CONSIDERATIONS ON NEW FUNCTIONS IN NUMBER THEORY

by Florentin Smarandache, Ph. D.
University of New Mexico
Gallup, NM 87301, USA

Abstract:
New functions are introduced in number theory, and for each one a general description, examples, connections, and references are given.

Keywords: arithmetic functions, representation of numbers.

1991 MSC: 11A25, 11A67

Introduction.
In this paper a small survey is presented on eighteen new functions and four new sequences, such as: Inferior/ Superior f-Part, Fractional f-Part, Complementary function with respect with another function, S-Multiplicative, Primitive Function, Double Factorial Function, S-Prime and S-Coprime Functions, Smallest Power Function.

1) Let f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} be a strictly increasing function and \( x \) an element in \( \mathbb{R} \). Then:

a) Inferior f-Part of \( x \),

\[
\text{ISf}(x) \text{ is the smallest } k \text{ such that } f(k) \leq x < f(k+1).
\]

b) Superior f-Part of \( x \),

\[
\text{SSf}(x) \text{ is the smallest } k \text{ such that } f(k) < x \leq f(k+1).
\]

Particular cases:

a) Inferior Prime Part:
For any positive real number \( n \) one defines ISp(n) as the largest prime number less than or equal to \( n \).
The first values of this function are (Smarandache[6] and Sloane[5]): 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 7, 7, 11, 11, 11, 13, 13, 13, 13, 17, 17, 17, 17, 19, 19, 19, 19, 23, 23.

b) Superior Prime Part:
For any positive real number \( n \) one defines SSp(n) as the smallest prime number greater than or equal to \( n \).
The first values of this function are (Smarandache[6] and Sloane[5]): 2, 2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 11, 11, 11, 11, 13, 13, 17, 17, 17, 17, 19, 19, 19, 23, 23, 23.

c) Inferior Square Part:
For any positive real number \( n \) one defines ISs(n) as the largest square less than or equal to \( n \).
The first values of this function are (Smarandache[6] and Sloane[5]):
0,1,1,1,4,4,4,4,4,9,9,9,9,16,16,16,16,16,16,16,16,16,16,25,25.

b) superior square part:
For any positive real number n one defines SSs(n) as the smallest square greater than or equal to n.
The first values of this function are (Smarandache[6] and Sloane[5]):
0,1,4,4,4,9,9,9,9,9,9,16,16,16,16,16,16,16,25,25,25,25,25,25,25,25,36.

d) inferior cubic part:
For any positive real number n one defines ISc(n) as the largest cube less than or equal to n.
The first values of this function are (Smarandache[6] and Sloane[5]):
0,1,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,27,27,27,27.

e) superior cube part:
For any positive real number n one defines SSs(n) as the smallest cube greater than or equal to n.
The first values of this function are (Smarandache[6] and Sloane[5]):
0,1,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,27,
c) Fractional Cubic Part:
\[ FSc(x) = x - ISc(x), \]
where \( ISc(x) \) is the Inferior Cubic Part defined above.
Example: \( FSc(12.501) = 12.501 - 8 = 4.501. \)

d) Fractional Factorial Part:
\[ FSf(x) = x - ISf(x), \]
where \( ISf(x) \) is the Inferior Factorial Part defined above.
Example: \( FSf(12.501) = 12.501 - 6 = 6.501. \)

Remark 2.1: This is a generalization of the fractional part of a number.
Remark 2.2: In a similar way one defines:
- the Inferior Fractional \( f \)-Part:
  \[ IFSf(x) = x - ISf(x) = FSf(x); \]
- and the Superior Fractional \( f \)-Part:
  \[ SFSf(x) = SSf(x) - x; \]
for example: Superior Fractional Cubic Part of 12.501
  \[ = 27 - 12.501 = 14.499. \]

3) Let \( g: A \rightarrow A \) be a strictly increasing function, and let \( "~" \) be a
given internal law on \( A \). Then we say that
\[ f: A \rightarrow A \text{ is complementary with respect to the} \]
-----------------------------------------------
\[ \text{function } g \text{ and the internal law } "~" \text{ if:} \]
-----------------------------------------------
\[ f(x) \text{ is the smallest } k \text{ such that there exists a } z \text{ in } A \text{ so that} \]
x~k = g(z).

