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一个关于 Smarandache LCM 对偶函数的方程

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摘要: $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}_+$, 著名的 Smarandache LCM 函数的对偶函数定义为 $SL^*(n) = \max\{k \mid [1, 2, \dots, k] \mid n, k \in \mathbf{N}_+\}$, $\Omega(n)$ 表示 n 的所有素因子的个数. 利用初等数论和分类讨论的方法研究了一个包含 $SL^*(n)$ 及素因子函数方程 $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL^*(d)} = \Omega(n)$ 的可解性, 并给出了这个方程的所有正整数解的具体形式.

关键词: Smarandache LCM 对偶函数; Ω 函数; 方程; 正整数解

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1 引言及结论

$\forall n \in \mathbf{N}_+$, F. Smarandache LCM 函数 $SL(n)$ ^[1] 的定义为

$$SL(n) = \min\{k \mid k \in \mathbf{N}_+, n \mid [1, 2, \dots, k]\}.$$

这里 $[1, 2, \dots, k]$ 表示 $1, 2, \dots, k$ 的最小公倍数, \mathbf{N}_+ 表示所有正整数的集合, 其对偶函数定义为

$$SL^*(n) = \max\{k \mid k \in \mathbf{N}_+, [1, 2, \dots, k] \mid n\}.$$

由定义很容易计算前几个值 $SL^*(1) = 1, SL^*(2) = 2, SL^*(3) = 1, SL^*(4) = 2, SL^*(5) = 1, SL^*(6) = 3, SL^*(7) = 1, \dots$. 关于 $SL^*(n)$ 的算术性质, 许多学者进行了研究, 获得了不少有趣的结果^[2-9]. 例如, 田呈亮在文献[4]中研究了 $SL^*(n)$ 的性质, 得到当 n 为奇数时, $SL^*(n) = 1$; 当 n 为偶数时, $SL^*(n) \geq 2$. 并研究了函数方程 $\sum_{d|n} SL^*(d) = n$ 和 $\sum_{d|n} SL^*(d) = \Phi(n)$ 的可解性, 得出前者只有唯一的正整数解 $n = 1$, 后者的正整数解为 $n = 1, 3, 14$. 此外, 王好在文献[5]中研究了 $\sum_{d|n} SL^*(d) = \sum_{d|n} S^*(d)$, 并得出其正整数解. 吴欣在文献[6-7]中研究了方程 $SL^*(n) = Z^*(n)$ 和 $Z^*(n) + Z(n) = n$ 的正整数解. 陈斌在文献[8-9]中研究了方程 $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{S^*(d)} = 2\Omega(n)$ 和 $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{S^*(d)} = 3\Omega(n)$ 的正整数解. 前者的正整数解 n 为奇数时, $n = p, n = p^\alpha q$, 其中 $\alpha \geq 1, p, q$ 为奇素数; n 为偶数时, $n = 2^4 3^{30}, n = 2^6 3^{12}, n = 8p^7, n = 16p^5, n = 64p^4, n = 2pq$, 其中 $p, q \geq 5$ 为奇素数. 后者的奇数解 $n = p^3 q^5$, 其中 p, q 为奇素数;

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偶数解为 $n = 2^8 3^{114}$, $n = 2^{10} 3^{36}$, $n = 2^{16} 3^{18}$, $n = 2^{\alpha} p^2$, $n = 2pqr$, 其中 $\alpha > 1$, $p, q, r > 3$ 为奇素数.

本文利用初等数论和分类讨论的方法研究函数方程

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = \Omega(n) \quad (*)$$

的正整数解, 并得到了其所有的正整数解. 其中 $\Omega(n)$ 为 n 的所有素因子个数和 (包括重数), 即若 n 的标准分解为 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$, 则 $\Omega(n) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k$, 本文即证得下面的定理.

定理 1 方程 (*) 无奇数解; 所有偶数解为 $n = 4$, $n = 9 \cdot 2^{\alpha}$, $n = 2^{\alpha} p$, 其中 $\alpha \geq 2$ 且 $p \geq 5$ 且 p 为素数.

2 定理 1 的证明

证明 当 $n = 1$ 时, $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = 1$, $\Omega(n) = 0$, 显然 $n = 1$ 不是方程 (*) 的解, 下面设 $n > 1$.

