

如何求 —————

「小於 n 與 n 互質之自然數的 r 次方的和」

高中教師組數學科第二名

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一、引 言

在整數性質中，我們常遇到一個問題：「小於一個自然數 n 而與 n 互質之自然數有幾個？而這些自然數之和是多少？」，前者是有名的 Euler's ϕ -function；後者之求法是大家所熟悉的。本文的目的乃是要推廣後者的問題為「小於一個自然數 n 而與 n 互質之自然數的 r 次方之和為何？」我們知道一個整數的因數分解定理如下：

$$\text{「設 } n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 1, \text{ 則 } n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdot p_3^{\alpha_3} \cdots p_m^{\alpha_m}$$

其中 $p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots, p_m$ 為互異之質數， $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{N}$ 」……………(1-1)

現在，依據這定理來探討本文的主題。

二、本 文

設「小於 n 而與 n 互質之一切自然數之 r 次方的和」記為 $\sum_{1 \leq x < n} \{x; (x, n) = 1\}$ 。在討論主題之前，我們先提出三個有關的命題：

命題 1：設 $n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 1, n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} \cdots p_m$ 其中 p_i 為互異之質數， $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{N}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ，則不大於 n 而與 n 不互質之自然數個數為

$$\left(\frac{n}{p_1} + \frac{n}{p_2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{p_m} \right) - \left(\frac{n}{p_1 p_2} + \frac{n}{p_1 p_3} + \cdots + \frac{n}{p_{m-1} p_m} \right) \\ + \left(\frac{n}{p_1 p_2 p_3} + \cdots + \frac{n}{p_{m-2} p_{m-1} p_m} \right) + \cdots + (-1)^{m-1} \left(\frac{n}{p_1 p_2 \cdots p_m} \right)$$

證明：設不大於 n 之自然數之集合 $M = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$

則M中 p_1 之倍數者有 $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{p_1} \right\rfloor = \frac{n}{p_1}$ 個

p_2 之倍數者有 $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{p_2} \right\rfloor = \frac{n}{p_2}$ 個

.....

M中 $p_1 p_2$ 之倍數者有 $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{p_1 p_2} \right\rfloor = \frac{n}{p_1 p_2}$ 個

.....

M中 $p_1 p_2 p_3$ 之倍數者有 $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{p_1 p_2 p_3} \right\rfloor = \frac{n}{p_1 p_2 p_3}$ 個

.....

令M中 p_i 之倍數之集合為 A_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$)，則依據「逐步淘汰原理」我們得下列的結果：

$$|A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_m| = \sum_{i=1}^m |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq m} |A_{i_1} \cap A_{i_2}| + \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < i_3 \leq m} |A_{i_1} \cap A_{i_2} \cap A_{i_3}| - \dots + (-1)^{m-1} |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m|$$

其中 (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m) 為 $(1, 2, \dots, m)$ 之一個重排，故不大於 n 而與 n 不互質之自然數個數為

$$\sum \frac{n}{p_1} - \sum \frac{n}{p_1 p_2} + \sum \frac{n}{p_1 p_2 p_3} - \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{n}{p_1 p_2 \dots p_m}$$

換言之：小於 n 而與 n 不互質之自然數的個數為

$$\left(\frac{n}{p_1} + \frac{n}{p_2} + \dots + \frac{n}{p_m} \right) - \left(\frac{n}{p_1 p_2} + \dots + \frac{n}{p_{m-1} p_m} \right) + \left(\frac{n}{p_1 p_2 p_3} + \dots + \frac{n}{p_{m-2} p_{m-1} p_m} \right) - \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{n}{p_1 p_2 \dots p_m} \dots \dots \dots (2-1)$$

命題 2：設 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ，則我們已熟悉下列三個公式：

$$1+2+3+\cdots+n=\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$

$$1^2+2^2+3^2+\cdots+n^2=\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

$$1^3+2^3+3^3+\cdots+n^3=\frac{1}{4}n^2(n+1)^2$$

.....

