

Concrete Math: Homework 3

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Problem 1

Let the prime factorization of $\binom{2n}{n}$ be

$$\binom{2n}{n} = \prod_{p \leq 2n} p^{\ell_p}$$

We have shown $\ell_p \leq \lfloor \log_p 2n \rfloor$ for any p such that

$$n^{\pi(2n) - \pi(n)} \leq \prod_{p \leq 2n} p^{\ell_p} \leq (2n)^{\pi(2n)}$$

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2^{2n}}{2n} &\leq \binom{2n}{n} \leq (2n)^{\pi(2n)} \\ \pi(2n) &\geq \log_{2n} \frac{2^{2n}}{2n} = \frac{2n}{\log_2 n + 1} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} n^{\pi(2n) - \pi(n)} &\leq \binom{2n}{n} \leq 2^{2n} \\ \pi(2n) - \pi(n) &\leq \log_n 2^{2n} = \frac{2n}{\log_2 n} \end{aligned}$$

可以找到唯一确定的整数 m 使得

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{m-1} &< n \leq 2^m \\ \log_2 n &\leq m < \log_2 n + 1 \end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(2^m) - \pi(2^{m-1}) &\leq \frac{2^m}{\log_2 2^{m-1}} = \frac{2^m}{m-1} \\ \pi(2^{m-1}) - \pi(2^{m-2}) &\leq \frac{2^{m-1}}{m-2} \\ &\dots \\ \pi(2^2) - \pi(2^1) &\leq \frac{2^2}{2-1} \end{aligned}$$

对上面不等式累加求和

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi(2^m) - \pi(2^1) &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \frac{2^{k+1}}{k} \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{\lceil \frac{m-1}{4} \rceil} \frac{2^{k+1}}{k} + \sum_{k=\lceil \frac{m+3}{4} \rceil}^{\lceil \frac{m-1}{2} \rceil} \frac{2^{k+1}}{k} + \sum_{k=\lceil \frac{m+1}{2} \rceil}^{\lceil \frac{3m-3}{4} \rceil} \frac{2^{k+1}}{k} + \sum_{k=\lceil \frac{3m+1}{4} \rceil}^{m-1} \frac{2^{k+1}}{k} \\
 &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\lceil \frac{m-1}{4} \rceil} \frac{2^{k+1}}{1} + \sum_{k=\lceil \frac{m+3}{4} \rceil}^{\lceil \frac{m-1}{2} \rceil} \frac{2^{k+1}}{\lceil \frac{m+3}{4} \rceil} + \sum_{k=\lceil \frac{m+1}{2} \rceil}^{\lceil \frac{3m-3}{4} \rceil} \frac{2^{k+1}}{\lceil \frac{m+1}{2} \rceil} + \sum_{k=\lceil \frac{3m+1}{4} \rceil}^{m-1} \frac{2^{k+1}}{\lceil \frac{3m+1}{4} \rceil} \\
 &\leq \frac{2^{m+1}}{\lceil \frac{3m+1}{4} \rceil} + \frac{2^{\lceil \frac{3m+5}{4} \rceil}}{\lceil \frac{m+1}{2} \rceil} + \frac{2^{\lceil \frac{m+3}{2} \rceil}}{\lceil \frac{m+3}{4} \rceil} + \frac{2^{\lceil \frac{m+7}{4} \rceil}}{1} \\
 &\leq \frac{\frac{8}{3} \cdot 2^m}{m} + \frac{2^{\lceil \frac{3m+5}{4} \rceil}}{\lceil \frac{m+1}{2} \rceil} + \frac{2^{\lceil \frac{m+3}{2} \rceil}}{\lceil \frac{m+3}{4} \rceil} + \frac{2^{\lceil \frac{m+7}{4} \rceil}}{1} \\
 &\leq \frac{\frac{8}{3} \cdot 2^m}{m} + \frac{24 \cdot 2^{\frac{3m}{4}}}{m} - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\pi(n) \leq \pi(2^m) \leq \frac{\frac{8}{3} \cdot 2^m}{m} + \frac{24 \cdot 2^{\frac{3m}{4}}}{m} < \frac{\frac{16}{3}n}{\log_2 n} + \frac{24(2n)^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\log_2 n}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi(n) &< \frac{\frac{16}{3}n}{\log_2 n} + \frac{24(2n)^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\log_2 n} = \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{n}{\log_2 n} + o\left(\frac{n}{\log_2 n}\right) \\
 \pi(2n) &\geq \frac{2n}{\log_2 n + 1} - 1 \\
 \pi(6n) &\geq \frac{6n}{\log_2 n + 2} - 1 = \frac{18}{3} \cdot \frac{n}{\log_2 n + 2} - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