(1) 当 $n > 1$ 且为奇数时, 设 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$, $\alpha_i \geq 1$, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$, 此时显然对 n 的每一个因子 d 必为奇数, 即 $2 \nmid d$, 故 $SL * (d) = 1$, 于是 $\Omega(n) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k$,

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = \sum_{d|n} 1 = d(n) = (1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) \cdots (1 + \alpha_k),$$

则原方程等价于

$$\Omega(n) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k = (1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) \cdots (1 + \alpha_k). \quad (1)$$

(i) 当 $k = 1$ 时, $1 + \alpha_1 > \alpha_1$.

(ii) 假设当 $k = m$ 时成立, 即 $(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) \cdots (1 + \alpha_m) > \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m$.

(iii) 当 $k = m + 1$ 时,

$$(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) \cdots (1 + \alpha_{m+1}) > (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m)(1 + \alpha_{m+1}) > \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{m+1}.$$

由数学归纳法知, 对每一个正整数 n , 式 (1) 左边都大于右边, 故方程 (*) 无奇数解.

(2) 当 n 为偶数时, 设 $n = 2^{\alpha} \cdot m$, $m = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$, $\alpha \geq 1$, $p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_k$, 下分 $m = 1$ 和 $m > 1$ 2 种情况讨论:

(i) 若 $m = 1$ 时, $n = 2^{\alpha}$, $\Omega(n) = \alpha$, 同时 $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = 1 + \sum_{d|2^{\alpha}, d > 1} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}$, 故原方程等

价于 $1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} = \alpha$, 解得 $\alpha = 2$, 故 $n = 4$ 是原方程的偶数解.

(ii) 当 $m > 1$ 时, 分 $\alpha = 1$ 和 $\alpha > 1$ 两种情况, 具体分析如下:

(a) 当 $\alpha = 1$ 时, 即 $n = 2m$, $m = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$, $k \geq 1$, 由于 $3 | m$ 与 $3 \nmid m$ 时 $SL * (n)$ 的值不同, 故分下面 2 种情况:

① 当 $3 | m$ 时, $n = 2 \cdot 3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$.

当 $k = 1$ 时, $n = 2 \cdot 3^{\alpha_1}$, 此时 $\Omega(n) = 1 + \alpha_1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} &= \sum_{d|2 \cdot 3^{\alpha_1}} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = 1 + \frac{1}{SL * (2)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{SL * (3^i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{SL * (2 \cdot 3^i)} = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \alpha_1. \end{aligned}$$

则原方程等价于 $1 + \alpha_1 = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \alpha_1$, 解得 $\alpha_1 = -\frac{3}{2}$, 矛盾, 故此时方程 (*) 无正整数解.

当 $k = 2$ 时, $n = 2 \cdot 3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2}$, 此时, $\Omega(n) = 1 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} &= \sum_{d|2 \cdot 3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2}} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = \\ &= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{SL * (3^i)} + \frac{1}{SL * (2)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{SL * (2 \cdot 3^i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{1}{SL * (p_2^i)} + \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{a_2} \frac{1}{SL \star (2 \cdot p_2^i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{a_1} \sum_{j=1}^{a_2} \frac{1}{SL \star (3^i p_2^j)} + \sum_{i=1}^{a_1} \sum_{j=1}^{a_2} \frac{1}{SL \star (2 \cdot 3^i p_2^j)} = \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \alpha_1\right)(1 + \alpha_2).$$

显然 $(2/3 + (4/3)\alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) > 1 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, 故此时方程 (*) 无正整数解.

当 $k \geq 3$ 时, $n = 2 \cdot 3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$, 此时 $\Omega(n) = 1 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k$,

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL \star (d)} = \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \alpha_1\right)(1 + \alpha_2)(1 + \alpha_3) \cdots (1 + \alpha_k).$$

用数学归纳法易证, $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL \star (d)} > \Omega(n)$, 故方程 (*) 无正整数解.