Particular cases:

a) Square Complementary Function:
f: N \rightarrow N, f(x) = the smallest \( k \) such that \( xk \) is a
perfect square.
The first values of this function are (Smarandache[6] and Sloane[5]):
1,2,3,1,5,6,7,2,1,10,11,3,14,15,1,17,2,19,5,21,22,23,6,1,26,3,7.

b) Cubic Complementary Function:
f: N \rightarrow N, f(x) = the smallest \( k \) such that \( xk \) is a
perfect cube.
The first values of this function are (Smarandache[6] and Sloane[5]):
1,4,9,2,25,36,49,1,3,100,121,18,169,196,225,4,289,12,361,50.
More generally:
c) \( m \)-power Complementary Function:
f: N \rightarrow N, f(x) = the smallest \( k \) such that \( xk \) is a
perfect \( m \)-power.

d) Prime Complementary Function:
f: N \rightarrow N, f(x) = the smallest \( k \) such that \( x+k \) is a prime.
The first values of this function are (Smarandache[6] and Sloane[5]):
1,0,0,1,0,1,0,3,2,1,0,1,0,3,2,1,0,1,0,3,2,1,0,5,4,3,2,1,0,1,0,5.
4) S-Multiplicative Function:

A function \( f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \) which, for any \( (a, b) = 1 \), verifies \( f(ab) = \max \{f(a), f(b)\} \); (i.e. it reflects the main property of the Smarandache function[8]).

References:

[1] Castillo, Jose, "Other Smarandache Type Functions", http://www.gallup.unm.edu/~smarandache/funct2.txt
[2] Dumitrescu, C., Seleacu, V., "Some Notions and Questions in Number Theory", Xiquan Publ. Hse., Phoenix-Chicago, 1994.
[3] Popescu, Marcela, Nicolescu, Mariana, "About the Smarandache Complementary Cubic Function", <Smarandache Notions Journal>, Vol. 7, no. 1-2-3, 54-62, 1996.
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[5] Sloane, N.J.A.S, Plouffe, S., "The Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences", online, email: superseeker@research.att.com (SUPERSEEKER by N. J. A. Sloane, S. Plouffe, B. Salvy, ATT Bell Labs, Murray Hill, NJ 07974, USA).
[6] Smarandache, Florentin, "Only Problems, not Solutions!", Xiquan Publishing House, Phoenix-Chicago, 1990, 1991, 1993; ISBN: 1-879585-00-6. (reviewed in <Zentralblatt fur Mathematik> by P. Kiss: 11002, 744, 1992; and in <The American Mathematical Monthly>, Aug.-Sept. 1991);
[7] "The Florentin Smarandache papers" Special Collection, Arizona State University, Hayden Library, Tempe, Box 871006, AZ 85287-1006, USA; (Carol Moore & Marilyn Wurzburger: librarians).
[8] Tabirca, Sabin, "About S-Multiplicative Functions", <Octogon>, Brasov, Vol. 7, No. 1, 169-170, 1999.

5) Smarandache-Kurepa Function:

For \( p \) prime, \( SK(p) \) is the smallest integer such that \( !SK(p) \) is divisible by \( p \), where \( !SK(p) = 0! + 1! + 2! + ... + (p-1)! \).

For example:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccccccccc}
p & 2 & 3 & 7 & 11 & 17 & 19 & 23 & 31 & 37 & 41 & 61 & 71 & 73 & 89 \\
SK(p) & 2 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 5 & 7 & 7 & 12 & 22 & 16 & 55 & 54 & 42 & 24 \\
\end{array}
\]

References:

[1] Ashbacher, C., "Some Properties of the Smarandache-Kurepa and Smarandache-Wagstaff Functions", in <Mathematics and Informatics Quarterly>, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 114-116, September 1997.
[2] Weisstein, Eric W., "Concise Encyclopedia of Mathematics", CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1998.
6) **Smarandache-Wagstaff Function:**
For p prime, SW(p) is the smallest integer such that W(SW(p)) is divisible by p, where W(p) = 1! + 2! + ... + (p)!

For example:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccccc}
p & 3 & 11 & 17 & 23 & 29 & 37 & 41 & 43 & 53 & 67 & 73 & 79 & 97 \\
SW(p) & 2 & 4 & 5 & 12 & 19 & 24 & 32 & 19 & 20 & 20 & 7 & 57 & 6
\end{array}
\]

Reference:
[1] Ashbacher, C., "Some Properties of the Smarandache-Kurepa and Smarandache-Wagstaff Functions", in *Mathematics and Informatics Quarterly*, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 114-116, September 1997.
[2] Weisstein, Eric W., "Concise Encyclopedia of Mathematics", CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1998.

7) **Smarandache Ceiling Functions of n-th Order:**
Sk(n) is the smallest integer for which n divides Sk(n)^k.

