

SIGN SMOOTHING CONVOLUTIONS OF THE DIRICHLET INVERSES OF ARITHMETIC FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. TODO.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Dirichlet convolutions and Dirichlet inverse functions. The sign changes of an arithmetic function f are often considered in applications where we must estimate the growth of sums depending on f . For any fixed f , we define its summatory function for all positive integers $x \geq 1$ by

$$S_f(x) := \sum_{n \leq x} f(n).$$

Given any two arithmetic functions f and g , we define their *Dirichlet convolution*, $f * g$, to be the divisor sum

$$(f * g)(n) := \sum_{d|n} f(d)g\left(\frac{n}{d}\right), \forall n \geq 1.$$

The multiplicative inverse with respect to Dirichlet convolution is defined by $\varepsilon(n) \equiv \delta_{n,1}$ so that $f * \varepsilon = \varepsilon * f = f$ for any arithmetic f . If $f(1) \neq 1$, then it is Dirichlet invertible. That is, there is another arithmetic function $f^{-1}(n)$ such that $f * f^{-1} = f^{-1} * f = \varepsilon$. We find that the signedness of f^{-1} is dictated, or prescribed, by the local sign change patterns of f . Because such locally unpredictable signage is crucial to the understanding of many classical problems and applications, we state the next proposition to clarify the situation for a class of nicely behaved invertible arithmetic $f \geq 0$.

Proposition 1.1 (The Sequence of Signs of the Dirichlet Inverse). *Suppose that $f(1) := c_f \neq 0$ and that $f(n) \geq 0$ for all $n \geq 2$. Then*

1. *If f is completely multiplicative then $\text{sgn}(f^{-1}(n)) = \mu(n)$;*
2. *If $c_f = 1$, then $\text{sgn}(f^{-1}(n)) = \lambda(n) = (-1)^{\Omega(n)}$;*
3. *If $c_f < 1$, then $\text{sgn}(f^{-1}(n)) = -1$.*

The class of non-negative invertible f covered by the formulas above tend to have nicer, more manageable summatory functions as well. For example, consider that whenever $f(n) \geq 0$ for all $n \geq 1$, we have that its summatory function satisfies predictable properties under Riemann differentiation and integration [1, cf. §13].

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Definition 1.2 (Dirichlet Generating Functions, or DGFs, of an Arithmetic Function). Just as the generating function of many combinatorially relevant sequences encodes information about the form and properties of the underlying sequence, we have another notion of a generating function, the *Dirichlet generating function*, or DGF, of an arithmetic function f which is defined for all $s := \sigma + it \in \mathbb{C}$ such that the following sequence converges:

$$D_f(s) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{f(n)}{n^s} = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{f(n) [\cos(t \log n) + i \sin(t \log n)]}{n^s}, \operatorname{Re}(s) > \sigma_{c,f}.$$

Provided that f is multiplicative, we have the *Euler product* representation of the DGF of f given by the prime-indexed product

$$D_f(s) = \prod_{p \in \mathbb{P}} \left(1 + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(p^r)}{p^{rs}} \right), \operatorname{Re}(s) > \sigma_{c,f}.$$

The DGF of f is related to the Mellin transform of its summatory function at $-s$ by

$$D_f(s) = s \cdot \int_1^{\infty} \frac{S_f(x)}{x^{s+1}} dx, \operatorname{Re}(s) > \sigma_{a,f},$$

where $\sigma_{a,f}$ is the abscissa of absolute convergence of the DGF $D_f(s)$. The DGF of f is an analytic function of s for all $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \sigma_{a,f}$. The DGF of the Dirichlet inverse of f is given by the reciprocal of the DGF of f . An inversion formula for recovering the coefficients $f(n)$ of n^{-s} from a given DGF is stated as follows [1, §11.11]:

$$f(x) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x^{\sigma+it} D_f(\sigma+it) dt, \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}^+; \forall \sigma > \sigma_{a,f}.$$

1.2. Known results on local sign changes of an arithmetic function.

Heuristic 1.3 (Duality of the Behavior and Local Oscillations of Dirichlet Inverse Functions). One heuristic that recurs in applications is that if an invertible $f \geq 0$ is non-negative for all $n \geq 1$, then the corresponding sequence of sign changes for its inverse f^{-1} is oscillatory and typically hard to predict. The same is true for invertible non-negative integer matrices: the corresponding inverse matrices as a general measure tend to display semi-random, highly oscillatory, and variably signed behavior. So it stands to reason that we may expect the initial invertible function f to determine the behavior and other structural properties of f^{-1} . In general, the local growth rates of f dictates by upper bound on the unsigned magnitude of f^{-1} the maximum growth rates of the inverse functions [2].

