

04/05/15.

Άσκηση Φυλλάδιο #5

Άσκ. ③ : Να υπολογιστεί το άθροισμα : $\sum_{d|n} |\mu(d)|$

Λύση : Έστω η συνάρτηση $\theta: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\theta(n) = |\mu(n)|$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

• $\theta(1) = |\mu(1)| = |1| = 1 \neq 0$

• Αν $(m, n) = 1$, τότε: $\theta(m \cdot n) = |\mu(m \cdot n)| = |\mu(m) \cdot \mu(n)| = |\mu(m)| \cdot |\mu(n)| = \theta(m) \cdot \theta(n)$.

$f: \text{πολλώκη} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow F(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d)$ πολλώκη

Τότε $\eta \theta$ είναι πολλώκη $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow F: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ $F(n) = \sum_{d|n} \theta(d) = \sum_{d|n} |\mu(d)|$
είναι πολλώκη

Τότε αν $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k}$ είναι πρωτ. αναλ.

και $n > 1$, τότε: $F(n) = F(p_1^{\alpha_1}) \cdot \dots \cdot F(p_k^{\alpha_k}) =$

$= \left(\sum_{d|p_1^{\alpha_1}} |\mu(d)| \right) \cdot \dots \cdot \left(\sum_{d|p_k^{\alpha_k}} |\mu(d)| \right)$

$\forall i = 1, \dots, k : \sum_{d|p_i^{\alpha_i}} |\mu(d)| = \cancel{|\mu(1)|} + \overset{1}{|\mu(p_i)|} + \overset{1}{|\mu(p_i^2)|} + \dots + \overset{1}{|\mu(p_i^{\alpha_i})|} = 1 + 1 = 2$

$$\text{όρα } \sum_{d|n} |\mu(d)| = \tau(n) = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2 = 2^k$$

$$\text{Αν } n=1, \text{ τότε } \sum_{d|1} |\mu(d)| = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{d|n} |\mu(d)| = \begin{cases} 1, & n=1 \\ 2^k, & n=p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \lambda(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=1 \\ (-1)^{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k}, & n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k} \end{cases}$$

(Συνάρτηση Liouville)

Αν f : πο/κή συνάρτηση, τότε f ο/γος πο/κή $(\Leftrightarrow) f^{-1} = \mu \cdot f$

Η συνάρτηση του Liouville είναι ο/γος πο/κή.

Ασκ. (P): $\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \lambda(d) = \sum_{d|n} \lambda^{-1}(d) = \sum_{d|n} |\mu(d)| = 2^k$

όπου $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k}$ και $n \geq 1$

Λύση: Θ.δ.ο. $\lambda^{-1}(n) = |\mu(n)|$, $\forall n \geq 1$. (ηρωζ. αντιστρεψ)

Επειδή λ ο/γος πο/κή τότε $\lambda^{-1} = \mu \cdot \lambda$

- $n=1 \Rightarrow \lambda^{-1}(1) = \frac{1}{\lambda(1)} = 1 = 1 \cdot 1 = \mu(1) \cdot \lambda(1) = |\mu(1)|$

- ~~και~~ Αν $\exists m \in \mathbb{N} : m^2 | n$, τότε $\mu(m) = 0 \Rightarrow |\mu(m)| = 0$
 τότε $\lambda^{-1}(m) = \mu(m) \cdot \lambda(m) = 0 \cdot \lambda(m) = 0$

- $n = p_1 \dots p_k$: ηρωζ. αντιστρεψ του n :

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^{-1}(n) &= (\mu \cdot \lambda)(n) = \mu(n) \cdot \lambda(n) = (-1)^k (-1)^{1+\dots+1} = \\ &= (-1)^k \cdot (-1)^k = 1 = |\mu(n)| = \\ &= |(-1)^k| \end{aligned}$$

όρα $\forall n \geq 1$ ισχύει ότι:

$$\sum_{d|n} \lambda^{-1}(d) = \sum_{d|n} |\mu(d)| = 2^k \quad (\text{από την ηρωζ. αντιστρεψ})$$

$$\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \cdot \lambda(d) = \sum_{d|n} (\mu \cdot \lambda)(d) \stackrel{\lambda(n) \text{ ἴσους } n \text{ ὀλίγη}}{=} \sum_{d|n} \lambda^{-1}(d)$$

