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Some Properties of a Sequence Defined with the Aid of Prime Numbers

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Abstract

For every integer $n \geq 1$ let a_n be the smallest positive integer such that $n + a_n$ is prime. We investigate the behavior of the sequence $(a_n)_{n\geq 1}$, and prove asymptotic results for the sums $\sum_{n\leq x} a_n$, $\sum_{n\leq x} 1/a_n$, and $\sum_{n\leq x} \log a_n$.

1 Introduction

For every integer $n \geq 1$ let a_n be the smallest positive integer such that $n + a_n$ is prime. Here $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 1$, $a_3 = 2$, $a_4 = 1$, $a_5 = 2$, $a_6 = 1$, $a_7 = 4$, etc. This is sequence A013632 in Sloane's Online Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences [4]. For $n \geq 2$, a_n is the smallest positive integer such that $\gcd(n!, n + a_n) = 1$. In this paper we study the behavior of the sequence $(a_n)_{n\geq 1}$, and prove asymptotic results for the sums $\sum_{n\leq x} a_n$, $\sum_{n\leq x} 1/a_n$ and $\sum_{n\leq x} \log a_n$.

We are going to use the following standard notation:

- $\pi(x)$ is the number of primes $\leq x$,
- $\pi_2(x)$ is the number of twin primes $p, p+2$ such that $p \leq x$,
- p_n is the n-th prime,
- $d_n = p_{n+1} - p_n$,
- $f(x) \ll g(x)$ means that $|f(x)| \leq Cg(x)$, where C is an absolute constant,
- $g(x) \gg f(x)$ means that $f(x) \ll g(x)$,
- $f(x) = F(x) + O(g(x))$ means that $f(x) - F(x) \ll g(x)$,
- $f(x) \asymp g(x)$ means that $cf(x) \leq g(x) \leq Cf(x)$ for some positive absolute constants c and C,
- $f(x) \sim g(x)$ means that $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x)/g(x) = 1$.

We will apply the following known asymptotic results concerning the distribution of the primes:

$$\pi(x) \sim \frac{x}{\log x}, \quad p_n \sim n \log n \quad \text{(Prime number theorem)},$$

$$\sum_{p_n \leq x} d_n^2 \ll x^{23/18+\varepsilon} \quad \text{for every } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ (unconditional result of Heath-Brown [1])}, \tag{1}$$

$$\sum_{p_n \leq x} d_n^2 \ll x(\log x)^3 \quad \text{(assuming the Riemann hypothesis, result of Selberg [3])}, \tag{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{d_2 d_3 \cdots d_n}{(\log 2)(\log 3)\cdots(\log n)}\right)^{1/n} \asymp 1 \quad \text{(due to Panaitopol [2, Prop. 3])}. \tag{3}$$

This research was initiated by Laurenţiu Panaitopol (1940–2008), former professor at the Faculty of Mathematics, University of Bucharest, Romania. The present paper is dedicated to his memory.

2 Equations and identities

By the definition of a_n, for every $n \geq 1$ we have $n + a_n = p_{\pi(n)+1}$, that is

$$a_n = p_{\pi(n)+1} - n. \tag{4}$$

From (4) we deduce that for every $k \geq 1$,

$$a_{p_k} = p_{k+1} - p_k, a_{p_k+1} = p_{k+1} - p_k - 1, \ldots, a_{p_{k+1}-1} = 1. \tag{5}$$

Proposition 1. *For every integer $a \geq 1$ the equation $a_n = a$ has infinitely many solutions.*

Proof. Let $A_k = \{1, 2, \ldots, p_{k+1} - p_k\}$. Since $\limsup_{k\to\infty}(p_{k+1} - p_k) = \infty$, it follows from (5) that for every integer $a \geq 1$ there exist infinitely many integers $k \geq 1$ such that $a \in A_k$, whence the equation $a_n = a$ has infinitely many solutions. $\square$

Now we compute the sum $S_n = \displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i$.

Proposition 2. *For every prime $n \geq 3$ we have*

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2}\left(2p_{\pi(n)+1} - p_{\pi(n)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\pi(n)-1} d_k^2\right), \tag{6}$$

and for every composite number $n \geq 4$,

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2}\left(p_{\pi(n)}^2 + 2(n + 1 - p_{\pi(n)})p_{\pi(n)+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{\pi(n)-1} d_k^2 - n^2 - n\right). \tag{7}$$

Proof. If $n \geq 3$ is a prime, then $n = p_m$ for some $m \geq 2$. By using (4),

$$\begin{aligned}
S_n &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(p_{\pi(i)+1} - i\right) \\
&= 2 + 3 + (5 + 5) + \cdots + (p_m - p_{m-1})p_m + p_{m+1} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
&= 2 + \sum_{k=2}^{m} p_k(p_k - p_{k-1}) + p_{m+1} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\left(p_1^2 + 2\sum_{k=2}^{m} p_k^2 - 2\sum_{k=2}^{m} p_k p_{k-1} + 2p_{m+1} - n^2 - n\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\left(2p_{m+1} - n + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} (p_{k+1} - p_k)^2\right)
\end{aligned}$$

and (6) follows by using that $m = \pi(n)$.

