

关于奇筛数序列的均值研究

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摘要 引入了奇筛数序列, 利用初等及解析方法研究了除数和函数在此序列集合中值的分布, 并给出了一个有趣的渐近公式。

关键词 奇筛数 渐近公式 除数和函数

中图法分类号 O156.4 文献标志码 A

1 引言及结论

设 n 为正奇数, 如果 n 满足不等于任意两个素数之差, 则称 n 为奇筛数。记 $\{a(n)\}$ 为所有奇筛数集合。即: $\{a(n)\} = \{7, 13, 19, 23, 25, 31, 33, 37, 43, \dots\}$ 。在文献 [1] 中, 罗马尼亚数论专家 F. Sandach 教授建议研究奇筛数序列的性质。显然, 可以通过下面方法得到奇筛数序列。具体说, 也就是: 若 A 表示全体正奇数集合, B 为所有每个减去 2 的素数序列, 即: $B = \{p_1 - 2, p_2 - 2, p_3 - 2, p_4 - 2, \dots\}$, p_i 为任一素数, 则 $\{a(n)\} = A - B$ 。关于这个问题, 文献 [3, 4] 已做了研究。关于除数和函数在此集合中的均值性质似乎很少见文献报道。本文的主要目的是利用解析方法研究除数和函数在此集合中的均值性质, 并得到了一个有趣的渐近公式, 即就是证明下面的定理。

定理 设 n 为任意正整数, 对任意的实数 $\alpha \geq 1$, $\varphi(n)$ 为 Euler 函数。

我们有渐近公式

$$\sum_{k=x}^{\infty} \sigma_{\alpha}(n) = \frac{1}{2} \zeta(\alpha+1) g(\alpha+1)^{\frac{1}{x}} + O\left(\frac{1}{x^{1+\epsilon}}\right).$$

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2 引理

为了完成定理的证明, 需要引入下面两个简单引理, 首先有

引理 1 $\sigma(n)$ 也是一个常见的数论函数, 它是表示 n 的所有因子之和, 也就是 $\sigma(n) = \sum_{d|n} d$ 则:

$$\sum_{k=x}^{\infty} \sigma(n) = O(x^2).$$

引理 2 对任意的实数 $\alpha \geq 1$, 设 $\sigma(n)$ 为除数函数和函数, 则有渐近公式

$$\sum_{k=x}^{\infty} \sigma_{\alpha}(2n-1) = \frac{1}{2} \zeta(\alpha+1) g(\alpha+1)^{\frac{1}{x}} + O\left(\frac{1}{x^{1+\epsilon}}\right).$$

其中 ϵ 为任意给定的正数。

证明 设对任意的 $s = \sigma + i$ 为复变量,
$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sigma(a(n))}{n^s}$$

根据 Euler 乘积公式^[2] 及 $\varphi(a(n))$ 函数的定义, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(s) &= \prod_{p=2}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_{\alpha}(p)}{p^s} + \frac{\sigma_{\alpha}(p^2)}{p^{2s}} + \dots \right) = \\ &\quad \prod_p \left[1 + \frac{(p+p)}{p^s} + \frac{(p+p+p^2)}{p^{2s}} + \dots \right] = \\ &\quad \prod_p \left[1 + \frac{(p+p)}{p^s} + \frac{(p+p+p^2+p^3)}{p^{3s}} + \dots \right] = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(p+p+\bar{p}+\dots+p)}{p^s} + \dots = \\ & \prod_p \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{p^{s-\alpha}} + \dots + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{1}{p^{s-\alpha}} + \dots \right) + \left(\frac{1}{p^{-1}} + \frac{1}{p^{-1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{p^{s-1}} + \dots \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \left(\frac{1}{p^{s-\alpha}} + \frac{1}{p^{s-\alpha}} + \dots + \frac{1}{p^{s-\alpha}} + \dots \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \left(\frac{1}{p^{s-2\alpha}} + \dots + \frac{1}{p^{s-(n-1)\alpha}} + \dots \right) + \dots \right. \\ & \left. \left(\frac{1}{p^{s-(n-1)\alpha}} + \dots + \dots \right) \right) = \zeta(s) \prod_p \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^{-\alpha}}} + \right. \\ & \left. \left(\frac{1}{p^{-1}} + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{s-\alpha}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p^{-\alpha}}} \right) \right) = \zeta(s) \zeta(s-\alpha) \prod_p (1 + \right. \\ & \left. (p-1)p^s + (1-p)p^{-2s}) = \zeta(s) \zeta(s-\alpha) g(\alpha) \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

