## SOME REMARKS ON EULER'S $\phi$ FUNCTION AND SOME RELATED PROBLEMS

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The function  $\phi(n)$  is defined to be the number of integers relatively prime to n, and  $\phi(n) = n \cdot \prod_{p|n} (1-p^{-1})$ .

In a previous paper<sup>1</sup> I proved the following results:

(1) The number of integers  $m \leq n$  for which  $\phi(x) = m$  has a solution is  $o(n \lfloor \log n \rfloor^{\epsilon-1})$  for every  $\epsilon > 0$ .

(2) There exist infinitely many integers  $m \leq n$  such that the equation  $\phi(x) = m$  has more than  $m^{\circ}$  solutions for some c > 0.

In the present note we are going to prove that the number of integers  $m \leq n$  for which  $\phi(x) = m$  has a solution is greater than  $cn(\log n)^{-1}\log\log n$ .

By the same method we could prove that the number of integers  $m \leq n$  for which  $\phi(x) = m$  has a solution is greater than  $n(\log n)^{-1}(\log \log n)^k$  for every k. The proof of the sharper result follows the same lines, but is much more complicated. If we denote by f(n) the number of integers  $m \leq n$  for which  $\phi(x) = m$  has a solution we have the inequalities

$$n(\log n)^{-1}(\log \log n)^k < f(n) < n(\log n)^{\epsilon-1}$$

By more complicated arguments the upper and lower limits could be improved, but to determine the exact order of f(n) seems difficult.

Also Turán and I proved some time ago that the number of integers  $m \leq n$  for which  $\phi(m) \leq n$  is cn + o(n). We shall give this proof, and also discuss some related questions:

LEMMA 1. Let  $a < \epsilon$ , b < n,  $a \neq b$ ,  $\epsilon = (\log \log n)^{-100}$ . Then the number of solutions  $N_n(a, b)$  of

(1) 
$$(p-1)a = (q-1)b, \quad p \leq na^{-1}, \quad q \leq nb^{-1},$$

p, q primes, does not exceed

(2) 
$$\frac{(a, b)}{ab} \frac{n}{(\log n)^2} (\log \log n)^{s_0}$$
.

PROOF. Put (a, b) = d. Then we have  $p \equiv 1 \mod bd^{-1}$ . Also  $(p-1)ab^{-1} + 1 = q$  is a prime. We can assume that both p and q in (1) are greater

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> On the normal number of prime factors of p-1, Quart. J. Math. Oxford Ser. vol. 6 (1935) pp. 205-213.