

数论讲义答案(第三章)

1. 证明: 若 n 为正整数, α 为实数, 则

$$(1) \left[\frac{[n\alpha]}{n} \right] = [\alpha],$$

$$(2) [\alpha] + \left[\alpha + \frac{1}{n} \right] + \dots + \left[\alpha + \frac{n-1}{n} \right] = [n\alpha].$$

证明:

(1) 设 $n\alpha = nq + r + \{n\alpha\}$, $0 \leq r < n$, 则 $[n\alpha] = nq + r$,

$$\text{左边} = \left[\frac{[n\alpha]}{n} \right] = \left[\frac{nq + r}{n} \right] = \left[q + \frac{r}{n} \right] = q,$$

$$\text{右边} = [\alpha] = \left[\frac{n\alpha}{n} \right] = \left[\frac{nq + r + \{n\alpha\}}{n} \right] = \left[q + \frac{r + \{n\alpha\}}{n} \right] = q$$

$$\text{所以} \left[\frac{[n\alpha]}{n} \right] = [\alpha].$$

(2) 设 $n\alpha = nq + r + \{n\alpha\}$, $0 \leq r < n$, 则 $[n\alpha] = nq + r$, $\alpha = q + (r + \{n\alpha\})/n$.

$r = 0$ 时, $\alpha = q + \{n\alpha\}/n$, 左边 $= q + q + \dots + q = nq$. 右边 $= nq$.

$$\begin{aligned} r \geq 1 \text{ 时, 左边} &= \left[q + \frac{r + \{n\alpha\}}{n} \right] + \left[q + \frac{r + \{n\alpha\} + 1}{n} \right] + \dots + \left[q + \frac{r + \{n\alpha\} + n - 1}{n} \right] \\ &= nq + \sum_{k=0}^{n-r-1} \left[\frac{r + \{n\alpha\} + k}{n} \right] + \sum_{k=n-r}^{n-1} \left[\frac{r + \{n\alpha\} + k}{n} \right] \\ &= nq + 0 + n - 1 - (n - r) + 1 \\ &= nq + r \\ &= [n\alpha] = \text{右边.} \end{aligned} \quad \#$$

2. 证明不等式

$$[2\alpha] + [2\beta] \geq [\alpha] + [\alpha + \beta] + [\beta]$$

证明:

设 $\alpha = m + a$, $\beta = n + b$, $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $0 \leq a, b < 1$. 不妨设 $a \geq b$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} [2\alpha] + [2\beta] &= [2m + 2a] + [2n + 2b] \\ &= 2m + 2n + [2a] + [2b] \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} [\alpha] + [\alpha + \beta] + [\beta] &= [m + a] + [n + b] + [m + n + a + b] \\ &= 2m + 2n + [a] + [b] + [a+b] \\ &= 2m + 2n + [a+b] \end{aligned}$$

下证 $[2a] + [2b] \geq [a+b]$

而 $a \geq b$, 故 $[2a] \geq [a+b]$,

自然有 $[2a] + [2b] \geq [a+b]$. #

3. 证明: 若 $a > 0, b > 0, n > 0$, 满足 $n \mid a^n - b^n$, 则

$$n \mid (a^n - b^n)/(a-b).$$

证明:

设 $p^m \parallel n$, p 为一个素数, $a - b = t$, 若 $p \nmid t$, 则由 $p^m \mid a^n - b^n$, 自然有 $p^m \mid (a^n - b^n)/t$. 现设 $p \mid t$, 而

$$\frac{a^n - b^n}{t} = \frac{(b+t)^n - b^n}{t}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{n}{i} b^{n-i} t^{i-1}$$

$$\text{因为 } \binom{n}{i} b^{n-i} t^{i-1} = n(n-1)\dots(n-i+1)b^{n-i} \frac{t^{i-1}}{i!} \quad (1)$$

在 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 时, $i!$ 中含 p 的最高方幂是

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left\lfloor \frac{i}{p^k} \right\rfloor < \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{i}{p^k} = \frac{i}{p-1} \leq i$$

又因 $p^{i-1} \mid t^{i-1}$, $p^m \mid n$, 故由(1)可知

$$p^m \mid \binom{n}{i} b^{n-i} t^{i-1}, i = 1, \dots, n.$$

即 $p^m \mid (a^n - b^n)/(a-b)$. 把 n 作因子分解并考察每一个素因子, 这就证明了 $n \mid (a^n - b^n)/(a-b)$.

#

4. 证明: 若 $n \geq 5, 2 \leq b \leq n$, 则

$$b-1 \left| \left[\frac{(n-1)!}{b} \right] \right. \quad (1)$$

证明:

若 $b < n$, 则 $b(b-1) \mid (n-1)!$, 即 $b-1 \left| \left[\frac{(n-1)!}{b} \right] \right.$, 且 $\left[\frac{(n-1)!}{b} \right] \in \mathbb{Z}$, 故(1)成立.

若 $b = n$, n 是一个合数且不是一个素数的平方, 可设 $b = n = rs, 1 < r < s < n$, 由 $(n, n-1) = 1$ 知 $s < n-1$, 故 $b(b-1) = rs(n-1) \mid (n-1)!$, (1)式成立.

若 $b = n = p^2, p$ 是一个素数, 由 $n = p^2 \geq 5$ 知, $1 < p < 2p < p^2 - 1 = n - 1$, 故 $p, 2p, n - 1$ 是小于 n 的三个不同的数. 故 $p \cdot 2p \cdot (n-1) = 2b(b-1) \mid (n-1)!$, 故(1)式成立.

