

关于n进制中数字之和函数三次均值的计算

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[摘要] 设 $m = a_1 n^{k_1} + a_2 n^{k_2} + \dots + a_s n^{k_s}$ ($1 \leq a_i < n, i = 1, 2, \dots, s, k_1 > k_2 > \dots > k_s \geq 0$) 则 $a(m, n) = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_s, A_k(N, n) = \sum_{m < N} a^k(m, n)$ ($k=1, 2, 3$). 给了 $A_k(N, n)$ ($k=1, 2, 3$) 的精确计算公式。

[关键词] n进制; 数字之和函数; 均值

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一、引言及结论

在文[1]中, 美国数论专家Florentin Samaranadache提出了数字之和函数数列让我们研究, 我们在文[2]和文[3]分别给出了 $A_1(N, n)$ 和 $A_2(N, n)$ 的精确计算公式, 本文猜测出了 $A_3(N, n)$ 的精确的计算公式, 并给予证明。为了叙述方便我们引用下列记号:

$$\varphi_k(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^k \quad \varphi_1(n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \quad \varphi_2(n) = \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6}$$

定义: 设 $n(n \geq 2)$ 为一给定的正整数, 对任一正整数 m , 假定 m 在 n 进制中表示为:

$$m = a_1 n^{k_1} + a_2 n^{k_2} + \dots + a_s n^{k_s}$$

$$\text{记 } a(m, n) = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_s$$

$$\text{令 } A_k(N, n) = \sum_{m < N} a^k(m, n) \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \quad k_i \text{ 为正}$$

整数 $i = 1, 2, \dots, s$.

定理【1】: 设 $N = a_1 n^{k_1} + a_2 n^{k_2} + \dots + a_s n^{k_s}$ 其中 $k_1 > k_2 > \dots > k_s \geq 0, 1 \leq a_i < n$;

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, s \text{ 则}$$

$$A_3(N, n)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^s (k_i a_i \varphi_1^2(n) (2n-1) + \frac{1}{2} (n-1)(k_i-3) k_i) + 3\varphi_2(n) (2a_i \varphi_1(n) \varphi_1(k_i) + n k_i \varphi_1(a_i)) + 3n \varphi_1(n)$$

$$((n-1) \varphi_1(a_i) \varphi_1(k_i) + k_i \varphi_2(a_i)) + n^2 \varphi_1^2(a_i) + 3n \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j (k_i a_i \varphi_2(n) + n \varphi_2(a_i) + (n-1) a_i$$

$$\varphi_1(n) \varphi_1(k_i) + 2k_i \varphi_1(a_i) \varphi_1(n) + \frac{3}{2} n^2 a_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j \right)^2 ((n-1) k_i + (a_i - 1)) + n^2 a_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j \right)^3) n^{k_i-2}$$

$$\text{推论 1} \quad \text{设 } N = 2^{k_1} + 2^{k_2} + \dots + 2^{k_s},$$

$$k_1 > k_2 > \dots > k_s \geq 0 \quad \text{则}$$

$$A_3(N, 2) = \sum_{i=1}^s (k_i^3 + 3(2i-1)k_i^2 + 6(i-1)(2i-1)k_i + 8(i-1)^3) 2^{k_i-3}$$

推论 2 设 $N = a_1 10^{k_1} + a_2 10^{k_2} + \dots + a_s 10^{k_s}$, 其中 $1 \leq a_i < 10, i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$;

$$k_1 > k_2 > \dots > k_s \geq 0 \quad \text{则}$$

$$A_3(N, 10) = 25 \sum_{i=1}^s (40 \varphi_1^2(a_i) + 3645 k_i (k_i - 3) + 180 k_i a_i (a_i^2 + 8a_i + 14) + 15390 k_i^2 a_i - 2430 (k_i + a_i - 1) + 30 \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j (36 \varphi_1(a_i) + 4 \varphi_2(a_i) + 3 k_i a_i (27 k_i + 11)) + 60 a_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j \right)^2 (9 k_i + a_i - 1) + 40 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j \right)^3) 10^{k_i-3}$$

