-\left[\left[\frac{l}{p^{k}}\right]-\left[\frac{m-l}{p^{k}}\right]\right)=\operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(\binom{m}{l}\right)\right.
$$

引理2．当 $m<l<2^{k}$ 时， $2 \left\lvert\,\binom{ 2^{k}+m}{l}\left(0 \leq m<2^{k}\right)\right.$
伍明 $\quad \operatorname{pot}_{p}\left(\binom{2^{k}+m}{l^{k}}\right)=\sum_{r=1}^{k}\left(\left[\frac{2^{k}+m}{2^{r}}\right]-\left[\frac{t}{2^{k}}\right]-\left[\frac{2^{k}+m-l}{2^{r}}\right]\right)$
$\Rightarrow\left[\frac{2^{k}+m}{2^{k}}\right]-\left[\frac{\ell}{2^{k}}\right]-\left[\frac{2^{k}+m-l}{2^{k}}\right]=1$ ，号要演黄到
$l<2^{k}, 2^{k}+m-l<2^{k}$ 印可得证。故 $21\binom{2^{k}+m}{l}$
这就完成了引理河明。
设 $\delta(n)=\left\{\begin{array}{ll}0 & 21 n \\ 1 & 2 i_{n}\end{array} \quad \Delta(n)=\sum_{k \leqslant n} \delta\left(\binom{n}{k}\right)\right.$
定理－的证明 涉若到 $\Delta(n)$ 而 $\binom{n}{0}\binom{n}{1} \cdots$

$\delta\left(\binom{2^{n}+m}{l}\right)=\delta\left(\binom{m}{l}\right)$ 时一别 $0 \leq m<2^{k}, 0 \leq l \leqslant m$ 或

主。印方

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta\left(2^{k}+m\right)= & \sum_{l \leq m} \delta\left(\binom{2^{k}+m}{l}\right)+\sum_{l \geqslant 2^{k}} \delta\left(\binom{2^{k}+m}{l}\right) \\
& +\sum_{m<l<2^{k}} \delta\left(\binom{2^{k}+m}{l}\right) \\
= & 2 \sum_{l \leq m} \delta\left(\binom{m}{l}\right)=2 \Delta(m)
\end{aligned}
$$

对子 $n=2^{n_{1}}+2^{n_{2}}+\cdots+2^{n_{t}}, n_{1}>n_{2}>\cdots>n_{t} \geqslant 0$ ．，有

$$
\Delta(n)=2 \Delta\left(2^{n_{2}}+\cdots+2^{n_{t}}\right)=\cdots=2^{t-1} \Delta\left(2^{n_{t}}\right)=2^{t}
$$

\}2. 先理二

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 设 } f(x)=\sum_{n \leqslant x} \Delta(n) \\
& \frac{1}{3}<f(x) / x^{\log _{2} 3} \leq 3
\end{aligned}
$$

证楽 对子 $k \geqslant 1, \quad f\left(2^{k}-1\right)=f\left(2^{k-1}+2^{k-2}+\cdots+1\right)$

$$
\begin{align*}
& =f\left(2^{n-2}+2^{k-3}+\cdots+1\right)+\sum_{n \leqslant 2^{k-1}} \Delta\left(2^{k-1}+n\right) \\
& =f\left(2^{k-2}+2^{k-3}+\cdots+1\right)+2 \sum_{n \leqslant 2^{k-1}-1} \Delta(n) \\
& =3 f\left(2^{k-1}+1\right)=\cdots=3^{k} f(0)=3^{k} . \tag{*}
\end{align*}
$$

假设 $2^{k} \leqslant x<2^{k+1}$
则有 $k \leqslant \log _{2} x<k+1, \quad f\left(2^{k}-1\right) \leqslant f(x) \leqslant f\left(2^{k+1}-1\right)$ ， p．$\quad 3^{k} \leqslant f(x) \leqslant 3^{k+1}$ ．

有的用（为）即得 $\frac{1}{3} \leqslant f(x), x^{t y_{0} 3} \leq 3$ 。


余 1 的蜘记在 1 ，平且为用 $\binom{n}{k-1}+\binom{n}{k}=\binom{n+1}{k}$ i2 $0+1=1,0+0=0, \quad 1+1=0$ 之这教㧚则那白：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& , 1110,1,1,1,111
\end{aligned}
$$