據此，若 $S_n^{(r)}=1^r+2^r+3^r+\cdots+n^r$ ，則 $S_n^{(r)}$ 之和為何？

(解說)：令 $S_n^{(r)}=A_0n^{r+1}+A_1n^r+A_2n^{r-1}+A_3n^{r-2}+\cdots+A_rn+A_{r+1}\cdots\cdots(2-2)$

其中 $A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{r+1}$ 為特定係數

因 $S_{n+1}^{(r)}-S_n^{(r)}$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} (n+1)^r &= A_0\{(n+1)^{r+1}-n^{r+1}\} + A_1\{(n+1)^r-n^r\} \\ &\quad + A_2\{(n+1)^{r-1}-n^{r-1}\} + A_3\{(n+1)^{r-2}-n^{r-2}\} \\ &\quad + \cdots + A_{r-1}\{(n+1)^2-n^2\} + A_r\cdots\cdots(2-3) \end{aligned}$$

展開 $(n+1)^{r+1}, (n+1)^r, (n+1)^{r-1}, \dots$ ，再比較

(2-3)式兩端之係數得：

$$n^r \text{ 之係數： } 1=A_0(r+1)C_1 \Rightarrow A_0=\frac{1}{r+1}$$

$$n^{r-1} \text{ 之係數： } rC_1=A_0rC_2+A_1rC_1 \Rightarrow A_1=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$n^{r-2} \text{ 之係數： } rC_2=A_0rC_3+A_1rC_2+A_2rC_1$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{r(r-1)}{2}=\frac{1}{r+1} \cdot \frac{(r+1)r(r-1)}{6!} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{r(r-1)}{2} + A_2(r-1)$$

$$\text{即 } 1=\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{2}+A_2 \cdot \frac{2}{r} \Rightarrow A_2=\frac{r}{12}$$

仿此推廣，比較 n^{r-p} 之係數 ($p \geq 2$) 得：

$$\begin{aligned} rC_p &= A_0rC_{p+1} + A_1rC_p + A_2rC_{p-1} + A_3rC_{p-2} + \cdots \\ &\quad + A_{r-p}rC_1 + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{r!}{(r-p)!p!} = A_0 \frac{(r+1)!}{(r-p)!(p+1)!} + A_1 \frac{r!}{(r-p)!p!}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +A_2 \frac{(r-1)!}{(r-p)!(p-1)!} + A_3 \frac{(r-2)!}{(r-p)!(p-2)!} \\
& + A_4 \frac{(r-3)!}{(r-p)!(p-3)!} + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

把 A_0 與 A_1 之值代入，而兩端各除以 $\frac{r!}{(r-p)!p!}$ 化簡

得：

$$\begin{aligned}
1 = & \frac{1}{p+1} + \frac{1}{2} + A_2 \frac{p}{r} + A_3 \frac{p(p-1)}{r(r-1)} + A_4 \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)}{r(r-1)(r-2)} \\
& + \dots \dots \dots (2-4)
\end{aligned}$$

同理 $S_n^{(r)} - S_{n-1}^{(r)}$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}
n^r = & A_0 \{n^{r+1} - (n-1)^{r+1}\} + A_1 \{n^r - (n-1)^r\} \\
& + A_2 \{n^{r-1} - (n-1)^{r-1}\} + A_3 \{n^{r-2} - (n-1)^{r-2}\} + \dots \\
& + A_{r-1} \{n^2 - (n-1)^2\} + A_r \dots \dots \dots (2-5)
\end{aligned}$$

比較 (2-5) 式兩端 n^{r-p} 之係數得

$$\begin{aligned}
0 = & A_0 (-1)^{p+1} r_{+1} C_{p+1} + A_1 (-1)^p r C_p \\
& + A_2 (-1)^{p-1} r_{-1} C_{p-1} + A_3 (-1)^{p-2} r_{-2} C_{p-2} + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore 0 = & \frac{1}{r+1} \cdot \frac{(r+1)!}{(r-p)!(p+1)!} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{r!}{(r-p)p!} \\
& + A_2 \frac{(r-1)!}{(r-p)!(p-1)!} - A_3 \frac{(r-2)!}{(r-p)!(p-2)!} \\
& + A_4 \frac{(r-3)!}{(r-p)!(p-3)!}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{即 } 0 = & \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{2} + A_2 \frac{p}{r} - A_3 \frac{p(p-1)}{r(r-1)} + A_4 \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)}{r(r-1)(r-2)} \\
& \dots \dots \dots (2-6)
\end{aligned}$$