当 n 足够大时可以得到:

$$\pi(6n) \geq \frac{18}{3} \cdot \frac{n}{\log_2 n + 2} - 1 > \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{n}{\log_2 n} + o\left(\frac{n}{\log_2 n}\right) > \pi(n)$$

即

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi(6n) &> \pi(n) \\
 \pi(6n) - \pi(n) &\geq 1
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\exists N$, when $n > N$, $[n, 6n]$ 内必存在一个素数。由于放缩的不精确性, 可以逐一验证 $n \leq N$ 时, $[n, 6n]$ 内均存在素数。

(d)

若 p 在 $(n, 2n]$ 内, 则结论是平凡的, 定理得证。下面只讨论小于 n 的素数 p 。

先证明如下事实, 对于任意正数 x 有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lfloor 2x \rfloor - 2\lfloor x \rfloor &= \lfloor 2\lfloor x \rfloor + 2\{x\} \rfloor - 2\lfloor x \rfloor = \lfloor 2\{x\} \rfloor \\
 \Rightarrow 0 &\leq \lfloor 2x \rfloor - 2\lfloor x \rfloor = \lfloor 2\{x\} \rfloor \leq 1
 \end{aligned}$$

根据书上 4.4 节的定理, n 的素因子分解中 p 的指数为:

$$\varepsilon(n!) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{p^k} \right\rfloor$$

则:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_p\left(\binom{2n}{n}\right) &= \varepsilon_p((2n)!) - 2\varepsilon_p(n!) \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \left\lfloor \frac{2n}{p^k} \right\rfloor - 2 \sum_{k \geq 1} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{p^k} \right\rfloor \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{2n}{p^k} \right\rfloor - 2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{p^k} \right\rfloor \right)\end{aligned}$$

设某一素数 p 满足 $p^l \leq 2n < p^{l+1}$ 。因为 $\forall x > 0, [2x] - 2[x] = [2\{x\}] \leq 1$, 所以:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_p\left(\binom{2n}{n}\right) &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{2n}{p^k} \right\rfloor - 2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{p^k} \right\rfloor \right) \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \left\lfloor 2\left\{\frac{n}{p^k}\right\} \right\rfloor \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \left(\left\lfloor 2\left\{\frac{n}{p^k}\right\} \right\rfloor \cdot \left[\frac{n}{p^k} \geq 0.5 \right] \right) \\ &\leq \sum_{k \geq 1} \left\lfloor \frac{2n}{p^k} \geq 1 \right\rfloor \\ &= l \\ &= \max_s \{s | p^s \leq 2n\}\end{aligned}$$

可以得到 $p^{\ell_p} \leq 2n$ 。

(d.1)

当 $p \geq n$ 时, 若 $\ell_p > 0$, 则最终定理得证 ($[n, 2n]$ 间存在素数)。所以不证明当 $n \geq p$ 的情况。

当 $\frac{2n}{3} < p < n$ 时, $n < 2p < 2n < 3p$, 此时 $\varepsilon_p((2n)!) = 2$, 且 $\varepsilon_p(n!) = 1$ 。所以

$$\ell_p = \varepsilon_p\left(\binom{2n}{n}\right) = \varepsilon_p((2n)!) - 2\varepsilon_p(n!) = 2 - 2 = 0$$

(d.2)

当 $\sqrt{2n} \leq p \leq \frac{2n}{3}$ 时, 若 $p = \sqrt{2n}$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned}p^2 &= 2n \\ &\Rightarrow 2 \nmid p\end{aligned}$$

这里不考虑 $p = 2$ 的情况 (因为 $p = 2$ 时, $[2, 4]$ 内存在素数 3, 定理得证), 而 $2 \nmid p$, 推出矛盾。故 $p \neq \sqrt{2n}$, 也即 $\sqrt{2n} < p \leq \frac{2n}{3}$ 。这样一来 $2n < p^2$, 所以:

$$\ell_p = \varepsilon_p\left(\binom{2n}{n}\right) \leq \max_s \{s | p^s \leq 2n\} = 1$$

