

פתרון 10

$$Li = \int_2^x \frac{dt}{\ln x}$$

①

(נפתר עבור $\ln x$ כיוון $\log e$ בס' אחד או יותר)
 0, ∞ , $-\infty$ ו'ס' קבועים (עבור א'ם).

$$Li(x) = \int_2^x \frac{dt}{\ln t} = \frac{x}{\ln x} - \int_2^x \frac{t}{t \ln^2 t} dt = \frac{x}{\ln x} + \int_2^x \frac{dt}{\ln^2 t} =$$

אינטגרציה חלקית

$$g = \frac{1}{\ln t} \quad g' = -\frac{1}{t \ln^2 t}$$

$$f' = 1 \quad f = t$$

$$= \frac{x}{\ln x} + \frac{x}{\ln^2 x} + \int_2^x \frac{2}{\ln^3 t} dt$$

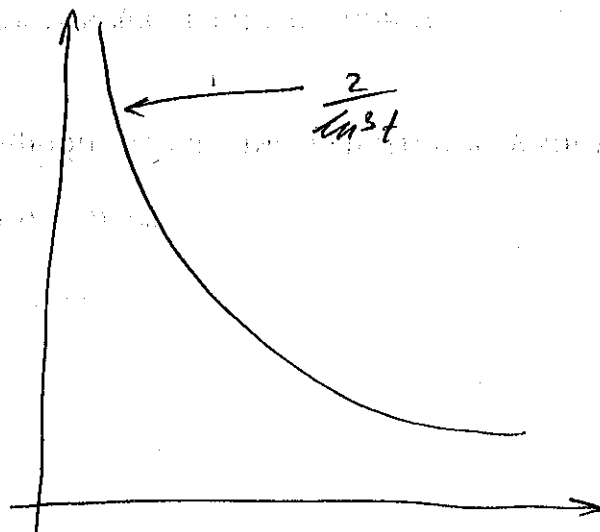
אינטגרציה חלקית:

$$g = \frac{1}{\ln^2 t} \quad g' = -\frac{2}{t \ln^3 t}$$

$$f' = 1 \quad f = t$$

$$\int_2^x \frac{2}{\ln^3 t} dt = O\left(\frac{x}{\ln^3 x}\right) \text{ עת } x \rightarrow \infty$$

הנחה: $\ln x \rightarrow \infty$ כ- $x \rightarrow \infty$



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הנחה
1.800

1. Be given

$$\int_2^x \frac{2}{\ln^3 t} dt = \int_2^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{2 dt}{\ln^3 t} + \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x \frac{2 dt}{\ln^3 t} \leq$$

$\nearrow$ $\sqrt{x} < x$
 $\nearrow$ $2 < \sqrt{x} < x$

$$\leq (\sqrt{x} - 2) \cdot \frac{2}{\ln^3 2} + (x - \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{2}{\ln^3 \sqrt{x}} \leq$$

$$\leq \underbrace{C}_\text{const} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{x}}_\text{const} + \underbrace{C}_\text{const} \cdot \frac{x}{\ln^3 \sqrt{x}} = O\left(\frac{x}{\ln^3 x}\right)$$

$$\angle f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x} + \frac{x}{\ln^2 x} + O\left(\frac{x}{\ln^3 x}\right) \leftarrow$$

Proof by induction on n for $n \geq 1$ and $x \geq 2$

②

We prove that for all $n \geq 1$ and $x \geq 2$,
 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x} + \frac{x}{\ln^2 x} + \dots + \frac{x}{\ln^n x} + O\left(\frac{x}{\ln^{n+1} x}\right)$
 holds. For $n=1$, this is exactly the statement of the problem.
 Assume now that the statement holds for some $n \geq 1$.
 Then, by the induction hypothesis, we have
 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x} + \frac{x}{\ln^2 x} + \dots + \frac{x}{\ln^n x} + O\left(\frac{x}{\ln^{n+1} x}\right)$
 for all $x \geq 2$. We now differentiate both sides of this equation with respect to x .
 On the left-hand side, we get $f'(x)$. On the right-hand side, we get
 $\frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} + \dots + \frac{1}{\ln^n x} + O\left(\frac{1}{\ln^{n+1} x}\right)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} + \dots + \frac{1}{\ln^n x} + O\left(\frac{1}{\ln^{n+1} x}\right)$$

10 $\int_1^x \frac{1}{\log t} dt$ $\sim \frac{x}{\log x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \{\pi(2x) - \pi(x)\} = \infty$$

$$\pi(x) = Li(x) + O\left(\frac{x}{\log^2 x}\right)$$

$$\sim \frac{x}{\log x} + O\left(\frac{x}{\log^2 x}\right)$$

$$\left(Li(x) = \frac{x}{\log x} + O\left(\frac{x}{\log^2 x}\right) \right)$$

$$\pi(2x) = Li(2x) + O\left(\frac{x}{\log^2 x}\right)$$

$2x - x$ $\int_x^{2x} \frac{1}{\log t} dt$ $\sim \frac{x}{\log x}$

$$\pi(2x) - \pi(x) = Li(2x) - Li(x) + O\left(\frac{x}{\log^2 x}\right)$$

$$= \int_x^{2x} \frac{1}{\log t} dt + O\left(\frac{x}{\log^2 x}\right)$$

$\int_x^{2x} \frac{1}{\log t} dt$ $\sim \frac{x}{\log x}$



$$\int_x^{2x} \frac{1}{\log t} dt > \int_x^{2x} \frac{1}{\log x} dt = \frac{x}{\log x}$$

$$\frac{\pi(2x) - \pi(x)}{x/\log x} \geq 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{\log x}\right)$$

$\sim \frac{x}{\log x}$

$$\left(\begin{smallmatrix} \text{יחידה } p \\ k > 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \quad \Lambda(n) := \begin{cases} \log p & n = p^k \\ 0 & \text{אחרת} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{d|n} \Lambda(d) = \log n \quad \text{הנכח}$$

$$i \neq j \Rightarrow p_i \neq p_j \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ מ"ל} \quad n = \prod_{i=1}^m p_i^{k_i} \quad \text{הנכח}$$

sk

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|n} \Lambda(d) &= \underbrace{0 + 0 + \dots + 0}_{\substack{\text{יחידה } p_i \\ \text{יחידה } p_j \\ \text{יחידה } p_k \\ \vdots \\ \text{יחידה } p_m}} + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} \log(p_i^j) = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} j \log(p_i) = \sum_{i=1}^m \log(p_i^{k_i}) = \log n \end{aligned}$$

הי' (4) $N = pq$ כלשהם p, q - מספרים ראשוניים.

ההכלה: $\varphi(N), N$ ידועים

לפני אנו רוצים להוכיח כי p ו- q ידועים.

$$\varphi(N) = \varphi(p) \varphi(q) = (p-1)(q-1) = \underbrace{pq}_{N} - p - q + 1 = \frac{N}{\gcd(p,q)} - p - q + 1$$

$\uparrow$
 $\gcd(p,q) = 1$

$$\varphi(N) = N - p - q + 1 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$p + q = -\varphi(N) + N + 1 \quad \Leftarrow$$

(שים לב לערכי המספרים)

$$(x-p)(x-q) = x^2 + x(-p-q) + pq = x^2 + x(\varphi(N) - N + 1) + N$$

הם בדיוק p, q .

אכן נראה כי $\varphi(N)$ ו- N ידועים.
 ההיבול: p, q ידועים.