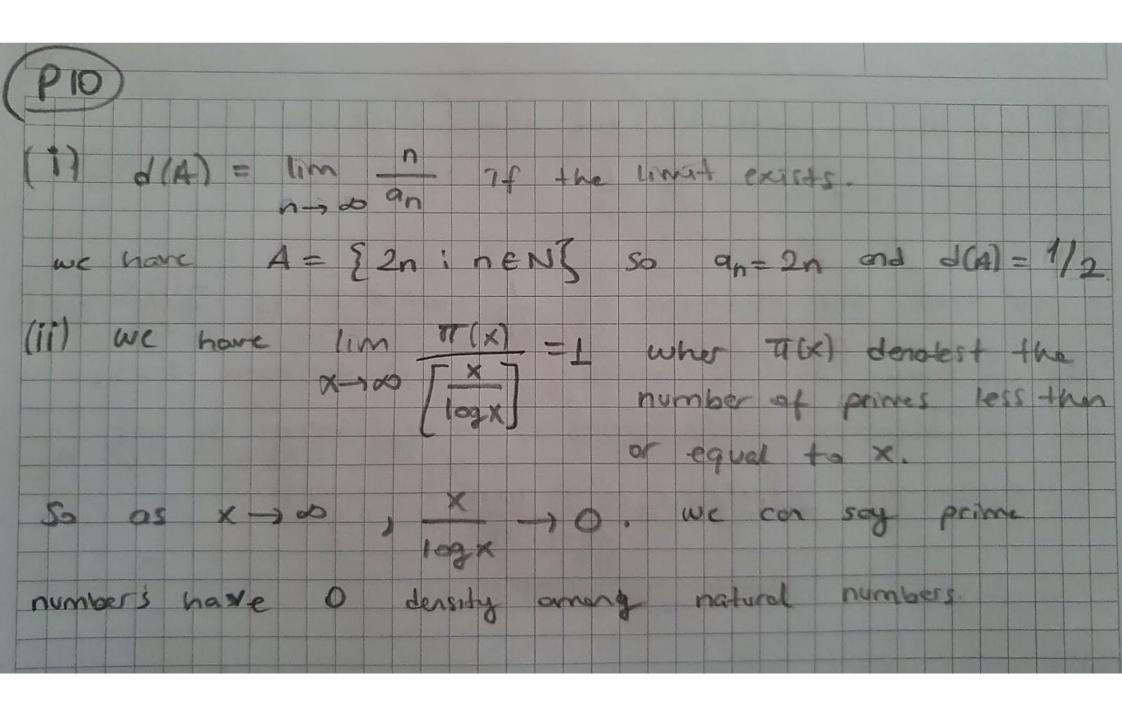


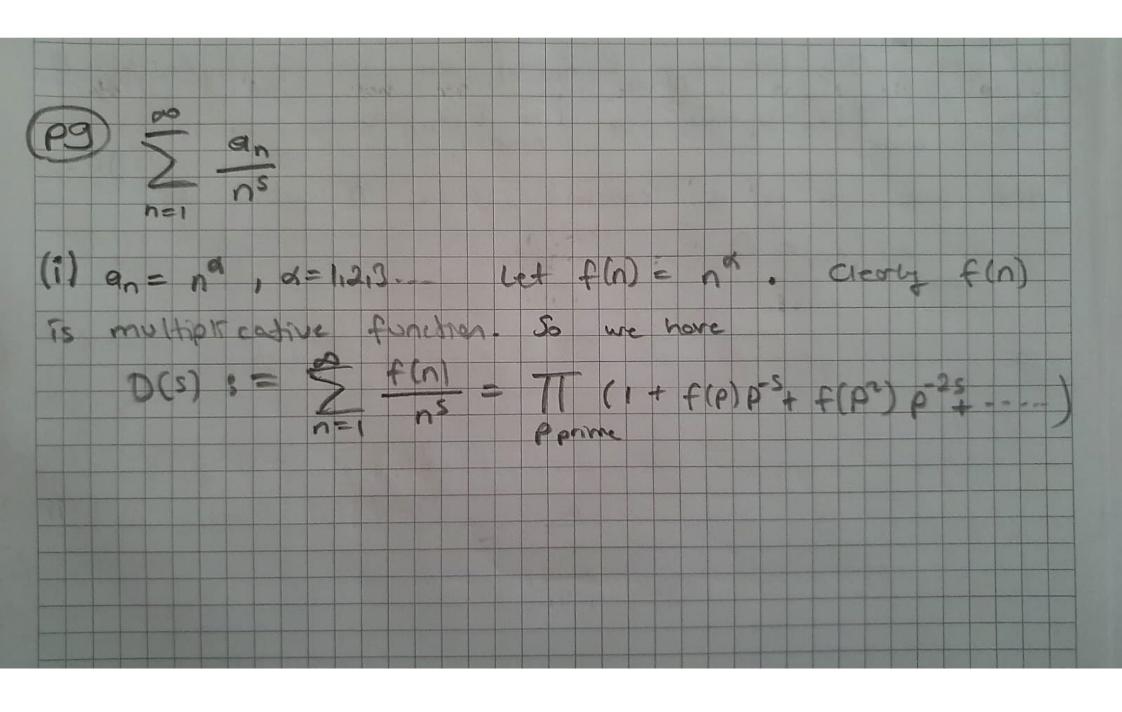
M(n)- M(n+1)- M(n+2) M(n+3)=0 any consequeive Since WLOG Soy n= 4k 4 numbers contain Some product by the definition U(4.k)= for some KEN. Then not square free. of Möbius function 25 as 4.6 lim f(pm)=0 f(n) =0 m-700 7-700 f is multiplicable lim f(n)= L for some L pronfi By Contradiction assume n-7.00 with Berk. After we this question T worked on not solvable, we couldn't the question 15 thought that monage to fix the problem. I tried to find on E yet 1 guess it is impossible.

