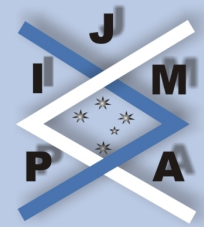


PROPERTIES OF NON POWERFUL NUMBERS



Properties of Non Powerful
Numbers
Vlad Copil and
Laurențiu Panaitopol
vol. 9, iss. 1, art. 29, 2008

[Title Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[◀◀](#) [▶▶](#)

[◀](#) [▶](#)

Page 1 of 18

[Go Back](#)

[Full Screen](#)

[Close](#)

journal of **inequalities**
in pure and applied
mathematics

issn: 1443-5756

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Received: 11 January, 2008

Accepted: 10 March, 2008

Communicated by: [L. Tóth](#)

2000 AMS Sub. Class.: 11B83, 11P32, 26D07.

Key words: Powerful numbers, Sequences, Inequalities, Goldbach's conjecture.

Abstract: In this paper we study some properties of non powerful numbers. We evaluate the n -th non powerful number and prove for the sequence of non powerful numbers some theorems that are related to the sequence of primes: Landau, Mandl, Scherk. Related to the conjecture of Goldbach, we prove that every positive integer ≥ 3 is the sum between a prime and a non powerful number.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Inequalities for v_n	5
3	Some Properties of the Sequence of Non Powerful Numbers	11



**Properties of Non Powerful
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Title Page

Contents



Page 2 of 18

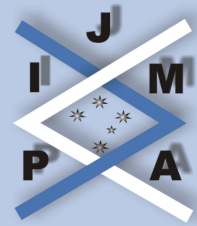
Go Back

Full Screen

Close

journal of **inequalities**
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mathematics

issn: 1443-5756



[Title Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[◀◀](#) [▶▶](#)

[◀](#) [▶](#)

Page 3 of 18

[Go Back](#)

[Full Screen](#)

[Close](#)

1. Introduction

A positive integer v is called non powerful if there exists a prime p such that $p|v$ and $p^2 \nmid v$.

Otherwise, if v has the canonical decomposition $v = q_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot q_r^{\alpha_r}$, there exists $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$ such that $\alpha_j = 1$.

It results that v can be written uniquely as $v = f \cdot u$, where f is squarefree, u is powerful and $(f, u) = 1$.

In this paper we use the following notations:

- $K(x)$ = the number of powerful numbers less than or equal to x
- $C(x)$ = the number of non powerful numbers less than or equal to x
- v_n is the n -th non powerful number

We use a special case of a classical formula:

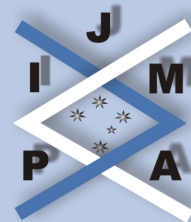
Theorem A. If $h \in C^1$, g is continuous, a is powerful and

$$G(x) = \sum_{\substack{a \leq v \leq x \\ v \text{ non powerful}}} g(v),$$

then

$$\sum_{\substack{a \leq v \leq x \\ v \text{ non powerful}}} h(v)g(v) = h(x)G(x) - \int_a^x h'(t)G(t)dt.$$

G. Mincu and L. Panaitopol proved [5] the following.



Title Page

Contents



Page 4 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

Theorem B.

$$K(x) \geq c\sqrt{x} - 1.83522\sqrt[3]{x} \quad \text{for } x \geq 961$$

and

$$K(x) \leq c\sqrt{x} - 1.207684\sqrt[3]{x} \quad \text{for } x \geq 4.$$

As $C(x) = [x] - K(x)$ it results that

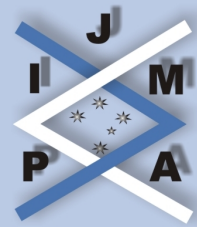
$$(1.1) \quad [x] - c\sqrt{x} + 1.207684\sqrt[3]{x} \leq C(x) \leq [x] - c\sqrt{x} + 1.83522\sqrt[3]{x}$$

the first inequality being true for $x \geq 4$, while the second one is true for $x \geq 961$.

We also use

Theorem C. *We have the relation*

$$K(x) = \frac{\zeta(3/2)}{\zeta(3)}\sqrt{x} + \frac{\zeta(2/3)}{\zeta(2)}\sqrt[3]{x} + O\left(x^{\frac{1}{6}} \exp(-c_1 \log^{\frac{3}{5}}(\log \log x)^{-\frac{1}{5}})\right).$$



Title Page

Contents



Page 5 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

journal of **inequalities**
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2. Inequalities for v_n

Theorem 2.1. We have the relation

$$v_n > n + c\sqrt{n} - a\sqrt[3]{n} \quad \text{for } n \geq 88,$$

where $a = 1.83522$.