1.2.1. *Sign changes of f on increasingly large intervals.* Let $V(f, Y)$ denote the number of sign changes of f on the interval $(0, Y]$ for real $Y > 0$. More precisely, we have that

$$V(f, Y) := \sup \left\{ N : \exists \{x_i\}_{i=1}^N, 0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_N \leq Y, f(x_i) \neq 0, \operatorname{sgn}(f(x_i)) \neq \operatorname{sgn}(f(x_{i+1})), \forall 1 \leq i < N \right\}.$$

It is known that the analytic properties, poles, and zeros of the Dirichlet generating function, $D_f(s)$, or DGF, of f provide key insights into the sign changes of these functions [3]. For example, if the DGF of f is analytic on some half-plane, subject to certain restrictions, then Landau showed in 1905 that the summatory function of f , $S_f(x)$, changes signs infinitely often as we let x tend to infinity. In particular, we obtain the following theorem of Pólya, which extends Landau's result to provide a statement concerning the frequency of the sign changes of $S_f(x)$:

Theorem 1.4 (Pólya on Sign Changes of the Summatory Function of an Arithmetic Function). *Suppose that $S_f(x)$ is real-valued for all $x \geq x_0$, and define the function $\hat{F}_f(s)$ by the Mellin transform at $-s$ as*

$$\hat{F}_f(s) := \int_{x_0}^{\infty} \frac{S_f(x)}{x^{s+1}} dx.$$

Suppose that $\hat{F}_f(s)$ is analytic for all $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \theta$, but is not analytic in any half-plane $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \theta - \varepsilon$ for $\varepsilon > 0$. Furthermore, suppose that $\hat{F}_f(s)$ is meromorphic in some half-plane $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \theta - c_0$ for some $c_0 > 0$. Let

$$\gamma_f := \begin{cases} \inf\{|t| : \hat{F}_f(s) \text{ is not analytic at } s = \theta + it\}, & \text{if } f \text{ is not analytic at } \operatorname{Re}(s) = \theta; \\ \infty, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\limsup_{Y \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{V(S_f, Y)}{\log Y} \right\} \geq \frac{\gamma_f}{\pi}.$$

1.3. A smoothing sum of exponentials that extracts signedness from a sequence. Let $\zeta_m := \exp(2\pi i/m)$ denote the primitive m^{th} root of unity. Our idea and new construction is to “encode” f in such a way that its signedness is expressed in a predictable way. To this end, we define two invertible transformations on a fixed f formed by a discrete convolution with the special partition number sequences defined above:

$$\begin{aligned} s_{m,k}[f](n) &:= \sum_{j=1}^n f(j) \zeta_m^{n-j} \exp\left(\pi \sqrt{k(n-j)}\right), \forall n \geq 1; m \in \mathbb{Z}^+; k \in (0, \infty); \\ t_{m,k}[f](n) &:= \sum_{j|n} f(j) \zeta_m^{n-j} \exp\left(\pi \sqrt{k(n-j)}\right), \forall n \geq 1; m \in \mathbb{Z}^+; k \in (0, \infty). \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

The transformation in the previous equation is invertible by convolution with another signed sequence of exponential functions. The characteristic limiting behavior we observe in these transformations is typified by the next definitions.

Definition 1.5. We say that an arithmetic sequence $\{f(n)\}_{n \geq 1}$ has *property $\mathcal{P}_{1,m,k}$ at N* if the sign of $\operatorname{Re}\{s_{m,k}[f](n) \cdot \zeta_m^{-n}\}$ is constant for all $n \geq N$. Similarly, we say that f has *property $\mathcal{P}_{2,m,k}$ at N* if the sign of $\operatorname{Im}\{s_{m,k}[f](n) \cdot \zeta_m^{-n}\}$ is constant for all $n \geq N$. We define for $i := 1, 2$

$$M_{i,m,k}(f) := \sup\{n \geq 1 : f \text{ does not have property } \mathcal{P}_{i,m,k} \text{ at } n\}.$$

The above definition shows that if an arithmetic function f satisfies $\mathcal{P}_{m,k}$ at some finite $N \geq 1$, then for all sufficiently large $n \geq N$, the signed magnitude of the real part of the transformation $s_{m,k}[f](n)$ tends to one side of the real line or the other. The definition does not provide the limiting signage of the transformation sequence even if the function f satisfies property $\mathcal{P}_{m,k}$.