② 当 $3 \nmid m$ 时, $n = 2 \cdot p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$, $5 \leq p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_k$, $\Omega(n) = 1 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k$,

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL \star (d)} = \frac{3}{2}(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) \cdots (1 + \alpha_k).$$

原方程转化为

$$\frac{3}{2}(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) \cdots (1 + \alpha_k) = 1 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k.$$

用数学归纳法很容易证得, 对于 $n = 2 \cdot p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$ 时,

$$\frac{3}{2}(1 + \alpha_1)(1 + \alpha_2) \cdots (1 + \alpha_k) > 1 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k.$$

(b) 当 $\alpha \geq 2$, $n = 2^\alpha p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$, $3 \leq p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_k$.

① 当 $3 \mid m$ 时, 分情况如下:

当 $k = 1$ 时, 则 $n = 2^\alpha 3^{\alpha_1}$, 此时 $\Omega(n) = \alpha + \alpha_1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL \star (d)} &= \sum_{d|2^\alpha 3^{\alpha_1}} \frac{1}{SL \star (d)} = \\ &1 + \sum_{i=2}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{SL \star (2^i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{SL \star (3^i)} + \sum_{i=2}^{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{SL \star (2^i \cdot 3^j)} = \\ &1 + \frac{\alpha-1}{2} + \alpha_1 + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

故原方程可转化为

$$1 + \frac{\alpha-1}{2} + \alpha_1 + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_1}{4} = \alpha + \alpha_1. \tag{2}$$

解得满足式(2)的正整数解为 $\alpha_1 = 2$, 故方程 (*) 有解当且仅当 $n = 2^\alpha 3^2 (\alpha \geq 2)$.

当 $k = 2$ 时, 即 $n = 2^\alpha 3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2}$, $p_2 \geq 5$, 分 2 种情况讨论:

当 $p_2 = 5$ 时, 即 $n = 2^\alpha 3^{\alpha_1} 5^{\alpha_2}$, 此时 $\Omega(n) = \alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, 而

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL \star (d)} &= \sum_{d|2^\alpha 3^{\alpha_1} 5^{\alpha_2}} \frac{1}{SL \star (d)} = \\ &1 + \sum_{i=2}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{SL \star (2^i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{SL \star (3^i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{1}{SL \star (5^i)} + \sum_{i=2}^{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha_1} \frac{1}{SL \star (2^i \cdot 3^j)} + \\ &\sum_{i=2}^{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{1}{SL \star (2^i \cdot 5^j)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_1} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{1}{SL \star (3^i \cdot 5^j)} + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha_1} \sum_{k=1}^{\alpha_2} \frac{1}{SL \star (2^i \cdot 3^j \cdot 5^k)} = \\ &1 + \frac{\alpha-1}{2} + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_1}{4} + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_2}{2} + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

则原方程可转化为

$$1 + \frac{\alpha-1}{2} + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_1}{4} + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_2}{2} + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_1 \alpha_2}{6} = \alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2.$$

化简得

$$6\alpha(\alpha_2 - 1) + 3\alpha_1(\alpha - 1) + \alpha_2(10\alpha_1 - 6) + 2\alpha\alpha_1\alpha_2 + 6 = 0,$$

很显然此不定方程无正整数解,故此时方程(*)无正整数解.

当 $p_2 > 5$ 时,即 $n = 2^a 3^{a_1} p_2^{a_2}$,此时 $\Omega(n) = \alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$,同理

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = \sum_{d|2^a 3^{a_1} p_2^{a_2}} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = 1 + \frac{\alpha-1}{2} + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_1}{4} + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_2}{2} + \alpha_1\alpha_2 + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_1\alpha_2}{4}.$$

则原方程可转化为

$$1 + \frac{\alpha-1}{2} + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_1}{4} + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_2}{2} + \alpha_1\alpha_2 + \frac{(\alpha-1)\alpha_1\alpha_2}{4} = \alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2.$$

化简得

$$\alpha_1(\alpha-1) + 2\alpha(\alpha_2-1) + \alpha_2(\alpha_1\alpha-2) + 2 + 3\alpha_1\alpha_2 = 0.$$

很显然此不定方程无正整数解,故此时方程(*)无正整数解.

同理可证当 $k \geq 3$ 时,即 $n = 2^a 3^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} p_3^{a_3} \cdots p_k^{a_k}$,方程(*)也无正整数解.