从用中可以香出：当 $n=2^{n}-1$ 的，（ $\binom{n}{0}, ~\binom{n}{1}, \cdots\binom{n}{n}$


业式的存星面又由其对特蜾，故有走现一之2的易次的出现。

万肉 $m_{k}=2^{k}$ 与 $\quad m_{k}=3 \cdot 2^{k-1}-2$ 知 $f\left(m_{1}\right) / m^{\log _{3} 3 \text { 昗 }}$ $m \rightarrow \infty$ 时数很石存禹。设 $\alpha=\lim _{n \rightarrow t} f(n) / n^{\log , 3}$ 。

$$
\beta=\overline{\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}} f(n) / n^{\log 3} .
$$

我似方
定记三序到 $\{f(n) / n \log , 3\}$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 之间鸼亳的。

证明．记 $A(n)=f(n) / n^{\log 23}$ ，只晋证明 $A(n)-A(n+1) \rightarrow(n \rightarrow \infty)$ ．由 $f(n)$ 分走义平的 $f(n+1)-f(n) \leq n+1$ ，子是

$$
|A(n)-A(n+1)|=\left|\frac{f(n)}{n^{\log (3)}}-\frac{f(n+1)}{n^{\log _{2} 3}}\right| \leqslant
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \leqslant f(n)\left|\frac{1}{n^{\log _{2} 3}}-\frac{1}{(n+1)^{\operatorname{lon}_{n} 3}}\right|+\frac{f(n+1)-f(n)}{(n+1)^{\log _{2} 3}} 69 \\
& \leqslant 3\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{\log _{2} 3}-1\right]+\frac{1}{(n+1)^{\log _{2} 3}} \rightarrow 0 \quad(n \rightarrow \infty)
\end{aligned}
$$

肉此 $A(n)$ 专 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 内租番。
页由度理 $=3$ 納 $\alpha \geqslant \frac{1}{3}, ~ 3 \beta \leqslant 3$ ，现卓的
就！

对了 $\Delta(n)$ 的均传不了研急，现是事其对敞均佔的㤬况，我的右：

定理口 $\sum_{n \leqslant x} \log \Delta(n)=\frac{1}{2} x \log x+Q(x) x$ ，芳
中 $-\frac{3}{4} \log 2 \leqslant \theta(x) \leqslant \frac{3}{2} \log 2$ ．
我估直［3］已证明 3
引设3 设 $x=a_{1} k^{n_{1}}+a_{2} k^{n_{2}}+\cdots+a_{k} k^{n_{t}}$ ，其 $\psi$

为不夷子 $k-1$ 向 $\$$ 负妼胀，记 $\alpha(x)=\sum_{i=1}^{t} a_{i}$ ，

$$
A(x)=\sum_{n \leqslant x} \alpha(n) \text {. 则 } A(x)=\frac{k-1}{2} \frac{x \ln x}{\log k}+\theta(x) x
$$

其 $\uparrow=\frac{5 x-1}{8} \leqslant \theta(x) \leqslant \frac{x+1}{2}$ ．
走现的晒明若 $n=2^{n_{1}}+2^{n_{2}}+\cdots+2^{n_{t}}, n_{1}>n_{2}>\cdots>n_{2} \geqslant 0$则 $\alpha(n)=t$ 。 从百 $\alpha(n)=2^{\alpha(n)}$ ，故

$$
\sum_{n \leqslant x} \log \Delta(n)=\log 2 \sum_{n \leq x} \alpha(n)=\log 2 \cdot A(x)
$$

由引证 3 中 $k=2$ 向情况可細

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n \leq x} \log \Delta(n)=\log 2\left(\frac{x \log x}{2 \log 2}+\theta_{1}(x) x\right) \\
& =\frac{1}{2} x \log x+\left(\theta_{1}(x) \log 2\right) x \triangleq \frac{1}{2} x \log x+Q(x) x .
\end{aligned}
$$


对手 $f(x)$ ，我们运加
走现五 设 $x=2^{x_{1}}+2^{x_{2}}+\ldots+2^{x_{k}}$ ，其中 $x_{1}>x_{2}>\cdots>x_{k} \geqslant 0 . \quad B_{i}(x)$ 表京在大于 $x$ 的 $\alpha(n)=i$ 的
解白个敞，则 $f(x)=\sum_{i=6}^{x_{1}} 2^{i} B_{i}(x)$ ，$⿴ x_{1}=\left[\frac{\log x}{\operatorname{Eog} 2}\right]$ 。

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { i= } \quad f(x)=\sum_{n \leqslant x} \Delta(n)=\sum_{n \leqslant x} 2^{\alpha(n)}=\sum_{i=0}^{x_{1}} \sum_{\alpha(n)=i^{2}} 2^{i} \\
= & \sum_{i=0}^{x_{1}} 2^{i} \sum_{\alpha(n)=i} 1=\sum_{i=0}^{x_{1}} 2^{i} B_{i}(x) \quad \text {, 由 } x=2^{x_{1}}+2^{x_{i}+\cdots+2^{x_{n}}}
\end{aligned}
$$

維 $x_{1}=\left[\frac{\log x}{\log 2}\right]$ ．

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1985.3.

