

Calculation Memo : 20240330

On convolucional power of Euler function φ

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Convolucional power of Arithmetic function

Define the convolucional k -th power $f^{(k)}$ of arithmetic function f as follows

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(2)}(n) &= (f * f)(n) \\ f^{(k)}(n) &= (f * f^{(k-1)})(n) \quad k \geq 3 \end{aligned}$$

Convolucional power of Euler function φ

Let n be considered below as a power of a prime number p .

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{(2)}(1) &= \varphi(1) \cdot \varphi(1) = 1 \\ \varphi^{(2)}(p) &= \varphi(1) \cdot \varphi(p) + \varphi(p) \cdot \varphi(1) = (p-1) + (p-1) = 2(p-1) \\ \varphi^{(2)}(p^2) &= \varphi(1) \cdot \varphi(p^2) + \varphi(p) \cdot \varphi(p) + \varphi(p^2) \cdot \varphi(1) = p(p-1) + (p-1)^2 + p(p-1) \\ &= 3(p-1)(2p-1) \\ \varphi^{(2)}(p^3) &= \varphi(1) \cdot \varphi(p^3) + \varphi(p) \cdot \varphi(p^2) + \varphi(p^2) \cdot \varphi(p) + \varphi(p^3) \cdot \varphi(1) \\ &= p^2(p-1) + (p-1) \cdot p(p-1) + p(p-1) \cdot (p-1) + p^2(p-1) = p(p-1)(4p-2) \\ \varphi^{(2)}(p^4) &= \varphi(1) \cdot \varphi(p^4) + \varphi(p) \cdot \varphi(p^3) + \varphi(p^2) \cdot \varphi(p^2) + \varphi(p^3) \cdot \varphi(p) + \varphi(p^4) \cdot \varphi(1) \\ &= p^3(p-1) + (p-1) \cdot p^2(p-1) + p(p-1) \cdot p(p-1) + p^2(p-1) \cdot (p-1) + p^3(p-1) \\ &= p^2(p-1)(5p-3) \\ &\dots\dots \\ \varphi^{(2)}(p^e) &= p^{e-2}(p-1) ((e+1)p - (e-1)) = p^{e-2}(p-1) ((e+1)(p-1) + 2) \end{aligned}$$

In case of $\varphi^{(3)}$

$$\varphi^{(3)}(1) = \varphi(1) \cdot \varphi^{(2)}(1) = 1$$

$$\varphi^{(3)}(p) = \varphi(1)\varphi^{(2)}(p) + \varphi(p)\varphi^{(2)}(1) = 2(p-1) + (p-1) = 3(p-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^{(3)}(p^2) &= \varphi(1)\varphi^{(2)}(p^2) + \varphi(p)\varphi^{(2)}(p) + \varphi(p^2)\varphi^{(2)}(1) \\ &= (p-1)(3p-1) + (p-1) \cdot 2(p-1) + p(p-1) = 3(p-1)(2p-1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi^{(3)}(p^3) &= \varphi(1)\varphi^{(2)}(p^3) + \varphi(p)\varphi^{(2)}(p^2) + \varphi(p^2)\varphi^{(2)}(p) + \varphi(p^3)\varphi^{(2)}(1) \\ &= p(p-1)(4p-2) + (p-1) \cdot (p-1)(4p-2) + p(p-1) \cdot 2(p-1) + p^2(p-1) \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

References

- [1] M. Yamashita, Computational Experimental Memorandum:On the iteration of basic arithmetic functions,
<http://yamashita-lab.net/yamasita-diary/arithm20240303.pdf> (Reference date 2024/3/3)