由 (2-4) 式加 (2-6) 式，兩端再除以 2，而把右端第一項移至左端得：

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p+1} = & A_2 \cdot \frac{p}{r} + A_4 \cdot \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)}{r(r-1)(r-2)} \\
& + A_6 \cdot \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)(p-3)(p-4)}{r(r-1)(r-2)(r-3)(r-4)} + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

..... (2-7)

由(2-4)式減(2-6)式，兩端再除以2，而把右端第一項移至左端得：

$$0 = A_3 \frac{p(p-1)}{r(r-1)} + A_5 \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)(p-3)}{r(r-1)(r-2)(r-3)} \\ + A_7 \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)(p-3)(p-4)(p-5)}{r(r-1)(r-2)(r-3)(r-4)(r-5)} + \dots \\ \dots \dots \dots (2-8)$$

令 $p=2, 4, 6, \dots$ 則

由(2-8)式得 A_3, A_5, A_7, \dots 均為0

$$\text{由(2-7)式得 } A_2 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{r}{2!}, A_4 = \frac{-1}{30} \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)}{4!}$$

$$A_6 = \frac{1}{42} \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)(r-3)(r-4)}{6!}$$

, (2-9)

而由(2-3)式，比較常數項和 $1 = A_0 + A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_r$

與(2-2)式，令 $n=1$ ， $1 = A_0 + A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_r + A_{r+1}$

$\therefore A_{r+1} = 0$ ，即 $S_n^{(r)}$ 之常數項為0

$$\text{故 } S_n^{(r)} = \frac{1}{r+1} n^{r+1} + \frac{1}{2} n^r + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{r}{2!} n^{r-1} \\ - \frac{1}{30} \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)}{4!} n^{r-3} \\ + \frac{1}{42} \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)(r-3)(r-4)}{6!} n^{r-5} + \dots$$

$$\text{令 } B_1 = \frac{1}{6}, B_3 = \frac{1}{30}, B_5 = \frac{1}{42}, B_7 = \frac{1}{30}, B_p = \frac{5}{66}, \dots$$

$$\text{而 } A_{2k} = B_{2k-1} \cdot \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)\dots(r-2k+2)}{(2k)!}, k \in \mathbb{N} \dots \dots$$

..... (2-10)

$$\text{則 } S_n^{(r)} = \frac{1}{r+1} n^{r+1} + \frac{1}{2} n^r + B_1 \frac{r}{2!} n^{r-1} - B_3 \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)}{4!} n^{r-3} \\ + B_5 \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)(r-3)(r-4)}{6!} n^{r-5} + \dots$$

(常數項爲 0) (2-11)

[例如] : (1) $r = 4$, 則 $S_n^{(4)} = \frac{1}{5}n^5 + \frac{1}{2}n^4 + B_1 \frac{4}{2!}n^3 -$

$$B_3 \frac{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{4!} \cdot n$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}n^5 + \frac{1}{2}n^4 + \frac{1}{3}n^3 - \frac{1}{30}n$$

(2) $r = 5$, 則 $S_n^{(5)} = \frac{1}{6}n^6 + \frac{1}{2}n^5 + \frac{5}{2!}n^4 -$

$$B_3 \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{4!} n^2$$

$$= \frac{n^6}{6} + \frac{n^5}{2} + \frac{5n^4}{12} - \frac{n^2}{12}$$

命題 3 : 設 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n > 1$, $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} \cdots p_m^{\alpha_m}$, 各 p_i 爲互異質數 , $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{N}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 則小於 n 而與 n 互質之

一切自然數和爲 $\frac{n^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_m}\right)$

證明 : 由命題 1 , 知由 1 至 n 而與 n 不互質之自然數的個數爲

$$\sum \frac{n}{p_1} - \sum \frac{n}{p_1 p_2} + \sum \frac{n}{p_1 p_2 p_3} - \cdots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{n}{p_1 p_2 \cdots p_m}$$