(d.3)

下面证明 $\prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p \leq 2^{\frac{4n}{3}}$ 。

当 $\lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor$ 为奇数时, 设 $\lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor = 2m + 1$

$$\prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p = \prod_{p \leq \lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor} p = \prod_{p \leq 2m+1} p$$

下证 $\prod_{p \leq 2m+1} p \leq 2^{4m+2}$:

用数学归纳法证明:

当 $m = 1$ 时, $2 \times 3 < 2^3$, 不等式成立。

假设当 $m < k$ 时, 不等式成立, 则 $m = k$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{p \leq 2k+1} p &= \left(\prod_{p \leq k+1} p \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{k+1 < p \leq 2k+1} p \right) \\ &\leq 2^{2k+2} \cdot \prod_{k+1 < p \leq 2k+1} p \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $\forall p \in [k+1, 2k+1]$, $p \nmid \binom{2k+1}{k+1}$, 所以

$$\left(\prod_{k+1 < p \leq 2k+1} p \right) \nmid \binom{2k+1}{k+1}$$

所以:

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{k+1 < p \leq 2k+1} p &\leq \binom{2k+1}{k+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\binom{2k+1}{k+1} + \binom{2k+1}{k} \right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{0 \leq l \leq 2k+1} \binom{2k+1}{l} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{2k+1} \\ &\leq 2^{2k} \end{aligned}$$

将该结论代入上面不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{p \leq 2k+1} p &\leq 2^{2k+2} \cdot \prod_{k+1 < p \leq 2k+1} p \\ &\leq 2^{2k+2} \cdot 2^{2k} \\ &= 2^{4k+2} \end{aligned}$$

即 $m = k$ 时不等式也成立。所以证明了 $\prod_{p \leq 2m+1} p \leq 2^{4m+2}$ 。此时

$$\prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p = \prod_{p \leq \lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor} p = \prod_{p \leq 2m+1} p \leq 2^{4m+2} = 2^{2 \lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor} \leq 2^{\frac{4n}{3}}$$

这便证明了 $\lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor$ 为奇数时, $\prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p \leq 2^{\frac{4n}{3}}$ 成立。

当 $\lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor$ 为偶数时, $\lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor - 1$ 为奇数:

$$\prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p = \prod_{p \leq \lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor} p = \prod_{p \leq \lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor - 1} p \leq 2^{2(\lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor - 1)} \leq 2^{\frac{4n}{3}}$$

即 $\lfloor \frac{2n}{3} \rfloor$ 为偶数时不等式也成立。

综上, 我们证明了 $\prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p \leq 2^{\frac{4n}{3}}$ 。

(d.4)

下面用反证法证明 $[n, 2n]$ 内必存在素数。假设 $[n, 2n]$ 内不存在素数, 那么

$$\binom{2n}{n} = \prod_{p \leq 2n} p^{\ell_p} = \prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p^{\ell_p} \cdot \prod_{\frac{2n}{3} < p < n} p^{\ell_p} \cdot \prod_{n \leq p \leq 2n} p^{\ell_p}$$

由前面三个已证明的定理可得：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \binom{2n}{n} &= \prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p^{\ell_p} \cdot \prod_{\frac{2n}{3} < p < n} p^{\ell_p} \cdot \prod_{n \leq p \leq 2n} p^{\ell_p} \\
 &\leq \prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p^{\ell_p} \cdot \prod_{\frac{2n}{3} < p < n} p^0 \\
 &= \prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p^{\ell_p} \\
 &= \prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p^{\ell_p - 1} \cdot \prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p \\
 &= \prod_{p \leq \sqrt{2n}} p^{\ell_p - 1} \cdot \prod_{\sqrt{2n} < p < \frac{2n}{3}} p^{\ell_p - 1} \cdot \prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p \\
 &\leq \prod_{p \leq \sqrt{2n}} p^{\ell_p - 1} \cdot \prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p \\
 &\leq \prod_{p \leq \sqrt{2n}} 2n \cdot \prod_{p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p \\
 &< (2n)^{\frac{\sqrt{2n}}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{4n}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