Now let $t \geq 4$ be composite. Let $m \geq 2$ be such that $p_m < t < p_{m+1}$. By applying (6) for $n = p_m$, where $m = \pi(n) = \pi(t)$, we deduce

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_t &= S_n + \sum_{i=n+1}^{t} a_i = S_n + \sum_{i=n+1}^{t} \left(p_{\pi(i)+1} - i\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\left(2p_{\pi(t)+1} - p_{\pi(t)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\pi(t)-1} (p_{k+1} - p_k)^2\right) + \frac{(2p_{\pi(t)+1} - n - t - 1)(t-n)}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\left(2p_{\pi(t)+1} - p_{\pi(t)} + \sum_{k=1}^{\pi(t)-1} (p_{k+1} - p_k)^2 + 2p_{\pi(t)+1}(t-n) - t^2 - t + n^2 + n\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\left(p_{\pi(t)}^2 + 2(t + 1 - p_{\pi(t)})p_{\pi(t)+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{\pi(t)-1} (p_{k+1} - p_k)^2 - t^2 - t\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

and (7) is proved. □

Remark 3. If n is prime, then (7) reduces to (6). Therefore, the identity (7) holds for every integer $n \geq 3$.

Next we compute the product $P_n = \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_i$.

Proposition 4. *For every prime $n \geq 3$ we have*

$$P_{n-1} = \prod_{k=1}^{\pi(n)-1} d_k!, \tag{8}$$

and for every composite number $n \geq 4$,

$$P_{n-1} = \prod_{k=1}^{\pi(n)-1} d_k! \prod_{k=1}^{n-p_{\pi(n)}} (p_{\pi(n)+1} - p_{\pi(n)} - k + 1). \tag{9}$$

Proof. Let $n = p_m \geq 3$ be a prime. By using (5),

$$P_{n-1} = \prod_{i=2}^{m} (p_i - p_{i-1})! = \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} (p_{i+1} - p_i)!,$$

which proves (8).

Now let $t \geq 4$ be composite such that $p_m < t < p_{m+1}$. By applying (8) for $n = p_m$, where $m = \pi(n) = \pi(t)$, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} P_{t-1} = P_{n-1} \prod_{i=n}^{t-1} a_i &= P_{n-1} \prod_{i=n}^{t-1} \left(p_{\pi(i)+1} - i\right) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^{\pi(t)-1} d_k! \prod_{j=1}^{t-p_m} (p_{m+1} - p_m - j + 1) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^{\pi(t)-1} d_k! \prod_{k=1}^{t-p_{\pi(t)}} \left(p_{\pi(t)+1} - p_{\pi(t)} - k + 1\right) \end{aligned}$$

and (9) is proved. □

Remark 5. If n is prime, then the second product in (9) is empty and (9) reduces to (8). Hence the identity (9) holds for every integer $n \geq 3$.

3 Asymptotic results

Theorem 6. *For every $\varepsilon > 0$,*

$$x \log x \ll \sum_{n \leq x} a_n \ll x^{23/18+\varepsilon}, \tag{10}$$

where $23/18 \doteq 1.277$. If the Riemann hypothesis is true, then the upper bound in (10) is $x(\log x)^3$.

Proof. Let $x \geq 2$ and let $p_k \leq x < p_{k+1}$. By using (6) for $n = p_{k+1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \leq x} a_n \leq \sum_{i=1}^{p_{k+1}} a_i &= \frac{1}{2} \left(2p_{k+2} - p_{k+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{k} d_i^2 \right) \\ &\ll p_{k+2} + \sum_{p_i \leq x} d_i^2. \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the estimate (1) due to Heath-Brown, and the fact that $p_{k+2} \sim p_k \leq x$ we get the unconditional upper bound in (10). If the Riemann hypothesis is true, then by using Selberg's result (2) we obtain the upper bound $x(\log x)^3$.

