

# On Odd Deficient-Perfect Numbers with Four Distinct Prime Divisors

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## Abstract

For a positive integer  $n$ , let  $\sigma(n)$  denote the sum of the positive divisors of  $n$ . Let  $d$  be a proper divisor of  $n$ , we call  $n$  a deficient-perfect number if  $\sigma(n) = 2n - d$ . On the basis of the references, we characterize some properties of odd deficient-perfect numbers with four distinct prime divisors. We prove that if  $n = p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} p_3^{a_3} p_4^{a_4}$  is an odd deficient-perfect number, then  $p_1 = 3$ ,  $p_2 \leq 13$ , and improve the result of the references.

## Keywords

Deficient-Perfect Numbers, The Sum of the Positive Divisors, Prime Factors, Order

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# 具有四个素因子的奇亏完全数

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## 摘 要

设  $n$  为自然数,  $\sigma(n)$  表示  $n$  的所有正因子和函数。令  $d$  是  $n$  的真因子, 若  $n$  满足  $\sigma(n) = 2n - d$ , 则称  $n$  为亏

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因子为 $d$ 的亏完全数。在参考文献的基础上, 本文讨论了具有四个素因子的奇亏完全数的一些性质, 证明了 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}$ 为具有四个不同素因子的奇亏完全数, 则有 $p_1 = 3, p_2 \leq 13$ 。

### 关键词

亏完全数, 因子和函数, 素因子, 阶

## 1. 引言与主要结果

对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}$ , 设 $n$ 的标准分解式为 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$ , 令 $\omega(n), \sigma(n)$ 分别表示 $n$ 的相异素因子个数以及约数和函数, 则

$$\omega(n) = k, \quad \sigma(n) = \frac{p_1^{\alpha_1+1} - 1}{p_1 - 1} \frac{p_2^{\alpha_2+1} - 1}{p_2 - 1} \cdots \frac{p_k^{\alpha_k+1} - 1}{p_k - 1}.$$

约数和函数 $\sigma(n)$ 是一类基本而又重要的数论函数, 历史上许多著名数学难题都与它关[1] [2], 例如, 著名的完全数问题。若正整数 $n$ 满足 $\sigma(n) = 2n$ , 则称 $n$ 为完全数(perfect number)。若 $\sigma(n) < 2n$ , 则称 $n$ 为亏数(deficient), 若 $\sigma(n) > 2n$ , 则称 $n$ 为过剩数(abundant)。设 $d$ 是 $n$ 的真因子, 若 $\sigma(n) = 2n + d$ , 则称 $n$ 为盈因子为 $d$ 的盈完全数。如果 $\sigma(n) = 2n + 1$ , 则称 $n$ 为拟完全数(quasi-perfect)。若

$$\sigma(n) = 2n - d, \tag{1}$$

则称 $n$ 为亏因子为 $d$ 的亏完全数。特别地, 如果 $\sigma(n) = 2n - 1$ , 则称 $n$ 为殆完全数(almost perfect), 关于以上完全数的各类问题, 以及 $\sigma(n)$ 与Euler函数 $\varphi(n)$ 的迭代等等问题, 可参见文献[3]-[16]。

关于亏完全数, 文献[17]刻画了素因子个数不超过2的所有亏完全数的结构, 若 $n$ 为亏完全数且 $\omega(n) \leq 2$ , 则

$$n = 2^\alpha, d = 1$$

$$\text{或 } n = 2^\alpha (2^{\alpha+1} + 2^s - 1), d = 2^s,$$

其中 $1 \leq s \leq \alpha$ , 且 $2^{\alpha+1} + 2^s - 1$ 为奇素数。文献[18]证明不存在具有三个素因子的奇亏完全数。最近, 文献[19]研究具有四个素因子的奇亏完全数, 证明了若 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}$ 为具有四个不同素因子的奇亏完全数, 其中 $p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < p_4$ 为奇素数, 则有 $p_1 = 3$ , 且 $p_2 = 5, 7, 11, 13, 17$ 。

在文献[19]的基础上, 本文进一步研究具有四个素因子的奇亏完全数, 略微改进了文献[19]中的结论, 证明了

**定理** 若 $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}$ 为具有四个不同素因子的奇亏完全数, 则有

$$p_1 = 3, p_2 \leq 13.$$

## 2. 一些引理

**引理1** 若 $p \equiv 2, 3, 4 \pmod{5}$ , 则 $\sigma(p^\alpha) \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$ , 若 $p \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ , 则

$$\gcd(\sigma(p^\alpha), 5) = \begin{cases} 5, & \alpha_i \equiv 4 \pmod{10} \\ 1, & \alpha_i \text{为其他} \end{cases}$$