而這些自然數之和 (即 1 次方之和) 爲 :

$$T_n^{(1)} = p_1 + 2p_1 + \cdots + \frac{n}{p_1} \cdot p_1 + p_2 + 2p_2 + \cdots + \frac{n}{p_2} \cdot p_2$$

.....

$$- (p_1 p_2) - (2p_1 p_2) - \cdots - \left(\frac{n}{p_1 p_2} \cdot p_1 p_2\right)$$

.....

$$+ (p_1 p_2 p_3) + (2p_1 p_2 p_3) + \cdots + \left(\frac{n}{p_1 p_2 p_3} \cdot p_1 p_2 p_3\right)$$

$$\text{但 } p_1 + 2p_1 + 3p_1 + \cdots + \frac{n}{p_1} \cdot p_1$$

$$= (1+2+3+\dots+\frac{n}{p_1})p_1 = \frac{(1+\frac{n}{p_1})\frac{n}{p_1} \cdot p_1}{2} = \frac{n^2}{2p_1} + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\text{同理 } p_1 p_2 + 2p_1 p_2 + 3p_1 p_2 + \dots + \frac{n}{p_1 p_2} p_1 p_2 = \frac{n^2}{2p_1 p_2} + \frac{n}{2}$$

仿此類推。

$$\text{故 } T_n^{(1)} = \frac{n^2}{2} \left(\sum \frac{1}{p_1} - \sum \frac{1}{p_1 p_2} + \sum \frac{1}{p_1 p_2 p_3} - \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{1}{p_1 p_2 \dots p_m} \right) \\ + \frac{n}{2} (m - {}_m C_2 + {}_m C_3 - \dots + (-1)^{m-1} {}_m C_m)$$

$$\text{但 } m - {}_m C_2 + {}_m C_3 - \dots + (-1)^{m-1} {}_m C_m = 1 - (1-1)^m = 1$$

$$\therefore T_n^{(1)} = \frac{n^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} - \frac{1}{p_1 p_2} - \dots - \frac{1}{p_{m-1} p_m} + \frac{1}{p_1 p_2 p_3} \right. \\ \left. + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} \frac{1}{p_1 p_2 \dots p_m} \right) + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\text{但 } 1 \text{ 至 } n \text{ 之自然數之和爲 } S_n^{(1)} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2}$$

故小於 n 而與 n 互質之一切自然數之和爲：

$$\sum_{1 \leq x < n} \{x; (x, n) = 1\} S_n^{(1)} - T_n^{(1)} \\ = \frac{n^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1} - \frac{1}{p_2} - \dots + \frac{1}{p_1 p_2} + \dots - \frac{1}{p_1 p_2 p_3} - \dots \right. \\ \left. + (-1)^m \frac{1}{p_1 p_2 \dots p_m} \right) \\ = \frac{n^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2} \right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_m} \right)$$

依據上面之命題，我們即可推證本文的主題如下：

主題：設 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ， $n > 1$ ， $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} \dots p_m^{\alpha_m}$ ，各 p_i 爲互異質數， $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{N}$ ， $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ，則小於 n 而與 n 互質之自然數 r 次方之和爲

$$\frac{n^{r+1}}{r+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2} \right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_m} \right) + B_1 \frac{r}{2!} n^{r-1} (1-p_1)(1-p_2) \dots \\ (1-p_m) - B_2 \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)}{4!} n^{r-3} (1-p_1^3)(1-p_2^3) \dots (1-p_m^3) + \dots$$