二、定理的证明

定理1, 定理2已经证明过, 这里只证明定理3, 首先引入

下列引理。

$$\text{引理【1】}^{[2]}: A_1(n^k, n) = \frac{n-1}{2} k n^k \quad (1)$$

$$\text{引理【2】}^{[2]}: A_1(a n^k, n) = \frac{a}{2} ((n-1)k + (a-1)) n^k \quad (2)$$

$$\text{引理【3】}^{[3]}: A_2(n^k, n) = (k \varphi_2(n) + (n-1) \varphi_1(n) \varphi_1(k)) n^{k-1} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{引理【4】}^{[3]}: A_2(a n^k, n) = (k a \varphi_2(n) + n \varphi_2(a) + (n-1) \varphi_1(n) \varphi_1(k) + 2k \varphi_1(n) \varphi_1(a)) n^{k-1} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{引理【5】}: A_3(n^k, n) = (k \varphi_1^2(n) ((2n-1) + \frac{1}{2} (n-1)(k-3)k) + 6 \varphi_1(n) \varphi_2(n) \varphi_1(k)) n^{k-2} \quad (5)$$

证明: (1)当 $k = 1$ 时,

$$\text{左边: } A_3(n, n) = a^3(1, n) + (2-1, n) + \dots + a^3(n-1, n)$$

$$= 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + (n-1)^3$$

$$= \varphi_1^2(n)$$

$$\text{右边: } n \varphi_1^2(n) \cdot n^{-1} = \varphi_1^2(n)$$

\therefore 左边=右边 命题成立

(2)假设 $k = p$ 时, 命题成立。即

$$A_3(n^p, n) = (p \varphi_1^2(n) ((2n-1) + \frac{1}{2} (n-1)(p-3)p) + 6 \varphi_1(n) \varphi_2(n) \varphi_1(p)) n^{p-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则 } A_3(n^{p+1}, n) &= \sum_{m < n^{p+1}} a^3(m, n) \\
 &= \sum_{m < n^p} a^3(m, n) + \sum_{n^p \leq m < 2n^p} a^3(m, n) + \cdots + \sum_{(n-1)n^p \leq m < n^{p+1}} a^3(m, n) \\
 &= \sum_{m < n^p} a^3(m, n) + \sum_{0 \leq m < n^p} (a(m, n) + 1)^3 + \cdots + \sum_{0 \leq m < n^p} (a(m, n) + (n-1))^3 \\
 &= n \sum_{m < n^p} a^3(m, n) + 3 \sum_{m < n^p} a^2(m, n) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i + 3 \sum_{m < n^p} a(m, n) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^3 n^p \\
 &= nA_3(n^p, n) + 3\varphi(n)A_2(n^p, n) + 3\varphi_2(n)A_1(n^p, n) + \varphi_1^2(n)n^p
 \end{aligned}$$

由假设与 (1)、(2) 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_3(n^{p+1}, n) &= (p\varphi_1^2(n)(2n-1) + \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(p-3)p) + 6\varphi_1(n)\varphi_2(n)\varphi_1(p)n^{p-1} + 3\varphi_1(n)(p\varphi_2(n) \\
 &\quad + \varphi_1(n)\varphi_1(p)(n-1))n^{p-1} + \frac{3}{2}(n-1)p\varphi_2(n)n^p + \varphi_1^2(n)n^p \\
 &= ((p+1)\varphi_1^2(n)(2n-1) + \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(p-2)(p+1) + 6\varphi_1(n)\varphi_2(n)\varphi_1(p+1))n^{p-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