又因为 (a) 中已知 $\frac{2^{2n}}{2n} \leq \binom{2n}{n}$ ，所以：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{2^{2n}}{2n} &\leq \binom{2n}{n} < (2n)^{\frac{\sqrt{2n}}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{4n}{3}} \\
 \frac{2^{2n}}{2n} &< (2n)^{\frac{\sqrt{2n}}{2}} \cdot 2^{\frac{4n}{3}} \\
 2^{2n} &< (2n)^{\frac{\sqrt{2n}}{2} + 1} \cdot 2^{\frac{4n}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

不等式两边取以 2 为底的对数：

$$\begin{aligned}
 2n &< \left(\frac{\sqrt{2n}}{2} + 1\right)(\log_2 n + 1) + \frac{4n}{3} \\
 \frac{2n}{3} &< \left(\frac{\sqrt{2n}}{2} + 1\right)(\log_2 n + 1) \\
 \frac{2n}{3} &< o(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

当 n 足够大时， $\frac{2n}{3} < o(n)$ 显然是不成立的，所以此时推出矛盾。即 $\exists N$, when $n > N$, $[n, 2n]$ 内必存在一个素数。这里 N 是可以很容易找出来的，那么对于小于 N 的 n ，逐一验证即可（ N 小于 1000，这里不再精确地寻找）。最终可以证明 $\forall n$, $[n, 2n]$ 内必存在一个素数。

Problem 2

设 $S(m, n)$ 是满足 $m \bmod k + n \bmod k \geq k$ 的所有整数 k 组成的集合. 如 $S(7, 9) = \{2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16\}$. 证明

$$\sum_{k \in S(m, n)} \varphi(k) = mn$$

Solution

先证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq m \leq n} \sum_{d \setminus m} \varphi(d) &= \sum_{1 \leq m \leq n} \sum_{d \geq 1} \varphi(d) [d \setminus m] \\ &= \sum_{d \geq 1} \sum_{1 \leq m \leq n} \varphi(d) [d \setminus m] \\ &= \sum_{d \geq 1} \left(\varphi(d) \sum_{1 \leq m \leq n} [d \setminus m] \right) \\ &= \sum_{d \geq 1} \varphi(d) \left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor \end{aligned}$$

观察下面等式:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\lfloor \frac{m+n}{k} \right\rfloor &= \left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor k + m \bmod k + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor k + n \bmod k}{k} \right\rfloor \\ &= \left\lfloor \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor + \frac{m \bmod k + n \bmod k}{k} \right\rfloor \\ &= \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{m \bmod k + n \bmod k}{k} \right\rfloor \end{aligned}$$

所以:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{m+n}{k} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{m \bmod k + n \bmod k}{k} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor + 1 \iff m \bmod k + n \bmod k \geq k$$

即:

$$\left\lfloor \frac{m+n}{k} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor = 1 \iff m \bmod k + n \bmod k \geq k$$

利用指示函数 “ \mathbb{I} ”, 可以得到:

$$\left(\left\lfloor \frac{m+n}{k} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor \right) = \left[\left\lfloor \frac{m+n}{k} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor = 1 \right]$$

可得:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k \in S(m,n)} \varphi(k) &= \sum_{\lfloor \frac{m+n}{k} \rfloor = \lfloor \frac{m}{k} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{k} \rfloor + 1} \varphi(k) \\
&= \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi(k) \left[\left\lfloor \frac{m+n}{k} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor + 1 \right] \\
&= \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi(k) \left(\left\lfloor \frac{m+n}{k} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor \right) \\
&= \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi(k) \left\lfloor \frac{m+n}{k} \right\rfloor - \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi(k) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor - \sum_{k \geq 1} \varphi(k) \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m+n} \sum_{d \mid k} \varphi(k) - \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m} \sum_{d \mid k} \varphi(k) - \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} \sum_{d \mid k} \varphi(k) \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m+n} k - \sum_{1 \leq k \leq m} k - \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} k \\
&= \frac{(m+n)^2 + m + n - m^2 - m - n^2 - n}{2} \\
&= mn
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 3

m 次单位根 $\omega = e^{2\pi i/m} = \cos(2\pi/m) + i \sin(2\pi/m)$. $z^m - 1$ 在复数范围内的分解:

$$z^m - 1 = \prod_{0 \leq k < m} (z - \omega^k)$$

- 设 $\psi_m(z) = \prod_{0 \leq k < m, k \perp m} (z - \omega^k)$, 证明 $z^m - 1 = \prod_{d \mid m} \psi_d(z)$
- 证明 $\psi_m(z) = \prod_{d \mid m} (z^d - 1)^{\mu(m/d)}$

