

UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI  
FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

---

Bachelor's thesis

# **The Order of Euler's totient function**

Elli Kiiski

---

Bachelor's Programme in Mathematical Sciences

Supervisor: Eero Saksman

April 20, 2021

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Euler's totient function and its properties</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Relevant functions and lemmas</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	Mertens' theorem . . . . .	4
3.2	Other relevant functions . . . . .	9
<b>4</b>	<b>The limits of Euler's totient function</b>	<b>10</b>
4.1	Upper limit of Euler's totient function . . . . .	11
4.2	Lower limit of Euler's totient function . . . . .	11

# 1 Introduction

Tähän mun pitää keksiä joku alkusepitys varmaan

It is beneficial to go through the basic definitions concerning the essential areas before even introducing the totient function itself.

All introduced variables  $a, b, c, \dots$  are integers, unless stated otherwise. Here the set of natural numbers  $\mathbb{N}$  consists of positive integers, meaning  $0 \notin \mathbb{N}$ . Also, in chapter 3 the notation  $[x]$  is used to denote the integer part and  $\{x\}$  the remaining part of a real number  $x$ . In other words,  $x = [x] + \{x\}$ .

**Definition 1.1.** *Divisibility*

If  $b = ka$  for some integer  $k$ ,  $b$  is divisible by  $a$ . This is denoted by  $a \mid b$ .

**Theorem 1.2.** *Greatest common divisor [8]*

Let  $a \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $b \in \mathbb{N}$ . There is a unique  $d \in \mathbb{N}$  with following properties:

1.  $d \mid a$  and  $d \mid b$
2. if  $c \mid a$  and  $c \mid b$ , then  $c \mid d$

The number  $d$  is called the greatest common divisor of  $a$  and  $b$ , denoted by  $\gcd(a, b) = d$ .

*Proof.* [8]

□

**Definition 1.3.** *Congruence*

Let  $m \neq 0$ . If  $m \mid (a - b)$ , we say  $a$  is congruent to  $b$  modulo  $m$ . It is denoted by  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ .

**Definition 1.4.** *Complete residue system (mod  $m$ )*

The set  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1}$  forms a complete residue system if

$$a_i \equiv i \pmod{m}$$

for all  $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$ .

**Definition 1.5.** *Prime number*

Integer  $p \in \mathbb{N}$  is a prime, if  $p \geq 2$  and for every  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  holds that if  $k \mid p$  then  $k \in \{1, p\}$ . The set of prime numbers is denoted by  $\mathbb{P}$ .

**Definition 1.6.** *Co-prime*

If  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ ,  $a$  and  $b$  are called co-primes or relatively primes.

**Definition 1.7.** *Multiplicative number theoretic function*

Function  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is called number theoretic function. It is multiplicative if  $f(ab) = f(a)f(b)$  when  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ .

## 2 Euler's totient function and its properties

Now that we have revised some of the basic concepts in number theory, let us introduce Euler's totient function itself. It is a number theoretic function describing, by how many positive integers a given number is, or to be exact is not, divisible. We start by formally defining the function and then showing a few of its properties.

**Definition 2.1.** *Euler's totient function  $\phi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$*

*It is set that  $\phi(1) = 1$ . For all  $n \geq 2$ ,  $\phi(n)$  is the number of integers  $a \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ , for which  $\gcd(a, n) = 1$ .*

That is, the value of  $\phi(n)$  is the number of positive co-primes of  $n$  less or equal to  $n$ .

**Theorem 2.2.** *Euler's totient function is multiplicative, i.e.*

$$\gcd(m, n) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \phi(mn) = \phi(m)\phi(n).$$

*Proof.* Assume  $m > 1$ ,  $n > 1$  and  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ . Consider the array

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 1 & \dots & m-2 & m-1 \\ m & m+1 & \dots & m+(m-2) & m+(m-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (n-2)m & (n-2)m+1 & \dots & (n-2)m+(m-2) & (n-2)m+(m-1) \\ (n-1)m & (n-1)m+1 & \dots & (n-1)m+(m-2) & (n-1)m+(m-1) \end{array}$$

which consists of integers from 0 to  $mn - 1$ , forming a complete residue system  $(\text{mod } mn)$ .