證明：不小於 n 而與 n 不互質之一切自然數 r 次方之和爲

$$\begin{aligned} T_n^{(r)} &= p_1^r + (2p_1)^r + (3p_1)^r + \cdots + \left(\frac{n}{p_1} \cdot p_1\right)^r \\ &+ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ &- (p_1 p_2)^r - (2p_1 p_2)^r - \cdots - \left(\frac{n}{p_1 p_2} p_1 p_2\right)^r \\ &- \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ &+ (p_1 p_2 p_3)^r + (2p_1 p_2 p_3)^r + \cdots + \left(\frac{n}{p_1 p_2 p_3} p_1 p_2 p_3\right)^r \\ &+ \cdots \cdots \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{但 } p_1^r + (2p_1)^r + \cdots + \left(\frac{n}{p_1} p_1\right)^r \\ = (1^r + 2^r + \cdots + \left(\frac{n}{p_1}\right)^r) p_1^r = p_1^r S_{\frac{n}{p_1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{同理 } (p_1 p_2)^r + (2p_1 p_2)^r + \cdots + \left(\frac{n}{p_1 p_2} p_1 p_2\right)^r \\ = (1^r + 2^r + \cdots + n^r) (p_1 p_2)^r = (p_1 p_2)^r S_{\frac{n}{p_1 p_2}} \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } T_n^{(r)} &= p_1^r S_{\frac{n}{p_1}} + p_2^r S_{\frac{n}{p_2}} + \cdots + p_m^r S_{\frac{n}{p_m}} \\ &- (p_1 p_2)^r S_{\frac{n}{p_1 p_2}} - (p_1 p_3)^r S_{\frac{n}{p_1 p_3}} - \cdots + (p_{m-1} p_m)^r S_{\frac{n}{p_{m-1} p_m}} \\ &+ (p_1 p_2 p_3)^r S_{\frac{n}{p_1 p_2 p_3}} + (p_1 p_2 p_4)^r S_{\frac{n}{p_1 p_2 p_4}} + \cdots \\ &+ (p_{m-2} p_{m-1} p_m)^r S_{\frac{n}{p_{m-2} p_{m-1} p_m}} - \cdots \cdots \cdots (2-12) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $S_p = 1^r + 2^r + 3^r + \cdots + p^r$

但 1 至 n 之一切自然數之 r 次方和 $S_n = 1^r + 2^r + 3^r + \cdots + n^r$

故小於 n 而與 n 互質之一切自然數 r 次方之和爲

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq x < n} \{x^r ; (x, n) = 1\} &= S_n^{(r)} - T_n^{(r)} \\ &= S_n^{(r)} - \{p_1^r S_{\frac{n}{p_1}} + \cdots + p_m^r S_{\frac{n}{p_m}}\} \\ &\quad + \{(p_1 p_2)^r S_{\frac{n}{p_1 p_2}} + \cdots + (p_{m-1} p_m)^r S_{\frac{n}{p_{m-1} p_m}}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{2} n^r + B_1 \cdot \frac{r}{2!} n^{r-1} p_1 p_2 - B_3 \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)}{4!} n^{r-3} p_1^3 p_2^3 + \dots) \\
& + (\dots\dots\dots) \\
& + (\frac{n^{r+1}}{r+1} \cdot \frac{1}{p_{m-1} p_m} + \frac{1}{2} n^r + B_1 \frac{r}{2!} n^{r-1} p_{m-1} p_m \\
& - B_3 \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)}{4!} n^{r-3} p_{m-1}^3 p_m^3 + \dots)] \\
& + \{ \dots\dots \} \\
= & \frac{n^{r+1}}{r+1} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{p_1 p_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_{m-1} p_m} \right) - \dots \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{2} n^r \{ 1 - m + {}_m C_2 - \dots + (-1)^m {}_m C_m \} \\
& + B_1 \frac{r}{2!} \cdot n^{r-1} \{ 1 - (p_1 + \dots + p_m) + (p_1 p_2 + \dots + p_{m-1} p_m) - \dots \} \\
& - B_3 \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)}{4!} n^{r-3} \{ 1 - (p_1 + \dots + p_m) + (p_1^3 p_2^3 + \dots + p_{m-1}^3 p_m^3) \\
& \dots \} + \dots\dots + 0 n^0
\end{aligned}$$

但 $1 - m + {}_m C_2 - \dots - (-1)^m {}_m C_m = (1-1)^m = 0$

(其中 m 表 n 之質因數個數)