∴ $k = p + 1$ 时, 命题成立。 证毕。

引理 [6]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_3(an^k, n) &= (ka\varphi_1^2(n)((2n-1) + \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(k-3)k) + 3\varphi_2(n)(2a\varphi_1(n)\varphi_1(k) + kn\varphi_1(a)) \\
 &\quad + 3n\varphi_1(n)((n-1)\varphi_1(a)\varphi_1(k) + k\varphi_2(a) + n^2\varphi_1^2(a))n^{k-2} \quad (6)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明: } A_3(an^k, n) &= \sum_{m < an^k} a^3(m, n) \\
 &= \sum_{m < n^k} a^3(m, n) + \sum_{n^k \leq m < 2n^k} a^3(m, n) + \cdots + \sum_{(a-1)n^k \leq m < an^k} a^3(m, n) \\
 &= \sum_{m < n^k} a^3(m, n) + \sum_{0 \leq m < n^k} (a(m, n) + 1)^3 + \cdots + \sum_{0 \leq m < n^k} (a(m, n) + (a-1))^3 \\
 &= a \sum_{m < n^k} a^3(m, n) + 3 \sum_{m < n^k} a^2(m, n) \sum_{i=1}^{a-1} i + 3 \sum_{m < n^k} a(m, n) \sum_{i=1}^{a-1} i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{a-1} i^3 n^k \\
 &= aA_3(n^k, n) + 3\varphi(a)A_2(n^k, n) + 3\varphi_2(a)A_1(n^k, n) + \varphi_1^2(a)n^k
 \end{aligned}$$

代入(1)、(3)和(5), 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_3(an^k, n) &= (ka\varphi_1^2(n)((2n-1) + \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(k-3)k) + 3\varphi_2(n)(2a\varphi_1(n)\varphi_1(k) + kn\varphi_1(a)) \\
 &\quad + 3n\varphi_1(n)((n-1)\varphi_1(a)\varphi_1(k) + k\varphi_2(a) + n^2\varphi_1^2(a))n^{k-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

证毕。

有了以上6个引理我们容易给出定理的证明, 事实我们

有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_3(N, n) &= \sum_{m < N} a^3(m, n) \\
 &= \sum_{m < a_1n^{k_1}} a^3(m, n) + \sum_{a_1n^{k_1} \leq m < a_1n^{k_1} + a_2n^{k_2}} a^3(m, n) + \cdots + \sum_{N - a_jn^{k_j} \leq m < N} a^3(m, n) \\
 &= \sum_{m < a_1n^{k_1}} a^3(m, n) + \sum_{0 \leq m < a_2n^{k_2}} (a(m, n) + a_1)^3 + \cdots + \sum_{0 \leq m < a_jn^{k_j}} (a(m, n) + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} a_i)^3 \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^s A_3(a_i n^{k_i}) + 3 \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} a_i A_2(a_i n^{k_i}) + 3 \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j^2 A_1(a_i n^{k_i}) + \sum_{i=1}^s (\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j)^3 a_i n^{k_i}
 \end{aligned}$$

将(2)、(4)和(6)代入、整理得:

$A_3(N, n)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{i=1}^s (k_i a_i \varphi_1^2(n)((2n-1) + \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(k_i-3)k_i) + 3\varphi_2(n)(2a_i \varphi_1(n)\varphi_1(k_i) + nk_i \varphi_1(a_i)) + 3n\varphi_1(n) \\
 &\quad ((n-1)\varphi_1(a_i)\varphi_1(k_i) + k_i \varphi_2(a_i) + n^2\varphi_1^2(a_i) + 3n \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j)(k_i a_i \varphi_2(n) + n\varphi_2(a_i) + (n-1)a_i \\
 &\quad \varphi_1(n)\varphi_1(k_i) + 2k_i \varphi_1(a_i)\varphi_1(n)) + \frac{3}{2}n^2 a_i (\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j)^2 ((n-1)k_i + (a_i-1)) + n^2 a_i (\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j)^3 n^{k_i-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{i=1}^s (k_i a_i \varphi_1^2(n)((2n-1) + \frac{1}{2}(n-1)(k_i-3)k_i) + 3\varphi_2(n)(2a_i \varphi_1(n)\varphi_1(k_i) + nk_i \varphi_1(a_i)) + 3n\varphi_1(n) \\
 &\quad ((n-1)\varphi_1(a_i)\varphi_1(k_i) + k_i \varphi_2(a_i) + n^2\varphi_1^2(a_i) + 3n \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j)(k_i a_i \varphi_2(n) + n\varphi_2(a_i) + (n-1)a_i \\
 &\quad \varphi_1(n)\varphi_1(k_i) + 2k_i \varphi_1(a_i)\varphi_1(n)) + \frac{3}{2}n^2 a_i (\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j)^2 ((n-1)k_i + (a_i-1)) + n^2 a_i (\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_j)^3 n^{k_i-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

于是证明了定理

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