For example, for k=2, we have:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc}
n & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\
S2(n) & 2 & 4 & 3 & 6 & 10 & 12 & 5 & 9 & 14 & 8 & 6 & 20 & 22 & 15 & 12 & 7
\end{array}
\]

References:
[1] Ibstedt, H., "Surfing on the Ocean of Numbers -- A Few Smarandache Notions and Similar Topics", Erhus University Press, Vail, USA, 1997; pp. 27-30.
[2] Begay, A., "Smarandache Ceiling Functions", in *Bulletin of Pure and Applied Sciences*, India, Vol. 16E, No. 2, 1997, pp. 227-229.
[3] Weisstein, Eric W., "Concise Encyclopedia of Mathematics", CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1998.

8) **Pseudo-Smarandache Function:**
Z(n) is the smallest integer such that 1 + 2 + ... + Z(n) is divisible by n.

For example:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
n & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
Z(n) & 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 6
\end{array}
\]

Reference:
[1] Kashihara, K., "Comments and Topics on Smarandache Notions and Problems", Erhus University Press, Vail, USA, 1996.
[2] Weisstein, Eric W., "Concise Encyclopedia of Mathematics", CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1998.

9) **Smarandache Near-To-Primordial Function:**

\[
* \quad * \quad *
\]
SNTP(n) is the smallest prime such that either \( p - 1 \), \( p \), or \( p + 1 \) is divisible by \( n \), where \( p \), of a prime number \( p \), is the product of all primes less than or equal to \( p \).

For example:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccccccc}
n & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & \ldots & 59 & \ldots \\
SNTP(n) & 2 & 2 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 5 & ? & 5 & 11 & \ldots & 13 & \ldots \\
\end{array}
\]

References:

[1] Mudge, Mike, "The Smarandache Near-To-Primordial (S.N.T.P.) Function", <Smarandache Notions Journal>, Vol. 7, No. 1-2-3, August 1996, p. 45.
[2] Ashbacher, Charles, "A Note on the Smarandache Near-To-Primordial Function", <Smarandache Notions Journal>, Vol. 7, No. 1-2-3, August 1996, pp. 46-49.
[3] Weisstein, Eric W., "Concise Encyclopedia of Mathematics", CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 1998.

10) Double-Factorial Function:

\[ SDF(n) \text{ is the smallest number such that } SDF(n)!! \text{ is divisible by } n, \]

where the double factorial
\[ m!! = 1 \times 3 \times 5 \times \ldots \times m, \text{ if } m \text{ is odd;} \]
\[ m!! = 2 \times 4 \times 6 \times \ldots \times m, \text{ if } m \text{ is even}. \]

For example:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccccc}
n & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\
SDF(n) & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 4 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 6 & 13 & 14 & 5 & 6 \\
\end{array}
\]

Reference:

[1] Dumitrescu, C., Seleacu, V., "Some notions and questions in number theory", Erhus Univ. Press, Glendale, 1994, Section #54 ("Smarandache Double Factorial Numbers").

11) Primitive Functions:

Let \( p \) be a positive prime.

\[ S : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}, \] having the property that \( (S(n))! \) is divisible by \( p \), and it is the smallest integer with this property.

For example:

\[ S(4) = 9, \text{ because } 9! \text{ is divisible by } 3^4, \text{ and it is the smallest one with this property}. \]
These functions help computing the Smarandache Function.

Reference:
[1] Smarandache, Florentin, "A function in number theory", <Analele Universitatii Timisoara>, Seria St. Mat., Vol. XVIII, fasc. 1, 1980, pp. 79-88.

12) Smarandache Function:

\[ S : N \rightarrow N, \text{ } S(n) \text{ is the smallest integer such that } S(n)! \text{ is divisible by } n. \]

Reference:
[1] Smarandache, Florentin, "A function in number theory", <Analele Universitatii Timisoara>, Seria St. Mat., Vol. XVIII, fasc. 1, 1980, pp. 79-88.

13) Smarandache Functions of the First Kind:

\[ * \quad * \]

\[ S : N \rightarrow N \]

n

r

i) If \( n = u^r \) (with \( u = 1 \), or \( u = p \) prime number), then

\[ S(a) = k, \text{ where } k \text{ is the smallest positive integer such that } n^r \]

\[ k! \text{ is a multiple of } u^r; \]

\[ r1 \quad r2 \quad \ldots \quad rt \]

ii) If \( n = p_1^{r_1} \cdot p_2^{r_2} \cdot \ldots \cdot p_t^{r_t} \), then \( S(a) = \max \{ S(a) \} \) for \( 1 \leq j \leq t \).