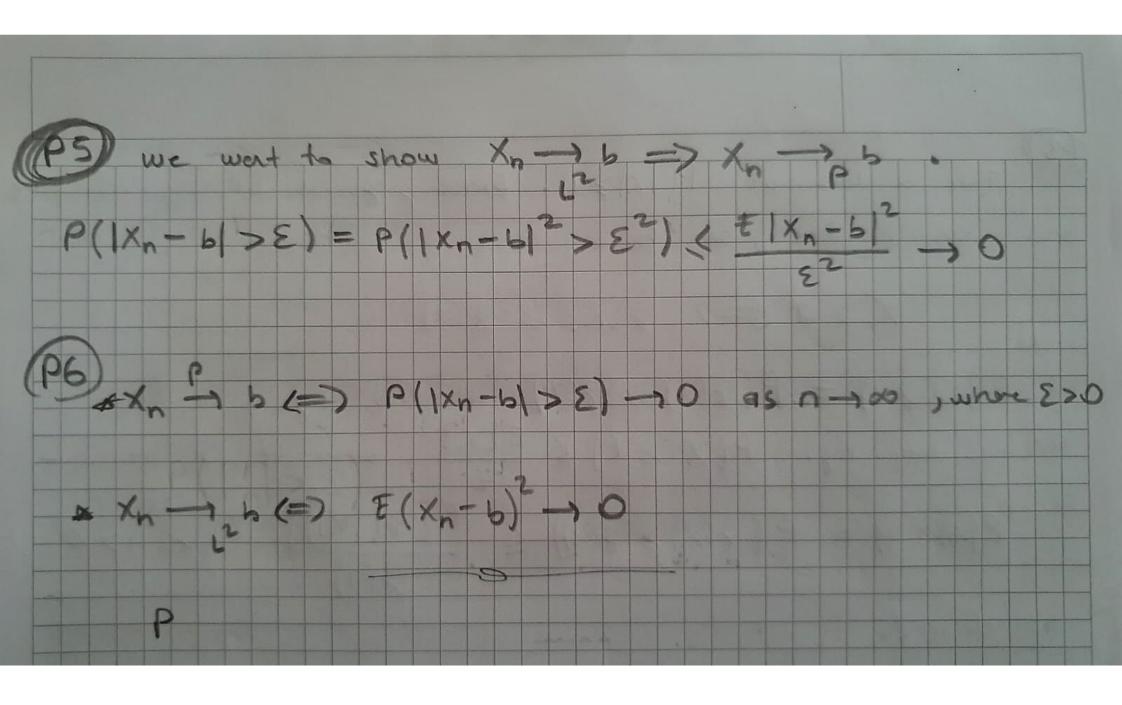
Consider the set of integers which have an odd # of digits. we have d(9) _ 1 d(99) = 3 , d(999) _ 999 ... One con see that for X=10°+1, if K= is even d(x) 1/11 E is odd, then d(x) > 3 . So limit does not exists. Hence the set has no natural density f is multiplicative (=> f(mn)=f(m).f(n), gcd(m,n)=1 we have => g(n)= f(d)+f(d)+-++f(de) g(n) = > f(d) subsece in has k many divisors of. for n and ?] g(n-2) = > f(n-2) --con be show by some algebraic monipulation.

