

关于 m 次幂部分数列与 Smarandache ceil 函数的均值

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摘要: 利用解析方法研究正整数 n 的 m 次幂部分数列与 k 阶 Smarandache ceil 函数的均值分布性质, 得到了几个较为精确的渐近公式.

关键词: m 次幂部分数列; Smarandache ceil 函数; 均值; 渐近公式

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On the mean values of m -th power part and Smarandache ceil function

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Abstract: The mean value distribution properties of the m -th power part and Smarandache ceil function are studied, and some sharpened asymptotic formulas of this two functions are given by using Perron's formula and analytic methods.

Key words: m -th power part; Smarandache ceil function; mean value; asymptotic formula

设 n 为正整数, 对任意的自然数 i , n 的 m 次幂部分定义如下:

$$a_m(n) = \max\{i^m : i \in \mathbb{N}, i^m \leq n\}, \quad b_m(n) = \min\{i^m : i \in \mathbb{N}, i^m \geq n\},$$

其中 $a_m(n)$ 与 $b_m(n)$ 分别是下部 m 次幂部分与上部 m 次幂部分. 例如, 当 $m=2$ 时,

$$a_2(1) = a_2(2) = a_2(3) = 1; \quad a_2(4) = a_2(5) = \dots = a_2(8) = 4; \quad a_2(9) = \dots = a_2(15) = 9, \dots$$

$$b_2(1) = 1; \quad b_2(2) = b_2(3) = b_2(4) = 4; \quad b_2(5) = \dots = b_2(9) = 9; \quad b_2(10) = \dots = b_2(16) = 16, \dots$$

对于给定的正整数 k , 著名的 k 阶 Smarandache ceil 函数定义为:

$$S_k(n) = \min\{x \in \mathbb{N} : n | x^k\}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

如 $S_2(2)=2, S_2(3)=3, S_2(4)=2, S_2(5)=5, S_2(6)=6, S_2(7)=7, S_2(8)=4, S_2(9)=3, \dots$. Smarandache 教授在文献 [1] 中提出的这两个函数已引起了许多学者的浓厚兴趣, 并对之进行了研究^[2-5]. 本文主要利用解析的方法来研究正整数 n 的 m 次幂部分数列与 k 阶 Smarandache ceil 函数的均值分布性质, 得出了几个较为精确的渐近公式.

本文未加特别说明的概念与符号详见文献[6, 7].

1 预备知识

引理 1 对任意实数 $x \geq 1, n, m, k, t \in \mathbb{N}; m, t \geq 2$ 使得 $k = tm + 1$ 时, 有

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$$\sum_{k \leq x} S_k(n^m) = \frac{x^2}{2} \zeta(2t-1) \zeta((2t-1)m+2) \times \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2t-3}} + \frac{1}{p^{(2t-1)m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2t}} \right) \right) \right) + O\left(x^{\frac{5}{3}+\epsilon}\right).$$

