

关于 Smarandache 下部及上部阶乘数列

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摘 要: 对任意正整数 n , 设 $a(n)$ 表示不小于 n 的最小 m 阶乘部分, $b(n)$ 表示不超过 n 的最大 m 阶乘部分, 研究了上部阶乘 $a(n)$ 及下部阶乘 $b(n)$ 部分数列, 采用初等及解析的方法, 给出了 2 个有趣的渐近公式, 在所得的定理的基础上, 研究了数列 $\{S_n(n)/I_n(n)\}$, $\{K_n(n)/L_n(n)\}$, $\{S_n(n) - I_n(n)\}$, $\{K_n(n) - L_n(n)\}$ 的敛散性.

关键词: 下部及上部阶乘部分数列; 均值; 渐近公式; 敛散性

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On the Smarandache Inferior and Superior Factorial Series

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Abstract: Let n be a positive integer, $a(n)$ be the smallest m factorial number greater than or equal to n ; and $b(n)$ be the largest m factorial number less than or equal to n . The smallest inferior factorial part $a(n)$ and the largest Superior factorial part $b(n)$ of integer n are studied by using the elementary and analytic methods. Two interesting asymptotic formulas for them are given on the basis of theorem1 obtained. Hence, $\{S_n(n)/I_n(n)\}$, $\{K_n(n)/L_n(n)\}$, $\{S_n(n) - I_n(n)\}$, $\{K_n(n) - L_n(n)\}$. Its convergence and divergence are also studied.

Key words: inferior and superior factorial series; mean value; asymptotic formula; convergence and divergence

1993 年数论专家 Smarandache 提出了正整数 n 的 m 阶乘部分数列^[1], 即设对正整数 n , n 的 m 阶乘部分数列定义如下:

$$a(n) = \min\{m! \mid m! \geq n, m \in N^+\}, b(n) = \max\{m! \mid m! \leq n, m \in N^+\},$$

其中 $n \in N^+$, 称 $a(n)$ 表示不小于 n 的最小 m 阶乘部分, 亦称为上部 m 阶乘部分数列, 称 $b(n)$ 表示不超过 n 的最大 m 阶乘部分, 亦称为下部 m 阶乘部分数列, 例如

$$a(4) = 3!, a(5) = 3!, a(6) = 3!, a(7) = 4!, \dots, a(24) = 4!, a(25) = 5!, \dots$$

$$b(1) = 1!, b(2) = 2!, b(3) = 2!, b(4) = 2!, b(5) = 2!, b(6) = 3!, \dots, b(23) = 3!, b(24) = 4!, \dots$$

令

$$S_n(n) = [\log(a(1)) + \log(a(2)) + \log(a(3)) + \dots + \log(a(n))]/n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log(a(i)),$$

$$I_n(n) = [\log(b(1)) + \log(b(2)) + \log(b(3)) + \dots + \log(b(n))]/n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log(b(i)),$$

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$$K_n(n) = \sqrt[n]{\log(a(1)) + \log(a(2)) + \log(a(3)) + \dots + \log(a(n))} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \log(a(i))\right)^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

$$L_n(n) = \sqrt[n]{\log(b(1)) + \log(b(2)) + \log(b(3)) + \dots + \log(b(n))} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \log(b(i))\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}.$$

关于阶乘部分数列, Smarandache 教授要求研究其性质, 文献[2-6]做了相关研究, 但关于 $\log(a(n))$ 及 $\log(b(n))$ 均值问题, 至今还没有看到有关文献. 我们利用初等方法研究了这 2 个数列的均值性质, 并给出了 2 个有趣的渐近公式, 同时研究了数列 $\{S_n(n)/I_n(n)\}, \{K_n(n)/L_n(n)\}, \{S_n(n) - I_n(n)\}, \{K_n(n) - L_n(n)\}$ 的敛散性, 即证明了下面的定理^[7,8]:

定理 对任意实数 $x > 1$, 我们有渐近公式:

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \log(a(n)) = x \log x + O\left(\frac{x \log x \cdot \log \log \log x}{\log \log x}\right),$$

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \log(b(n)) = x \log x + O\left(\frac{x \log x \cdot \log \log \log x}{\log \log x}\right).$$

由以上定理立刻得到下面的推论:

推论 1 对任意正整数 n , 有渐近式及极限式

$$\frac{S_n(n)}{I_n(n)} = 1 + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right)^{-1}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n(n)}{I_n(n)} = 1.$$

推论 2 对任意正整数 n , 有渐近式及极限式

$$\frac{K_n(n)}{L_n(n)} = 1 + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right)^{-\frac{1}{n}}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{K_n(n)}{L_n(n)} = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (K_n(n) - L_n(n)) = 0.$$

推论 3 对任意正整数 n , 有渐近式及极限式

$$S_n(n) - I_n(n) = \frac{1}{n} (m^2(m-1) \log \log n + O(\log \log m)), \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(n) - I_n(n) = 0.$$

1 引理

引理 1 对任意实数 $x > 1$, 有

$$\log m! = m \log m - m + O(\log m). \tag{1}$$

证明 对于任意正数 $x \geq 1$, 存在唯一的正整数 m , 满足 $m! < x \leq (m+1)!$

两边取对数: $\sum_{i=1}^m \log i < \log x \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \log i.$

由 Euler 求和公式, 有

$$\sum_{n \leq m} \log i = \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right) \log(m+1) - m - 1 + C + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) = m \log m - m + O(\log m),$$

$$\sum_{n \leq m+1} \log i = \left(m + 1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \log(m+2) - m - 2 + C + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) = m \log m - m + O(\log m),$$

于是

$$\log m! = \log(m+1)! + O(1) = \log n + O(1) = m \log m - m + O(\log m).$$

取 $x = n$, 由逼挟定理得

$$\log n = m \log m - m + O(\log m),$$

引理 1 证毕.

