

On some numerical functions

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In this paper we prove that the following numerical functions:

1. $F_S : N^* \rightarrow N$, $F_S(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\pi(x)} S(p_i^x)$, where p_i are the prime natural numbers which are not greater than x and $\pi(x)$ is the number of them,
2. $\theta : N^* \rightarrow N$, $\theta(x) = \sum_{p_i|x} S(p_i^x)$, where p_i are the prime natural numbers which divide x ,
3. $\tilde{\theta} : N^* \rightarrow N$, $\tilde{\theta}(x) = \sum_{p_i \nmid x} S(p_i^x)$, where p_i are the prime natural numbers which are smaller than x and do not divide x ,

which involve the Smarandache function, does not verify the Lipschitz condition. These results are useful to study the behaviour of the numerical functions considered above.

Proposition 1 *The function $F_S : N^* \rightarrow N$, $F_S(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\pi(x)} S(p_i^x)$, where p_i and $\pi(x)$ have the signification from above, does not verify the Lipschitz condition.*

Proof. Let $K > 0$ be a given real number, $x = p$ be a prime natural number, which verify $p > \lceil \sqrt{K} + 1 \rceil$ and $y = p - 1$. It is easy to see that $\pi(p) = \pi(p - 1) + 1$, for every prime natural number p , since the prime natural numbers which are not greater than p are the same as those of $(p - 1)$ in addition to p . We have:

$$\begin{aligned} |F_S(x) - F_S(y)| &= F_S(p) - F_S(p - 1) = \\ &= \left[S(p_1^p) + S(p_2^p) + \dots + S(p_{\pi(p-1)}^p) + S(p^p) \right] - \\ &\quad - \left[S(p_1^{p-1}) + S(p_2^{p-1}) + \dots + S(p_{\pi(p-1)}^{p-1}) \right] = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[S(p_1^2) - S(p_1^{2-1}) \right] + \dots + \left[S(p_{\pi(p-1)}^2) - S(p_{\pi(p-1)}^{2-1}) \right] + S(p^2).$$

But $S(p_i^2) \geq S(p_i^{2-1})$ for every $i \in \overline{1, \pi(p-1)}$, therefore we have

$$|F_S(x) - F_S(y)| \geq S(p^2).$$

Because $S(p^2) = p^2$, for every prime p , it follows:

$$|F_S(x) - F_S(y)| \geq S(p^2) = p^2 > K = K \cdot 1 = K(p - (p-1)) = K|x - y|.$$

We have proved that for every real $K > 0$ there exist the natural numbers $x = p$ and $y = p - 1$, chosen as above, so that $|F_S(x) - F_S(y)| > K|x - y|$, therefore F_S does not verify the Lipschitz condition.

Remark 1 Another proof, longer and more technical, can be made using a result which asserts that the Smarandache function S also does not verify the Lipschitz condition. We have chosen this proof because it is more simple and free of another results.

Proposition 2 The function $\theta : \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, $\theta(x) = \sum_{p_i|x} S(p_i^2)$, where p_i are the prime natural numbers which divide x , does not verify the Lipschitz condition.

Proof. Let $K > 0$ be a given real number, $x > 2$ be a natural number which has the prime factorization

$$x = p_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{i_2}^{\alpha_2} \dots p_{i_r}^{\alpha_r}$$

and $y = x \cdot p_k$ where $p_k > \max\{2, K\}$ is a prime natural number which does not divide x .

We have:

$$\begin{aligned} |\theta(x) - \theta(y)| &= \left| \theta(p_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{i_2}^{\alpha_2} \dots p_{i_r}^{\alpha_r}) - \theta(p_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} p_{i_2}^{\alpha_2} \dots p_{i_r}^{\alpha_r} \cdot p_k) \right| = \\ &= \left| S(p_{i_1}^2) + S(p_{i_2}^2) + \dots + S(p_{i_r}^2) - S(p_{i_1}^2) - S(p_{i_2}^2) - \dots - S(p_{i_r}^2) - S(p_k^2) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

But $x < x \cdot p_k = y$ which implies that $S(p_{i_j}^2) \leq S(p_{i_j}^2)$, for $j = \overline{1, r}$ so that

$$\begin{aligned} |\theta(x) - \theta(y)| &= \left[S(p_{i_1}^2) - S(p_{i_1}^2) \right] + \left[S(p_{i_2}^2) - S(p_{i_2}^2) \right] + \dots \\ &\quad + \left[S(p_{i_r}^2) - S(p_{i_r}^2) \right] + S(p_k^2) = \\ &= \left[S(p_{i_1}^{2 \cdot p_k}) - S(p_{i_1}^2) \right] + \left[S(p_{i_2}^{2 \cdot p_k}) - S(p_{i_2}^2) \right] + \dots \\ &\quad + \left[S(p_{i_r}^{2 \cdot p_k}) - S(p_{i_r}^2) \right] + S(p_k^2). \end{aligned}$$

In [1] it is proved the following formula which gives a lower and an upper bound for $S(p^r)$, where p is a prime natural number and r is a natural number:

$$(p-1)r+1 \leq S(p^r) \leq pr \quad (1)$$

Using this formula, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} S(p_{i_j}^{z \cdot p_k}) - S(p_{i_j}^z) &\geq (p_{i_j} - 1) \cdot z \cdot p_k - 1 - p_{i_j} \cdot z = \\ &= z(p_k(p_{i_j} - 1) - p_{i_j}) > 0, \quad (\forall) j = \overline{1, r} \end{aligned}$$

because $p_k > 2 \geq \frac{p_{i_j}}{p_{i_j}-1}$, $(\forall) j = \overline{1, r}$.

Then, we have:

$$|\theta(x) - \theta(y)| \geq S(p_k^y) \geq (p_k - 1) \cdot z \cdot p_k \gg (p_k - 1) \cdot z \cdot K = K(p_k \cdot z - z) = K|x - y|$$

Therefore we have proved that for every real number $K > 0$ there exist the natural numbers x, y such that: $|\theta(x) - \theta(y)| > K|x - y|$ which shows that the function θ does not verify the Lipschitz condition.

Proposition 3 The function $\tilde{\theta} : N^* \rightarrow N$, $\tilde{\theta}(x) = \sum_{p|x, p \neq x} S(p^x)$, where p_i are the prime natural numbers which are smaller than x and do not divide x , does not verify the Lipschitz condition.

Proof. Let $K > 0$ be a given real number. Then for $z > \frac{K}{2}$ and $y = 2 \cdot z$, using the Tchebycheff theorem we know that between z and y there exists a prime natural number p . It is clear that p does not divide z and $2z$, thus $\tilde{\theta}(y)$ contains, in the sum, besides all the terms of $\tilde{\theta}(z)$, also $S(p^y)$ as a term. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{\theta}(z) - \tilde{\theta}(y)| &= |\tilde{\theta}(z) - \tilde{\theta}(2z)| = \tilde{\theta}(2z) - \tilde{\theta}(z) \geq \tilde{\theta}(z) + S(p^y) - \tilde{\theta}(z) = S(p^y) \geq \\ &\geq (p-1)y + 1 = (p-1) \cdot 2z + 1 \geq z \cdot 2z - 1 = 2z^2 - 1 > z \cdot K = K|x - y| \end{aligned}$$

therefore the function $\tilde{\theta}$ also does not verify the Lipschitz condition.

References

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