证明: 若 $p \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(p^\alpha) &= p^\alpha + p^{\alpha-1} + \cdots + p + 1 \\ &\equiv 2^\alpha + 2^{\alpha-1} + \cdots + 2 + 1 \pmod{5} \\ &= 2^{\alpha+1} - 1 \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{5}\end{aligned}$$

同理可得, 若  $p \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$ , 则  $\sigma(p^\alpha) \equiv 1, 3, 4 \pmod{5}$ , 若  $p \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$ , 则  $\sigma(p^\alpha) \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$ . 若  $p \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ , 则  $\sigma(p^\alpha) \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$ .

**引理2** 若  $n = 3^{\alpha_1} 17^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}$  是奇亏完全数时, 亏因子  $d = 3^{\beta_1} p_2^{\beta_2} p_3^{\beta_3} p_4^{\beta_4}$ , 其中  $\beta_i \leq \alpha_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , 令

$$D = \frac{d}{n} = 3^{\alpha_1 - \beta_1} p_2^{\alpha_2 - \beta_2} p_3^{\alpha_3 - \beta_3} p_4^{\alpha_4 - \beta_4},$$

则  $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$  均为偶数, 且

$$D = 3. \tag{2}$$

**证明:** 由于  $n = 3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}$  为奇亏完全数, 则由(1)可得,

$$\sigma(3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}) = 2 \cdot 3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4} - d \tag{3}$$

其中

$$d = 3^{\beta_1} p_2^{\beta_2} p_3^{\beta_3} p_4^{\beta_4}, \beta_i \leq \alpha_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

则

$$0 \leq \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4 \leq \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4.$$

由于  $d$  为奇数, 则根据(3)式, 有

$$\sigma(3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$$

因此

$$\alpha_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4,$$

则根据(1)式, 有

$$2 = \frac{\delta(n)}{n} + \frac{d}{n} = \frac{\delta(n)}{n} + \frac{1}{3^{\alpha_1 - \beta_1} p_2^{\alpha_2 - \beta_2} p_3^{\alpha_3 - \beta_3} p_4^{\alpha_4 - \beta_4}} = \frac{\sigma(n)}{n} + \frac{1}{D} \tag{4}$$

当  $p_2 = 17, p_3 \geq 19$  时, 若  $D \geq 9$ , 则

$$2 = \frac{\sigma(n)}{n} + \frac{d}{n} < \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{17}{16} \cdot \frac{19}{18} \cdot \frac{23}{22} + \frac{1}{9} < 2$$

矛盾, 则  $D = 3$ .

**引理3** 若  $n = 3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}$  是奇亏完全数,  $p_2 = 17$ , 则

$$\sigma(3^{\alpha_1} 17^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}) = 5 \cdot 3^{\alpha_1 - 1} 17^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4} \tag{5}$$

**证明:** 由引理2知, 当  $p_2 = 17$  时,  $D = 3$ , 则  $\alpha_1 - \beta_1 = 1$  和  $\alpha_i = \beta_i, i = 2, 3, 4$ , 由(3)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}) &= 2 \cdot 3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4} - 3^{\alpha_1 - 1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4} \\ &= 5 \cdot 3^{\alpha_1 - 1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}.\end{aligned}$$

**引理4** 令

$$f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{\alpha_1+1}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2^{\alpha_2+1}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_3^{\alpha_3+1}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_4^{\alpha_4+1}}\right),$$

$$g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \frac{5 \cdot 2(p_2-1)(p_3-1)(p_4-1)}{3^2 \cdot p_2 \cdot p_3 \cdot p_4},$$

则

$$f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4). \tag{6}$$

证明: 由引理3知

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(3^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4}) &= \frac{3^{\alpha_1+1}-1}{2} \cdot \frac{p_2^{\alpha_2+1}-1}{p_2-1} \cdot \frac{p_3^{\alpha_3+1}-1}{p_3-1} \cdot \frac{p_4^{\alpha_4+1}-1}{p_4-1} \\ &= 5 \cdot 3^{\alpha_1-1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} p_4^{\alpha_4} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{\alpha_1+1}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2^{\alpha_2+1}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_3^{\alpha_3+1}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_4^{\alpha_4+1}}\right) = \frac{5 \cdot 2(p_2-1)(p_3-1)(p_4-1)}{3^2 \cdot p_2 \cdot p_3 \cdot p_4}$$

