

78. On the Regularity of Arithmetic Multiplicative Functions. III

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We present some new results concerning multiplicative functions.

1. Statement of results. Theorem. *Let $f(n)$ be a multiplicative arithmetic function. Suppose that there exists a positive non-decreasing function $g(x)$ such that*

$$\text{i) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(dx)/g(x) = h(d) \text{ exists for any } d \in N,$$

$$\text{ii) } \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{g(x)} \sum_{n \leq x} |f(n+1) - f(n)| = 0.$$

a) *If*

$$\text{iii) } \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{g(x)} \left| \sum_{n \leq x} f(n) \right| > 0,$$

then, $f(n)$ is completely multiplicative, and there exists $\lambda \geq -1$ such that $|f(n)| = n^\lambda$.

b) *If*

$$\text{iii)' } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{g(x)} \sum_{n \leq x} f(n) = M \text{ exists and } M \neq 0,$$

then there exists $\lambda \geq -1$ such that $f(n) = n^\lambda$.

2. Sketch of proof of the theorem. We deduce from assumptions i)–iii) by partial summation that, for any $d \in N$,

$$(*) \quad \left| \sum_{\substack{n \leq x \\ d|n}} f(n) - \frac{1}{d} \sum_{n \leq x} f(n) \right| = o(g(x)).$$

We can prove easily from here that $f(n) \neq 0$ for any $n \in N$. In fact, for any prime p and any positive integer r , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| f(p^r) \sum_{\substack{n \leq x \\ p^r | n}} f(n) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \frac{1}{p^r} \sum_{n \leq x} f(n) \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{\substack{n \leq x \\ p^r | n}} f(n) - \frac{1}{p^r} \sum_{n \leq x} f(n) - \sum_{\substack{n \leq x \\ p^{r+1} | n}} f(n) + \frac{1}{p^{r+1}} \sum_{n \leq x} f(n) \right| = o(g(x)). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, condition iii) gives

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{g(x)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \frac{1}{p^r} \left| \sum_{n \leq x} f(n) \right| > 0,$$

and consequently $f(p^r) \neq 0$ for any p and any r . Then we can prove the *complete multiplicativity* of $f(n)$, by means of the same method as

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