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https://hdl.handle.net/10945/38840

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SUM OF DIVISORS OF FIBONACCI NUMBERS

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ABSTRACT. In this note, we prove an estimate on the count of Fibonacci numbers whose sum of divisors is also a Fibonacci number. As a corollary, we find that the series of reciprocals of indices of such Fibonacci numbers is convergent.

Communicated by Jean-Paul Allouche

1. Introduction

For a positive integer \( n \), we write \( \sigma(n) \) for the sum of divisors function of \( n \). Recall that a number \( n \) is called multiply perfect if \( n \mid \sigma(n) \). If \( \sigma(n) = 2n \), then \( n \) is called perfect. Let \( (F_n)_{n \geq 1} \) be the sequence of Fibonacci numbers. In [4], it was shown that there are only finitely many multiply perfect Fibonacci numbers, and in [5], it was shown that no Fibonacci number is perfect. For a positive integer \( n \), the value \( \varphi(n) \) of the Euler function is defined to be the number of natural numbers less than or equal to \( n \) and coprime to \( n \). In [6], it was shown that if \( \varphi(F_n) = F_m \) then \( n \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \).

In [7], Fibonacci numbers \( F_n \) with the property that the sum of their aliquot parts is also a Fibonacci number were investigated. This reduces to studying those positive integers \( n \) such that \( \sigma(F_n) = F_n + F_m \) holds with some positive integers \( m \). In [7], it was shown that such positive integers form a set of asymptotic density zero.

Here, we search for Fibonacci numbers \( F_n \) such that \( \sigma(F_n) \) is a Fibonacci number. We put

\[ A = \{ n : \sigma(F_n) = F_m \text{ for some positive integer } m \} . \]

For a positive real number \( x \) and a subset \( B \) of the positive integers, we write \( B(x) = B \cap [1, x] \). In this note, we prove the following result.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 11B39, 11J86, 11L20, 11N05.
Keywords: Fibonacci number, sum of divisors.
Theorem 1. There are constants $c_0$ and $C_0$ such that inequality
\[
\#A(x) < \frac{C_0 x \log \log \log x}{(\log x)^2}
\]
holds for all $x > c_0$.

By partial summation, Theorem 1 immediately implies that

Corollary 1.1. The series
\[
\sum_{n \in A} \frac{1}{n}
\]
is convergent.

We remark that it is quite possible that $A \setminus \{1, 2, 3\}$ is empty, as computer searches for $n \leq 5 \cdot 10^3$ failed to find any other element of $A$. The presumably larger set $B = \{n : \sigma(n) = F_m\}$ for some positive integer $m$ contains the integers 1, 2, 7, 9, 66, 70, 94, 115, 119, 2479. It is likely that $B$ is infinite, but this is probably hard to prove.

Through this paper, we use the Vinogradov symbols $\gg$, $\ll$ and the Landau symbols $O$, $\sim$ and $o$ with their usual meanings. We recall that $A \ll B$, $B \gg A$ and $A = O(B)$ are all equivalent and mean that $|A| < cB$ holds with some constant $c$, while $A \asymp B$ means that both $A \ll B$ and $B \ll A$ hold. For a positive real number $x$ we write $\log x$ for the maximum between 1 and the natural logarithm of $x$. We use $p$, $q$, $P$ and $Q$ to denote prime numbers.

Acknowledgment. During the preparation of this paper, S. K. was supported in part by Grants 08-01-00208 from the Russian Foundation for Basic Research and NSh-3233.2008.1 from the Program Supporting Leading Scientific Schools, F. L. was supported in part by projects PAPIIT 100508, SEP-CONACyT 79685, and P.S. was supported in part by the NPS RIP grant.