Theorem 1.6 (A Sign Smoothing Convolution Operator by Exponential Function Scaling). *For any Dirichlet invertible arithmetic function f which is non-vanishing on the positive integer, any $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, and any $k \in (0, \infty)$ such that $f(n) \ll \exp(\pi \sqrt{kn})$, $M_{1,m,k}(f^{-1})$ and $M_{2,m,k}(f^{-1})$ are finite. Moreover,*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{s_{m,k}[f^{-1}](n)}{\zeta_m^n} \right\} \right| = +\infty, \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \frac{s_{m,k}[f^{-1}](n)}{\zeta_m^n} \right\} \right| = +\infty$$

Theorem 1.7. *For any Dirichlet invertible f which is non-vanishing on the positive integers, any $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, and any $k \in (0, \infty)$, we have that*

$$M_{1,m,k}(f^{-1}) = TODO_{1,m,k}; \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$M_{2,m,k}(f^{-1}) = TODO_{2,m,k}; \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\text{sgn} \{ \text{Re} [s_{m,k}[f^{-1}](n) \cdot \zeta_m^{-n}] \}) = TODO_{m,k}; \quad (\text{B})$$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\text{sgn} \{ \text{Im} [s_{m,k}[f^{-1}](n) \cdot \zeta_m^{-n}] \}) = TODO_{m,k}. \quad (\text{C})$$

Theorem 1.8 (A Sign Smoothing Convolution Operator by Exponential Function Scaling). *For any Dirichlet invertible arithmetic function f which is non-vanishing on the positive integers, any $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, and any $k \in (0, \infty)$ such that $f(n) \ll \exp(\pi\sqrt{kn})$, the sign of $\text{Re} [t_{m,k}[f^{-1}](n) \cdot \zeta_m^{-n}]$ is eventually constant. That is, there exists a finite $N_f \geq 1$ such that for all $n > N_f$,*

$$\text{sgn} \{ \text{Re} [t_{m,k}[f^{-1}](n) \zeta_m^{-n}] \} - \text{sgn} \{ \text{Re} [t_{m,k}[f^{-1}](n-1) \zeta_m^{1-n}] \} = 0.$$

1.4. Generalizations of the sign smoothing convolutions. For any $\mathcal{A}_n \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, and monotone increasing function $E : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(n) \ll E(n)$, that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{A}_n} f(j)E(n-j) &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{A}_n} [1 - 2(V(f, j) - V(f, j-1))] |f|(j)E(n-j) \\ &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{A}_n} |f|(j)E(n-j) - 2V(f, n)|f|(n)E(0) \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{\substack{j \in \mathcal{A}_n \\ j < n}} V(f, j) [|f|(j+1)E(n-1-j) - |f|(j)E(n-j)]. \end{aligned}$$

The definitions of \mathcal{A}_n corresponded to $\{1 \leq d \leq n : d|n\}$ for the sums $t_{m,k}[f](n)$ and to $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ for the sums $s_{m,k}[f](n)$ we defined in (1) of the previous subsection. We now arrive at a natural question to consider about sign smoothing convolutions with the previous eventually constant sign properties where the weight function (previously of exponentials to a square root power of the input) is in some sense “optimal” for the Dirichlet invertible function f and its inverse f^{-1} . That is, what is the most natural choice of the sign smoothing weight function we use in our convolved sums that results in 1) optimal growth rates of the convolved sums (or otherwise nice properties to work with); and 2) the resulting sequence of convolved sums is constant in sign for the maximal number of natural numbers possible? Consider the following questions in particular:

Question 1.9 (A Natural Sign Smoothing Function for f). Given that $f(n) = O(U_f(n))$ and $V(f, Y) = O(V_f(Y))$ – and these upper bounds are *tight* in so much as $\forall \varepsilon, \delta > 0, \exists N, Y \geq 1$ such that $f(N) + \varepsilon > U_f(N)$ and $V(f, Y) + \delta > V_f(Y)$ – what is the optimal (minimal) choice of monotone increasing functions E_f, E_f^* such that the signs of

$$t_f[E^*](n) := \sum_{j|n} f(j)E_f^*(n/j), \quad s_f[E](n) := \sum_{j=1}^n f(j)E_f(n-j),$$

are eventually constant? Can we choose the best possible functions E_f, E_f^* so that the signs of the corresponding sequences above are constant for all $n \geq N_f$ with $N_f \geq 1$ minimal over the natural numbers?