设 $n$ 为一个已繁政，若 $n=a_{1}+a_{2}+\cdots+a_{k}$ ，其
一个分拆（partition）。蚊论中一个绕有风越的间题就是处㻇分斩种欧 $P(n)$ 及 $\operatorname{Pr}(n)$ 句题。周知： $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log p(n)}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}=\pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$（见［丁）。这记明当 $n$ 充分大时，$n$ 的分拆敞变的级夫。师下集合

$$
A(n)=\left\{\left(a_{1}, a_{1}, \cdots, a_{k}\right): \quad n=a_{1}+a_{2}+\cdots+a_{k}, a_{k}>1, \ldots, i=1, \cdots\right\}
$$

的方素有很变 论 $p\left(a_{1}, \cdots a_{k}\right)=a_{1} a_{2}-a_{k}$ ，现在会，句 $P(A(n)) \cong \max _{a \in A(n)} P(a)$ 为多少呢？又当 $A(n)$ 中当k为周定值时，㐫向充素各分量乘积的最大与最小值又又多小？夲文就是处理这一贵问䞨。

当先，我的省不述结易：


$$
P(A(n))=\max _{\left(a_{1}, \cdots a_{n}\right) \in A(n)} a_{1} a_{2} \cdots a_{k}= \begin{cases}3^{l} & \text { 当 } n=3 \ell \text { 时 } \\ 4 \times 3^{l-1} & \text { 当 } n=3 \ell+1 k \\ 2 \cdot 3^{l} & \text { 当 } n=3 \ell+2^{2}\end{cases}
$$

证明：设 $n=a_{1}+a_{2}+\cdots+a_{k}$ 是 は $B P(A(n))=a_{1} a_{1} \cdots a_{k}$百一个分新。

若 $a_{i}$ 中有一个大马4，不始设 $a_{1}>4$ ，作这

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 捅一个分折 } n=2+\left(a_{1}-2\right)+a_{2}+\cdots+a_{k}, ~ 子 N \\
& P\left(2, a_{1}-2, a_{2}, \cdots a_{k}\right)=2\left(a_{1}-2\right) a_{n} \cdots a_{k}=2 a_{1} a_{2} \cdots a_{k}-4 a_{2} \cdots a_{k} \\
& \left.=P(A(n))+\left(a_{1}-4\right) a_{2} \cdots a_{k}>P(A(n)), \text { 这 }-5 P(A(n))\right),
\end{aligned}
$$

义矛 禹。
若 $a_{i}$ 中务一个取1，对始没 $a_{1}=1$ 。则作 1
述分析 $n=\left(1+a_{2}\right)+a_{3}+\cdots+a_{k}, 子$ 是

$$
p\left(1+a_{2}, a_{3}, \cdots a_{k}\right)=\left(1+a_{2}\right) a_{3} \cdots a_{k}=p(A(n))+a_{2} a_{2} \cdots a_{k}>p(a n n
$$

又产生矛居。
 $\sum_{i} P(A(n))=2^{m} 3^{l}$ ．
时 $2+2+2=3+3$ 可知， $2 \times 2 \times 2<3 \times 3$ 平知 $a_{1} \cdots a_{k}$ 京不会达最大，周此必方 $m=0.1 .2$ 。

周戏，当 $n=3 l$ 时，$m=0$ ，故 $P(A(n))=3^{l}$ 。当 $n=3 l+1$ 时，$m=2$ ，战 $P(A(n))=4 \times 3^{l-1}$ ．
当 $n=3 l+2$ 时，$m=1$ ，故 $P(A(n))=2 \cdot 3^{l}$ ．证华




$$
A(k, n)=\left\{\left(a_{1}, \cdots a_{k}\right): n=a_{1}+a_{2}+\cdots+a_{k}, a_{i}>0, i=1, \ldots \ldots\right\} .
$$