Clearly, each row of the array forms a complete residue system  $(\text{mod } m)$  and all the elements of any column are congruent to each other  $(\text{mod } m)$ . Now there are two types of columns:  $\phi(m)$  columns containing only co-primes to  $m$  and the rest containing none of them.

Now consider the co-prime columns. Every column forms a complete residue system  $(\text{mod } n)$  [9], meaning each includes  $\phi(n)$  elements co-prime to  $n$ . Counting  $\phi(n)$  elements from all the  $\phi(m)$  columns we get in total  $\phi(m)\phi(n)$  numbers that are relatively prime to both  $m$  and  $n$ .

On the other hand, since  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ , an integer  $k$  is co-prime to  $mn$  if and only if both  $\gcd(m, k) = 1$  and  $\gcd(n, k) = 1$  are true. Hence there are  $\phi(m)\phi(n)$  numbers relatively prime to  $mn$ . Thus by definition  $\phi(mn) = \phi(m)\phi(n)$ .

The case  $m = 1$  or  $n = 1$  is trivial, since  $\phi(1) = 1$  and hence  $\phi(mn) = \phi(m)\phi(n)$ .

□

The definition of Euler's totient function is rather verbal, making it somewhat inconvenient to handle in computation. Fortunately, there is a simple formula to calculate the value as a product involving primes that divide  $n$ .

**Theorem 2.3.** Euler's product formula

$$\phi(n) = n \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$$

where  $\prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$  means the product over distinct primes that divide  $n$ .

*Proof.* Assume first that  $n = p^k$ , where  $p \in \mathbb{P}$ . Now for every  $x$ , for which  $\gcd(p^k, x) > 1$ , holds  $x = mp^{k-1}$  for some  $m \in \{1, 2, \dots, p^{k-1}\}$ .

Hence

$$\phi(n) = \phi(p^k) = p^k - p^{k-1} = p^k - \frac{p^k}{p} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) p^k = \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) n.$$

Then, in the general case, assume  $n = p_1^{k_1} p_2^{k_2} \cdots p_r^{k_r} = \prod_{i=1}^r p_i^{k_i}$ , where  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r$  are distinct primes that divide  $n$  and  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r$  their powers respectively.

Now, since  $\phi$  is a multiplicative function

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(n) &= \phi(p_1^{k_1} p_1^{k_1} \cdots p_r^{k_r}) \\ &= \phi(p_1^{k_1}) \phi(p_2^{k_2}) \cdots \phi(p_r^{k_r}) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) p_1^{k_1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}\right) p_2^{k_2} \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_r}\right) p_r^{k_r} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^r \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_i}\right) p_i^{k_i} \\ &= n \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right). \end{aligned}$$

□

When it comes to primes, the value of the totient function is easy to deduce. By definition, primes are not divisible by any other number than themselves and one, yielding the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.4.** For every  $p \in \mathbb{P}$  holds  $\phi(p) = p - 1$ .

*Proof.* Let  $n \in \mathbb{P}$ . Now the only prime that divides  $n$  is  $n$  itself. Hence by the Euler's product formula

$$\phi(n) = n \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) = n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = n - 1.$$

□

### 3 Relevant functions and lemmas

Building up to the order of the totient function, we must introduce few functions and theorems that are used in the proof of the lower limit. Since all of the results of this chapter serve mainly as tools, proof for some of them is not elaborated.

#### 3.1 Mertens' theorem

The most important of these is the Mertens' theorem. However, we prove some helpful lemmas before the proof of the theorem itself. First, we introduce  $\Lambda$ -function, sum of which has some useful properties keeping an eye on the Mertens' theorem.

