

Euler's totient function $\phi(n)$

“Euler phi” function gives the number of integers between 0 ... (n-1), which are coprimes with n:

In other words integers $0 < a \leq n-1$ with $\text{GCD}(a, n)$

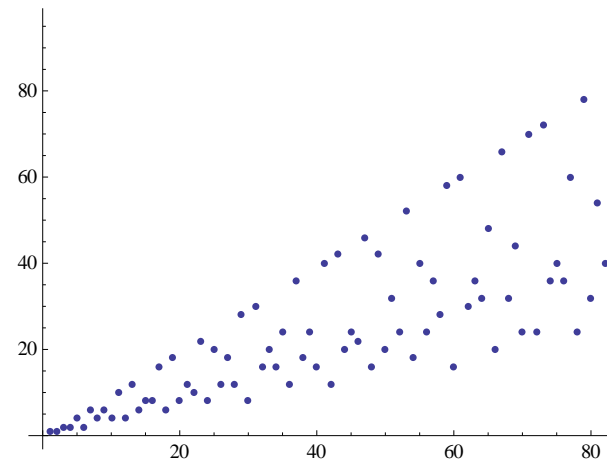
Properties:

The size of multiplicative group Z_n^* is $\phi(n)$

Calculation rules:

1. For primes p , $\phi(p) = p - 1$
2. For $n = pq$ (product of two primes) : $\phi(n) = (p-1)(q-1)$
3. Generally, if p_i 's are the distinct prime factors of n
$$\phi(n) = n (1-1/p_1) (1-1/p_2) \dots$$

In the plot of $\phi(n)$ of values $n < 100$, the values at top come from prime numbers. The lowest values come from integers with lots of prime factors.



Examples of calculation of $\phi(n)$

1. $\phi(127) = 127 - 1 = 126$ (127 is a prime)
2. $\phi(221) = (13-1)(17-1) = 192$ (prime factors: $221 = 13 \cdot 17$)
3. $\phi(54) = 54 (1-1/2)(1-1/3) = 18$ (prime factors: $54 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2$)

In[12]:= | `Mathematica command`

`EulerPhi[54]`