证明 对任意复数 $s (\text{Re } s > 2)$, 设

$$f(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_k(n^m)}{n^s},$$

则由 Euler 积公式^[6] 可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(s) &= \prod_p \left(1 + \frac{S_k(p^m)}{p^s} + \frac{S_k(p^{2m})}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{S_k(p^{nm})}{p^{ns}} + \dots \right) = \\ &= \prod_p \left(1 + \frac{p}{p^s} + \dots + \frac{p}{p^{ts}} + \dots + \frac{p^m}{p^{(m-1)t+1}s} + \dots + \frac{p^m}{p^{(m+1)s}} + \dots \right) = \\ &= \prod_p \left(1 + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{ts}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \left(\frac{p}{p^s} + \frac{p^2}{p^{(t+1)s}} + \dots + \frac{p^{m-1}}{p^{(m-2)t+1}s} \right) + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{(t+1)s}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \frac{p^m}{p^{(m-1)t+1}s} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{ts}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \left(\frac{p^{m+1}}{p^{(m+2)s}} + \frac{p^{m+2}}{p^{(m+1)t+2}s} + \dots + \frac{p^{2m-1}}{p^{(2(m-1)t+2)s}} \right) + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{(t+1)s}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \frac{p^{2m}}{p^{(2(m-1)t+2)s}} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{ts}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \left(\frac{p^{2m+1}}{p^{(2m+3)s}} + \frac{p^{2m+2}}{p^{(2m+1)t+3}s} + \dots + \frac{p^{3m-1}}{p^{(3m-2)t+3}s} \right) + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{(t+1)s}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \frac{p^{3m}}{p^{(3m-1)t+3}s} + \dots \right) = \\ &= \prod_p \left(1 + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{ts}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \frac{1 - \frac{p^{m-1}}{p^{(m-1)ts}}}{1 - \frac{p}{p^s}} \left(\frac{p}{p^s} + \frac{p}{p^{2s}} \frac{p^m}{p^{ms}} + \frac{p}{p^{3s}} \frac{p^{2m}}{p^{2mts}} + \dots \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{(t+1)s}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \left(\frac{p}{p^s} \frac{p^{m-1}}{p^{(m-1)ts}} + \frac{p}{p^{2s}} \frac{p^{2m-1}}{p^{(2m-1)ts}} + \frac{p}{p^{3s}} \frac{p^{3m-1}}{p^{(3m-1)ts}} + \dots \right) \right) = \\ &= \prod_p \left(1 + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{ts}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \frac{1 - \frac{p^{m-1}}{p^{(m-1)ts}}}{1 - \frac{p}{p^s}} \frac{p}{p^s} + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{(t+1)s}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \frac{p^m}{p^{(m-1)t+1}s} \right) = \\ &= \frac{\zeta(s) \zeta(ts-1) \zeta((mt+1)s-m) \zeta(s-1)}{\zeta(2(s-1))} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1 + \frac{p}{p^{(t-1)s}} + \frac{p^{m+1}}{p^{mts}} - \frac{p^{m+1}}{p^{(m+1)ts}}}{p + p^s} \right), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\zeta(s)$ 为 Riemann Zeta 函数. $f(s) = \frac{x^s}{s}$ 在 $s=2$ 处有一阶极点, 留数为

$$\frac{x^2}{2} \zeta(2t-1) \zeta((2t-1)m+2) \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2t-3}} + \frac{1}{p^{(2t-1)m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2t}} \right) \right) \right).$$

在 Perron 公式^[7] 中取 $b = \frac{5}{2} + \epsilon$, $T \geq 2$, 可得

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(n^m) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon - iT}^{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + iT} f(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{5}{2} + \epsilon}}{T}\right).$$

将上式积分限移至 $\text{Res} = \frac{3}{2} + \epsilon$ 处, 并取 $T = x$ 可得

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(n^m) = \frac{x^2}{2} \zeta(2t-1) \zeta((2t-1)m+2) \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2r-3}} + \frac{1}{p^{(2r-1)m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2t}} \right) \right) \right) + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon - iT}^{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + iT} + \int_{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + iT}^{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + i} + \int_{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + i}^{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + iT} \right) f(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds.$$

容易估计

$$\left| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon - iT}^{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + iT} f(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds \right| \ll \int_0^T \left| f\left(\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + it\right) \right| \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon}}{1 + |t|} dt \ll x^{\frac{5}{3} + \epsilon},$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon - iT}^{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + iT} + \int_{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + iT}^{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + i} + \int_{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + i}^{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon + iT} \right) f(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds \right| \ll \int_{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon}^{\frac{5}{2} + \epsilon} \left| f(\sigma + iT) \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2} + \epsilon}}{T} \right| d\sigma \ll \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2} + \epsilon}}{T} = x^{\frac{5}{3} + \epsilon},$$

从而

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(n^m) = \frac{x^2}{2} \zeta(2t-1) \zeta((2t-1)m+2) \times \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2r-3}} + \frac{1}{p^{(2r-1)m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2t}} \right) \right) \right) + O\left(x^{\frac{5}{3} + \epsilon}\right).$$