**Definition 3.1.** *Von Mangoldt  $\Lambda$ -function*

Let  $p \in \mathbb{P}$  and  $k \geq 1$ .

$$\Lambda(n) = \begin{cases} \log p & \text{if } n = p^k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

**Theorem 3.2.**

$$\sum_{d|n} \Lambda(d) = \log n.$$

*Proof.* Let us denote  $n = \prod p^k$ . Now, by definition, we have

$$\sum_{d|n} \Lambda(d) = \sum_{p^k|n} \log p.$$

We notice that as the sum runs through all combinations of primes  $p$  and positive integers  $k$  such that  $p^k | n$ , each  $\log p$  occurs  $k$  times. Hence

$$\sum_{p^k|n} \log p = \sum a \log p = \sum \log p^a = \log \prod p^a = \log n.$$

□

**Lemma 3.3.**

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \frac{\Lambda(n)}{n} = \log x + O(1).$$

*Proof.* First, we have a weak form of so called Striling's formula [7]

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \leq x} \log n &= \int_1^x \log t \, d[t] \\ &= [x] \log x - [x] - \log 1 + 1 \\ &= x \log x - \{x\} \log x - x + \{x\} + 1 \\ &= x \log x - x + O(\log x). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by theorem 3.2 we can deduce

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \log n = \sum_{n \leq x} \sum_{d|n} \Lambda(d) = \sum_{d \leq x} \Lambda(d) \left[ \frac{x}{d} \right] = x \cdot \sum_{d \leq x} \frac{\Lambda(d)}{d} + O(\psi(x)),$$

where  $\psi(x) = \sum_{d \leq x} \Lambda(d)$  [7].

Now we have

$$x \log x - x + O(\log x) = x \cdot \sum_{d \leq x} \frac{\Lambda(d)}{d} + O(\psi(x))$$

yielding [7] the desired result

$$\log x + O(1) = \sum_{d \leq x} \frac{\Lambda(d)}{d},$$

when divided by  $x$ . □

The following lemma presents a convenient way to combine sum of a sequence and continuous function, which will be useful later.

**Lemma 3.4.** [4] *If  $c_1, c_2, \dots$  is a sequence of real numbers such that  $c_i = 0$  for  $i < 2$  and*

$$C(t) = \sum_{n \leq t} c_n$$

*and  $f(t)$  has continuous derivative for  $t \geq 2 \in \mathbb{R}$ , then*

$$\sum_{n \leq x} c_n f(n) = C(x) f([x]) - \int_2^x C(t) f'(t) dt.$$

*Proof.* First we notice that  $C(n) = C(t)$  and  $f(n) = f([t])$ , when  $n \leq t < n+1$ .

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n \leq x} c_n f(n) &= c_1 f(1) + c_2 f(2) + \cdots + c_n f(n) \\
&= C(1) f(1) + (C(2) - C(1)) f(2) + \cdots + (C(n) - C(n-1)) f(n) \\
&= C(1) (f(1) - f(2)) + C(2) (f(2) - f(3)) + \cdots \\
&\quad + C(n-1) (f(n-1) - f(n)) + C(n) f(n) \\
&= \sum_{n \leq x-1} C(n) (f(n) - f(n+1)) + \underbrace{C(n) f(n)}_{C(x) f([x])}.
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, since  $f(t)$  is continuously differentiable when  $t \geq 2$  and  $C(t) = 0$  elsewhere, we have

$$C(n) (f(n) - f(n+1)) = \int_{n+1}^n C(t) f'(t) dt = - \int_n^{n+1} C(t) f'(t) dt.$$

Finally, by combining these we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n \leq x} c_n f(n) &= C(x) f([x]) + \sum_{n \leq x-1} C(n) (f(n) - f(n+1)) \\
&= C(x) f([x]) - \int_2^x C(t) f'(t) dt.
\end{aligned}$$

□

Next we present two of Mertens' theorems. The third theorem is the one actually used later on, however, we settle for only thoroughly proving the second. This is, the proof of the third, the part where a mysterious constant  $\gamma$  pops up, would unfortunately steal too much space from the actual subject of this thesis.

**Theorem 3.5.** *Mertens' second theorem [7]*

For some constant  $B$ ,

$$\sum_{p \leq n} \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = \log \log n + B + O \left( \frac{1}{\log n} \right).$$

*Proof.* Let us use the lemma 3.4 with a sequence, where  $c_p = \frac{\log p}{p}$  with prime indices and  $c_n = 0$  otherwise. Now we have  $C(n) = \sum_{p \leq n} \frac{\log p}{p}$ .



We observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{d \leq n} \frac{\Lambda(d)}{d} &= \sum_k \sum_{p^k \leq n} \frac{\log p}{p^k} \\
&= \sum_{p \leq n} \frac{\log p}{p} + \sum_{p \leq \sqrt{n}} \frac{\log p}{p^2} + \sum_{p \leq \sqrt[3]{n}} \frac{\log p}{p^3} + \dots \\
&< \sum_{p \leq n} \frac{\log p}{p} + \sum_p \left( \frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p^3} + \dots \right) \log p \\
&= \sum_{p \leq n} \frac{\log p}{p} + \sum_p \frac{\log p}{p(p-1)} \\
&< \sum_{p \leq n} \frac{\log p}{p} + \underbrace{\sum_{m \geq 2}^{\infty} \frac{\log m}{m(m-1)}}_{\text{constant } A} \\
&= C(n) + A.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, since  $A$  is a constant, we get

$$C(n) = \sum_{p \leq n} \frac{\log p}{p} = \sum_{d \leq n} \frac{\Lambda(d)}{d} + O(1) = \log n + O(1)$$

by lemma 3.3.

Now, with  $f(t) = \frac{1}{\log t}$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{p \leq n} \frac{1}{p} &= \sum_{p \leq n} \frac{c_p}{f(p)} \\
&= \frac{C(n)}{\log n} + \int_2^n \frac{C(t)}{t \log^2 t} dt \\
&= \frac{\log n + O(1)}{\log n} + \int_2^n \frac{\log t + O(1)}{t \log^2 t} dt \\
&= 1 + \frac{O(1)}{\log n} + \int_2^n \frac{dt}{t \log t} + \int_2^n \frac{O(1)}{t \log^2 t} dt \\
&= 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right) + \log \log n - \log \log 2 + \int_2^\infty \frac{O(1)}{t \log^2 t} dt - \int_n^\infty \frac{O(1)}{t \log^2 t} dt \\
&= \log \log n + \underbrace{\left( \int_2^\infty \frac{O(1)}{t \log^2 t} dt + 1 - \log \log 2 \right)}_{\text{constant } B} + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

proving the claim. □

**Theorem 3.6.** *Mertens' third theorem [4]*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log n \prod_{p \leq n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) = e^{-\gamma}$$

where  $\gamma$  is the Euler's constant.

*Proof.* To reach the form of Mertens' third theorem, can be shown [4] that the constant

$$B = \gamma + \sum_{p \leq n} \left( \log \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) + \frac{1}{p} \right),$$

where  $\gamma$  is the Euler-Mascheroni constant.

However, in its extent the proof would expand outside of the scope of this thesis. Let us take the value of  $B$  as given and deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{p \leq n} \frac{1}{p} &= \log \log n + \gamma + \sum_{p \leq n} \left( \log \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) + \frac{1}{p} \right) + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right) \\ 0 &= \log \log n + \gamma + \sum_{p \leq n} \log \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right) \\ 0 &= \log \log n + \gamma + \log \prod_{p \leq n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{\log n}\right) \\ 1 &= \log n \cdot e^{\gamma} \cdot \prod_{p \leq n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \cdot \textcolor{red}{O(1)} \quad ??? \\ e^{-\gamma} &= \log n \prod_{p \leq n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \quad ??? \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log n \prod_{p \leq n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) = e^{-\gamma}.$$

□

**Remark 3.7.** *About the Euler-Mascheroni constant. [11]*

The Euler-Mascheroni constant  $\gamma$  equals the limit of the difference of the harmonic series and natural logarithm,

$$\gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \log n \right) \approx 0,57721566.$$

The constant appears in the Mertens' theorem and later in the lower limit of the totient function, yet more detailed consideration goes beyond the scope of this thesis.

### 3.2 Other relevant functions

**Definition 3.8.** *The sigma function [2]*

$$\sigma(n) = \sum_{d|n} d,$$

meaning the value of  $\sigma(n)$  is the sum of the divisors of  $n$ .

