

FOOTNOTE TO A FORMULA OF
GIOIA AND SUBBARAO

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Recently Gioia and Subbarao [2] studied essentially the following problem: If $g(n)$ is an arithmetic function, and $h(n) = \sum_{d|n} g(d)$, then what is the behaviour of $H(a, n)$ defined

for each fixed integer $a \geq 2$ by

$$(1) \quad \sum_{d|n} H(a, d)g(d) = h(an)?$$

By using Vaidyanathaswamy's formula [e.g., 1], they obtain an explicit formula for $H(a, n)$ in case $g(n)$ is positive and completely multiplicative (Formula 2.2 of [2]). However, Vaidyanathaswamy's formula is unnecessary to the proof of this result, which indeed follows more simply without its use, by exploiting a simple idea used earlier by Subbarao [3] (referred to also in the course of [2]).

At Professor Subbarao's suggestion, this proof is communicated here.

Let r be the largest divisor of a relatively prime to n , and let $s = a/r$. Then, as shown in [3],

$$(2) \quad H(a, n)g(n) = h(r)g(sn).$$

Hence since g is positive and completely multiplicative,

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} H(a, n) &= h(r)g(s) = h(r) \sum_{d|s} \mu(d)h(s/d) \\ &= \sum_{d|s} \mu(d)h(rs/d) = \sum_{d|s} \mu(d)h(a/d); \end{aligned}$$

by Mobius inversion and the definitions of r , s , $h(n)$, and since $h(n)$ is multiplicative (since $g(n)$ is multiplicative). But since only square-free divisors are relevant in the last sum in (3), it becomes (where (a, n) as usual denotes the

g.c.d. of a and n),

$$\sum_{d|(a, n)} \mu(d)h(a/d)$$

which, when written out, is the formula 2.2 of [2] for $H(a, n)$ in this case.

Just as easily, it may be seen similarly that the converse is also true, namely, if

$$H(a, n) = \sum_{d|(a, n)} \mu(d)h(a/d)$$

for all $a \geq 2$ and $n \geq 1$, then a positive multiplicative $g(n)$ is completely multiplicative.

REFERENCES

1. A. A. Gioia, On an identity for multiplicative functions, *Am. Math. Monthly* 69, (1962), 988-991.
2. A. A. Gioia and M. V. Subbarao, Generating functions for a class of arithmetic functions, *Can. Math. Bull.* 9, 1966: 427-431.
3. M. V. Subbarao, A generating function for a class of arithmetic functions, *Am. Math. Monthly* 70, (1963), 841-842.

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