THE REDUCED SMARANDACHE SQUARE-DIGITAL SUBSEQUENCE IS INFINITE

Maohua Le

Abstract. In this paper we prove that the reduced Smarandache square-digital subsequence is infinite.

Key words. reduced Smarandache square-digital subsequence, infinite.

Form all square integers 0,1,4,9,16,25,36,..., we choose only the terms whose digits are all perfect squares and disregarding the square numbers of the form $N\cdot 10^{2t}$, where N is also a square number and t is a positive integer. Such sequence is called the reduced Smarandache square-digital subsequence. Beneze [1] and Smith [2] independently proposed the following question.

Question . How many terms in the reduced Smarandache square-digital subsequence?

In this paper we completely solve the mentioned question. We prove the following result.

Theorem . The reduced Smarandache square-digital subsequence has infinitely many terms.

By our theorem, we can give the following corollary immediately.

Corollary. The reduced Smarandache square-partial-digital subsequence has infinitely many terms.

Proof of Theorem. For any positive integer n, let (1) $A(n)=2.10^n+1$.

Then we have

 $(2) (A(n))2 = 4.102^{n} + 4.10^{n} + 1 = 40 \quad \cdots \quad 0 \quad 4 \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad 0 \quad 1.$ $(n-1)zeros \qquad (n-1)zeros$

By (1) and (2), we see that $(A(n))^2$ belongs to the reduced Smarandache square—digital sudsequence for any n hus, the sequence has infinitely many terms The theorem is proved.

References

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Department of Mathematics Zhanjiang Normal College Zhanjiang, Guangdong P R CHINA