Proof. If we put $x = v_n$ in the second inequality from (1.1), it results that

$$n \leq v_n - c\sqrt{v_n} + a\sqrt[3]{v_n}$$

for $n \geq 4$.

Let $f(x) = x - c\sqrt{x} + a\sqrt[3]{x} - n$ and $x'_n = n + c\sqrt{n} - k\sqrt[3]{n}$. As $f(v_n) > 0$, and f is increasing, if we prove that $f(x'_n) < 0$, it results that $v_n > x'_n$.

Denote $g(n) = f(x'_n)$. Proving that $f(x'_n) < 0$ is equivalent with proving that $g(n) < 0$. Therefore we intend to prove that

$$g(n) = c\sqrt{n} - k\sqrt[3]{n} - c\sqrt{n + c\sqrt{n} - k\sqrt[3]{n}} + a\sqrt[3]{n + c\sqrt{n} - k\sqrt[3]{n}} < 0.$$

We use the following relations for $x > 0$:

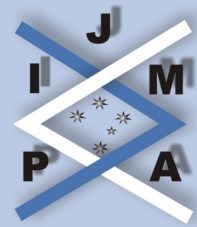
$$(2.1) \quad 1 + \frac{x}{2} > \sqrt{1+x} > 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$$

and

$$(2.2) \quad 1 + \frac{x}{3} > \sqrt[3]{1+x} > 1 + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{9}.$$

Putting $x = x'_n$ in (2.1) gives

$$\sqrt{n} + \frac{c}{2} - \frac{k}{2\sqrt[6]{n}} > \sqrt{n + c\sqrt{n} - k\sqrt[3]{n}} > \sqrt{n} + \frac{c}{2} - \frac{k}{2\sqrt[6]{n}} - \frac{\sqrt{n}}{8} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{k}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2,$$



Title Page

Contents



Page 6 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

journal of **inequalities**
in pure and applied
mathematics

issn: 1443-5756

while $x = x'_n$ gives from (2.2)

$$\sqrt[3]{n} + \frac{c}{3\sqrt[6]{n}} - \frac{k}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} > \sqrt[3]{n + c\sqrt{n} - k\sqrt[3]{n}} > \sqrt[3]{n} + \frac{c}{3\sqrt[6]{n}} - \frac{k}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{n}}{9} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{k}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2.$$

Using the previous relations in the expression of $g(n)$ yields

$$g(n) < c\sqrt{n} - k\sqrt[3]{n} - c\sqrt{n} - \frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{ck}{2\sqrt[6]{n}} + \frac{c\sqrt{n}}{8} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{k}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2 + a\sqrt[3]{n} + \frac{ac}{3\sqrt[6]{n}} - \frac{ak}{3\sqrt[3]{n}}.$$

In order to prove $g(n) > 0$ it is enough to prove that

$$(a - k)\sqrt[3]{n} - \frac{c^2}{2} + \left(\frac{ck}{2} + \frac{ac}{3} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt[6]{n}} - \frac{ak}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} + \frac{c\sqrt{n}}{8} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{k}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2 < 0.$$

The best result is obtained by taking $k = a$, therefore

$$-\frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{5ac}{6\sqrt[6]{n}} - \frac{a^2}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} + \frac{c\sqrt{n}}{8} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2 < 0.$$

As $\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} > \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}$ for $n \geq 1$, it is enough to prove that

$$\frac{5ac}{6\sqrt[6]{n}} + \frac{c\sqrt{n}}{8} \cdot \frac{c^2}{n} < \frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{3\sqrt[3]{n}}.$$

The last relation is true because

$$\frac{c^3}{8\sqrt{n}} < \frac{a^2}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{3c^3}{8a^2} \right)^6 < n \quad \text{that holds for } n \geq 816$$

and

$$\frac{5ac}{6\sqrt[6]{n}} < \frac{c^2}{2} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{5a}{3c} \right)^6 < n \quad \text{that holds for } n \geq 8.$$



Title Page

Contents

◀◀ ▶▶

◀ ▶

Page 7 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

In conclusion, we have

$$v_n > n + c\sqrt{n} - a\sqrt[3]{n}$$

for $n \geq 816$. Verifications done using the computer allow us to lower the bound to $n \geq 88$. \square

Theorem 2.2. *We have the relation*

$$v_n < n + c\sqrt{n} - \sqrt[3]{n} \quad \text{for } n \geq 1.$$

Proof. If we put $x = v_n$ in the first inequality from (1.1), it results that

$$n > v_n - c\sqrt{v_n} + \alpha\sqrt[3]{v_n},$$

where $\alpha = 1.207684$.