若 $b = n = p, p$ 是一个素数, 由 $(p-1)! + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ 知

$$\left[\frac{(p-1)!}{p} \right] = \left[\frac{(p-1)!+1}{p} - \frac{1}{p} \right] = \frac{(p-1)!+1}{p} - 1 = \frac{(p-1)!-(p-1)}{p}$$

即 $p \left[\frac{(p-1)!}{p} \right] = (p-1)! - (p-1)$, 而 $(p, p-1) = 1$ 知 $(p-1) \left| \left[\frac{(n-1)!}{p} \right] \right.$, (1)成立. #

5. 证明: 对于任意的正整数 n ,

$$\frac{(2n)!}{n!(n+1)!}$$
 是一个整数.

证明: 因为 $\text{pot}_p((2n)!) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2n}{p^i} \right]$, $\text{pot}_p((n)!) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n}{p^i} \right]$, $\text{pot}_p((n+1)!) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n+1}{p^i} \right]$.

所以只需证

$$\forall i \geq 1, \left[\frac{2n}{p^i} \right] \geq \left[\frac{n}{p^i} \right] + \left[\frac{n+1}{p^i} \right]. \quad (*)$$

设 $n = qp^i + r, 0 \leq r < p^i$, 则若 $r < p^i - 1$, 则 $\left[\frac{n+1}{p^i} \right] = q, \left[\frac{n}{p^i} \right] = q, (*)$ 式成立. 若

$r = p^i - 1$, 则 $\left[\frac{n+1}{p^i} \right] = q + 1, \left[\frac{n}{p^i} \right] = q$, 而

$$\left[\frac{2n}{p^i} \right] = \left[2q + \frac{2p^i - 2}{p^i} \right] = \left[2q + 1 + \frac{p^i - 1}{p^i} \right] \geq 2q + 1 = \left[\frac{n+1}{p^i} \right] + \left[\frac{n}{p^i} \right],$$

故此时(*)式也成立.

所以 $\frac{(2n)!}{n!(n+1)!} \in \mathbb{Z}$. #

6. 证明: 设 $n = \sum_{j=1}^k n_j$, 则

(1) $\frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_k!}$ 是一个整数;

(2) 如 n 是一个素数, 而 $\max(n_1, \dots, n_k) < n$, 则

$$n \mid \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_k!}.$$

证明:

(1) 证法一 只需设 n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k 均为正数, 设 p 为任意素数, 则

$$v_p((n)!) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n}{p^i} \right], \quad v_p((n_j)!) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n_j}{p^i} \right], \quad 0 \leq j \leq k, \quad \text{只需证} \left[\frac{n_1 + \dots + n_k}{p^i} \right] \geq \sum_{j=1}^k \left[\frac{n_j}{p^i} \right] \text{ 对}$$

$\forall i \geq 1$ 均成立, 而由 P64 性质 2 知这是显然的, 故 $\frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_k!} \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\text{证法二 } n=2 \text{ 时, } \frac{n!}{n_1!(n-n_1)!} = \binom{n}{n_1} \in \mathbb{Z},$$

假设 $n-1$ 时结论成立, 则当 n 时

$$\frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_k!} = \frac{(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k)!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_k!} = \frac{(n_1 + n_2)!}{n_1! n_2!} \frac{((n_1 + n_2) + n_3 + \dots + n_k)!}{(n_1 + n_2)!} \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (\text{由归纳假})$$

$$\text{设知 } \frac{((n_1 + n_2) + n_3 + \dots + n_k)!}{(n_1 + n_2)!} \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \text{又 } \frac{(n_1 + n_2)!}{n_1! n_2!} \in \mathbb{Z}.)$$

(2) 若 n 是素数, 且 $\max(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k) < n$, 故 $n \mid n!$, 而 $n \nmid n_1!, n_2!, \dots, n_k!$, 所以

$$n \mid \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! \dots n_k!}. \quad \#$$

7. 证明: 如果在自然数列

$$1 \leq a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_k \leq n$$

中, 任意两个数 a_i, a_j 的最小公倍数 $[a_i, a_j] > n$, 则 $k \leq \left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil$.

证明:

断言: 对于 $\leq 2n$ 的任意 $n+1$ 个正整数中, 至少有一个被另一个所整除.

设 $1 \leq a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_{n+1} \leq 2n$, $a_i = 2^{\lambda_i} b_i$, $\lambda_i \geq 0$, $2 \nmid b_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n+1$, 其中 $b_i < 2n$.

因为在 $1, 2, \dots, 2n$ 中只有 n 个不同的奇数 $1, 3, \dots, 2n-1$, 故 b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{n+1} 中至少有两个相同. 设 $b_i = b_j$, $1 \leq i < j \leq n+1$, 于是在 $a_i = 2^{\lambda_i} b_i$ 和 $a_j = 2^{\lambda_j} b_i$ 中, 由 $a_i < a_j$ 知 $\lambda_i < \lambda_j$. 故 $a_i \mid a_j$.

若 $k > \left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil$, 当 $n = 2t$ 时, $k > \left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil = t$, 故 a_1, \dots, a_k 为 $k(k \geq t+1)$ 个小于等

于 $2t$ 的数, 故 $\exists i, j, 1 \leq i < j \leq k$, 使得 $a_i \mid a_j$. 故 $[a_i, a_j] = a_j \leq n$, 矛盾!