则(6)式成立。

### 3. 主要结果的证明

设  $m > 2$  为正整数,  $a$  为整数, 若  $(a, m) = 1$ , 称满足  $a^x \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$  的最小正整数  $x$  为  $a$  对模  $m$  的阶, 记作  $\text{ord}_m a$ 。

若  $p_3 \geq 47$  时, 则

$$2 = \frac{\sigma(n)}{n} + \frac{1}{3} < \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{17}{16} \cdot \frac{47}{46} \cdot \frac{53}{52} + \frac{1}{3} < 1.9930454,$$

矛盾, 因此,

$$p_3 = 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43.$$

**情形1**  $p_3 = 43$ 。当  $p_4 \geq 53$  时,

$$2 = \frac{\sigma(n)}{n} + \frac{d}{n} < \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{17}{16} \cdot \frac{43}{42} \cdot \frac{53}{52} + \frac{1}{3} < 1.9964086,$$

矛盾, 因此  $p_4 = 47$ 。由于  $\text{ord}_3 5 = 4$ , 如果  $5 \mid \delta(3^{\alpha_1})$ , 则

$$\frac{3^{\alpha_1+1}-1}{2} \equiv 0 \pmod{5},$$

则  $4 \mid \alpha_1 + 1$ , 矛盾, 因此  $\text{gcd}(\delta(3^{\alpha_1}), 5) = 1$ 。同理, 由于  $\text{ord}_{17} 5 = \text{ord}_{43} 5 = \text{ord}_{47} 5 = 4$ , 则

$$\text{gcd}(\sigma(3^{\alpha_1})\sigma(17^{\alpha_2})\sigma(43^{\alpha_3})\sigma(47^{\alpha_4}), 5) = 1,$$

这与(5)式矛盾。

**情形2**  $p_3 = 41$ 。当  $p_4 \geq 53$  时

$$2 = \frac{\sigma(n)}{n} + \frac{d}{n} < \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{17}{16} \cdot \frac{41}{40} \cdot \frac{53}{52} + \frac{1}{3} < 1.9983424,$$

矛盾, 因此  $p_4 = 43, 47$

当  $\alpha_1 \geq 6$  时, 计算  $f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$  和  $g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$  的值如下,

$p_4$	$f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$	$g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$
43	0.99931	0.99651
47	0.99931	0.99853

由引理4得, 与(6)式矛盾。当  $\alpha_1 = 2, 4$  时,  $\delta(3^{\alpha_1}) = 13, 121$ , 与(5)式矛盾。

**情形3**  $p_3 = 37$ 。当  $p_4 \geq 59$  时

$$2 = \frac{\sigma(n)}{n} + \frac{d}{n} < \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{17}{16} \cdot \frac{37}{36} \cdot \frac{59}{58} + \frac{1}{3} < 1.99959691,$$

矛盾, 因此,  $p_4 = 41, 47, 53$ 。由于  $\text{ord}_3 5 = 4 = \text{ord}_{17} 5 = \text{ord}_{37} 5 = 4$ , 则

$$\gcd(\sigma(3^{\alpha_1})\sigma(17^{\alpha_2})\sigma(37^{\alpha_3}), 5) = 1。$$

由引理1知, 要使  $5 \mid \sigma(n)$  则必使  $p_4 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$ , 所以  $p_4 = 41$ 。当  $p_4 = 41$ , 且  $\alpha_1 \geq 4$  时, 有

$$f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^5}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{17^3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{37^3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{41^3}\right) = 0.99564,$$

$$g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \leq \frac{5 \times 2 \times 16 \times 36 \times 40}{3^2 \times 17 \times 37 \times 41} = 0.99267,$$

与(6)式矛盾。若  $\alpha_1 = 2$ ,  $\delta(3^{\alpha_1}) = 13$ , 与(5)式矛盾。

**情形4**  $p_3 = 31$ 。当  $p_4 \geq 59$  时

$$2 = \frac{\sigma(n)}{n} + \frac{d}{n} < \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{17}{16} \cdot \frac{31}{30} \cdot \frac{59}{58} + \frac{1}{3} < 2$$

矛盾, 因此,  $p_4 = 37, 41, 47, 49, 53$ 。

当  $\alpha_1 \geq 4$  时, 计算  $f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$  和  $g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$  的值如下,

