

# ON THE DISTRIBUTIONS OF $\sigma(n)/n$ AND $n/\varphi(n)$

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**ABSTRACT.** We prove that the distribution functions of  $\sigma(n)/n$  and  $n/\varphi(n)$  both have super-exponential asymptotic decay when  $n$  ranges over certain subsets of integers, which, in particular, can be taken as the set of  $l$ -free integers not divisible by a thin subset of primes.

**1. Introduction.** Let  $\sigma(n)$  be the sum of divisors function, and let  $\varphi(n)$  denote Euler's totient function. The existence and continuity of the limiting distribution of  $\sigma(n)/n$  were first established independently by Behrend [3], Chowla [4], Davenport [5] and Erdős [7]. Precisely, they proved that the density

$$F(t) := \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left| \left\{ n \leq x : \frac{\sigma(n)}{n} \geq t \right\} \right|$$

is a continuous function for all values of  $t$ . The analogous statement for the close relative  $n/\varphi(n)$  was obtained earlier by Schoenberg [13] who showed that the density

$$G(t) := \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left| \left\{ n \leq x : \frac{n}{\varphi(n)} \geq t \right\} \right|$$

is also continuous. Historically, these two results are special cases of a general phenomenon and led to the celebrated theorem of Erdős and Wintner [10] which completely determines the real additive (and also multiplicative) functions with continuous distributions. Erdős and Wintner proved that a real additive function  $f$  has a continuous limiting distribution only when the three series over primes

$$\sum_{|f(p)| > 1} \frac{1}{p}, \quad \sum_{|f(p)| \leq 1} \frac{f(p)}{p}, \quad \sum_{|f(p)| \leq 1} \frac{f^2(p)}{p}$$

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