若 $n = 2t + 1$, 则 $k > \left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil = t + 1$, 因为 $1, 2, \dots, n = 2t + 1$ 中只能有 $t + 1$ 个

奇数, 故 k 个数 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k 中有一对数 $i, j, 1 \leq i < j \leq k$, 使得 $a_i \mid a_j$, 所以

$[a_i, a_j] = a_j \leq n$ 矛盾. 故 $k \leq \left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil$. #

8. 证明: 若 $k > 0$, 则

$$\sum_{\varphi(d)=k} u(d) = 0.$$

证明:

若 $\exists d$, 使得 $\varphi(d) = k$,

则(1) $2^2 \mid d$, 则 $u(d) = 0$ 不考虑.

(2) $2 \parallel d$, 则 $(d/2, 2) = 1$, 所以 $\varphi(d) = \varphi(2 \times d/2) = \varphi(2) \times \varphi(d/2) = \varphi(d/2) = k$.

而 $u(d) + u(d/2) = 0$.

(3) $2 \nmid d$, 则 $\varphi(2d) = \varphi(2) \times \varphi(d) = \varphi(d) = k$, 而 $u(2d) + u(d) = 0$.

故 $\{u(d) \neq 0 \mid u(d) = k\}$ 可分成若干对, 每对为 $u(d) + u(2d) = 0$. 故 $\sum_{\varphi(d)=k} u(d) = 0$. #

9. 证明

$$\sum_{d^2 \mid n} u(d) = u^2(n).$$

证明:

由 $u(n)$ 的定义有

$$u^2(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n \text{ 中不含有平方因子} \\ 0, & n \text{ 中含有平方因子} \end{cases},$$

当 n 中不含有平方因子时, 显然

$$\sum_{d^2|n} u(d) = u(1) = 1$$

当 n 中含有平方因子时, 设 $n = n_0^2 m, n_0 > 1, m$ 不含平方因子, 则

$$\sum_{d^2|n} u(d) = \sum_{d^2|n_0^2 m} u(d) = \sum_{d^2|n_0^2} u(d) = \sum_{d|n_0} u(d) = 0.$$

故

$$\sum_{d^2|n} u(d) = u^2(n). \quad \#$$

其实, 采用类似的方法可证

$$\sum_{d^k|n} u(d) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } m^k \mid n, m > 1 \\ 1, & \text{其它} \end{cases}.$$

10. 证明: 对于任一个素数 p ,

$$\sum_{d|n} u(d)u((p, d)) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{若 } n = 1 \\ 2, & \text{若 } n = p^\alpha, \alpha \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{若 } n \text{ 是其余情形} \end{cases}.$$

证明:

$n = 1$ 结论显然.

若 $n = p^\alpha, \alpha \geq 1$, 则

$$\sum_{d|n} u(d)u((p, d)) = u(1)u(1) + u(p)u(p) = 2.$$

若 $(n, p) = 1$, 则

$$\sum_{d|n} u(d)u((p, d)) = \sum_{d|n} u(d) = 0.$$

若 $n = p^\alpha n_1, n_1 > 1$, 则

$$\sum_{d|n} u(d)u((p, d)) = \sum_{\substack{d|n \\ (d, p)=1}} u(d) + \sum_{\substack{d|n \\ (d, p)=p}} u(d)u(p) = \sum_{d|n_1} u(d) + \sum_{d_1|n_1} u(d_1)u(p) = 0 \quad \#$$

11. 证明

$$\frac{n}{\varphi(n)} = \sum_{d|n} \frac{u^2(d)}{\varphi(d)}$$

证明:

$n=1$ 时结论显然.

$n>1$ 时, 由于 $u(n)$, $\varphi(n)$ 均是积性函数, 所以 $u^2(d)/\varphi(d)$, $\sum_{d|n} \frac{u^2(d)}{\varphi(d)}$ 也是积性函

数. 设 $n=p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_s^{\alpha_s}$, 则

$$\text{右边} = \prod_{k=1}^s \left(1 + \frac{u^2(p_k)}{\varphi(p_k)} + \dots + \frac{u^2(p_k^{\alpha_k})}{\varphi(p_k^{\alpha_k})} \right) = \prod_{k=1}^s \left(1 + \frac{1}{p_k - 1} \right) = \prod_{k=1}^s \frac{p_k}{p_k - 1}.$$

$$\text{左边} = \frac{p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_s^{\alpha_s}}{p_1^{\alpha_1-1} \dots p_s^{\alpha_s-1} \prod_{k=1}^s (p_k - 1)} = \frac{p_1 \dots p_s}{\prod_{k=1}^s (p_k - 1)} = \prod_{k=1}^s \frac{p_k}{p_k - 1}.$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{d|n} \frac{u^2(d)}{\varphi(d)} = \frac{n}{\varphi(n)}. \quad \#$$

12. 证明: $\sum_{d|n} u(d)\varphi(d) = 0$ 的充分必要条件是 $n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$.

证明:

设 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k}$, p_1, \dots, p_k 为不同的素数, $\alpha_i \geq 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$.

$$\sum_{d|n} u(d)\varphi(d) = u(1)\varphi(1) + \sum_{i=1}^k u(p_i)\varphi(p_i) + \dots + u(p_1 \dots p_k)\varphi(p_1 \dots p_k)$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)(p_i - 1) + \dots + (-1)^k \prod_{i=1}^k (p_i - 1)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^k (p_i - 1 - 1)$$

所以, $\sum_{d|n} u(d)\varphi(d) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists \text{ 某个 } p_i = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 | n. \quad \#$

13. 证明:

$$\sum_{d=1}^n \varphi(d) \left\lceil \frac{n}{d} \right\rceil = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad (n > 0).$$

证明:

$n=1$ 时结论显然.