**Lemma 3.9.** *Let  $n = p_1^{k_1} p_2^{k_2} \dots p_r^{k_r}$  be the prime factorization of  $n$ , where  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r$  are distinct primes. Then*

$$\sigma(n) = \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{p_i^{k_i+1} - 1}{p_i - 1},$$

also denoted by

$$\sigma(n) = \prod_{p|n} \frac{p^{k+1} - 1}{p - 1}.$$

*Proof.* [2]

□

**Lemma 3.10.** [1]

$$\frac{\phi(n) \sigma(n)}{n^2} < 1$$

*Proof.* By the Euler's product formula and lemma 3.9 we get

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(n) \sigma(n) &= n \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \cdot \prod_{p|n} \frac{p^{k+1} - 1}{p - 1} \\ &= n \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \cdot \prod_{p|n} p^k \cdot \prod_{p|n} \frac{p - \frac{1}{p^k}}{p - 1} \\ &= n \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \cdot n \prod_{p|n} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{k+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p}} \\ &= n^2 \prod_{p|n} \left( \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{k+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p}} - \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{k+1}}}{p - 1} \right) \\ &= n^2 \prod_{p|n} \frac{p - 1 - \frac{1}{p^k} + \frac{1}{p^{k+1}}}{p - 1} \\ &= n^2 \prod_{p|n} \frac{p - 1 - (p - 1) \frac{1}{p^{k+1}}}{p - 1} \\ &= n^2 \prod_{p|n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{k+1}}\right) < n^2. \end{aligned}$$

Equivalently

$$\frac{\phi(n)\sigma(n)}{n^2} < 1.$$

□

**Definition 3.11.** *Chebyshev function [3]*

$$\vartheta(x) = \sum_{p \leq x} \log p = \log \prod_{p \leq x} p,$$

where  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $p \in \mathbb{P}$ .

**Lemma 3.12.** *For the function  $\vartheta(x)$  holds*

$$\vartheta(x) < Ax,$$

where  $x \geq 2 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A$  is a real constant.

*Proof.* [3]

□

**Definition 3.13.** *Riemann zeta function [6]*

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s},$$

where  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**Lemma 3.14.** *For all  $s > 1 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,*

$$\zeta(s) = \prod_p \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}}.$$

*Proof.* [6]

□

## 4 The limits of Euler's totient function

Finally reaching the point, in which we are equipped to start getting into the order of the totient function, let us still consider, why it is interesting at all. As pondered before, the Euler's product formula gives the totient function a more computable form. However, using it requires factorization of  $n$ , which still makes it difficult to estimate the size of  $\phi(n)$  as  $n$  gets bigger.

Let us amuse ourselves with a quick example.

**Example 4.1.** [10] Let  $n = 2^p - 1 \in \mathbb{P}$  be so called Mersenne prime, meaning also  $p \in \mathbb{P}$ . By theorem 2.4 we know  $\phi(n) = n - 1$ . On the other hand, from Euler's product formula follows that  $\phi(n + 1) = \phi(2^p) = 2^p(1 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{2^p}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2}$ .

Now we see that while  $n$  and  $n + 1$  differ from each other only insignificantly,  $\phi(n + 1)$  is half the size of  $\phi(n)$ .

All this in our mind, next we will prove the exact limits of the totient function, starting with the fairly obvious upper limit and then diving into a detailed proof of the lower limit.

#### 4.1 Upper limit of Euler's totient function

The maximum value of  $\phi(n)$  given  $n$  is easy to define with theorem 2.4.

**Theorem 4.2.** *Upper limit of the totient function [5]*

For every  $n \geq 2$  holds  $\phi(n) \leq n - 1$  and

$$\limsup \frac{\phi(n)}{n} = 1.$$

*Proof.* By definition,  $\phi(n) \leq n$  because there are  $n$  elements in the set  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ . Also, for every  $n \geq 2$  holds  $\gcd(n, n) = n \neq 1$ . Thus,  $\phi(n) \leq n - 1$ .