Solution

a.

$$\begin{aligned}
 z^m - 1 &= \prod_{0 \leq k < m} (z - \omega^k) \\
 &= \prod_{0 \leq k < m} \prod_{d = \gcd(m, k)} (z - \omega^k) \\
 &= \prod_{0 \leq k < m} \prod_{d \geq 1} (z - \omega^k)^{[d = \gcd(m, k)]} \\
 &= \prod_{0 \leq k < m} \prod_{d \mid m} (z - \omega^k)^{[d = \gcd(m, k)]} \\
 &= \prod_{d \mid m} \prod_{0 \leq k < m} (z - \omega^k)^{[d = \gcd(m, k)]} \\
 &= \prod_{d \mid m} \prod_{0 \leq k < m} (z - \omega^k)^{[m/d \perp k/d]} \\
 &= \prod_{d \mid m} \prod_{0 \leq k/d < m/d} (z - \omega^{k/d \cdot d})^{[m/d \perp k/d]} \\
 &= \prod_{d \mid m} \prod_{0 \leq k' < m/d} (z - \omega^{k' \cdot d})^{[m/d \perp k']} \\
 &= \prod_{d \mid m} \prod_{0 \leq k' < d} (z - \omega^{k' m/d})^{[d \perp k']} \\
 &= \prod_{d \mid m} \prod_{0 \leq k' < d, d \perp k'} (z - \omega^{k' m/d}) \\
 &= \prod_{d \mid m} \psi_d(z)
 \end{aligned}$$

证毕. 这里面需要注意的是: $\psi_d(z) = \prod_{0 \leq k < d, k \perp d} (z - \omega^k)$ 式中的 ω 指的是 d 次单位根.

b.

观察待证等式，可以发现它和莫比乌斯反演类似，所以考虑证明乘法形式的反演，代入 a 的结论可得：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \prod_{d|m} (z^d - 1)^{\mu(m/d)} &= \prod_{d|m} \left(\prod_{k|d} \psi_k(z) \right)^{\mu(m/d)} \\
 &= \prod_{d|m} \prod_{k|d} \psi_k(z)^{\mu(m/d)} \\
 &= \prod_{k|m} \prod_{d|m, k|d} \psi_k(z)^{\mu(m/d)} \\
 &= \prod_{k|m} \psi_k(z)^{\sum_{d|m, k|d} \mu(m/d)} \\
 &= \prod_{k|m} \psi_k(z)^{\sum_{(d/k) \mid (m/k)} \mu(\frac{m/k}{d/k})} \\
 &= \prod_{k|m} \psi_k(z)^{\sum_{d' \mid (m/k)} \mu(\frac{m/k}{d'})} \\
 &= \prod_{k|m} \psi_k(z)^{\sum_{d' \mid (m/k)} \mu(d')} \\
 &= \prod_{k|m} \psi_k(z)^{[\frac{m}{k}=1]} \\
 &= \psi_m(z)
 \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

Problem 4

设 $f(m) = \sum_{d|m} d$. 求 $f(m)$ 是 2 的幂的一个必要且充分条件.

Solution

设 m 的素因子分解为:

$$m = p_1^{e_1} p_2^{e_2} \cdots p_l^{e_l} = \prod_{1 \leq k \leq l} p_k^{e_k}$$

则:

$$\begin{aligned} f(m) &= \sum_{d|m} d \\ &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i_1 \leq e_1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \leq i_l \leq e_l}} \left(\prod_{1 \leq k \leq l} p_k^{i_k} \right) \\ &= \sum_{0 \leq i_1 \leq e_1} \sum_{0 \leq i_2 \leq e_2} \cdots \sum_{0 \leq i_l \leq e_l} \left(\prod_{1 \leq k \leq l} p_k^{i_k} \right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{0 \leq i_1 \leq e_1} p_1^{i_1} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{0 \leq i_2 \leq e_2} p_2^{i_2} \right) \cdots \left(\sum_{0 \leq i_l \leq e_l} p_l^{i_l} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$f(m)$ 可以分解为上述若干因子的乘积, 所以 $f(m)$ 是 2 的幂当且仅当上述每一项因子都是 2 的幂:

$$\sum_{0 \leq i_j \leq e_j} p_j^{i_j} = 2^t, \quad 0 \leq j \leq l, \quad t > 0$$