假设对 $n = k$ 时成立, 即

$$\sum_{d=1}^k \varphi(d) \left[\frac{k}{d} \right] = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}.$$

则 $n = k + 1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d=1}^{k+1} \varphi(d) \left[\frac{k+1}{d} \right] &= \sum_{d=1}^k \varphi(d) \left[\frac{k}{d} \right] + \sum_{d=1}^k \varphi(d) \left(\left[\frac{k+1}{d} \right] - \left[\frac{k}{d} \right] \right) + \varphi(k+1) \\ &= \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + \sum_{\substack{d|k+1 \\ d < k+1}} \varphi(d) + \varphi(k+1) \\ &= \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + \sum_{d|k+1} \varphi(d) \\ &= \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + k+1 \\ &= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad \#$$

证法二 因为 $\left[\frac{n}{d} \right] = \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{n}{d} \right]} 1$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d=1}^n \varphi(d) \left[\frac{n}{d} \right] &= \sum_{d=1}^n \varphi(d) \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{n}{d} \right]} 1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{n}{1} \right]} \sum_{d=1}^n \varphi(d) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{d=1}^{\left[\frac{n}{k} \right]} \varphi(d) = \sum_{k=1}^n k \varphi \left(\left[\frac{n}{k} \right] \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{n}{k} \right] \varphi(k) \\ &= n \varphi(1) + \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \varphi(2) + \left[\frac{n}{3} \right] \varphi(3) + \dots + \varphi(n) \\ &= \sum_{d|1} \varphi(d) + \sum_{d|2} \varphi(d) + \dots + \sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) \\ &= 1 + 2 + \dots + n \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad \#$$

14. 计算 $S(n) = \sum_{d|n} u(d) u\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$.

解:

若 $n = 1$, $S(1) = 1$,

若 $n = p_1 \dots p_k$, 则

$$S(n) = \sum_{d|n} u(d) u\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= u(1)u(p_1 p_2 \dots p_k) + u(p_1)u(p_2 \dots p_k) + \dots + u(p_k)u(p_1 \dots p_{k-1}) + \dots + u(p_1 p_2 \dots p_k)u(1) \\
&= (-1)^k (C_k^0 + C_k^1 + \dots + C_k^k) \\
&= 2^k (-1)^k
\end{aligned}$$

若 $n = p_1^2 p_2 \dots p_k$, 则

$$S(n) = \sum_{d|n} u(d)u\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = u(p_1)u(p_1 p_2 \dots p_k) = (-1)^{k+1}$$

其余情形 $S(n) = 0$.

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15. 证明: n 是素数的充分必要条件是 $\sigma(n) + \varphi(n) = nd(n)$.

证明:

“ \Rightarrow ” 若 n 为素数, 则 $\sigma(n) = 1 + n$, $\varphi(n) = n - 1$, $d(n) = 2$, 所以有 $\sigma(n) + \varphi(n) = nd(n)$.

“ \Leftarrow ” n , $d(n)$, $\varphi(n)$, $\sigma(n)$ 均是极值函数, 若 n 不为素数的方幂, $n = n_1 n_2$, (n_1, n_2) = 1,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma(n_1 n_2) + \varphi(n_1 n_2) &= \sigma(n_1)\sigma(n_2) + \varphi(n_1)\varphi(n_2) \\
&\neq (\sigma(n_1) + \varphi(n_1)) \cdot (\sigma(n_2) + \varphi(n_2)) \\
&= n_1 n_2 d(n_1 n_2).
\end{aligned}$$

若 $n = p^\alpha$, $\alpha \geq 1$, $\sigma(n) = 1 + p + \dots + p^{\alpha-1} + p^\alpha$, $\varphi(n) = p^\alpha - p^{\alpha-1}$, $d(n) = \alpha + 1$, $1 + p + \dots + p^{\alpha-2} + 2p^{\alpha-1} = (\alpha + 1)p^{\alpha-1}$, 只有 $\alpha = 1$ 时 $\sigma(n) + \varphi(n) = nd(n)$ 才成立, 即 n 是素数.

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16. 证明: 如果有正整数 n 满足

$$\varphi(n+3) = \varphi(n) + 2, \quad (1)$$

则 $n = 2p^\alpha$ 或 $n+3 = 2p^\alpha$, 其中 $\alpha \geq 1$, $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, p 是素数.

证明:

经验证可知 $n = 1, 2$ 不满足(1)式, 设 $n > 2$, 则 $\varphi(n)$, $\varphi(n+3)$ 均为偶数. 由(1)知 $\varphi(n)$ 和 $\varphi(n+3)$ 不能同时被 4 整除, 故只能有 $\varphi(n) \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, $\varphi(n+3) \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ 或 $\varphi(n) \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, $\varphi(n+3) \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

令 $n = 2^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k}$, 则 $\varphi(n) = 2^{\alpha_1-1} p_2^{\alpha_2-1} (p_2-1) \dots p_k^{\alpha_k-1} (p_k-1)$. 由于 $\varphi(n)$ 中 2^{α_1-1} , (p_2-1) , \dots , (p_k-1) 均被 2 整除, 若 $\varphi(n) \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, 则 n 只能含有一个奇素数因子, 因此 n 有三种情况: (1) $n = 2^{\alpha_1}$, 此时 $\alpha_1 = 2$, 故 $n = 4$; (2) $n = p_2^{\alpha_2}$, 此时 p_2