On the other hand, according to theorem 2.4,  $\phi(p) = p - 1$  for every  $p \in \mathbb{P}$ . Now, because there are infinitely many primes

$$\limsup \frac{\phi(n)}{n} = \lim \frac{n - 1}{n} = 1.$$

□

#### 4.2 Lower limit of Euler's totient function

How small  $\phi(n)$  can be as  $n$  grows, is much less trivial a question to answer. However, it can be shown that the value of  $\phi(n)$  is proportional to  $\frac{n}{\log \log n}$ . The rest of this paper will cover the proof of the exact limit inferior of the totient function, following the proof of theorem 328 in [5].

**Theorem 4.3.** *Lower limit of the totient function [1]*

$$\liminf \frac{\phi(n) \log \log n}{n} = e^{-\gamma},$$

where  $\gamma$  is the Euler's constant.

*Proof.* Let us prove the claim by showing  $\liminf f(n) = 1$ , when

$$f(n) = \frac{\phi(n) e^{\gamma} \log \log n}{n},$$

and  $\gamma$  is the Euler's constant.

The proof is based on finding two functions  $F_1(t)$  and  $F_2(t)$ , the limits of which are both  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} F_1(t) = 1$  and  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} F_2(t) = 1$ . First we show that

$$f(n) \geq F_1(\log n) \text{ for all } n \geq 3 \quad (4.4)$$

and in the second part that

$$f(n_j) \leq \frac{1}{F_2(j)} \text{ for some infinite increasing sequence } n_2, n_3, \dots \quad (4.5)$$

Let  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{r-\rho} \leq \log n$  and  $p_{r-\rho+1}, \dots, p_r > \log n$  be the prime factors of  $n$ . In other words, the number  $n$  has  $r$  prime factors,  $\rho$  of which are greater than  $\log n$ .

Now

$$(\log n)^\rho < p_{r-\rho+1} \cdot p_{r-\rho+2} \cdots p_r \leq n,$$

which yields

$$\rho < \frac{\log n}{\log \log n}.$$

Thus, there are less than  $\frac{\log n}{\log \log n}$  prime factors greater than  $\log n$ .

By the Euler's product formula (theorem 2.3)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\phi(n)}{n} &= \prod_{i=1}^r \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_i}\right) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^{r-\rho} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_i}\right) \prod_{i=r-\rho+1}^r \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_i}\right) \\ &= \prod_{p \leq \log n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \prod_{p > \log n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \\ &\geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{\log n}\right)^\rho \prod_{p \leq \log n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \\ &> \left(1 - \frac{1}{\log n}\right)^{\frac{\log n}{\log \log n}} \prod_{p \leq \log n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we can define

$$F_1(t) = e^\gamma \log t \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{t}{\log t}} \prod_{p \leq t} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right),$$

because by the inequality above

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(\log n) &= e^\gamma \log \log n \left(1 - \frac{1}{\log n}\right)^{\frac{\log n}{\log \log n}} \prod_{p \leq \log n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \\ &\leq \frac{\phi(n)}{n} e^\gamma \log \log n = f(n) \end{aligned}$$

and by the Mertens' theorem (theorem 3.6)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} F_1(t) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^\gamma \log t \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{t}{\log t}} \prod_{p \leq t} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^\gamma \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{t}{\log t}} \left(\log t \prod_{p \leq t} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)\right) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^\gamma \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{t}{\log t}} e^{-\gamma} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{t}{\log t}} \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Now we have proved the part (4.4) and showed that  $\liminf f(n) \geq 1$ .

Next, to prove the part (4.5), let us define

$$g(n) = \frac{\sigma(n)}{n e^\gamma \log \log n}$$

and show that  $g(n_j) \geq F_2(j)$  for an infinite increasing sequence  $n_2, n_3, \dots$ . The desired result will follow from theorem 3.10.

Let

$$n_j = \prod_{p \leq e^j} p^j, \text{ where } j \geq 2.$$

By the lemma 3.12

$$\log n_j = \log \prod_{p \leq e^j} p^j = j \log \prod_{p \leq e^j} p = j \vartheta(e^j) \leq A j e^j,$$

where  $A$  is a real constant.