That is, given some function space \mathcal{E}_f , what is

$$E_f := \operatorname{argmin}_{E \in \mathcal{E}_f} \left\{ \min_{N \in \mathbb{Z}^+} [s_f[E](n+1) - s_f[E](n) = 0, \forall n \geq N] \right\},$$

and is this function unique?

1.4.1. *Remarks about smoothing by partition functions with sub-exponential growth.* Why do the functions $E_k(n) := \exp(\pi\sqrt{kn})$ seem to do universally so well for all functions f we have tried (what is special about these forms)? Why do some partition function sequences work better than others (or not at all) with respect to preserving the property of sign smoothing of any arithmetic f ?

1.4.2. *Remarks about the significance of establishing the existence of optimal sign smoothing convolutions.*

1.5. Numerical data: Tables of examples for special Dirichlet inverse functions.

1.5.1. *Examples of the theorems.*

1.5.2. *Examples of sign smoothing, but non-optimal lower bound on the number of natural numbers it takes to arrive at a constant sign in the convolved sequence.*

1.5.3. *Counter examples of “natural” choices of sign smoothing convolution functions.* The f by f^{-1} sums, examples where this seems to work, and examples where it totally fails ...

2. PROOFS OF THE THEOREMS AND KEY RESULTS

3. LOCAL OPTIMALITY OF THE CONVOLUTION WEIGHT FUNCTIONS

Remark 3.1 (A Necessary Condition for Sign Smoothing Convolutions). We call $s_f[E]$ a *sign smoothing convolution* if the sign of $s_f[E](x)$ is constant for all sufficiently large $x \gg 1$. Notice from the proof of the previous result that we have shown

$$\mathcal{M}[s_f[E]](-s) = \frac{(1-s)D_f(s)}{s} \Gamma(s) \sin(\pi s) \left[E(0) + \int_1^\infty \frac{E(x) - E(x-1)}{x^{s+1}} dx \right].$$

Suppose that this Mellin transformation is analytic for $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \theta_0$, but is not analytic in any larger half-plane $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \theta_0 - \varepsilon$ for $\varepsilon > 0$. If $s_f[E](x)$ does not change sign infinitely often as $x \rightarrow \infty$, then it must be the case that $\mathcal{M}[s_f[E]](-s)$ is not analytic at $s := \theta_0$ [3, cf. Landau’s Theorem].

Proposition 3.2 (Growth of Sign Smoothing Convolutions). *For any arithmetic function f and positive (strictly increasing) functions E on the non-negative reals, we define*

$$s_f[E](n) := \sum_{j=1}^n f(j)E(n-j), \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

We can assert conditions on the rate of growth of these sums given by the functions ϕ such that

$$s_f[E](x) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \phi(k) \frac{(-x)^k}{k!}.$$

In particular, we have that for any $k > \sigma_{a,f}$, these functions are given by

$$\phi(k) = \frac{(1-k)D_f(k)}{k} \Gamma(k) \sin(\pi k) \left[E(0) + \int_1^\infty \frac{E(x) - E(x-1)}{x^{k+1}} dx \right].$$

Proof. Apply Ramanujan's Master Theorem for Mellin transforms ... □

4. APPLICATIONS

4.1. Computations of the signs of the Dirichlet inverse of any arithmetic function f . A partition theoretic motivation for expressing the Dirichlet inverse of any f such that $f(1) \neq 0$ provides that for $n > 1$:

$$f^{-1}(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{\Omega(n)} (-1)^k \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + \dots + k\lambda_k = n \\ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k | n}} \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_k)!}{1!2! \dots k!} f(\lambda_1) f(\lambda_2)^2 \dots f(\lambda_k)^k \right\}. \quad (2)$$

Let the m -fold convolution of an arithmetic function g with itself (i.e., convolve g with itself m times in a row at n) be denoted by $[g]_{*m}$. Then Mousavi and Schmidt proved that [5]

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{\varepsilon(n)}{f(1)} + \sum_{j=0}^{\left\lfloor \frac{\Omega(n)}{2} \right\rfloor} ([f - f(1) \cdot \varepsilon]_{*2j+1}(n) - f(1) \times [f - f(1) \cdot \varepsilon]_{*2j}(n)) \frac{1}{f(1)^{2j+1}}. \quad (3)$$