造娄 当 $n>k$ 时．$P(k, n) \geqslant 2$ 。

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ie } P_{m}(A(k, n))=\max _{\left(a_{1}, \cdots a_{k}\right) \in(k k, n)} a_{1} a_{2} \ldots a_{k} \\
& P_{m}(A(k, m))=\min _{\left(u_{1}, \cdots+a_{1}\right) \in A(k, n)} a_{1} a_{2} \ldots a_{k} \\
& d=\left[\frac{n}{k}\right] \quad, n=d k+r, \quad 0 \leq r<k .
\end{aligned}
$$

对 $\mathcal{F} P_{M}$ 与 $P_{m}$ ，我们力。

庶理二

$$
\begin{align*}
& P_{M}(A(k, n))=d^{k-r}(d+1)^{r} .  \tag{1}\\
& P_{m}(A(k, n))=n-k . \tag{2}
\end{align*}
$$


设 $n=a_{1}+a_{2}+\cdots+a_{k}=k d+r$ ，使得 $P_{m}(A(k, n))=a_{1} a_{i} \cdots a_{k}$ ．
若 $\left.\left\{a_{i}\right\} \neq 力_{0} 一 个 小\right\} d$ ，不始 $a_{1}<d$ ，又若
小子d，子是

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p\left(\left(a_{1}, a_{2}, \cdots a_{k}\right)\right)=a_{1} a_{2} \cdots a_{k}=a_{1} a_{l} \cdots a_{l} d^{i}(d+1)^{j} \\
& \text { 记 } a_{1}=d-p_{1}, \cdots a_{l}=d-p_{l} \text {, 则由于} \\
& a_{1}+a_{2}+\cdots+a_{k}=\left(d-p_{1}\right)+\cdots+\left(d-p_{l}\right)+i d+j(d+1)=k d+r \\
& p: \quad(l+j+i) d+j-p_{1}-\cdots-p_{l}=k d+r \\
& \text { 3 } l+j+i=k, \quad \text { 故 } \quad p_{1}+p_{l}+\cdots+p_{l}=j-r>0
\end{aligned}
$$

又对子 $m>0$ ，有 $(d-m)(\alpha+1)<(d-m+1) d$ 。

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 足 } p\left(a_{1}, \ldots a_{k}\right)=\left(d-p_{1}\right)\left(d-p_{l}\right) \cdots\left(d-p_{l}\right) d^{i}(d+1)^{j} \\
& =\left(d-p_{1}\right)\left(d-p_{l}\right) \cdots\left(d-p_{l}\right) d^{i}(d+1)^{p_{1}+p_{l}+\cdots+p_{l}}(d+1)^{r}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
& =\left[\left(d-p_{1}\right)(d+1)^{p_{1}}\right] \cdots\left[\left(d-p_{l}\right)(d+1)^{p_{k}}\right] d^{i}(d+1)^{r}  \tag{3}\\
& \quad \text { 由 }] ~\left(d-p_{i}\right)(d+1)^{p_{i}}<\left(d-p_{i+1}\right)(d+1)^{p_{i-1}} d \\
& <\cdots<d^{p_{i} \quad(i=1, L, \cdots l)}
\end{align*}
$$

将其代入（3）玉得

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P\left(a_{1}, \cdots a_{n}\right)<d^{p_{1}+p_{1}+\cdots+p_{1}+i}(d+1)^{r}=d^{i-r+i}(d+1)^{r} \\
& =d^{k-r \rightarrow-1}(d+1)^{r} \leqslant d^{k-r}(d+1)^{r}=p\left(d^{k-1, \cdots d}, d_{1+1}^{r}, d_{1+1}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$


一个皆不只马 $d+1=$ 是石区消的。
若 $a_{2}, \cdots a_{k} 中$ 有一个大于 $d+1$ ，不始没 $a_{2}>d+1$ 。
设 $a_{2}=a_{1}+1+q$ ，由 $a_{2}<d$ ，故 $q>0$ 。作n个一个今据 $n=\left(a_{1}+q\right)+\left(a_{2}-q\right)+a_{3}+\cdots+a_{k}=k d+r$ ．

则

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p\left(a_{1}+q, a_{2}-q, a_{3} \cdots a_{n}\right)=\left(a_{1}+q\right)\left(a_{2}-q\right) a_{3} \cdots a_{k} \\
= & \left(a_{1} a_{2}+\left(a_{2}-a_{1}-q\right) q\right) a_{3} a_{4} \cdots a_{k} \\
= & \left(a_{1} a_{2}+q\right) a_{3} a_{4} \cdots a_{k}>a_{1} a_{2} \cdots a_{k}=p_{m}(A(k, n)),
\end{aligned}
$$