Let $f(x) = x - c\sqrt{x} + \alpha\sqrt[3]{x} - n$ and $x''_n = n + c\sqrt{n} - h\sqrt[3]{n}$. We have $f(v_n) < 0$, f is increasing, so if we prove that $f(x''_n) > 0$, it results that $v_n < x''_n$.

Denote $g(n) = f(x''_n)$. Proving that $f(x''_n) > 0$ is equivalent to proving that $g(n) > 0$. Therefore we have to prove that

$$g(n) = n + c\sqrt{n} - h\sqrt[3]{n} - c\sqrt{n + c\sqrt{n} - h\sqrt[3]{n}} + \alpha\sqrt[3]{n + c\sqrt{n} - h\sqrt[3]{n}} - n < 0.$$

Using the relations (2.1) and (2.2) as we did in the proof of Theorem 2.1, gives

$$c\sqrt{n} - h\sqrt[3]{n} - c\sqrt{n} - \frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{ch}{2\sqrt[6]{n}} + \alpha\sqrt[3]{n} + \frac{\alpha c}{3\sqrt[6]{n}} - \frac{\alpha h}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} - \frac{\alpha\sqrt[3]{n}}{9} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{h}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2 > 0.$$

The previous relation is equivalent to

$$\sqrt[3]{n}(\alpha - h) + \left(\frac{ch}{2} + \frac{\alpha c}{3} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt[6]{n}} > \frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha\sqrt[3]{n}}{9} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{h}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2 + \frac{\alpha h}{3\sqrt[3]{n}}.$$



Title Page

Contents

◀◀ ▶▶

◀ ▶

Page 8 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

Thus, it is enough to prove that for $h < \alpha$

$$\sqrt[3]{n}(\alpha - h) + \frac{c}{\sqrt[6]{n}} \left(\frac{h}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{3} \right) > \frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha h}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} + \frac{\alpha\sqrt[3]{n}}{9} \cdot \frac{c^2}{n}.$$

We have $\sqrt[3]{n}(\alpha - h) > \frac{c^2}{2}$, if

$$(2.3) \quad n > \left(\frac{c^2}{2(\alpha - h)} \right)^3.$$

It remains to prove that

$$\frac{c}{\sqrt[6]{n}} \left(\frac{h}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{3} \right) > \frac{\alpha h}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} + \frac{\alpha c^2}{9\sqrt[3]{n^2}}.$$

Therefore it is enough to prove that $c\frac{h}{2} > \frac{\alpha h}{3\sqrt[3]{n}}$ and that $c\frac{\alpha}{3} > \frac{\alpha c^2}{9\sqrt[3]{n}}$; both the relations are true for $n \geq 1$.

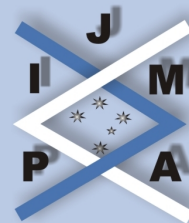
In conclusion, the condition (2.3) gives the lower bound for realizing the inequality from Theorem 2.2: we take $h = 1$ so $n > 1471$. Verification using the computer allows us to take $n \geq 1$. \square

Theorem 2.3. *There exists $c_2 > 0$ such that*

$$v_n = n + \frac{\zeta(3/2)}{\zeta(3)}\sqrt{n} + \frac{\zeta(2/3)}{\zeta(2)}\sqrt[3]{n} + O\left(\exp(-c_2 \log^{3/5} n (\log \log n)^{-1/5})\right).$$

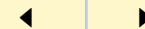
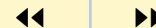
Proof. We have $C(x) = [x] - K(x)$, and put $x = v_n$. It results that $n = v_n - K(v_n)$; we use Theorem C to evaluate K , and obtain

$$n = v_n - c\sqrt{v_n} - b\sqrt[3]{v_n} + O\left(n^{1/6}g(n)\right),$$



Title Page

Contents



Page 9 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

where $c = \zeta(3/2)/\zeta(3)$, $b = \zeta(2/3)/\zeta(2)$ and $g(n) = \exp\left(-c_2(\log n)^{\frac{3}{5}}(\log \log n)^{\frac{-1}{5}}\right)$ with $c_2 > 0$ and $g(n) \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