Since we can expand m -fold convolutions of a sum of k arithmetic functions using the multinomial (with k terms at m) theorem as

$$[f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_k]_{*m} = \sum_{\substack{i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_k = m \\ i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k \geq 0}} \binom{m}{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k} [f_1]_{*i_1} [f_2]_{*i_2} \dots [f_k]_{*i_k},$$

this last formula for f^{-1} leads to another set of insights we can apply in expressing the sign of $f^{-1}(n)$. Namely, we give the next proof of Proposition 1.1 which we stated in the introduction section on Dirichlet convolutions to identify some key properties of “nicely behaved” Dirichlet inverse functions.

Proof of Proposition 1.1. □

4.2. New bounds on summatory functions of a Dirichlet inverse. We begin by stating a theorem proved by Schmidt in her dissertation research:

Theorem 4.1 (Schmidt, 2019). *Let f, g be arithmetic functions such that $f(1) \neq 0$. We define the summatory function of the Dirichlet convolution of f and g by the next expansions.*

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{f,g}(x) &:= \sum_{n \leq x} \sum_{d|n} f(d)g(n/d) \\ &= \sum_{d=1}^x f(d) S_g \left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{d} \right\rfloor \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^x \left(S_f \left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{k} \right\rfloor \right) - S_f \left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{k+1} \right\rfloor \right) \right) S_g(k). \end{aligned}$$

Then the summatory function of g has a representation by a convolved sum involving the summatory function of f^{-1} and $\pi_{f,g}(x)$ of the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} S_g(x) &= \sum_{k=1}^x \left(\sum_{j=\lfloor \frac{x}{k+1} \rfloor + 1}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{k} \rfloor} f^{-1}(j) \right) \pi_{f,g}(k) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^x \left(S_{f^{-1}} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{k} \right\rfloor \right) - S_{f^{-1}} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{k+1} \right\rfloor \right) \right) \pi_{f,g}(k), \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}^+. \end{aligned}$$

Example 4.2 (A New Expression for the Mertens Function Involving Euler's Totient). Given that we have the standard convolution identity $\phi(n) = (\text{Id}_1 * \mu)(n)$, where the Dirichlet inverse of the identity function is expressed exactly as $\text{Id}_1^{-1}(n) = n \cdot \mu(n)$, we can use the theorem to write a new summation identity for the *Mertens function*, $M(x) := \sum_{n \leq x} \mu(n)$, in terms of familiar arithmetic functions. In particular, we obtain that

$$M(x) = \sum_{k=1}^x \left(\sum_{j=\lfloor \frac{x}{k+1} \rfloor + 1}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{k} \rfloor} j \cdot \mu(j) \right) \Phi(k),$$

where $\Phi(x) := \sum_{n \leq x} \phi(n)$ is the summatory function of the totient function. The inner difference of summatory function terms (over $j \cdot \mu(j)$) in the above equation can be summed by parts to obtain that

$$\sum_{j=\lfloor \frac{x}{k+1} \rfloor + 1}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{k} \rfloor} j \cdot \mu(j) = \left\lfloor \frac{x}{k} \right\rfloor M \left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{k} \right\rfloor \right) - \left\lfloor \frac{x}{k+1} \right\rfloor M \left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{k+1} \right\rfloor \right) - \sum_{n=\lfloor \frac{x}{k+1} \rfloor + 1}^{\lfloor \frac{x}{k} \rfloor} M(n).$$

Other similar examples can be used, and in particular any divisor sum identity resulting from Möbius inversion, to obtain new formulas for $M(x)$ using Theorem 4.1.

Remark 4.3 (General Procedure for Applying the Theorem). The general procedure for using the theorem to express a useful formula for the summatory function of some f is to write $h := g * f$ where $S_h(x)$ is “nice” and g is Dirichlet invertible. Then we have that

$$S_f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^x \left[S_{g^{-1}} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{k} \right\rfloor \right) - S_{g^{-1}} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{k+1} \right\rfloor \right) \right] S_h(k). \quad (4)$$

Notice that this method is not dissimilar to applying the so-called *convolution method* to approximate a sum of arithmetic functions [?]. Given that we have the broadly applicable result in Theorem 4.1, we now turn to the question of obtaining better estimates of the summatory functions, $S_{f^{-1}}(x)$, for any Dirichlet invertible f .