这就完成了引理 1 的证明. ■

引理 2 对任意实数 $x \geq 1, n, m, k, t \in \mathbb{N}; m, t \geq 2$ 使得 $k = 2t + 1$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(n^2) = \frac{x^2}{2} \zeta(4t) \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2r-1}} + \frac{1}{p^{2(r-1)}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2t}} \right) \right) \right) + O\left(x^{\frac{3}{2} + \epsilon}\right).$$

证明 对任意复数 $s (\text{Re}s > 2)$, 设

$$f_1(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_k(n^2)}{n^s},$$

则由 Euler 积公式^[6] 可得

$$f_1(s) = \prod_p \left(1 + \frac{S_k(p^2)}{p^s} + \frac{S_k(p^4)}{p^{2s}} + \dots + \frac{S_k(p^{2n})}{p^{ns}} + \dots \right) =$$

$$\prod_p \left(1 + \frac{p}{p^s} + \dots + \frac{p}{p^{ts}} + \dots + \frac{p^2}{p^{(t+1)s}} + \dots + \frac{p^2}{p^{(2r+1)s}} + \dots \right) =$$

$$\prod_p \left(1 + p \frac{\frac{1}{p^s} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{ts}} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} + p^2 \frac{\frac{1}{p^{(t+1)s}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{(t+1)s}} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} + p^3 \frac{\frac{1}{p^{2(r+1)s}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{ts}} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} + \dots \right) =$$

$$\prod_p \left(1 + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{ts}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \left(\frac{p}{p^s} + \frac{p^3}{p^{2(r+1)s}} + \dots \right) + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{(t+1)s}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \left(\frac{p^2}{p^{(t+1)s}} + \frac{p^4}{p^{(3t+2)s}} + \dots \right) \right) =$$

$$\zeta(s) \zeta((2t+1)s-2) \prod_p \left(1 + \frac{p}{p^s} + \frac{p^2 - p}{p^{(t+1)s}} - \frac{1}{p^s} - \frac{p^2}{p^{(2r+1)s}} \right) =$$

$$\frac{\zeta(s) \zeta((2t+1)s-2) \zeta(s-1)}{\zeta(2(s-1))} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p+p^s} \left(1 + \frac{p-p^2}{p^s} + \frac{p^2}{p^{2ts}} \right) \right).$$

而 $f_1(s) \frac{x^s}{s}$ 在 $s=2$ 处有一阶极点, 留数为

$$\frac{x^2}{2} \zeta(4t) \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2t-1}} + \frac{1}{p^{2(t-1)}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2t}} \right) \right) \right).$$

由引理 1 的方法立即可得

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(n^2) = \frac{x^2}{2} \zeta(4t) \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2t-1}} + \frac{1}{p^{2(t-1)}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2t}} \right) \right) \right) + O\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}+\epsilon}\right).$$

这就完成了引理 2 的证明. **】**

2 主要结论

本文的主要结论是下面的 4 个定理.

定理 1 对任意实数 $x \geq 1, n, m, k, t \in \mathbf{N}; m, t \geq 2$ 使得 $k = tm + 1$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(a_m(n)) = \frac{m}{m+1} x^{1+\frac{1}{m}} \zeta(2t-1) \zeta((2t-1)m+2) \times \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2t-3}} + \frac{1}{p^{(2t-1)m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2t}} \right) \right) \right) + O\left(x^{1+\frac{1}{2m}+\epsilon}\right).$$

证明 对任意实数 $x \geq 1$, 存在正整数 M , 使得 $M^m \leq x < (M+1)^m$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \leq x} S_k(a_m(n)) &= \sum_{l=2}^M \sum_{(t-1)m \leq n < l^m} S_k(a_m(n)) + \sum_{M^m \leq n < x} S_k(a_m(n)) = \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{M-1} \sum_{l^m \leq n < (l+1)^m} S_k(l^m) + \sum_{M^m \leq n < x} S_k(a_m(n)) = \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{M-1} ((l+1)^m - l^m) S_k(l^m) + O\left(\sum_{M^m \leq n < x < (M+1)^m} S_k(M^m)\right) = \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{M-1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m C_m^j l^{m-j} \right) S_k(l^m) + O\left(\sum_{M^m \leq n < x < (M+1)^m} S_k(M^m)\right) = \\ &= m \sum_{l=1}^M l^{m-1} S_k(l^m) + O(M^{m+1+\epsilon}). \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