$p_4$	$f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$	$g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$
37	0.99588	0.98467
41	0.99588	0.98733
43	0.99588	0.98848
47	0.99588	0.99049
49	0.99588	0.99136
53	0.99588	0.9929

由引理4得, 与(6)式矛盾。当  $\alpha_1 = 2, 4$  时,  $\sigma(3^{\alpha_1}) = 13, 121$ , 与(5)式矛盾。

**情形5**  $p_3 = 29$ , 当  $p_4 \geq 103$  时, 有

$$2 = \frac{\sigma(n)}{n} + \frac{d}{n} < \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{17}{16} \cdot \frac{29}{28} \cdot \frac{103}{102} + \frac{1}{3} < 2,$$

矛盾, 则  $p_4 \leq 101$ 。由于  $\text{ord}_3 5 = 4 = \text{ord}_{17} 5 = 4$ ,  $\text{ord}_{29} 5 = 2$ , 由引理1知, 若要使  $5 \mid \sigma(n)$ , 则必须使  $p_4 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$ , 所以  $p_4 = 31, 41, 61, 71, 101$

当  $p_4 = 31, 41, 61, 71$  , 且  $\alpha_1 \geq 4$  时, 当  $p_4 = 101$  , 且  $\alpha_1 \geq 8$  时, 分别计算  $f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$  和  $g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$  的值如下:

$p_4$	$f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$	$g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$
31	0.99560	0.97712
41	0.99562	0.98506
61	0.99563	0.99313
71	0.99563	0.99547
101	0.99994	0.9996

由引理4得, 与(6)式矛盾。

当  $\alpha_1 = 2, 4, 6, 8$  时,  $\sigma(3^{\alpha_1}) = 13, 11^2, 1093, 13 \times 757$  , 与(5)式矛盾。

**情形6**  $p_3 = 23$  , 当  $p_4 \leq 3527$  时, 有

$$2 = \frac{\sigma(n)}{n} + \frac{d}{n} < \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{17}{16} \cdot \frac{23}{22} \cdot \frac{3517}{3516} + \frac{1}{3} = 1.99999906 < 2 ,$$

矛盾, 则  $p_4 \leq 3517$  。由于  $\text{ord}_3 5 = 4 = \text{ord}_{17} 5 = \text{ord}_{23} 5 = 4$  , 同理由引理1知, 使  $5 | \sigma(n)$  则必使  $p_4 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$  , 所以  $p_4 = 31, 41, 61, 71, \dots, 3461, 3491, 3511$  。

当  $\alpha_1 \geq 12$  ,  $\alpha_2 \geq 6$  ,  $\alpha_3 \geq 6$  时, 由于  $p_4 \leq 3511$  , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) - g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{13}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{17^7}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{23^7}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_4^3}\right) - \frac{5 \times 2 \times 16 \times 22(p_4 - 1)}{3^2 \times 17 \times 23 p_4} \\ &> 0.99999937 \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_4^3}\right) - 1.00028417 \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_4}\right) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_4}\right) \left(0.99999937 \left(1 + \frac{1}{p_4} + \frac{1}{p_4^2}\right) - 1.000284171\right) \\ &> 9.8458 \times 10^{-8} \end{aligned}$$

由引理4得, 与(6)式矛盾。

当  $\alpha_1 = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10$  ,  $\alpha_2 = 2, 4$  , 以及  $\alpha_3 = 2, 4$  时,  $\sigma(3^{\alpha_1}) = 13, 11^2, 1093, 13 \times 757$  ,  $\sigma(17^{\alpha_2}) = 307, 88741$  ,  $\sigma(23^{\alpha_3}) = 7 \times 79, 292561$  , 与(5)式均为矛盾。

**情形7:**  $p_3 = 19$  。当  $\alpha_1 \geq 4$  时, 由于  $p_4 \geq 23$  , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & f(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) - g(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^5}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{17^3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{23^3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_4^3}\right) - \frac{5 \times 2 \times 16 \times 18(p_4 - 1)}{3^2 \times 17 \times 19 p_4} \\ &> 0.995536 \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_4^3}\right) - 0.990713 \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_4}\right) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_4}\right) \left(0.995536 \left(1 + \frac{1}{p_4} + \frac{1}{p_4^2}\right) - 0.990713\right) \\ &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

由引理4得, 与(6)式矛盾。

当  $\alpha_1 = 2$  时,  $\sigma(3^{\alpha_1}) = 13$ , 与(5)式矛盾。

因此, 定理得证。

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