2. The Proof

Let $x$ be a large positive real number and assume that $n \leq x$. We also assume that $n > x/(\log x)^2$, since there are at most $x/(\log x)^2$ positive integers failing this property.
2.1. The size of \( m \) in terms of \( n \)

It is known that \( \sigma(n)/n \ll \log \log n \) (see Theorem 323 in Chapter 18 of [3]). Let \( \gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2 \) be the golden section. Since \( F_n \approx \gamma^n \), we get that

\[
\gamma^{m-n} \ll \frac{F_m}{F_n} = \frac{\sigma(F_n)}{F_n} \ll \log \log F_n \ll \log n \leq \log x,
\]

therefore

\[
m - n < c_1 \log \log x
\]

holds for all sufficiently large values of \( x \), where we can take \( c_1 = 3 \). From now on, we write \( m = n + k \), where \( k < K = \lfloor c_1 \log \log x \rfloor \).

2.2. Discarding smooth integers

Let \( P(n) \) be the largest prime factor of \( n \). Let

\[
y = \exp \left( \frac{\log x \log \log \log x}{3 \log \log x} \right).
\]

The elements of the set \( A_1(x) \) are refereed to as \( y \)-smooth numbers. By known results from the distribution of smooth numbers (see, for example, Chapter III.5 from [8]),

\[
\# A_1(x) \leq x \exp \left( -(1 + o(1))u \log u \right),
\]

where \( u = \log x/\log y \). In our case, we have \( u = 3 \log \log x/\log \log x \), therefore \( \pi \log u = 3(1 + o(1)) \log \log x \), leading to

\[
\# A_1(x) \leq \frac{x}{(\log x)^{1+o(1)}} < \frac{x}{(\log x)^2},
\]

once \( x \) is sufficiently large.

2.3. The order of apparition of \( \sigma(F_{P(n)}) \)

For every positive integer \( n \) we write \( z(n) \) for the order of apparition of \( n \) in the Fibonacci sequence which is defined as the smallest positive integer \( u \) such that \( n \mid F_u \). It is known [2] that if \( n \mid F_t \), then \( z(n) \mid t \), and that \( z(n) \gg \log n \).

Let \( n \leq x \) be not in \( A_1(x) \). Let \( p = P(n) \) be its largest prime factor. Then \( F_p \mid F_n \). We now show that \( F_p \) and \( F_n/F_p \) are coprime. It is known [1, Prop. 2.1] that

\[
\gcd \left( F_p, \frac{F_n}{F_p} \right) \mid n/p.
\]

If the greatest common divisor appearing above were not 1, then there would exist a prime \( Q \mid F_p \) such that \( Q \mid n/p \). However, for large \( y \) (hence, for
large $x$), $Q \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p}$, therefore $Q \equiv 2p - 1 \equiv p$ and so it cannot divide $n/p$ which is a $p$-smooth number. Thus, $F_p$ and $F_n/F_p$ are coprime, and by the multiplicative property of $\sigma$ we get that $\sigma(F_p) \mid (n)$. Hence, $\sigma(F_p) \mid F_m$, leading to $z(\sigma(F_p)) \mid m$.

Fix $p$ and $k = m - n$. Then $p \nmid n$ and $z(\sigma(F_p)) \mid n + k$. Further, note that $p$ cannot divide $z(\sigma(F_p))$, for if this were the case, then the above congruences would lead to $p \mid k$, which is impossible for large $x$ since $0 < k \leq K < y < p$.

Thus, we can apply the Chinese Remainder Lemma and conclude that $n$ is in a certain arithmetic progression modulo $pz(\sigma(F_p))$. Let $n_{k,p}$ be the least positive term of this progression, and let

$$A_{k,p}(x) = \{n_{k,p} + pz(\sigma(F_p)) \lambda : \lambda > 0\} \cap [1, x].$$

It is clear that $\#A_{k,p}(x) \leq \lfloor x/pz(\sigma(F_p)) \rfloor \leq x/pz(\sigma(F_p))$, therefore if we write

$$A_2(x) = \bigcup_{0 < k \leq K, y \leq p \leq x} A_{k,p}(x),$$

then we have the bound

$$\#A_2(x) \leq \sum_{0 < k \leq K} \sum_{y \leq p \leq x} \frac{x}{pz(\sigma(F_p))} \ll xK \sum_{y \leq p} \frac{1}{y^2} \ll \frac{x \log \log x}{y}.$$ (4)

where in the above estimate we used the fact that $z(\sigma(F_p)) \gg \log(\sigma(F_p)) \geq \log(F_p) \gg p$.