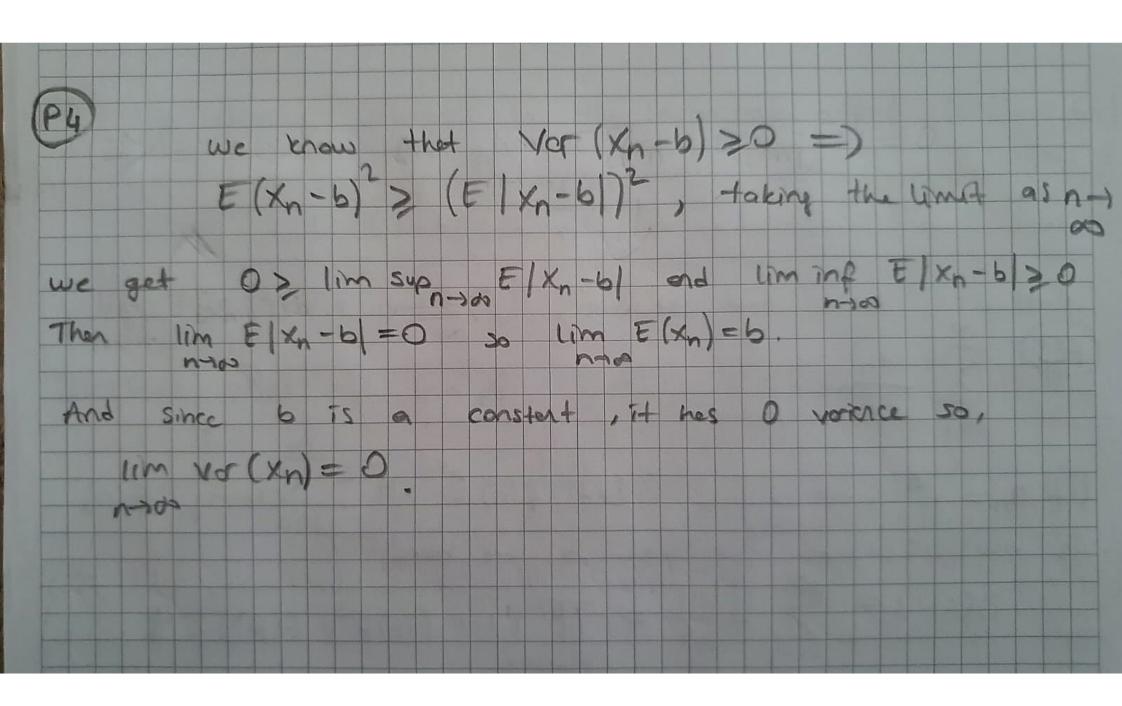


lecture notes that (Möbiw forc) the we already showed sec that Using this result and But in # M=A, and thus Dirichlet series of 17 (U)

derivative absolute by 55 for each Also we convergent know term series we =







- negative 50 de lined. 015