② 当 $3 \nmid m$ 时,此时 $n = 2^a p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \cdots p_k^{a_k}$, $5 \leq p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_k$,分情况讨论如下:

当 $k = 1$ 时,则 $n = 2^a p_1^{a_1}$,此时 $\Omega(n) = \alpha + \alpha_1$,而

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} &= \sum_{d|2^a p_1^{a_1}} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = \\ &1 + \sum_{i=2}^a \frac{1}{SL * (2^i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{a_1} \frac{1}{SL * (p_1^i)} + \sum_{i=2}^a \sum_{j=1}^{a_1} \frac{1}{SL * (2^i \cdot p_1^j)} = \\ &(1+\alpha)(1+\alpha_1)/2. \end{aligned}$$

原方程等价于不定方程 $(1+\alpha)(1+\alpha_1)/2 = \alpha + \alpha_1$,化简得 $1 + \alpha\alpha_1 = \alpha + \alpha_1$.解得此不定方程的正整数解为 $\alpha = 1, \alpha_1 \in \mathbf{N}$ 或 $\alpha \in \mathbf{N}, \alpha_1 = 1$,由于 $\alpha \geq 2$,故此时满足方程(*)的正整数解为 $n = 2^a p$ ($\alpha \geq 2, p \geq 5$).

当 $k = 2$ 时,则 $n = 2^a p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2}$,此时 $\Omega(n) = \alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$,而

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} &= \sum_{d|2^a p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2}} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = \\ &1 + \sum_{i=2}^a \frac{1}{SL * (2^i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{a_1} \frac{1}{SL * (p_1^i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{a_2} \frac{1}{SL * (p_2^i)} + \sum_{i=2}^a \sum_{j=1}^{a_1} \frac{1}{SL * (2^i \cdot p_1^j)} + \\ &\sum_{i=2}^a \sum_{j=2}^{a_2} \frac{1}{SL * (2^i p_2^j)} + \sum_{i=1}^{a_1} \sum_{j=1}^{a_2} \frac{1}{SL * (p_1^i \cdot p_2^j)} + \sum_{i=2}^a \sum_{j=1}^{a_1} \sum_{k=1}^{a_2} \frac{1}{SL * (2^i p_1^j p_2^k)} = \\ &(\alpha+1)(1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2)/2. \end{aligned}$$

故原方程等价于 $(\alpha+1)(1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2) = 2(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$,此时方程(*)无正整数解,因为

$$\begin{aligned} &(\alpha+1)(1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2) - 2(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \\ &\alpha_2(\alpha-1) + \alpha_1(\alpha-1) + \alpha(\alpha_1\alpha_2-1) + \alpha_1\alpha_2 + 1 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

当 $k \geq 3$ 时,则 $n = 2^a p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \cdots p_k^{a_k}$, ($\alpha \geq 2, p_1 \geq 5$),此时 $\Omega(n) = \alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k$,

$$\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = (\alpha+1)(1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2)\cdots(1+\alpha_k)/2.$$

下用数学归纳法证 $(\alpha+1)(1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2)\cdots(1+\alpha_k) > 2(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_k)$.

当 $k = m$ 时,假设

$$(\alpha+1)(1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2)\cdots(1+\alpha_m) > 2(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m).$$

当 $k = m+1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} &(\alpha+1)(1+\alpha_1)(1+\alpha_2)\cdots(1+\alpha_m)(1+\alpha_{m+1}) > \\ &2(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m)(1+\alpha_{m+1}) = \\ &2(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m) + 2\alpha_{m+1}(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m) > \end{aligned}$$

$$2(\alpha + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m + \alpha_{m+1}).$$

故此时方程(*)无正整数解.

综合上述(1)和(2)的讨论情况,定理得证.

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An equation involving the Smarandache LCM dual function

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Abstract: For any positive integer n , the well-know Smarandache LCM dual function was defined as $SL * (n) = \max\{k \mid [1, 2, \dots, k] \mid n, k \in \mathbf{N}_+\}$, $\Omega(n)$ was the number of all the prime factors of n . By using the elementary number theory and classification discussion methods to study the solvability of the equation $\sum_{d|n} \frac{1}{SL * (d)} = \Omega(n)$ involving $SL * (n)$ and prime factor function, and the specific forms of all the positive integer solutions were obtained.

Key words: Smarandache LCM dual function; Ω function; equation; positive integer solution

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