令 $A(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} S_k(n^m), f(x) = x^{m-1}$, 利用阿贝尔恒等式^[6]及引理 1, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l \leq M} l^{m-1} S_k(l^m) &= A(M) f(M) - \int_1^M A(t) f'(t) dt + O(1) = \\ &= M^{m-1} \left\{ \frac{M^2}{2} \zeta(2t-1) \zeta((2t-1)m+2) \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2t-3}} + \frac{1}{p^{(2t-1)m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2t}} \right) \right) \right) + O\left(M^{\frac{5}{3}+\epsilon}\right) \right\} - \\ &= (m-1) \int_1^M t^{m-2} \left\{ \frac{t^2}{2} \zeta(2t-1) \zeta((2t-1)m+1) \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2t-3}} + \frac{1}{p^{(2t-1)m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2t}} \right) \right) \right) + O\left(t^{\frac{5}{3}+\epsilon}\right) \right\} dt = \\ &= \frac{M^{m+1}}{m+1} \zeta(2t-1) \zeta((2t-1)m+2) \times \\ &\quad \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2t-3}} + \frac{1}{p^{(2t-1)m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2t}} \right) \right) \right) + O\left(M^{m+\frac{2}{3}+\epsilon}\right). \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

又因为

$$0 \leq x - M^m < (M+1)^m - M^m = M^{m-1} \left(m + C_m^2 \frac{1}{M} + \dots + \frac{1}{M^{m-1}} \right) \ll x^{\frac{m-1}{m}}, \tag{3}$$

结合(1)~(3)式, 则有

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(a_m(n)) = \frac{m}{m+1} x^{1+\frac{1}{m}} \zeta(2t-1) \zeta((2t-1)m+2) \times \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2r-3}} + \frac{1}{p^{(2r-1)m-1}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2r}} \right) \right) \right) + O\left(x^{1+\frac{2}{3m}+\epsilon}\right).$$

定理1得证. **】**

定理2 对任意实数 $x \geq 1, n, m, k, t \in \mathbb{N}; m=2, t \geq 2$ 使得 $k=2t+1$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(a_m(n)) = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \zeta(4t) \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p(p+1)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{2r-1}} + \frac{1}{p^{2(r-1)}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{2r}} \right) \right) \right) + O\left(x^{\frac{5}{4}+\epsilon}\right).$$

定理3 对任意实数 $x \geq 1, n, m, k, t \in \mathbb{N}; m, t \geq 2$ 使得 $k=tm$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(a_m(n)) = \frac{m}{m+1} x^{1+\frac{1}{m}} \zeta(2t-1) \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{p^{2t} + p^3}{p^{2t+2} + p^{2t+1}} \right) + O\left(x^{1+\frac{1}{2m}+\epsilon}\right).$$

定理4 对任意实数 $x \geq 1, n, m, k, t \in \mathbb{N}; m, t \geq 2$ 使得 $m=kt$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(a_m(n)) = \frac{m}{m+t} x^{1+\frac{t}{m}} + O\left(x^{1+\frac{t}{2m}+\epsilon}\right).$$

定理2~4的证明与定理1类似, 本文从略.

3 小结

本文主要讨论了正整数 n 的 m 次幂部分数列与 k 阶 Smarandache ceil 函数的均值分布性质, 结论的复杂性关键在于引理1, 2. 在引理1, 2中, 我们只讨论了以下2种情形: (1) $k=tm+1$; (2) $k=2t+1$. 类似于引理1, 2, 我们可以讨论下列两种情形: (3) $k|m$; (4) $m|k$. 在以上4种情形之下, $\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(n^m)$ 的值的分布是有规律的; 而当 $k=tm+j, 2 \leq j < m-1$ 时, $\sum_{n \leq x} S_k(n^m)$ 的值的分布规律不稳定, 至少笔者目前还没有找到合适的求解方法, 留待日后进一步研究.

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