We put

$$A_3(x) = \{n_{k,p} : k \in [1, K] \text{ and } p \in [y, x]\}$$

and study $A_3(x)$. Let $L_1 = (\log x)^2$, $L = (\log x)/2$ put $z_1 = x/L_1$, $z = x/L$, and write

$$A_3(x) = A_4(x) \cup A_5(x) \cup A_6(x),$$

where

$$A_4(x) = A_3(x) \cap \{n \leq x : P(n) < z_1\},$$
$$A_5(x) = A_3(x) \cap \{n \leq x : z_1 \leq P(n) < z\},$$
$$A_6(x) = A_3(x) \cap \{n \leq x : z \leq P(n)\}.$$

Since elements of $A_4(x)$ are uniquely determined by their largest prime factor (at most $z_1$) and $k \in [1, K]$, we get that

$$\#A_4(x) \leq K \pi(z_1) \leq \frac{x(\log \log x)^2}{(\log x)^3}.$$ (6)
once $x$ is sufficiently large. We will show that

$$\# \mathcal{A}_5(x) \ll \frac{x \log \log x}{(\log x)^2} \quad (7)$$

and that $\mathcal{A}_6(x)$ is empty for large values of $x$ which, together with estimates (2), (4) and (6), will complete the proof of the theorem.

2.4. The end of the proof

From now on until the end of the proof, $n$ is a positive integer in $\mathcal{A}_5(x) \cup \mathcal{A}_6(x)$. Then $n = pa$, where $a \leq L_1$. Thus, $F_a | F_n$. Put $A = F_n/F_a$ and note that every prime factor $P$ of $A$ has the property that $p | z(P)$. In what follows, we will estimate $\sigma(A)/A$. First of all

$$\frac{\sigma(A)}{A} \leq \prod_{p|A} \left(1 + \frac{1}{P-1}\right) \leq \prod_{d|a} \prod_{z(P)=pd} \left(1 + \frac{1}{P-1}\right) \quad (8)$$

For each fixed $d | a$, we have

$$\prod_{z(P)=pd} \left(1 + \frac{1}{P-1}\right) \leq \exp \left(\sum_{z(P)=pd} \frac{1}{P-1}\right)$$

It is known (see, for example, [7]), that for each fixed positive integer $t$ we have

$$\sum_{z(P)=t} \frac{1}{P-1} \ll \frac{\log \log t}{\varphi(t)}.$$ 

Hence,

$$\prod_{z(P)=pd} \left(1 + \frac{1}{P-1}\right) \leq \exp \left(O \left(\frac{\log \log(pd)}{p\varphi(d)}\right)\right) = \exp \left(O \left(\frac{\log \log x}{p\varphi(d)}\right)\right) \quad (9)$$

Thus, multiplying estimates (9) over all the divisors $d$ of $a$ and using (8), we get

$$1 \leq \frac{\sigma(A)}{A} \leq \exp \left(O \left(\frac{\log \log x}{p} \sum_{d|a} \frac{1}{\varphi(d)}\right)\right) < \exp \left(\frac{(\log \log x)^2}{p}\right)$$

for large $x$, where we used the fact that

$$\sum_{d|a} \frac{1}{\varphi(d)} \ll \log \log a \sum_{d|a} \frac{1}{d} \leq \frac{\sigma(a) \log \log L_1}{a} \ll (\log \log L_1)^2 = o(\log \log x)$$

as $x \to \infty$. Hence,

$$0 < \frac{\sigma(A)}{A} - 1 < \exp \left(\frac{(\log \log x)^2}{p}\right) - 1 \leq \frac{2(\log \log x)^2}{p} \leq \frac{2(\log \log x)^2}{\varphi(z_1)}, \quad (10)$$
where in the last inequality we used the fact that
\[
\frac{(\log \log x)^2}{p} \leq \frac{(\log \log x)^2}{z_1} = o(1)
\]
as \(x \to \infty\) together with the fact that the inequality \(e^t - 1 < 2t\) holds for all sufficiently small positive values of \(t\).

