

On the calculation memo for 20230804 :
Various properties of ψ_0 functions

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Let us slightly modify Dedekind's ψ function to define the following function ψ_0 .

Definition 1.

$$\psi_0(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & (n = 1) \\ \prod_i p_i^{e_i-1} \left\lfloor \frac{p_i + 1}{2} \right\rfloor & (n > 1) \end{cases}, \text{ where } n = \prod_i p_i^{e_i}$$

Convolution of ψ_0 and Möbius function μ , $\psi_0 * \mu(n) = \sum_{d|n} \psi_0(d) \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$.

Let's calculate some of them.

When $n = p$ prime

$$\psi_0 * \mu(p) = \psi_0(p) - \psi_0(1) = \begin{cases} 0 & (p = 2) \\ \frac{p-1}{2} = \frac{\varphi(p)}{2} & (p > 2) \end{cases}$$

When $n = 2^e$, $e > 1$

$$\psi_0 * \mu(2^e) = \psi_0(2^e) - \psi_0(2^{e-1}) = 2^{e-1} - 2^{e-2} = 2^{e-2} = \frac{\varphi(2^e)}{2}$$

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When $n = 2p$ (p : prime, $p > 2$)

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_0 * \mu(2p) &= \psi_0(1)\mu(2p) + \psi_0(2)\mu(p) + \psi_0(p)\mu(2) + \psi_0(2p)\mu(1) \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-1) + \frac{p+1}{2} \cdot (-1) + \frac{p+1}{2} \cdot 1 = 0\end{aligned}$$

When $n = 2p^e$ (p : prime, $p > 2$, $e > 1$)

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_0 * \mu(2p^e) &= \psi_0(2p^e)\mu(1) + \psi_0(p^e)\mu(2) + \psi_0(2p^{e-1})\mu(p) + \psi_0(p^{e-1})\mu(2p) \\ &= p^{e-1} \frac{p+1}{2} \cdot 1 + p^{e-1} \frac{p+1}{2} \cdot (-1) + p^{e-2} \frac{p+1}{2} \cdot (-1) + p^{e-2} \frac{p+1}{2} \cdot 1 \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

When $n = 2^g p^e$ (p : prime, $p > 2$, $g, e > 1$)

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_0 * \mu(2^g p^e) &= \psi_0(2^g p^e)\mu(1) + \psi_0(2^{g-1} p^e)\mu(2) + \psi_0(2^g p^{e-1})\mu(p) + \psi_0(2^{g-1} p^{e-1})\mu(2p) \\ &= 2^{g-1} p^{e-1} \frac{p+1}{2} \cdot 1 + 2^{g-2} p^{e-1} \frac{p+1}{2} \cdot (-1) + 2^{g-1} p^{e-2} \frac{p+1}{2} \cdot (-1) \\ &\quad + 2^{g-2} p^{e-2} \frac{p+1}{2} \cdot 1 \\ &= 2^{g-2} p^{e-2} \frac{p+1}{2} (p-1) = \psi_0(2p)\varphi(2^{g-1} p^{e-1}) = \psi_0(2p) \frac{\varphi(2^g p^{e-1})}{2}\end{aligned}$$

When $n = p^e q^f$ (p, q : prime, $p, q > 2$, $e, f > 1$)

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_0 * \mu(p^e q^f) &= \psi_0(p^e q^f)\mu(1) + \psi_0(p^{e-1} q^f)\mu(p) + \psi_0(p^e q^{f-1})\mu(q) + \psi_0(p^{e-1} q^{f-1})\mu(pq) \\ &= p^{e-1} q^{f-1} \frac{p+1}{2} \frac{q+1}{2} - p^{e-2} q^{f-1} \frac{p+1}{2} \frac{q+1}{2} \\ &\quad - p^{e-1} q^{f-2} \frac{p+1}{2} \frac{q+1}{2} + p^{e-2} q^{f-2} \frac{p+1}{2} \frac{q+1}{2} \\ &= \frac{p+1}{2} \frac{q+1}{2} p^{e-2} q^{f-2} (pq - p - q + 1) = \psi_0(pq)\varphi(p^{e-1} q^{f-1}) \\ &= \psi_0(\text{rad}(n))\varphi\left(\frac{n}{\text{rad}(n)}\right)\end{aligned}$$

When $n = 2p^e q^f$ ($p, q : \text{prime}, p, q > 2, e, f > 1$)

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi_0 * \mu(2p^e q^f) &= \psi_0(2p^e q^f) \mu(1) \\
&+ \psi_0(p^e q^f) \mu(2) + \psi_0(2p^{e-1} q^f) \mu(p) + \psi_0(2p^e q^{f-1}) \mu(q) \\
&+ \psi_0(p^{e-1} q^f) \mu(2p) + \psi_0(p^e q^{f-1}) \mu(2q) + \psi_0(2p^{e-1} q^{f-1}) \mu(pq) \\
&+ \psi_0(p^{e-1} q^{f-1}) \mu(2pq) \\
&= \psi_0(2p^e q^f) \cdot 1 \\
&+ \psi_0(p^e q^f)(-1) + \psi_0(2p^{e-1} q^f)(-1) + \psi_0(2p^e q^{f-1})(-1) \\
&+ \psi_0(p^{e-1} q^f) \cdot 1 + \psi_0(p^e q^{f-1}) \cdot 1 + \psi_0(2p^{e-1} q^{f-1}) \cdot 1 \\
&+ \psi_0(p^{e-1} q^{f-1})(-1) \\
&= p^{e-1} q^{f-1} \frac{p+1}{2} \frac{q+1}{2} \\
&- p^{e-1} q^{f-1} \frac{p+1}{2} \frac{q+1}{2} - p^{e-2} q^{f-1} \frac{p+1}{2} \frac{q+1}{2} - p^{e-1} q^{f-2} \frac{p+1}{2} \frac{q+1}{2} \\
&+ p^{e-2} q^{f-2} \frac{p+1}{2} \frac{q+1}{2} \\
&= \frac{p+1}{2} \frac{q+1}{2} p^{e-2} q^{f-2} (p-1)(q-1) \\
&= \psi_0(pq) \varphi(p^{e-1} q^{f-1})
\end{aligned}$$

From the above calculations, the form of $\psi_0 * \mu(n)$ is determined for general n .

$$\psi_0 * \mu(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{\varphi(n)}{2} & (n : \text{odd prime}) \\ 0 & (2 || n, \omega(n) \leq 2) \\ \psi_0(\text{rad}(n)) \varphi\left(\frac{n}{\text{rad}(n)}\right) & (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases}$$

where $\omega(n)$ is the number of distinct prime factors of n .

References

- [1] M.Yamashita, D.Miyata, K.Shibaki: Note on the derived logarithmic fuction of a multiplicative arithmetic function, Proceedings of 1stIAR2023, IIARS, Fukui, 2023.9.8–9.11 (in preparation).