So

$$(2.4) \quad -n + v_n - c\sqrt{v_n} - b\sqrt[3]{v_n} = O\left(n^{\frac{1}{6}}g(n)\right).$$

From Theorem 2.1 and 2.2 we have

$$n + c\sqrt{n} - 1.83522\sqrt[3]{n} < v_n < n + c\sqrt{n} - \sqrt[3]{n},$$

therefore

$$(2.5) \quad v_n = n + c\sqrt{n} - x_n\sqrt[3]{n}, \quad \text{with } (x_n)_{n \geq 1} \text{ bounded.}$$

It is known that

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \dots$$

and

$$\sqrt[3]{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{9} + \dots$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{v_n} &= \sqrt{n} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{x_n}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}} \right) \\ &= \sqrt{n} \left(1 + \frac{c}{2\sqrt{n}} - \frac{x_n}{2\sqrt[3]{n^2}} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{x_n}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2 + \dots \right), \end{aligned}$$

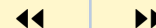
so

$$(2.6) \quad \sqrt{v_n} = \sqrt{n} + \frac{c}{2} - \frac{x_n}{2\sqrt[3]{n}} - \frac{\sqrt{n}}{8} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{x_n}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2 + \dots$$



Title Page

Contents



Page 10 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

In a similar manner, we get

$$(2.7) \quad \sqrt[3]{v_n} = \sqrt[3]{n} + \frac{c}{3\sqrt[6]{n}} - \frac{x_n}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{n}}{9} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{x_n}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2 + \dots$$

From (2.4), (2.6) and (2.7) it results that

$$c\sqrt{n} - x_n\sqrt[3]{n} - c\sqrt{n} - \frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{cx_n}{2\sqrt[6]{n}} + \frac{c\sqrt{n}}{8} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{x_n}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2 - b\sqrt[3]{n} - \frac{bc}{3\sqrt[6]{n}} + \frac{bx_n}{3\sqrt[3]{n}} + \frac{b\sqrt[3]{n}}{9} \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{x_n}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} \right)^2 + \dots = O\left(n^{\frac{1}{6}}g(n)\right).$$

Therefore

$$-\sqrt[3]{n}(x_n + b) = O\left(n^{\frac{1}{6}}g(n)\right),$$

which yields

$$(2.8) \quad x_n = -b + O\left(\frac{g(n)}{\sqrt[6]{n}}\right).$$

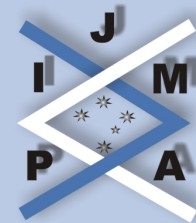
From (2.5) and (2.8) we obtain

$$v_n = n + c\sqrt{n} + b\sqrt[3]{n} + O\left(g(n)\sqrt[3]{n}\right).$$

In conclusion, there exists $c_2 > 0$ such that

$$v_n = n + c\sqrt{n} + b\sqrt[3]{n} + O\left(\exp(-c_2 \log^{\frac{3}{5}} n (\log \log n)^{\frac{1}{5}})\right).$$

□



Title Page

Contents

◀◀ ▶▶

◀ ▶

Page 11 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

3. Some Properties of the Sequence of Non Powerful Numbers

In relation to the prime number distribution function, E. Landau [4] proved in 1909 that

$$\pi(2x) < 2\pi(x) \quad \text{for } x \geq x_0.$$

Afterwards J.B. Rosser and L. Schoenfeld proved [6] that

$$\pi(2x) < 2\pi(x) \quad \text{for all } x > 2.$$

In relation to this problem we can state the following result.

Theorem 3.1. *We have the relation*

$$(3.1) \quad C(2x) \geq 2C(x) \quad \text{for all integers } x \geq 7.$$

Proof. Using Theorem B we obtain:

$$[x] - c\sqrt{x} + 1.207684\sqrt[3]{x} \leq C(x) \leq [x] - c\sqrt{x} + 1.83522\sqrt[3]{x},$$

for $x \geq 961$.