式(3)中 $g(\alpha) = \prod_p (1 + (p-1)p^s + (1-p)p^{-2s})$

$\zeta(s)$ 是 Riemann zeta 函数; p 是素数。由文献[3]中的 Perron 公式知

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \frac{\sigma(a(n))}{n^s} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{b-iT}^{b+iT} \zeta(s+\delta) \frac{x^s}{s} ds + \begin{cases} O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+\sigma_0}}{T}\right) + \\ O\left(x^{\sigma_0} H(2x) \min\left(1, \frac{\log x}{T}\right)\right) \times \\ O\left(x^{\sigma_0} H(N) \min\left(1, \frac{x}{T||x||}\right)\right), \end{cases}$$

其中 N 为离 x 最近的整数, 当 x 为半奇数时, 取 $N = x - \frac{1}{2}$, $||x|| = |x - N|$ 。取 $a(n) = U(n)$, $\delta = 0$

$b=3$, $T=x^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $H(x)=x$, $B(\sigma)=\frac{1}{(\sigma-1)^{\alpha}}$, 则

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \sigma_\alpha(2n-1) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\frac{3}{2}-iT}^{\frac{3}{2}+iT} \zeta(s) \zeta(s-\alpha) \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{T}\right) \quad (2)$$

我们计算线积分, 从 $s=\frac{3}{2}+iT$ 到 $s=\frac{1}{2}+iT$

被积函数为 $\zeta(s) \zeta(s-\alpha)$

在 $s=2$ 处有一个一阶极点, 其留数为

$$L(s) = \operatorname{Res}_{s=2} \zeta(s) \zeta(s-\alpha) \frac{x^s}{s} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 2} \times \begin{cases} (s-2) \zeta(s) \zeta(s-\alpha) \frac{x^s}{s} \\ (\alpha+1) g(\alpha+1) x^s, \end{cases}' = \frac{1}{2} \zeta$$

注意到估计式

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\left| \frac{\frac{1}{2}+iT}{\frac{3}{2}+iT} \right| + \left| \frac{\frac{1}{2}+iT}{\frac{1}{2}+iT} \right| + \left| \frac{\frac{3}{2}+iT}{\frac{1}{2}+iT} \right| \right) \frac{\zeta(s-1)}{\zeta(s)} \frac{x^s}{s} ds \ll \frac{x^{3+\epsilon}}{x}.$$

由此, 立即得到

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \sigma_\alpha(2n-1) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha+1) g(\alpha+1) x^\alpha + O\left(\frac{x^{3+\epsilon}}{x}\right).$$

这就完成了引理的证明。

3 定理的证明

现在给出定理 1 的证明, 事实上, 应用引理有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_\alpha(a(n)) &= \sum_{n \leq x} \sigma_\alpha(2n-1) - \sum_{p \leq x} \sigma_\alpha(p-2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\alpha+1) g(\alpha+1) x^\alpha + \\ &\quad O\left(\frac{x^{3+\epsilon}}{x}\right). \end{aligned}$$

于是完成了定理的证明。

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Synthesis of 1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydro-2, 6-naphthyridine

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[Abstract] 1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydro-2, 6-naphthyridine in total yield of 47.3% was synthesized from 2-methylpyrazine by a six-step reaction of condensation, elimination, addition of double bond with amine, protection of amino group, cyclic addition/exclusion and removal of protection group. The structure is confirmed by ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, Elemental analysis and MS.

[Key words] tetrahydrogen naphthyridine; 2-methylpyrazine; synthesis; cyclic addition/exclusion

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An Mean Value Formula on Smarandache Odd Sieve Sequence

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[Abstract] Odd sieve sequence is studied. The elementary methods and analytical methods are used to study the mean value property of it and an interesting asymptotic formula on odd sieve sequence is given.

[Key words] odd sieve; mean value; asymptotic formula; sum of divisor function