Theorem 4.4 (Summatory Functions of the Dirichlet Inverse of an Arithmetic Function). *Suppose that f is a Dirichlet invertible arithmetic function. Let the shifted summatory functions be defined as*

$$S_f^*(x) := \sum_{2 \leq n \leq x} f(n) = S_f(x) - f(1).$$

For natural numbers $m \geq 1$, let the sequence $T_f^{[m]}(x)$ be defined recursively by

$$T_f^{[m]}(x) = \begin{cases} S_f^*(x), & m = 1; \\ \sum_{k=2}^x f(k) T_f^{[m-1]} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{k} \right\rfloor \right), & m \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

The functions $T_f^{[m]}(x)$ are also given explicitly by the nested summation formula

$$T_f^{[m]}(x) = \sum_{2 \leq k_1 \leq x} \sum_{2 \leq k_2 \leq \frac{x}{k_1}} \cdots \sum_{2 \leq k_m \leq \frac{x}{k_1 k_2 \cdots k_{m-1}}} f(k_1) f(k_2) \cdots f(k_m).$$

Using this notation, we have that

$$S_{f^{-1}}(x) = \frac{1}{f(1)} + \sum_{m=1}^{\log_2(x)} \frac{(-1)^m T_f^{[m]}(x)}{f(1)^{m+1}}.$$

Proof. □

Corollary 4.5 (Summatory Functions of Non-Negative Arithmetic Functions). *Suppose that f is a Dirichlet invertible arithmetic function such that $f(n) \geq 0$ for all natural numbers $n \geq 1$. Then the expression for the summatory functions defined in (4) can be split (much like a signed measure) into positive and negative components as*

$$\begin{aligned} S_f^+(x) &= \sum_{k=1}^x \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\log(x/k)} \frac{T_g^{[2m]} \left(\frac{x}{k} \right)}{g(1)^{2m+1}} \right) h(k) \\ S_f^-(x) &= \sum_{k=1}^x \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\log(x/k)} \frac{T_g^{[2m+1]} \left(\frac{x}{k} \right)}{g(1)^{2m+2}} \right) h(k), \end{aligned}$$

where $S_f(x) = S_f^+(x) - S_f^-(x)$. Moreover, the signed component functions each satisfy $S_f^+(x), S_f^{-1}(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \geq 1$.

Furthermore, the negative bias of the negatively signed terms in the expansion of $S_f(x)$ only contribute weight summing over $1 \leq k \leq x$ for $k \in [1, x/2]$. In particular, we can write

$$S_f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{x}{2}} \sum_{m \geq 1} \left(T_g^{[2m]} \left(\frac{x}{k} \right) - \int_2^{x/k} \frac{g(t)}{g(1)} T_g^{[2m]} \left(\frac{x}{kt} \right) dt \right) \frac{h(k)}{g(1)^{2m+1}} + \sum_{\frac{x}{2} < k \leq x} \sum_{m \geq 1} T_g^{[2m]} \left(\frac{x}{k} \right) \frac{h(k)}{g(1)^{2m+1}}.$$

If we make the additional assumptions that $h \geq 0$ and $g(1) \equiv 1$, then we can use the above formula to quantify an expression for the negative bias of the summatory function $S_f(x)$.

Proof. □

Question 4.6 (Applications to Signed Measures). In [6], Ng gives a probabilistic argument which establishes the existence of a limiting measure ν on \mathbb{R} . This measure is defined such that for all bounded Lipschitz continuous functions f on the reals, we have the existence of ν satisfying

$$\lim_{Y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{Y} \int_0^Y f \left(e^{-y/2} M(e^y) \right) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) d\nu(x),$$

where $M(x)$ is the Mertens function. Given that we know how to split the summatory functions into signed positive and negative parts via Corollary 4.5, it seems natural to ask whether we can make similar sense out of the signed components of any summatory function expressed in this way?

4.3. Improving bounds on sign changes of arithmetic functions on short intervals.

4.4. Partition theoretic applications (smoothness, or roundness, etc.)

5. OPEN QUESTIONS AND POSSIBLE GENERALIZATIONS

6. CONCLUDING THOUGHTS AND REMARKS

6.1. Working topics list. We also should consider the roles of the following properties:

- The role of local oscillations of an arithmetic function?
- Sign changes of $\nabla[f](n)$?
- An exponential sum formula for $M_j(x)$...

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