α) ὡς

$$f(n) \text{ ὀλίγη} \Rightarrow \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) f(d) =$$

$$= (1 - f(p_1)) \cdot \dots \cdot (1 - f(p_k))$$

$$\text{ὅταν } n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \lambda(d) &= (1 - \lambda(p_1)) \cdot \dots \cdot (1 - \lambda(p_k)) = \\ &= (1 - (-1)) (1 - (-1)) \cdot \dots \cdot (1 - (-1)) = \\ &= \underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2}_k = 2^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\Lambda: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad \Lambda(n) = \begin{cases} \log p, & n = p^m : p: \text{πρώτος}, m \in \mathbb{N} \\ 0, & \text{ἄλλοτε} \end{cases}$$

Συνάρτηση Mangoldt.

$$\text{A6K } \textcircled{8} \Rightarrow \log n = \sum_{d|n} \Lambda(d) \quad (*)$$

$$\text{A6K } \textcircled{9}: \Lambda(n) = - \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \cdot \log d$$

† ὁ ἄριστος ἔστω

$$g(m) = \sum_{d|m} f(d), \quad \forall m \geq 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(m) = \sum_{d|m} \mu(d) g\left(\frac{m}{d}\right), \quad \forall m \geq 1 \quad (\text{ῥῆμα ἀντιστροφῆς τῆς Möbius})$$

Ῥῆμα ἀντιστροφῆς τῆς Möbius: $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq 1 : \Lambda(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \log(n/d) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) (\log n - \log d) =$$

$$= \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \log n - \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \log d$$

$$\text{Ἀπρὸς τοῦτο } \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \log n = 0$$

$$\text{Ἐπομένως: } \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \log n = \log n \cdot \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = \log n \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \nu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) =$$

$$= \log n (\mu * \nu)(n) = \log n * \varepsilon(n) = 0, \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\text{Ὅπου } \text{ὅτι } n=1 \Rightarrow \log 1 = 0 \text{ ἐνῶ } \text{ὅτι } n \geq 1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon(n) = 0$$

Ασκ. (10): f : αριθμους πολλής επιμέρους. Να υπολογιστεί το $\sum_{d|m} f^{-1}(d)$

Λύση: f αριθμους πολλής $\Rightarrow f^{-1} = \mu \cdot f$. Τότε:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{d|m} f^{-1}(d) &= \sum_{d|m} \mu(d) \cdot f(d) \\ \text{Επειδή } f \text{ πολλής} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mu(1) \cdot f(1) = 1, \text{ αν } n=1 \\ (1-f(p_1))(1-f(p_2)) \cdots (1-f(p_r)), \text{ αν } n=p_1^{a_1} \cdots p_r^{a_r} \end{cases}$$

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Ασκ. (14): ① $\mu = v^{-1}$ ② $T = v * v$ ③ $T^{-1} = \mu * \mu$ ④ $\phi = v * i$
 ⑤ $i * i = i \cdot T$ ⑥ $\psi = \mu * i$ ⑦ $\phi = \psi * T$ ⑧ $\psi * \psi = i * i$

Λύση ① Έχει αντιστοιχία

$$\textcircled{2} (v * v)(n) = \sum_{d|m} v(d) v\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{d|m} 1 \cdot 1 = \sum_{d|m} 1 = T(n), \text{ αν } n \geq 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ ~~από~~ } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow T = v * v \Rightarrow T^{-1} = (v * v)^{-1} \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} \mu * \mu$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \forall n \geq 1: (v * i)(n) &= \sum_{d|m} v(d) i\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{d|m} 1 \cdot \frac{n}{d} = \\ &= \sum_{d|m} \frac{n}{d} = \sum_{d|m} d = \phi(n), \forall n \geq 1 \Rightarrow v * i = \phi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} i * i &= \sum_{d|m} i(d) i\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{d|m} d \frac{n}{d} = n \cdot \sum_{d|m} \frac{1}{d} = \\ &= n \sum_{d|m} 1 = n T(n) = i(n) T(n) = (i \cdot T)(n), \text{ άρα } \\ &\Rightarrow i * i = i \cdot T \end{aligned}$$