满足 $p_2 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$; (3) $n = 2^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2}$, 此时 $\alpha_1 = 1, p_2 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, 即 $n = 2p_2^{\alpha_2}$. 因为 $\varphi(4) \neq \varphi(1) + 2$, 所以若 $\varphi(n+3) \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, 经类似的分析可得 $n+3 = p^\alpha, 2p^\alpha$, $\alpha \geq 1, p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. 设 $n = p^\alpha$, 由(1)得

$$\varphi(p^\alpha + 3) = p^\alpha - p^{\alpha-1} + 2 \quad (2)$$

设 $2^t \parallel p^\alpha + 3, t \geq 1$, 由(2)得

$$\begin{aligned} p^\alpha - p^{\alpha-1} + 2 &= \varphi(2^t \cdot (p^\alpha + 3)/2^t) \\ &= 2^{t-1} \cdot \varphi((p^\alpha + 3)/2^t) \\ &\leq 2^{t-1} \cdot ((p^\alpha + 3)/2^t - 1) \\ &= (p^\alpha + 3)/2 - 2^{t-1} \end{aligned}$$

即有 $p^\alpha - p^{\alpha-1} + 2 \leq (p^\alpha + 3)/2 - 1$, 化简得 $p^\alpha \leq 2p^{\alpha-1} - 3$, 也即 $3 \leq p^{\alpha-1}(2-p)$

由于 $p > 2$, 故 $3 \leq p^{\alpha-1}(2-p)$ 不能成立. 同样可证 $n+3 = p^\alpha$ 时, (1)式不成立, 故 $n = 2p^\alpha$ 或 $n+3 = 2p^\alpha$. #

17. 证明

$$\varphi(n) \geq n/d(n).$$

证明:

设 n 的标准分解式为 $n = p_1^{l_1} \dots p_s^{l_s}$, 故

$$\varphi(n)d(n) = n(1-1/p_1)\dots(1-1/p_s)(l_1+1)\dots(l_s+1) \geq n(1/2)^s 2^s = n$$

于是得 $\varphi(n) \geq n/d(n)$. #

18. 求出满足

$$\varphi(mn) = \varphi(m) + \varphi(n) \quad (1)$$

的全部正整数对 (m, n) .

解:

设 $(m, n) = d$, 则从 $\varphi(n)$ 的公式不难有

$$\varphi(mn) = d \cdot \varphi(m) \cdot \varphi(n) / \varphi(d),$$

由(1)得

$$\varphi(m) + \varphi(n) = d \cdot \varphi(m) \cdot \varphi(n) / \varphi(d), \quad (2)$$

设 $\varphi(m)/\varphi(d) = a, \varphi(n)/\varphi(d) = b$, a, b 都是正整数, (2)化为

$$1/a + 1/b = d \quad (3)$$

$d > 2$ 时, 易证(3)无正整数解, 在 $d = 1$ 和 $d = 2$ 时, (3)分别仅有正整数解 $a = b = 2$

和 $a = b = 1$. 在 $d = 1, a = b = 2$ 时, $\varphi(m) = \varphi(n) = 2$, 因此 $(m, n) = (3, 4), (4, 3)$; 在 $d = 2, a = b = 1$ 时, $\varphi(m) = \varphi(n) = 1$, 于是 $(m, n) = (2, 2)$. #

19. 若 $n > 0$, 满足 $24 \mid n + 1$, 则 $24 \mid \sigma(n)$.

证明:

由 $24 \mid n + 1$ 知 $n \equiv -1 \pmod{3}$ 和 $n \equiv -1 \pmod{8}$, 设因子 $d \mid n$, 则 $3 \nmid d, 2 \nmid d$, 可设 $d \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{3}, d \equiv 1, 3, 5, 7 \pmod{8}$.

因为 $d \cdot (n/d) = n \equiv -1 \pmod{3}$ 和 $d \cdot (n/d) = n \equiv -1 \pmod{8}$, 由此推出,

$$d \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, n/d \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

$$\text{或 } d \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, n/d \equiv 1 \pmod{3},$$

$$\text{和 } d \equiv 3 \pmod{8}, n/d \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$$

$$\text{或 } d \equiv 5 \pmod{8}, n/d \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$$

$$\text{或 } d \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, n/d \equiv 7 \pmod{8}$$

$$\text{或 } d \equiv 7 \pmod{8}, n/d \equiv 1 \pmod{8}.$$

每一种情形都有 $d + n/d \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, d + n/d \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$, 故 $d + n/d \equiv 0 \pmod{24}$. 又若 $d = n/d$, 则 $n = d^2, d > 1$, 则因为 $2 \nmid n$, 所以 $2 \nmid d$, 但 $n = d^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ 矛盾. 所以 n 的所有正因子可以配对, 每对为 $d, n/d$, 故 $24 \mid \sigma(n)$. #

20. 证明: 若 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}, k \leq 8$, 则 $\varphi(n) > n/6$.

证明:

$$\varphi(n) = n \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_k}\right)$$

而 p_i 越大, $1 - 1/p_i$ 越大, 故只要证 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_8 为前 8 个素数时, $\varphi(n) > n/6$ 成立即可,

即要证 $\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{19}\right) > \frac{1}{6}$, 而左边 $= \frac{55296}{323323} > \frac{1}{6}$, 即结论成立. #

21. 设 $w(1) = 0, n > 1, w(n)$ 是 n 的不同的素因子的个数, 证明:

$$f(n) = w(n) * \mu(n) = 0 \text{ 或 } 1.$$

证明:

$$\text{若 } n = p^\alpha (\alpha \geq 2)$$

$$f(n) = w(n) * u(n) = \sum_{d \mid n} u(d) w\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = u(1) \cdot w(p^\alpha) + u(p) \cdot w(p^{\alpha-1}) = u(1) \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 1 = 0.$$