14) Smarandache Functions of the Second Kind:

\[ k \quad * \quad * \quad k \quad * \]

\[ S : N \rightarrow N, \quad S(n) = S(k) \text{ for } k \in N, \]

where \( S \) are the Smarandache functions of the first kind.

15) Smarandache Function of the Third Kind:

\[ b \]

\[ S(n) = S(a^n), \text{ where } S \text{ is the Smarandache function of the } a^n \]
first kind, and the sequences \((a_n)\) and \((b_n)\) are different from

the following situations:

\* 

i) \(a_n = 1\) and \(b_n = n\), for \(n\) in \(\mathbb{N}\);

ii) \(a_n = n\) and \(b_n = 1\), for \(n\) in \(\mathbb{N}\).

Reference:

[1] Balacenoiu, Ion, "Smarandache Numerical Functions", <Bulletin of Pure and Applied Sciences>, Vol. 14E, No. 2, 1995, pp. 95-100.

16) **S. Prime Functions** are defined as follows:

\[ P : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, \text{ with } \]

\[ P(n) = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if } n \text{ is prime;} \\
1, & \text{otherwise.} 
\end{cases} \]

For example \(P(2) = P(3) = P(5) = P(7) = P(11) = 0\), whereas
\(P(0) = P(1) = P(4) = P(6) = \ldots = 1\).

More general:

\[ P : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, \text{ where } k \text{ is an integer } \geq 2, \text{ and } \]

\[ P(n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k) = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if } n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k \text{ are all prime numbers;} \\
1, & \text{otherwise.} 
\end{cases} \]

17) **S. Coprime Functions** are similarly defined:

\[ C : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, \text{ where } k \text{ is an integer } \geq 2, \text{ and } \]

\[ C(n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k) = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if } n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k \text{ are coprime numbers;} \\
1, & \text{otherwise.} 
\end{cases} \]
18) The Smallest Power Function:
SP(n) is the smallest number m such that m^k is divisible by n, where k >= 2 is given.

The following sequence SP(n) is generated:
1, 2, 3, 2, 5, 6, 7, 4, 3, 10, 11, 6, 13, 14, 15, 4, 17, 6, 19, 10, 21, 22, 23, 6, 5, 26, 3, 14, 29, 30, 31, 4, 33, 34, 35, 6, 37, 38, 39, 20, 41, 42, ...

Remarks:
If p is prime, then SP(p) = p.
If r is square free, then SP(r) = r.

If n = (p^s)x...x(p^s) and all s <= p, then SP(n) = n.

If n = p^s, where p is prime, then:

p, if 1 <= s <= p;
SP(n) =
p^2, if p+1 <= s <= 2p^2;
p^3, if 2p^2+1 <= s <= 3p^3;
..............................
p^t, if (t-1)p^(t-1)+1 <= s <= tp^t.

Generally, if n = (p^s)x...x(p^s), with all p prime, then:

SP(n) = (p^t)x...x(p^t), where

t = u if (u-1)p^(u-1)+1 <= s <= u p^u
   i i i i i i i i
for 1 <= i <= k.

Particular cases:
a) A second function \((k=2)\):
1, 2, 3, 2, 5, 6, 7, 4, 3, 10, 11, 6, 13, 14, 15, 4, 17, 6, 19, 10, 21, 22, 23, 12, 5, 26, 9, 14, 29, 30, 31, 8, 33, ...

\( (S2(n) \) is the smallest integer \( m \) such that \( m \) is divisible by \( n \) )

b) A third function \((k=3)\):
1, 2, 3, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3, 10, 11, 6, 13, 14, 15, 4, 17, 6, 19, 10, 21, 22, 23, 6, 5, 26, 3, 14, 29, 30, 31, 4, 33, ...

\( (S3(n) \) is the smallest integer \( m \) such that \( m \) is divisible by \( n \) )

19) A 3n-digital subsequence:
13, 26, 39, 412, 515, 618, 721, 824, 927, 1030, 1133, 1236, ...
(numbers that can be partitioned into two groups such that the second is three times bigger than the first)

20) A 4n-digital subsequence:
14, 28, 312, 416, 520, 624, 728, 832, 936, 1040, 1144, 1248, ...
(numbers that can be partitioned into two groups such that the second is four times bigger than the first)

21) A 5n-digital subsequence:
15, 210, 315, 420, 525, 630, 735, 840, 945, 1050, 1155, 1260, ...
(numbers that can be partitioned into two groups such that the second is five times bigger than the first)

22) Sequences of Sub-sequences

For all of the following sequences:

a) Crescendo Sub-sequences:
1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, ...

b) Decrescendo Sub-sequences:
1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1,
7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ...
c) Crescendo Pyramidal Sub-sequences:

\[ 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, \ldots \]

d) Decrescendo Pyramidal Sub-sequences:

\[ 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, \ldots \]

e) Crescendo Symmetric Sub-sequences:

\[ 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, \ldots \]

f) Decrescendo Symmetric Sub-sequences:

\[ 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, \ldots \]

g) Permutation Sub-sequences:

\[ 1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 6, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 6, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, \ldots \]

Find a formula for the general term of the sequence.