达久产生矛看。上述两矛后，即话 $a_{i} \geq d .(1+i \leqslant k)$ 。

著 $a_{1}, a_{2}, \cdots a_{x}$ 中直一个夫马 $d+1$ ，居始 $a_{1}>d+1$ 。
in $a_{2+1}=\cdots=a_{k}=d, \quad a_{j+1}=a_{j+1}=\cdots=a_{l}=d+1$ ，
$a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots a_{l}$ 只 $\mathcal{C} d+1, \quad a_{m}=d+p_{m}, p_{m}>1 .(1 \leqslant m \leqslant j)$
则 $p\left(a_{1}, \cdots a_{k}\right)=\left(d+p_{1}\right) \cdots\left(d+p_{j}\right)(d+1)^{l-j} d^{k-l}$
且 知：$\left(d+p_{1}\right)+\cdots+\left(d+p_{j}\right)+(l-j)(d+1)+(k-l) d=k d+r$
从\} $\quad p_{1}+p_{2}+\cdots+p_{j}+\ell-j=r . \quad \sum_{i} \imath=\ell-j$ ，则

$$
p_{1}+p_{1}+\cdots+p_{j}=r-i .
$$

他了对子 $m \geqslant 1$ ，六 $(d+m) d \leq(d+m-1)(d+1)$ ．
故 $p\left(a_{1}, a_{2}, \cdots a_{k}\right) \leq(d+1)^{p_{1}+\cdots+p_{j}} d^{-\left(p_{1}+p_{1}+\cdots+p_{j}\right)}(d+1)^{i} d^{k-1}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =(d+1)^{p_{1}+\cdots+p_{j}+i} d^{k-l-\left(p_{1}+\cdots+p_{j}\right)}=(d+1)^{r} d^{k-l-r+i} \\
& =(d+1)^{r} d^{k-r-j}<(d+1)^{r} d^{k-r} \quad(\text { 目 } a j<\geqslant 1)
\end{aligned}
$$


子化 $a_{i}$ 号取 $d$ 或 $d+1(1 \leq 2 \leq k)$ 。
$i^{n} P_{m}(A(k, n))=d^{k-j}(d+1)^{j}$
且

$$
(k-j) d+j(d+1)=k d+r, \quad \text { 㕹 } j=r .
$$

这埌明：$P_{d}(A(k, n))=d^{k-r}(d+1)^{r}$ ．
下洒（2）式。先酒略 $k=2$ 的㤬况。
$p(x, n-x)=x(n-x)=n x-x^{2} \triangleq f(x)$ ，由 $f f^{\prime}(x)=n-2 x$
 $P_{m}(A(2, n))=\min \left\{n \times 1-1^{2}, n(n-1)-(n-1)^{2}\right\}=n-1$ ．

对了一般的K，面的用R．Bellman ${ }^{[2]}$ 动态规划向思垫，当 $n=x_{1}+x_{k}+\cdots+x_{k}$ 时。

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Pm}(A(k, n)) & =\min _{\left(x_{1}, \cdots x_{k}\right) \in A(k, n)} x_{1} x_{2} \cdots x_{k} \\
& =\min _{x_{3}}\left(x _ { 1 } \operatorname { m i n } _ { x _ { L } } \left(\cdots\left(\min _{x_{k-1}} x_{k-1}\left(n-x_{1} \cdots \cdots-x_{k-L}-x_{k-1}\right) \cdots\right)\right.\right. \\
& =\min _{x_{1}}\left(x _ { 1 } \operatorname { m i n } _ { x _ { 2 } } \left(\cdots \left(\min _{x_{k-L}} x_{k-L}\left(n-x_{1}-\cdots-x_{k-1}-1-x_{k-1}\right) .\right.\right.\right. \\
& =\cdots=\min _{x_{1}} x_{1}\left(n-k+1-x_{1}\right)=n-k .
\end{aligned}
$$

上列长式中充分乐用了 $k=2$ 的传果。
系用上述方法，我的还要弥虎当口分解成



 $p(k, n)$ ，易知 $p(1, n)=1, p(2, n)=\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]$ ，伦毒 $k \geqslant 3$ 的性况此较复努。予且 3 知，$P(n)=\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p(x, n)$ 。因此




参 考 女 㟈

［2］R．E．Bellman \＆S．E．Dreyfus，Applied Dynamic Programming．Princeton University Press 1－15．