若 $n = p$,

$$f(n) = w(n) * u(n) = w(1) \cdot u(p) + w(p) \cdot u(1) = 1$$

若 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k}, k \geq 2$, 则

$$f(n) = w(n) * u(n)$$

$$= \sum_{d|n} u(d) w\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$$

$$= C_k^0 \cdot u(1) \cdot k + C_k^1 \cdot u(-1) \cdot (k-1) + \dots + C_k^{k-1} \cdot (-1)^{k-1} (k - (k-1)) + C_k^k \cdot (-1)^k w(1)$$

$$= ((x-1)^k)'|_{x=1}$$

$$= 0$$

#

22. 设 $f(x)$ 的定义域是 $[0, 1]$ 中的有理数,

$$F(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right), F^*(n) = \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ (k,n)=1}}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right),$$

证明: $F^*(n) = \mu(n) * F(n)$.

证明:

由 Mobius 变换定理知, 等价于证明 $F(n) = F^*(n) * e(n)$, 即要证

$$F(n) = \sum_{d|n} F^*(d) = \sum_{d|n} \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ (k,d)=1}}^d f\left(\frac{k}{d}\right).$$

而对于 $r/n, r = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 的每个分数, 既约后均为 $k/d, d|n, k \leq d, (k, d) = 1$ 的形式, 即为某个 $r/n, 1 \leq r \leq n$. 故 $\sum_{d|n} \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ (k,d)=1}}^d f\left(\frac{k}{d}\right) = \sum_{r=1}^n f\left(\frac{r}{n}\right)$, 即 $F(n) = \sum_{d|n} F^*(d)$,

再由 Mobius 逆变换即得.

#

23. 证明: 若 $f(n)$ 是完全积性函数, 则对所有的数论函数 $g(n), h(n)$, 有

$$f(n) (g(n) * h(n)) = (f(n)g(n)) * (f(n)h(n)).$$

证明:

$$f(n) \cdot (g(n) * h(n)) = f(n) \cdot \left(\sum_{d|n} g(d) h\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{d|n} f(n) g(d) h\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{d|n} f(d)g(d)f\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)h\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) \\
&= (f(n) \cdot g(n)) * (f(n) \cdot h(n)) \quad \#
\end{aligned}$$

24. 证明: 若 $f(n)$ 和 $f_1(n)$ 各为 $g(n)$ 和 $g_1(n)$ 的麦比乌斯变换, 则

$$\sum_{d|n} f(d)g_1\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{d|n} g(d)f_1\left(\frac{n}{d}\right).$$

证明:

$$f(n) = \sum_{d|n} g(d), f_1(n) = \sum_{d_1|n} g(d_1),$$

$$\sum_{d|n} f(d)g_1\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{d|n} \sum_{c|d} g(c)g_1\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$$

$$\sum_{d|n} g(d)f_1\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{a|n} \sum_{\substack{b|\frac{n}{a}}} g(a)g_1(b) = \sum_{\substack{b|\frac{n}{a}}} \sum_{a|n} g(a)g_1(b)$$

$$\text{令 } b = n/d, \text{ 则 } (n/d) | (n/a) \Rightarrow a | d. \text{ 于是 } \sum_{\substack{b|\frac{n}{a}}} \sum_{a|n} g(a)g_1(b) = \sum_{d|n} \sum_{a|d} g(a)g_1\left(\frac{n}{d}\right).$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{d|n} \sum_{c|d} g(c)g_1\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) \text{ 与 } \sum_{a|n} \sum_{\substack{b|\frac{n}{a}}} g(a)g_1(b) \text{ 展开式中每一项均相等, 因此}$$

$$\sum_{d|n} f(d)g_1\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{d|n} g(d)f_1\left(\frac{n}{d}\right). \quad \#$$

证法二 $f = g * e, f_1 = g_1 * e$, 则 $f * g_1 = g * e * g_1 = g * g_1 * e = g * (g_1 * e) = g * f_1$. #

25. 设 $f(x)$ 是一个整系数多项式, $\psi(n)$ 代表

$$f(0), f(1), \dots, f(n-1) \quad (1)$$

中与 n 互素的数的个数, 证明:

(1) $\psi(n)$ 是积性数论函数;

(2) $\psi(p^\alpha) = p^{\alpha-1}(p - b_p)$, b_p 代表(1)中被素数 p 整除的数的个数.

证明:

(1) 需证 $\forall (m, n) = 1$,

$$f(0), \quad f(1), \quad \dots, \quad f(n-1)$$

$$f(n), \quad f(n+1), \quad \dots, \quad f(2n-1)$$

.....

$$f((m-1) \cdot n), \quad f((m-1) \cdot n + 1), \dots, \quad f((m-1) \cdot n + n - 1)$$

中与 mn 互素的个数为 $\psi(m)\psi(n)$ 个.

又 $f(x)$ 为整系数多项式, 故

$$f(i+n) \equiv f(i) \pmod{n}$$

$$f(i+m) \equiv f(i) \pmod{m}$$

故上述 mn 个数中每一行与 n 互素的有 $\psi(n)$ 个, 所以 $f(0), f(1), \dots, f((m-1) \cdot n + n-1)$ 中共有 $m\psi(n)$ 个与 n 互素的数. 而 $f(i), f(n+i), \dots, f((m-1) \cdot n + i)$ 由于 $i, n+i, \dots, (m-1) \cdot n + i$ 恰好通过 \pmod{m} 的一组完系, 所以上述 $m\psi(n)$ 个与 n 互素的数中有 $\psi(m)\psi(n)$ 个与 m 互素, 因此有 $\psi(mn) = \psi(m)\psi(n)$.