下面我们研究该类型和式为 2 的幂的充要条件:

1. 先找出必要条件. 为了方便书写下面用 p 来指代 m 的某一素因子:

$$\sum_{0 \leq i \leq e} p^i = 1 + p + p^2 + \cdots + p^e = 2^t$$

由于 $e \geq 1$, 则 $\sum_{i=0}^e p^i \geq 3$, 那么 $\sum_{i=0}^e p^i$ 不可能是 2 的 0 次幂, 所以 $\sum_{i=0}^e p^i$ 必然是偶数. 显然 $p \neq 2$, 否则和式 $\sum_{i=0}^e p^i$ 为奇数. 那么 p 必为奇素数, 所以 p^i 也是奇数, 那么和式 $\sum_{i=0}^e p^i$ 有偶数个求和项, 即 $e+1$ 为偶数. 这样一来和式可以进行因式分解:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{0 \leq i \leq e} p^i &= 1 + p + p^2 + \cdots + p^e \\ &= (1+p) + p^2(1+p) + \cdots + p^{e-1}(1+p) \\ &= (1+p)(1+p^2+p^4+\cdots+p^{e-1}) \\ &= 2^t \end{aligned}$$

继续分解, 则 $(1+p)$ 与和式 $\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{e-1}{2}} p^{2i} = 1 + p^2 + p^4 + \cdots + p^{e-1}$ 均是 2 的幂. 这时有两种情况:

(1)

$e = 1$, $\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{e-1}{2}} p^{2i} = 2^0 = 1$, 则 $\sum_{i=0}^e p^i = 1 + p$

(2)

$e > 1$, $\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{e-1}{2}} p^{2i} = 2^{t'}$, $t' > 0$. 同理可证 $\frac{e+1}{2}$ 为偶数. 同样地继续对 $\sum_{i=0}^{\frac{e-1}{2}} p^{2i}$ 分解, 可得 $(1+p^2) \mid \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{e-1}{2}} p^{2i}$, 那么 $(1+p^2)$ 也是 2 的幂. 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} 1+p &= 2^{t_1}, \quad t_1 \geq 2 \\ 1+p^2 &= 2^{t_2}, \quad t_2 \geq 3 \end{aligned}$$

则:

$$(1+p)^2 = 2^{2t_1} = p^2 + 2p + 1 = 2^{t_2} + 2(2^{t_1} - 1)$$

也即:

$$2^{2t_1} = 2^{t_2} + 2(2^{t_1} - 1), \quad t_1 \geq 2, \quad t_2 \geq 3$$

$$2^{t_2-1} + 2^{t_1} - 2^{2t_1-1} = 1$$

等式左边是偶数，而右边是奇数，推出矛盾，所以该种情况不成立。所以 $e = 1$, $\sum_{i=0}^e p^i = 1 + p = 2^t$, 也即 $p = 2^t - 1$ 为梅森素数，而且 m 素因子分解中 p 的指数为 1。

2. 再证明 p 为梅森素数且 $e = 1$ 为 $\sum_{i=0}^e p^i$ 是 2 的幂的充分条件:

根据梅森素数定义代入 $e = 1$ 可得:

$$\sum_{i=0}^e p^i = 1 + p = 1 + 2^t - 1 = 2^t$$

证毕。

综上所述, $f(m)$ 为 2 的幂当且仅当 $f(m)$ 的每一项因子 $\sum_{0 \leq i_j \leq e_j} p_j^{i_j}$ 都形如 $1 + p$, 其中 p 是梅森素数, 即 m 的素因子分解中每一个素因子的指数均为 1, 且每一个素因子均为梅森素数。

也就是说 $f(m)$ 为 2 的幂当且仅当 m 是若干不同梅森素数的乘积。