

143. On a Property of  $p-1$ 

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Erdős [1] proved in an ingenious manner that the density of the integers having a divisor between  $n$  and  $2n$  tends to zero as  $n$  tends to infinity.

The purpose of this short note is to prove that the same fact holds for the sequence  $\{p-1\}$ , where  $p$  denotes a prime. More precisely we shall prove the following

**Theorem.** *The density, with respect to the sequence of all primes, of the prime  $p$  such that  $p-1$  has a divisor between  $n$  and  $n \exp(h^{-1}(n) \log \log n)$  tends to zero as  $n$  tends to infinity, where  $h(n)$  is an arbitrary increasing function such that  $h(n) \rightarrow \infty$  and  $h^{-1}(n) \log \log n \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .*

For the proof of the theorem we need three lemmas:

**Lemma 1.** *Let  $\omega(m)$  be the number of all prime divisors of  $m$ . Then, if  $1/2 \leq a < 1$ , we have*

$$\sum_{\substack{n \leq m \leq n \exp(h^{-1}(n) \log \log n) \\ a(m) \leq a \log \log n}} m^{-1} = O\{\log^{\gamma_a - 1} n \log \log n\},$$

where  $\gamma_a = a - a \log a$ .

This is a trivial modification of Lemma 7 of Hooley [2].

**Lemma 2.** *Let  $\omega_n(m)$  be the number of all prime divisors less than  $n$  of  $m$ . Then for  $n \leq \log x$  we have*

$$\sum_{p \leq x} (\omega_n(p-1) - \log \log n)^2 = O(\pi(x) \log \log n),$$

where  $\pi(x)$  is the number of primes not exceeding  $x$ .

**Lemma 3.** *If  $c$  and  $n$  are less than  $\log x$ , then we have*

$$\sum_{\substack{p \leq x \\ p \equiv 1 \pmod{c}}} \left( \omega_n \left( \frac{p-1}{c} \right) - \log \log n \right)^2 = O \left( \frac{\pi(x)}{\varphi(c)} \log \log n \right),$$

where  $\varphi(c)$  is the Euler function.

Above two lemmas are easy applications of the Siegel-Walfisz Theorem [3, Satz 8.3].

**Proof of the theorem.** As in [1] we divide the integers lying between  $n$  and  $n \exp(h^{-1}(n) \log \log n)$  into two classes. Namely, in the first class we put the integers  $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_y$  having at most  $\frac{2}{3} \log \log n$  prime divisors and in the second class the integers  $c_1, \dots, c_z$  having more than  $\frac{2}{3} \log \log n$  prime divisors.