(2) $(a, p^\alpha) = 1 \Leftrightarrow (a, p) = 1$, 而

$$f(0), \quad f(1), \quad \dots, \quad f(p-1)$$

$$f(p), \quad f(p+1), \quad \dots, \quad f(2p-1)$$

.....

$$f((p^{\alpha-1}-1) \cdot p), \quad f((p^{\alpha-1}-1) \cdot p + 1), \dots, \quad f((p^{\alpha-1}-1) \cdot p + p-1)$$

每一行与 p 互素个数为 $p-b_p$, 于是 $\psi(p^\alpha) = p^{\alpha-1}(p-b_p)$. #

26. 证明 $\sum_{t|n} (d(t))^3 = (\sum_{t|n} (d(t))^2)$.

证明:

因为 d 为积性函数, 故 $d^3, d^3 * e, (d * e)^2$ 均为积性函数, 故只需对 $n=1$ 及 $n=p^\alpha$ 证明上式即可!

$n=1$ 时, 左边 = 1 = 右边, 故命题成立.

$n=p^\alpha$ 时, p 为素数, $\alpha \geq 1$ 时

$$\sum_{t|p^\alpha} (d(t))^3 = \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha} (d(p^i))^3 = \sum_{i=0}^{\alpha} (i+1)^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + (\alpha+1)^3 = \frac{1}{4}(\alpha+1)^2(\alpha+2)^2$$

$$\left(\sum_{t|p^\alpha} d(t) \right)^2 = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\alpha} d(p^i) \right)^2 = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\alpha} (i+1) \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\alpha+1)^2(\alpha+2)^2 = \sum_{t|p^\alpha} (d(t))^3. \quad \#$$

27. 找出所有的正整数 n 分别满足

(1) $\phi(n) = n/2$; (2) $\phi(n) = \phi(2n)$; (3) $\phi(n) = 12$.

证明: 设 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k}, p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_k$, 则 $\phi(n) = n(1-1/p_1) \dots (1-1/p_k)$.

(1) 若 $\phi(n) = n/2$, 则

$$(1-1/p_1) \dots (1-1/p_k) = 1/2.$$

若 $t = 1$, 则 $p_1 = 2, n = 2^\alpha$ 即为所求.

若 $p_1 \neq 2, (1-1/p_1)\dots(1-1/p_k) = 1/2$, 则 $2(p_1-1)\dots(p_k-1) = p_1p_2\dots p_k$, 而 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k 均为不同的奇素数, 所以此时 $\varphi(n) = n/2$ 不成立.

(2) 若 n 为奇数, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k 均为不同的奇素数, 则

$$\varphi(2n) = 2n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_k}\right) = n \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_k}\right) = \varphi(n).$$

若 n 为偶数, 设 $p_1 = 2$, 则

$$\varphi(2n) = 2n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_t}\right) = 2n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_t}\right) = 2\varphi(n).$$

所以当 n 是奇数时, $\varphi(n) = \varphi(2n)$.

(3) 若 $\varphi(n) = p_1^{\alpha_1-1}(p_1-1) p_2^{\alpha_2-1}(p_2-1) \dots p_k^{\alpha_k-1}(p_k-1) = 12$, 则 $p_i - 1 \mid 12, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$. 故 $p_i \in \{2, 3, 5, 7, 13\}$ 且 $k \leq 3, \alpha_i \leq 3, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$. 则若 $2 \nmid n, \varphi(n) = 12$, 则 $n = 13, 3 \times 7$; 若 $2 \parallel n$, 则 $n = 2 \times 13, 2 \times 3 \times 7$; 若 $4 \parallel n$, 则 $n = 4 \times 7$. 若 $2^k \parallel n (k \geq 3)$, 则 $\varphi(n) = \varphi(2^k) \cdot \varphi(n/2^k) = 2^{k-1} \cdot \varphi(n/2^k) = 12$ 没有整数解, 所以 $\varphi(n) = 12$ 的解只有 $n = 13, 3 \times 7, 2 \times 13, 2 \times 3 \times 7, 4 \times 7$. #

28. 证明: 设 p_n 表示第 n 个素数, 则存在正常数 C_1, C_2 使

$$C_1 n \log n < p_n < C_2 n \log n.$$

证明:

$n \geq 2$ 时, 由第 7 节定理 1 有

$$\frac{1}{8} \frac{n}{\log n} \leq \pi(n) \leq 12 \frac{n}{\log n}$$

$$\text{将 } n \text{ 换成 } p_n, \text{ 有 } \frac{1}{8} \frac{p_n}{\log p_n} \leq n \leq 12 \frac{p_n}{\log p_n}. \quad (1)$$

$$\text{上面不等式左边给出 } p_n \leq 8n \log p_n. \quad (2)$$

$$\text{两边取对数有 } \log p_n \leq \log 8n + \log \log p_n. \quad (3)$$

又 $x > 1$ 时, $\log x < x/2$, 所以 $\log \log p_n < \log p_n/2$. 所以由(3)式, 有 $\log p_n/2 < \log 8n$.