Dirichlet / Gauss : $\forall n \geq 1: \eta = \sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow i(n) = \sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) \Rightarrow i(n) = \sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) v\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &= (\varphi * v)(n) \\ &\Rightarrow \varphi(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) i\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = (\mu * i)(n) \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{i = \varphi * v}, \boxed{\varphi = \mu * i} \quad (*)$$

$\longleftrightarrow$

Aufg. 15

$$\sum_{d|n} T(d) \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = 1 \quad \text{K' } \sum_{d|n} G(d) \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = n.$$

Weg : $T(n) = \sum_{d|n} 1 = \sum_{d|n} v(d) \xrightarrow{\text{Arz. Möbius}}$

$$\Rightarrow v(n) = \sum_{d|n} T(d) \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v(n) &= 1, \forall n \geq 1 \\ &\Rightarrow \sum_{d|n} T(d) \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$G(n) = \sum_{d|n} d = \sum_{d|n} i(d) \Rightarrow i(n) = \sum_{d|n} G(d) \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \sum_{d|n} G(d) \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = n \\ &i(n) = n \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sum_{d|n} G(d) \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = n}$$

Aufg. 16 : ① $\sum_{d|n} \frac{\mu(d)}{d}$, ② $\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) T(d)$, ③ $\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) G(d)$, ④ $\sum_{d|n} d \mu(d)$.

Weg :

1/vermutung:

$$f \in M \Rightarrow \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) f(d) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=1 \\ (1-f(p_1)) \cdots (1-f(p_k)) \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

$$n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow f(n) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \text{Totale f. Anzahl} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \cdot \frac{1}{d} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1, & n=1 \\ \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_k}\right), & n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{\substack{d|n \\ (n>1)}} \mu(d) T(n) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{T(p_1)}{2}\right)}_2 \cdots \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{T(p_k)}{2}\right)}_2 = \underbrace{(1-2) \cdots (1-2)}_{k \text{ Faktoren}} = (-1)^k$$

$$\textcircled{3} \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \phi(d) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \left(1 - \frac{\phi(p_1)}{p_1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{\phi(p_k)}{p_k}\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{(p_1-1)}{p_1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{(p_k-1)}{p_k}\right) =$$

$$= (-p_1) \cdots (-p_k) = (-1)^k p_1 \cdots p_k$$

$$\textcircled{4} \sum_{d|n} d \mu(d) = \sum_{d|n} i(d) \mu(d) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \left(1 - \frac{i(p_1)}{p_1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{i(p_k)}{p_k}\right) =$$

$$= (1-p_1) \cdots (1-p_k)$$

Akt 18: Etwas f, g : arith. Fkt. gilt: $f(n) = \sum_{d|n} g(d), \forall n \geq 1$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} f(1,1) & \cdots & f(1,n) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ f(m,1) & \cdots & f(m,n) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$$

Tote $|M| = g(1) \cdot g(2) \cdots g(m)$

Beachte zur Matrix $A = (a_{ij})$ dass $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{wenn } i=j \\ 0, & \text{sonst} \end{cases}$

Παραδείγματα των ανωτέρω

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ και άρα } |A| = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \kappa/i \quad \kappa' \quad \kappa/j \\ \Rightarrow \kappa/(i,j) \end{array}$$

Παραδείγματα των ανωτέρω

$$B = (b_{ij}), \text{ όπου } b_{ij} = g(j) \cdot \alpha_{ij} \Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} g(1) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & g(n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow |B| = g(1) \cdot \dots \cdot g(n)$$

$$*(AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_{ik} \cdot b_{kj}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (B \cdot A^t)_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^n b_{ik} \cdot \alpha_{jk} = \sum_{k=1}^n g(k) \alpha_{ik} \alpha_{jk} = \sum_{k \mid (i,j)} g(k) = \\ &= f((i,j)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Τότε: } (B \cdot A^t)_{ij} = M_{ij}, \text{ όπου } i, j = 1, \dots, n \Rightarrow B \cdot A^t = M \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |M| = |B \cdot A^t| = |B| \cdot |A^t|^2 = |A^t \cdot B| = |B| = g(1) \cdot \dots \cdot g(n)$$