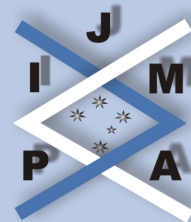
In order to prove (3.1) it is therefore sufficient to show that

$$[2x] - c\sqrt{2x} + 1.207864\sqrt[3]{2x} \geq 2[x] - 2c\sqrt{x} + 3.67044\sqrt[3]{x}.$$

As $[2x] \geq 2[x]$, it is sufficient to show that

$$c\sqrt{x}(2 - \sqrt{2}) > 2.14885307\sqrt[3]{x},$$

which is true if $\sqrt[6]{x} \geq 1.687939$, more precisely for $x \geq 24$. Verifications done using the computer show that Theorem 3.1 is true for every integer $8 \leq x \leq 961$, which concludes our proof. \square



Title Page

Contents

◀◀ ▶▶

◀ ▶

Page 12 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

Remark 1. From Theorem 3.1 it follows that $v_{n+1} < 2v_n$ for every $n \geq 1$.

The Mandl inequality [2] states that, for $n \geq 9$

$$p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n < \frac{1}{2}np_n,$$

where p_n is the n -the prime.

Related to this inequality, we prove that for non powerful numbers

Theorem 3.2. *We have for $n \geq 7$ that*

$$(3.2) \quad v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_n > \frac{1}{2}nv_n.$$

Proof. Let $n > C(961) + 1 = 912$. In order to evaluate the sum $\sum_{i=1}^n v_i$, we use Theorem A with $h(t) = t$, $g(t) = 1$ and $a = 961$. It follows that $G(x) = C(x) - C(961)$ and then we obtain

$$\sum_{i=C(961)+1}^n v_i = v_n(n - C(961)) - \int_{961}^{v_n} (C(t) - C(961))dt.$$

Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^n v_i = \sum_{i=1}^{C(961)} v_i + nv_n - v_n C(961) - \int_{961}^{v_n} C(t)dt + C(961)(v_n - 961).$$

Using Theorem B, we get a better upper bound for $k'(x)$, namely

$$k'(x) \leq x - c\sqrt{x} + 1.83522\sqrt[3]{x} \text{ for } x \geq 961.$$



Title Page

Contents

◀◀ ▶▶

◀ ▶

Page 13 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

Therefore, it is enough to prove that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{C(961)} v_i + nv_n - 961C(961) - \int_{961}^{v_n} (t + c\sqrt{t} + 1.83522\sqrt[3]{t}) dt > \frac{nv_n}{2}.$$

Integrating and making some further numerical calculus ($C(961) = 911$, $\sum_{i=1}^{911} v_i = 445213$) lead us to

$$v_n \left(\frac{n}{2} - \frac{v_n}{2} + \frac{2c}{3}\sqrt{v_n} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot 1.83522\sqrt[3]{v_n} \right) > -463153.9136.$$

So, in order to prove (3.2), it is enough to prove that

$$\frac{n}{2} - \frac{v_n}{2} + \frac{2c}{3}\sqrt{v_n} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot 1.83522\sqrt[3]{v_n} > 0.$$

This is equivalent with proving that

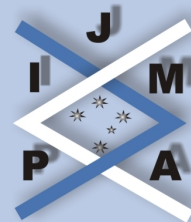
$$v_n < n + \frac{4c}{3}\sqrt{v_n} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1.83522\sqrt[3]{v_n}.$$

Taking into account Theorem 2.2 and the fact that for $n > C(961) + 1$ we have $n < v_n < 2n$, it is enough to prove that

$$n + c\sqrt{n} - \sqrt[3]{n} < n + \frac{4c}{3}\sqrt{n} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1.83522 \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{n},$$

which is true for $n \geq 1565$.

Verifications done with the computer, lead us to state that the theorem is true for every $n \geq 1$, excepting the case $n = 7$. \square



Title Page

Contents

◀◀ ▶▶

◀ ▶

Page 14 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

The well known conjecture of Goldbach states that every even number is the sum of two odd primes. Related to this problem, Chen Jing-Run has shown [1] using the Large Sieve, that all large enough even numbers are the sum of a prime and the product of at most two primes.

We present a weaker result, that has the advantage that is easily obtained and the proof is true for every integer $n \geq 3$.

Theorem 3.3. *Every integer $n \geq 3$ is the sum between a prime and a non powerful number.*

Proof. Let $n \geq 3$ and p_i the largest prime that does not exceed n . Thus $p_i < n \leq p_{i+1}$ and

$$i = \begin{cases} \pi(n) - 1, & \text{if } n \text{ is prime,} \\ \pi(n), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Then we consider the numbers $n - p_1, n - p_2, \dots, n - p_i$. We prove that one of these i numbers is non powerful.