Hence

$$\log \log n_j = \log A j e^j = \log A + \log j + \log e^j = \log A + \log j + j.$$

Since  $n_j$  is the product of all primes smaller than  $e^j$  to the power of  $j$ , by the lemma 3.9 we have

$$\sigma(n_j) = \prod_{p \leq e^j} \frac{p^{j+1} - 1}{p - 1}$$

and

$$\frac{\sigma(n_j)}{n_j} = \prod_{p \leq e^j} \frac{p^{j+1} - 1}{(p - 1)p^j} = \prod_{p \leq e^j} \frac{p^{j+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}\right)}{p^{j+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)} = \prod_{p \leq e^j} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p}}.$$

Also, by the lemma 3.14

$$\prod_{p \leq e^j} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}\right) > \prod_{p \leq e^j} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}\right) = \frac{1}{\zeta(j+1)}.$$

Now we can define

$$F_2(t) = \frac{1}{e^\gamma \zeta(t+1)(B+t+\log t)} \prod_{p \leq e^t} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right),$$

where  $B = \log A$  is a suitable real constant.

This is, by combining the results above

$$\begin{aligned} F_2(j) &= \frac{1}{e^\gamma \zeta(j+1)(B+j+\log j)} \prod_{p \leq e^j} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{e^\gamma \log \log n_j} \prod_{p \leq e^j} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{p^{j+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \frac{\sigma(n_j)}{n_j e^\gamma \log \log n_j} = g(n_j). \end{aligned}$$

By the Mertens' third theorem (theorem 3.6)

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{p \leq e^t} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\prod_{p \leq e^t} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)} = \left(\frac{e^{-\gamma}}{\log e^t}\right)^{-1} = e^\gamma t$$



and since  $\zeta(t+1) \rightarrow 1$  when  $t \rightarrow \infty$  [5], we now have

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} F_2(t) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^\gamma \zeta(t+1)(B+t+\log t)} \prod_{p \leq e^t} \left( \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{p}} \right) \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^\gamma t}{e^\gamma \zeta(t+1)(B+t+\log t)} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{\zeta(t+1)(B+t+\log t)} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{B+t+\log t} \\
&= 1.
\end{aligned}$$

By the theorem 3.10

$$f(n)g(n) = \frac{\phi(n) e^\gamma \log \log n}{n} \cdot \frac{\sigma(n)}{n e^\gamma \log \log n} = \frac{\phi(n)\sigma(n)}{n^2} < 1$$

and since  $g(n_j) \geq F_2(j)$

$$f(n_j) \leq \frac{1}{F_2(j)}.$$

Thus we have proved the part (4.5) and showed that  $\liminf f(n) \leq 1$ .

Altogether, from the parts (4.4) and (4.5), we get that the limit inferior of  $f(n)$  must be

$$\liminf \frac{\phi(n) e^\gamma \log \log n}{n} = \liminf f(n) = 1$$

and equivalently

$$\liminf \frac{\phi(n) \log \log n}{n} = e^{-\gamma}.$$

□

## References

- [1] E. M. Wright G. H. Hardy. *An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers*. Oxford University Press, 2008, pp. 352–353.
- [2] E. M. Wright G. H. Hardy. *An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers*. Oxford University Press, 2008, pp. 310–311.
- [3] E. M. Wright G. H. Hardy. *An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers*. Oxford University Press, 2008, pp. 451–454.
- [4] E. M. Wright G. H. Hardy. *An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers*. Oxford University Press, 2008, pp. 460–469.
- [5] E. M. Wright G. H. Hardy. *An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers*. Oxford University Press, 2008, pp. 469–471.
- [6] E. M. Wright G. H. Hardy. *An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers*. Oxford University Press, 2008, pp. 320–321.
- [7] Leo Goldmakher. “A Quick Proof of Mertens’ Theorem”.
- [8] W. J. LeVeque. *Fundamentals of Number Theory*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1977, p. 31.
- [9] W. J. LeVeque. *Fundamentals of Number Theory*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1977, pp. 51–54.
- [10] Carl Pomerance. “Arithmetical Functions III: Orders of Magnitude”.
- [11] E. W. Weisstein. *Euler-Mascheroni Constant*. URL: <https://mathworld.wolfram.com/Euler-MascheroniConstant.html>.