故 $\sum_{1 \leq x < n} \{ x^r ; (x, n) = 1 \}$

$$\begin{aligned}
= & \frac{n^{r+1}}{r+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2} \right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_m} \right) \\
& + B_1 \frac{r}{2!} n^{r-1} (1-p_1)(1-p_2) \dots (1-p_m) \\
& - B_3 \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)}{4!} n^{r-3} (1-p_1^3)(1-p_2^3) \dots (1-p_m^3) \\
& + B_5 \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)(r-3)(r-4)}{6!} n^{r-5} (1-p_1^5)(1-p_2^5) \dots \\
& (1-p_m^5) + \dots \quad (\text{其中常數項爲 } 0)
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $B_1 = \frac{1}{6}$, $B_3 = \frac{1}{30}$, $B_5 = \frac{1}{42}$, $B_7 = \frac{1}{30}$, $B_9 = \frac{5}{66}$, ...

$$B_{2k-1} = A_{2k} \cdot \frac{(2k)!}{r(r-1)(r-2)\cdots(r-2k+2)}, \text{ 而 } A_{2k} \text{ 可由}$$

(2-8) 式求得。

例如：(1)若 $r=2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } \sum_{1 \leq x < n} \{x^2; (x, n) = 1\} &= \frac{n^3}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_m}\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{n}{6} (1-p_1)(1-p_2)\cdots(1-p_m) \end{aligned}$$

(2)若 $r=3$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } \sum_{1 \leq x < n} \{x^3; (x, n) = 1\} \\ &= \frac{n^4}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_m}\right) + \frac{n^2}{4} (1-p_1)(1-p_2)\cdots(1-p_m) \end{aligned}$$

(3)若 $r=4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{則 } \sum_{1 \leq x < n} \{x^4; (x, n) = 1\} \\ &= \frac{n^5}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_m}\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{n^3}{3} (1-p_1)(1-p_2)\cdots(1-p_m) \\ &\quad - \frac{n}{30} (1-p_1^3)(1-p_2^3)\cdots(1-p_m^3) \end{aligned}$$

實例：設 $n=12$ ，則 $n=2^2 \cdot 3$ ，而小於 12 且與 12 互質之自然數集合為 $\{1, 5, 7, 11\}$

①小於 12 而與 12 互質之自然數的和為

$$\sum_{1 \leq x \leq 12} \{x; (x, 12) = 1\} = \frac{12^2}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 24$$

②小於 12 而與 12 互質之自然數的平方和為

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq x \leq 12} \{x^2; (x, 12) = 1\} &= \frac{12^3}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{12}{6} (1-2)(1-3) \\ &= 196 \end{aligned}$$

③小於 12 而與 12 互質之自然數的立方和為

$$\sum_{1 \leq x \leq 12} \{x^3; (x, 12) = 1\}$$

$$= \frac{12^4}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{12^2}{4} (1-2)(1-3) = 1800$$

三、結 論

綜合上面所論，我們已經得到一個求「小於 n 而與 n 互質之自然數的 r 次方之和」的逐推公式：

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq x < n} \{x^r; (x, n) = 1\} &= \frac{n^{r+1}}{r+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_m}\right) \\ &+ B_1 \cdot \frac{r}{2!} \cdot n^{r-1} (1-p_1) \cdots (1-p_m) \\ &- B_3 \frac{r(r-1)(r-2)}{4!} n^{r-3} (1-p_1^3) \cdots \\ &\quad (1-p_m^3) + \cdots \quad (\text{其中 } n^0 \text{ 之係數爲 } 0) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $B_{2k-1} = A_{2k} \cdot \frac{(2k)!}{r(r-1) \cdots (r-2k+2)}$ ，而 A_{2k} 由下式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p+1} &= A_2 \cdot \frac{p}{r} + A_4 \cdot \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)}{r(r-1)(r-2)} \\ &+ A_6 \cdot \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)(p-3)(p-4)}{r(r-1)(r-2)(r-3)(r-4)} + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

令 $p = 2, 4, 6, \dots$ 逐次代入，求得 A_2, A_4, A_6, \dots 。

評語：1 在數論的領域中，有關互質的問題有深入的研究，改進前人的方法解決本問題。

2 本研究組織嚴密，條理井然，結論亦甚完整。

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