Suppose that all these i numbers are powerful. It results that

$$c\sqrt{n-2} \geq k(n-2) \geq i \geq \pi(n) - 1.$$

Taking into account that $\pi(x) > \frac{x}{\log x}$ for $x \geq 59$, we obtain

$$c\sqrt{n-2} \geq \frac{n}{\log n} - 1 \text{ for } n \geq 59.$$

For $n \geq 4$ we have $c\sqrt{n-2} > 2\sqrt{n} - 1$, therefore it is enough to prove that

$$2\sqrt{n} \geq \frac{n}{\log n}.$$

But for $n \geq 75$ we have $2 \log n < \sqrt{n}$.



Title Page

Contents

◀◀ ▶▶

◀ ▶

Page 15 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

Therefore the supposition we made (that $n - p_1, n - p_2, \dots, n - p_i$ are all powerful) is certainly false for $n \geq 75$ and it results that every integer greater than 75 is the sum between a prime and a non powerful number. Direct computation leads us to state that every integer $n \geq 3$ is the sum between a prime and a non powerful number. \square

In 1830, H. F. Scherk found that

$$p_{2n} = 1 \pm p_1 \pm p_2 \pm \dots \pm p_{2n-2} + p_{2n-1}$$

and

$$p_{2n+1} = 1 \pm p_1 \pm p_2 \pm \dots \pm p_{2n-1} + 2p_{2n}.$$

The proof of these relations was first given by S. Pillai in 1928. W. Sierpinski gave a proof of Scherk's formulae in 1952, [7].

In relation to Scherk's formulae, we have the following.

Theorem 3.4. For $n \geq 6$, we have

$$v_n = \pm \varepsilon_n \pm v_1 \pm v_2 \pm \dots \pm v_{n-2} + v_{n-1}$$

where ε_n is 0 or 1.

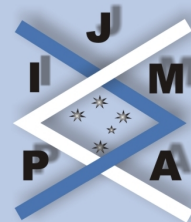
Proof. Following the method Sierpinski used in [7], we make an induction proof of this theorem.

If $n = 6$, we have $v_6 = 10$ and

$$1 = -2 - 3 + 5 - 6 + 7,$$

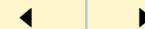
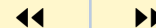
$$2 = 1 - 2 - 3 + 5 - 6 + 7,$$

$$3 = -2 - 3 - 5 + 6 + 7,$$



Title Page

Contents



Page 16 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

$$\begin{aligned}4 &= 1 - 2 - 3 - 5 + 6 + 7, \\5 &= \quad 2 - 3 + 5 - 6 + 7, \\6 &= 1 + 2 - 3 + 5 - 6 + 7, \\7 &= \quad 2 - 3 - 5 + 6 + 7, \\8 &= 1 + 2 - 3 - 5 + 6 + 7, \\9 &= \quad -2 + 3 - 5 + 6 + 7, \\10 &= 1 - 2 + 3 - 5 + 6 + 7.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore every natural number less than or equal to 10 can be expressed in the desired form.

We suppose the theorem is true for n and prove it for $n + 1$.

Let k be a positive integer less than or equal to v_{n+1} . Then, because $v_{i+1} < 2v_i$ for every natural number i , we have

$$k \leq v_{n+1} < 2v_n,$$

so

$$-v_n < k - v_n < v_n.$$

It follows that $0 \leq \pm(k - v_n) < v_n$; we can apply the induction hypothesis and write $\pm(k - v_n) = \pm\varepsilon_n \pm v_1 \pm v_2 \pm \dots \pm v_{n-2} + v_{n-1}$. It will immediately follow that there exist a choice of the signs $+$ and $-$ such that

$$k = \pm\varepsilon_n \pm v_1 \pm v_2 \pm \dots \pm v_{n-1} + v_n.$$

As $v_n \leq v_{n+1}$, we get

$$v_n = \pm\varepsilon_n \pm v_1 \pm v_2 \pm \dots \pm v_{n-2} + v_{n-1}.$$



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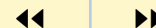
Properties of Non Powerful
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vol. 9, iss. 1, art. 29, 2008

Title Page

Contents



Page 17 of 18

Go Back

Full Screen

Close

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issn: 1443-5756