Now, for the lower bound we use the trivial estimate

$$\sum_{p_n \leq x} d_n^2 \gg x \log x,$$

which follows from the inequality between the arithmetic and quadratic means. We deduce that

$$\sum_{n\le x} a_n \ge \sum_{i=1}^{p_k} a_i = \frac{1}{2}\left(2p_{k+1} - p_k + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} d_i^2\right)$$
$$\gg \sum_{p_i \le p_{k-1}} d_i^2 \gg p_{k-1}\log p_{k-1} \sim x\log x,$$

since $p_{k-1} \sim k\log k$ and $k = \pi(x) \sim x/\log x$, $\log k \sim \log x$. $\square$

To prove our next result we need the following

Lemma 7. *We have*

$$\sum_{2\le n\le x} \log d_n = x\log\log x + O(x). \tag{11}$$

Proof. The inequalities (3) can be written as

$$cn < \sum_{i=2}^{n} \log d_i - \sum_{i=2}^{n} \log\log i < Cn$$

for some positive absolute constants c and C. Now (11) emerges by applying the well known asymptotic formula

$$\sum_{2\le n\le x} \log\log n = x\log\log x + O(x).$$

$\square$

Theorem 8. *We have*

$$\sum_{n\le x} \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{x\log\log x}{\log x} + O\left(\frac{x}{\log x}\right). \tag{12}$$

Proof. For $x = p_m - 1$ $(m \ge 2)$ we have by (5),

$$\sum_{n\le p_m - 1} \frac{1}{a_n} = 1 + \sum_{i=2}^{m}\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_i - p_{i-1}}\right).$$

For an arbitrary $x \ge 3$ let p_k $(k \ge 2)$ be the prime such that $p_k \le x < p_{k+1}$. Using the familiar inequalities

$$\log m < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{m} \le 1 + \log m \quad (m \ge 1)$$

we deduce

$$\log(p_i - p_{i-1}) < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p_i - p_{i-1}} \le 1 + \log(p_i - p_{i-1}) \quad (i \ge 2)$$

and

$$1+\sum_{i=2}^{k}\log(p_i-p_{i-1})+\frac{1}{d_k}<\sum_{n\le p_k-1}\frac{1}{a_n}+\frac{1}{a_{p_k}}$$

$$\le\sum_{n\le x}\frac{1}{a_n}\le\sum_{n\le p_{k+1}-1}\frac{1}{a_n}\le 1+k+\sum_{i=2}^{k+1}\log(p_i-p_{i-1}).$$

By (11) we obtain

$$\sum_{n\le x}\frac{1}{a_n}=k\log\log k+O(k),$$

Here $k=\pi(x)\sim x/\log x$, $\log k\sim\log x$ and we deduce (12). □

Theorem 9. *One has*

$$x\ll\sum_{n\le x}\log a_n\ll x\log x.$$

Proof. For an arbitrary $x\ge 3$ let p_k $(k\ge 2)$ be the prime such that $p_k\le x<p_{k+1}$. Using the elementary inequalities

$$m\log m-m+1\le\log m!\le m\log m\quad(m\ge 1)$$

we deduce by applying (8) that

$$\sum_{n\le x}\log a_n\le\sum_{n\le p_{k+1}-1}\log a_n=\sum_{i=1}^{k}\log d_i!\le\sum_{i=1}^{k}d_i\log d_i$$

$$<\sum_{i=1}^{k}d_i\log p_i<(\log p_k)\sum_{i=1}^{k}d_i<(\log p_k)p_{k+1},$$

where we also used that $d_i=p_{i+1}-p_i<p_i$ by Chebyshev's theorem. Here

$$p_k\sim k\log k,\quad k=\pi(x)\sim x/\log x,\quad \log k\sim\log x,\tag{13}$$

and we obtain the upper bound $x\log x$.

On the other hand,

$$\sum_{n\le x}\log a_n>\sum_{n\le p_k-1}\log a_n=\sum_{i=1}^{k-1}\log d_i!$$

$$>\sum_{i=1}^{k-1}(d_i\log d_i-d_i+1)=\sum_{i=2}^{k-1}d_i\log d_i-p_k+k+1.$$

Here

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=2}^{k-1} d_i \log d_i &= \sum_{\substack{i=2\\ d_i\geq 3}}^{k-1} d_i \log d_i + 2\log 2 \sum_{\substack{i=2\\ d_i=2}}^{k-1} 1 \\
&\geq (\log 3) \sum_{\substack{i=2\\ d_i\geq 3}}^{k-1} d_i + (2\log 2)\pi_2(k-1) \\
&= (\log 3) \left(\sum_{i=2}^{k-1} d_i - \sum_{\substack{i=2\\ d_i=2}}^{k-1} d_i \right) + (2\log 2)\pi_2(k-1) \\
&= (\log 3)\left(p_k - p_2 - 2\pi_2(k-1)\right) + (2\log 2)\pi_2(k-1) \\
&= (\log 3)p_k - 2\log(3/2)\pi_2(k-1) - 3\log 3 \\
&> (\log 3)p_k - 2\log(3/2)k - 3\log 3,
\end{aligned}$$

where it is sufficient to use the obvious estimate $\pi_2(k-1) < k$. Note that $\log 3 \doteq 1.09$, $2\log(3/2) \doteq 0.81$, $3\log 3 \doteq 3.29$.

We deduce that

$$\sum_{n\leq x} \log a_n > 0.09 p_k - 3.$$

Now (13) gives the lower bound x. $\square$

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