We will use that \(\sigma(F_n)/F_n\) is close to \(\sigma(F_a)/F_a\) since \(\sigma(F_a)/F_a < \sigma(F_n)/F_n \leq \sigma(F_a)/F_a\).

In particular, \(\sigma(F_n)/F_n \ll \sigma(F_a)/F_a\).

Therefore, \(k = m - n \ll \log \left(\frac{\sigma(F_n)}{F_n}\right) \ll \log \left(\frac{\sigma(F_a)}{F_a}\right) \ll \log \log x\).

Now we are ready to estimate \(#A_5(x)\):

\[\#A_5(x) \ll \pi(L) \log \log \log x.\]

This completes the proof of (7).

We now turn to the study of \(A_6(x)\). We have to show that \(A_6(x) = \emptyset\). Assume that \(n \in A_6(x)\). By (11),

\[\frac{\sigma(A)}{A} - 1 \geq \frac{F_m}{A \sigma(F_a)} - 1 = \frac{F_m F_a}{F_n \sigma(F_a)} - 1.
\]

Writing \(F_t = (\gamma^t - \delta^t)/(\gamma - \delta)\), where \(\delta = (1 - \sqrt{5})/2 = -1/\gamma\), we get easily that

\[\frac{F_m F_a}{F_n \sigma(F_a)} - 1 = \frac{\gamma^{m-n} F_a - \sigma(F_a)}{\sigma(F_a)} + O(\gamma^{-2n}). \quad (12)
\]

Since \(\gamma\) is quadratic irrational, it follows that the inequality

\[|U \gamma - V| > \frac{c_3}{U}\]

holds for all positive integers \(U\) and \(V\) with some positive constant \(c_3\). Since \(\gamma^{m-n} = F_{m-n} \gamma + F_{m-n-1}\), it follows that

\[|\gamma^{m-n} F_a - \sigma(F_a)| = |(F_{m-n} F_a) \gamma - (\sigma(F_a) - F_a F_{m-n+1})| \geq \frac{1}{F_m F_a} \gg \frac{1}{\gamma^{m-n+1}} \gg \frac{1}{\gamma^{2L}}. \quad (13)\]
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Since \( n > x/(\log x)^2 \), it follows from estimates (12) and (13) that the lower bound

\[
\frac{\sigma(A)}{A} - 1 > \frac{1}{\gamma^4L}
\]

holds for large \( x \). Combining estimates (10) and (14), we get

\[
\frac{x}{(\log x)^2} \leq 2(\log \log x)^2\gamma/4L = 2(\log \log x)^2x^2\log \gamma.
\]

which is impossible for large \( x \) because \( 2\log \gamma < 1 \). This completes the proof of the fact that \( A_6(x) \) is empty for large \( x \).

3. Further Remarks

In this note, we proved that for almost all positive integers \( n \), \( \sigma(F_n) \) is not a Fibonacci number, and by the result from [7] the same is true for \( \sigma(F_n) - F_n \). Recall that the Zeckendorf decomposition of the positive integer \( n \) is its representation

\[ n = F_{m_1} + \cdots + F_{m_t}, \]

where \( 0 < m_t < \cdots < m_1 \) and \( m_{i+1} - m_i \geq 2 \) for all \( i = 1, \ldots, t-1 \). It is known [9] that such a representation always exists and up to identifying \( F_2 \) with \( F_1 \), it is also unique. Let \( \ell(n) = t \) be the length of the Zeckendorf decomposition of \( n \). We conjecture that \( \ell(\sigma(F_n)) \) tends to infinity with \( n \) on a set of asymptotic density 1 and we would like to leave this question for the reader. Note that our main result shows that \( \ell(\sigma(F_n)) \geq 2 \) holds for almost all \( n \).

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Received December 17, 2008
Accepted February 4, 2009

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