Solutions:

For purposes of notation in all problems, let

\[ a(n) \]

denote the \( n \)-th term in the complete sequence and

\[ b(n) \]

the \( n \)-th subsequence. Therefore, \( a(n) \) will be a number and \( b(n) \) a sub-sequence.

a) Clearly, \( b(n) \) contains \( n \) terms. Using a well-known summation formula, at the end of \( b(n) \) there would be a total of

\[ \frac{n(n + 1)}{2} \]

terms.

Therefore, since the last number of \( b(n) \) is \( n \),

\[ a((n(n+1))/2) = n. \]

Finally, since this would be the terminal number in the sub-sequence

\[ b(n) = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, n \]
the general formula is
   \[ a((n(n+1)/2) - i) = n - i \]
for \( n \geq 1 \) and \( 0 \leq i \leq n - i \).

b) With modifications for decreasing rather than increasing, the proof
is essentially the same. The final formula is
   \[ a((n(n+1)/2) - i) = 1 + i \]
for \( n \geq 1 \) and \( 0 \leq i \leq n - 1 \).

c) Clearly, \( b(n) \) has \( 2n - 1 \) terms. Using the well-known formula of
summation
   \[ 1 + 3 + 5 + \ldots + (2n - 1) = \frac{n(2n-1)}{2} \]
the last term of \( b(n) \) is in position \( n \) and \( a(n) = 1 \). The largest
number in \( b(n) \) is \( n \), so counting back \( n - 1 \) positions, they increase in value
by one each step until \( n \) is reached.

   \[ a(n - i) = 1 + i, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq n-1. \]

After the maximum value at \( n-1 \) positions back from \( n \), the values decrease
by one. So at the \( n \)th position back, the value is \( n-1 \), at the \((n-1)\)st
position back the value is \( n-2 \) and so forth.

   \[ a(n - n - i) = n - i - 1 \]
for \( 0 \leq i \leq n - 2 \).

d) Using similar reasoning

   \[ a(n) = n \quad \text{for } n \geq 1 \]
and

   \[ a(n - i) = n - i, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq n-1 \]

   \[ a(n - n - i) = 2 + i, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq n-2. \]

e) Clearly, \( b(n) \) contains \( 2n \) terms. Applying another well-known summation
formula
   \[ 2 + 4 + 6 + \ldots + 2n = n(n+1), \quad \text{for } n \geq 1. \]
Therefore, \( a(n(n+1)) = 1 \). Counting backwards \( n-1 \) positions, each term
decreases by 1 up to a maximum of n.

\[ a((n(n+1))-i) = 1 + i, \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq n-1 \]

The value n positions down is also n and then the terms decrease by one back down to one.

\[ a((n(n+1))-i) = n - i, \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq n - 1. \]

f) The number of terms in \( b(n) \) is the same as that for (e). The only difference is that now the direction of increase/decrease is reversed.

\[ a((n(n+1))-i) = n - i, \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq n-1. \]

\[ a((n(n+1))-n-i) = 1 + i, \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq n - 1. \]


g) Given the following circular permutation on the first \( n \) integers.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
& 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \ldots & n-2 & n-1 & n \\
\phi & 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 & \ldots & 6 & 4 & 2 \\
\hline
n & 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 & \ldots & 6 & 4 & 2
\end{array}
\]

Once again, \( b(n) \) has 2\( n \) terms. Therefore,

\[ a(n(n+1)) = 2. \]

Counting backwards \( n-1 \) positions, each term is two larger than the successor

\[ a((n(n+1))-i) = 2 + 2i, \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq n-1. \]

The next position down is one less than the previous and after that, each term is again two less the successor.

\[ a((n(n+1))-n-i) = 2n - 1 - 2i, \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq n-1. \]

As a single formula using the permutation

\[ a((n(n+1)-i) = \phi(2n-i), \text{ for } 0 \leq i \leq 2n-1. \]

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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS:

The First International Conference on Smarandache Type Notions in Number Theory, August 21-24, Department of Mathematics, University of Craiova, Romania; This Conference has been organized by Dr. C. Dumitrescu & Dr. V. Seleacu, under the auspices of UNESCO.