$\log p_n < 2 \log 8n \leq 8 \log n$ (因为 $n \geq 2, (8n)^2 \leq n^8$)

再由(2)有, $p_n < 64n \log n$, 取 $C_2 = 64$ 即可. 而(1)的右边给出 $p_n \geq n \log p_n/12 > n \log n/12$,

故取 $C_1 = 1/12$ 即可. 即 $(1/12) n \log n < p_n < 64 n \log n$. #

29. 证明: 设 $f_1 = f_2 = 1, F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n (n \geq 0)$, 则

$$(F_m, F_n) = F_{(m, n)}.$$

证明:

(1) 首先证明对于 $n \geq 2, m \geq 1$ 有

$$f_{n+m} = f_{n-1}f_m + f_nf_{m+1}, \quad (*)$$

对 m 归纳证之

$m = 1$ 时, 要证 $f_{n+1} = f_{n-1}f_1 + f_nf_2 = f_{n-1} + f_n$ 即可.

假设小于 m 时(*)成立.

则等于 m 时, 由题设

$$\begin{aligned} f_{n+m} &= f_{n+m-1} + f_{n+m-2} \\ &= (f_{n-1}f_{m-1} + f_nf_m) + (f_{n-1}f_{m-2} + f_nf_{m-1}) \quad (\text{归纳假设}) \\ &= f_{n-1}(f_{m-1} + f_{m-2}) + f_n(f_m + f_{m-1}) \\ &= f_{n-1}f_m + f_nf_{m+1} \quad (m \geq 3) \end{aligned}$$

$m = 2$ 时, $f_{n+2} = f_{n+1} + f_n = f_n + f_{n-1} + f_n = 2f_n + f_{n-1}f_2 = f_{n-1}f_2 + f_nf_3$

故(*)成立.

(2) 若 $m \mid n$, 则 $f_m \mid f_n$, 事实上, 设 $n = mn_1$, 对 n_1 归纳, $n_1 = 1$ 时显然, 设 $f_m \mid f_{mn_1}$, 则

$$f_{m(n_1+1)} = f_{mn_1+m} \stackrel{(1)}{=} f_{mn_1-1}f_m + f_{mn_1}f_{m+1}$$

故 $f_m \mid f_{m(n_1+1)}$

故 $m \mid n$ 时, $f_m \mid f_n$.

(3) $(f_n, f_{n+1}) = 1, n \geq 1$

设 $(f_n, f_{n+1}) = d$, 则由题设 $f_{n+1} = f_n + f_{n-1} \Rightarrow d \mid f_{n-1}$, 继续下去得 $d \mid f_1 = 1$, 即 $d = 1$.

(4) 设 $m > n, (f_m, f_n) = f_{(m, n)}$. 若 $m = n$, 显然. 事实上, 设 $m = nq + r, 0 < r < n$. (因若 $n \mid m$, 由(2)显然).

由(1)及(2)有:

$$\begin{aligned} (f_m, f_n) &= (f_{nq+r}, f_n) \\ &= (f_{nq-1}f_r + f_nf_{r+1}, f_n) \\ &\stackrel{f_n \mid f_{nq}}{=} (f_{nq-1}f_r, f_n) \end{aligned}$$

而 $f_n \mid f_{nq}, (f_{nq-1}, f_{nq}) = 1, \therefore (f_{nq-1}, f_n) = 1,$

$$\therefore (f_m, f_n) = (f_r, f_n)$$

令 $n = q_1 r + r_0$, 同上又有 $(f_r, f_n) = (f_r, f_{r_0}) = \dots = f(m, n).$ #

30. 证明: 设 $f(n)$ 是一个积性函数, 则对素数的方幂 $p^\alpha (\alpha \geq 1)$ 有

$$f(p^\alpha) = f(p)^\alpha,$$

则 $f(n)$ 是完全积性函数.

证明:

设 $m = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k}, n = p_1^{\beta_1} p_2^{\beta_2} \dots p_k^{\beta_k}, \alpha_i \geq 0, \beta_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k.$

$$f(m) = f(p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k}) = f(p_1^{\alpha_1}) \dots f(p_k^{\alpha_k}) = f(p_1)^{\alpha_1} \dots f(p_k)^{\alpha_k}.$$

同理, $f(n) = f(p_1)^{\beta_1} \dots f(p_k)^{\beta_k}.$ 所以

$$f(mn) = f(p_1^{\alpha_1+\beta_1} p_2^{\alpha_2+\beta_2} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k+\beta_k}) = f(p_1)^{\alpha_1+\beta_1} \dots f(p_k)^{\alpha_k+\beta_k}. \quad \#$$

31. 证明: 若 $F(n), f(n)$ 是两个数论函数, 则 $F(n) = \prod_{d|n} f(d)$ 的充分必要条件是

$$f(n) = \prod_{d|n} F(d)^{\mu(n/d)}.$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{"}\Rightarrow\text{"} \prod_{d|n} F(d)^{\mu(n/d)} &= \prod_{d|n} \prod_{d_1|d} f(d_1)^{\mu(n/d)} \\ &= \prod_{d_1|n} \prod_{t|(n/d_1)} f(d_1)^{\mu(n/d_1)} \quad (d = d_1 t) \\ &= \prod_{d_1|n} f(d_1)^{\sum_{t|(n/d_1)} \mu(n/d_1)} \\ &= \prod_{\substack{d_1|n \\ n=d_1}} f(d_1) \\ &= f(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{"}\Leftarrow\text{"} \prod_{d|n} f(d)^{\mu(n/d)} &= \prod_{d|n} \prod_{d_1|d} F(d_1)^{\mu(n/d)} \\ &= \prod_{d_1|n} \prod_{t|(n/d_1)} F(d_1)^{\mu(n/d_1)} \quad (d = d_1 t) \\ &= \prod_{d_1|n} F(d_1)^{\sum_{t|(n/d_1)} \mu(n/d_1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \prod_{\substack{d_1 | n \\ n = d_1^2}} F(d_1)$$

$$= F(n)$$

#

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