引理 2 对任意实数 $x \geq 1$, 设 m, n 为正整数, 当 $m! < x \leq (m+1)!$ 时有

$$\log m = \log \log n + O(\log \log m), \tag{2}$$

$$m = \frac{\log n}{\log \log n} + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot O(\log \log \log n)}{\log \log n + O(\log \log m) - 1}\right), \tag{3}$$

$$\log m! = \log n + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right). \tag{4}$$

证明 由式(1)有

$$m = \frac{\log n}{\log m - 1} + O(1), \tag{5}$$

对式(5)两边继续取对数

$$\log m = \log \log n + O(\log \log m), \tag{6}$$

$$\log \log m = \log \log \log n + O(1),$$

$$m = \frac{\log n}{\log m - 1} + O(1) = \frac{\log n}{\log \log n + O(\log \log m) - 1} + O(1) =$$

$$\frac{\log n}{\log \log n} + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot O(\log \log \log n)}{\log \log n + O(\log \log m) - 1}\right),$$

$$m \log m - m + O(\log m) \ll \left(\frac{\log n}{\log \log n}\right)(\log \log n) - \frac{\log n}{\log \log n} \ll \log n,$$

即

$$\log m! = m \log m - m + O(\log m) = \log n + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right),$$

引理 2 证毕.

2 定理的证明

用初等方法及 Euler 求和公式^[5] 给出定理的证明. 对任意实数 $x > 2$, 在序列 $\{a(n)\}, (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$ 中, 如果 $m! \leq n < (m+1)!$, 由

$$\underbrace{1}_{1!}, \underbrace{2, 3}_{2!}, \underbrace{4, 5, 6, 7 \dots 23}_{3!}, \underbrace{24, 25 \dots 119}_{4!}, \underbrace{120, 121 \dots 719}_{5!}, \underbrace{720, 37 \dots 5039}_{6!}, \underbrace{5040, 48 \dots 40319}_{7!}, \underbrace{40320, 65 \dots 362879}_{8!}, \dots$$

可推断 $b(n) = m!, a(n) = (m+1)!$

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \log a(n) = \sum_{0 < n \leq 1!} \log a(1) + \sum_{1 < n \leq 2!} \log a(2) + \sum_{2 < n \leq 3!} \log a(3) + \dots + \sum_{(M-1)! < n \leq M!} \log(a(n)) + \sum_{M < n \leq x} \log(a(n)) = \sum_{n \leq x} \sum_{(k-1)! < n \leq k!} \log(a(n)).$$

由引理 2 得

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \log a(n) = \sum_{n \leq x} \left(\log n + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right) \right) = \sum_{n \leq x} \log n + O\left(\sum_{n \leq x} \frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right) = x \log x + O\left(\frac{x \log x \cdot \log \log \log x}{\log \log x}\right).$$

同理可得

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \log(b(n)) = x \log x + O\left(\frac{x \log x \cdot \log \log \log x}{\log \log x}\right),$$

定理证毕.

在定理中, 取 $x = n$, 则

$$S_n(n) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \log(a(n))}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(n \log n + O\left(\frac{n \log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right) \right) = \log n + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right),$$

$$I_n(n) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \log(b(n))}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(n \log n + O\left(\frac{n \log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right) \right) = \log n + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right),$$

$$K_n(n) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \log(a(n))\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \left(n \log n + O\left(\frac{n \log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

$$L_n(n) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \log(b(n))\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \left(n \log n + O\left(\frac{n \log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

可得

$$\frac{S_n(n)}{I_n(n)} = \frac{\log n + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right)}{\log n + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right)} = 1 + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right)^{-1},$$

$$\frac{K_n(n)}{L_n(n)} = \frac{\left(n \log n + O\left(\frac{n \log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\left(n \log n + O\left(\frac{n \log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}} = 1 + O\left(\frac{\log n \cdot \log \log \log n}{\log \log n}\right)^{-\frac{1}{n}},$$

因此有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n(n)}{I_n(n)} = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{K_n(n)}{L_n(n)} = 1$, 此外, 注意到 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} K_n(n) = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_n(n) = 1$, 因此

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (K_n(n) - L_n(n)) = 0,$$

即推论 1、2 的结论.

又由于

$$\begin{aligned} S_n(n) - I_n(n) &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{k \leq M(k-1)} \sum_{k < n \leq k!} \log \frac{k!}{(k-1)!} + \sum_{M < k \leq x} \log \frac{(M+1)!}{M!} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{k \leq M(k-1)} \sum_{k < n \leq k!} \log k + \sum_{M < k \leq x} \log (M+1) \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{k \leq M} (k! - (k-1)! - 1) \log k + \sum_{M < k \leq x} \log (M+1) \right), \end{aligned}$$

由引理得

$$S_n(n) - I_n(n) = \frac{1}{n} (m^2(m-1) \log \log n + O(\log \log m)),$$

可得推论 3

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_n(n) - I_n(n)) = 0.$$

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