

LECTURES ON THE READING OF MATHEMATICS IN CHINESE,
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On the Pronunciation.

This seminar is not a course on Chinese, and so it will suffice to make only the most necessary remarks on the pronunciation of Chinese words. We rather shall try to get as quickly as possible at the meaning of the mathematical text.

There are little gramatical difficulties, and what is necessary will be found in the vocabulary.

The pronunciation is that of the present National Language (Kuo Yu) which is essentially the language spoken in Peking, is similar to the former Mandarin, and is quite different from the dialects spoken, say in Shanghai or Canton. The mathematical text is not exactly in the spoken language, but approaches more the much shorter old written language.

I shall use the old Wade Romanisation which is easier for English speaking people, but different from it shall mark the tone by accents.

Most letters are as pronounced in English, e.g. the consonants

f, h, l, m, n, s, w, and y.

One pronounces roughly

p like b, k like g as in guard, t like d, ch like g as in German, and both ts and tz like dz.

However, when the apostrophe ' is added,

p' is like p+h, k' is like k+h, t' is like t+h, ch' is like ch in chain, and both ts' and tz' are like ts+h.

j is like the s in measure.

There are two sh-sounds. sh is as in English, but hs, which occurs only before i and u, is softer and like the ch in the German word ich.

There are five words erh, shih, chih, ch'ih, and jih ending in h; all other words end either in a vowel, in n, or in ng (like in English long).

The word erh is the only one ending in rh; it is pronounced like the English word fur without the f.

The vowel in all six words

shih, chih, ch'ih, jih, tzu, and tz'u

sounds alike; it is short and somewhat between i and ü. The combinations tz and tz' do not occur in any other words, but are replaced by ts and ts'.

There are words with one, two, or three consecutive vowels. Different from English are the vowels ü and e.

ü is just like the ü in German or the u in French words.

e by itself is like the vowel in fur; examples are he, k'e, shen, and sheng. In combination with other vowels e is like the e in English belt.

The other vowels are as follows.

a is as in English farmer; i=ee; o as in English border; ei as in English made; ou as the o in English alone; ai as the i in English life; ao as the ou in English house. In other combinations of vowels one pronounces the parts separately.

All words are short and considered as having one syllable.

Just as in the Scandinavian languages words are distinguished by tones. These will be denoted by accents, as follows.

- denotes a flat and high tone;
- / denotes a rising tone;
- ∨ denotes a tone which falls and then rises again;
- \ denotes a falling tone.

Words of the same pronunciation otherwise, but with different tones, usually have different characters and different meaning. Thus, in the text, chènɡ means POSITIVE and chěng means INTEGER. Different characters with different meanings occasionally have identical pronunciation and tone.

Of the punctuation marks, , is halfway between the English , and .; 〃 denotes a full stop and often the end of a section.

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0 | × | 令 lìng | 爲 wéi | 一 ī | 正 chèng | 整 chěng | 數 shù | 如 jú | 以 yǐ | 十 shí |
| 1 | 進 chìn | 法 fǎ | 表 piào | 示 shì | 之 chī | 其 chí | 中 chūng | 每 měi | 位 wèi | 字 zì |
| 2 | 均 jūn | 不 pù | 等 tēng | 於 yú | 零 líng | 設 shè | 此 cǐ | 種 chǒng | 所 sǒ | 成 chéng |
| 3 | 集 jí | 合 hé | 吾 wú | 人 rén | 孰 shú | 知 chī | 級 jí | 收 shōu | 斂 liàn | 者 zhě |
| 4 | 值 zhí | 是 shì | 否 fǒu | 超 chāo | 越 yuè | 又 yòu | 可 kě | 用 yòng | 平 píng | 常 cháng |
| 5 | 函 hán | 相 xiāng | 當 tāng | 困 kùn | 難 nán | 問 wèn | 題 tí | 作 zuò | 未 wèi | 能 néng |
| 6 | 解 jiě | 決 jué | 本 běn | 文 wén | 將 jiāng | 討 tǎo | 論 lùn | 較 jiào | 簡 jiǎn | 單 tān |
| 7 | 此 cǐ | 與 yǔ | 有 yǒu | 下 xià | 列 liè | 關 guān | 係 hài | 證 zhèng | 明 míng | 代 dài |
| 8 | 且 qiě | 時 shí | 及 jí | 他 tā | 類 lèi | 似 sì | 陳 chén | 述 shù | 固 gù | 定 dìng |
| 9 | 任 rèn | 何 hé | 值 zhí | 書 shū | 適 shì | 條 tiáo | 件 jiàn | 目 mù | 的 dì | 在 zài |
| 10 | 產 chǎn | 生 shēng | 性 xìng | 質 zhì | 方 fāng | 程 chéng | 顯 xiǎn | 然 rán | 長 cháng | 因 yīn |
| 11 | 絕 jué | 對 tuèi | 後 hòu | 假 jiǎ | 恒 héng | 小 xiǎo | 或 huò | 略 lüè | 同 tóng | 今 jīn |
| 12 | 分 fēn | 別 pié | 屬 shǔ | 則 tse | 二 èrh | 故 kù | 和 hé | 自 zì | 得 té | 皆 chiē |

① 一 ② 十 人 又 二 ③ 之 下 小 大 三

3 9 33 45 124=180 14 73 115 156 166

上 乃 ④ 正 中 不 文 及 方 今 分

169 188 4 16 21 63 82 104 109 120

內 天 五 ⑤ 令 以 示 此 可 用 平

152 153 210 1 8 13 26=40 46 47 48

未 本 代 且 他 目 生 包 另 出

58 62 79 80 83 97 101 130 139 141

外 四 只 必 ⑥ 如 每 字 合 收 有

150 195 196 201 4 17 18 31 37 72

列 任 件 在 因 同 自 式 次 多

74 90 96 99 109 118 127 132 157 160

至 全 而 存 ⑦ 表 位 均 吾 否 困

165 170 187 180 12 18 20 32 42 53

作 決 似 何 直 別 含 形 系 具

57 61 85 91 92 121 131 143 177 181

近 但 ⑧ 法 其 於 所 知 函 明 述

184 207 11 15 23 28 35 50 78 87

固 定 的 性 長 或 和 例 果 界

88 89 98 102 108 116 126 133 143 155

沿 易 非 使 奇 ⑨ 級 者 是 相 係

162 168 185 191 194 36 39 41 51 76

書 恒 則 皆 恃 始 面 個 卽 重

93 114 123 129 146 159 183 183 198 207

突 窮 ⑩ 問 能 討 時 後 故 得 根

206 211 55 59 65 81 112 125 128 136

除 殊 原 造 乘 ⑪ 進 設 孰 值 常

145 147 158 173 199 10 25 34 40 49

將 陳 條 產 假 推 理 情 圓 部

64 86 95 100 113 140 144 148 151 141

密 異 欲 等 集 超 越 單 程 然

144 145 176 22 30 43 44 69 105 104

絕 略 義 結 軸 極 曾 規 無 零

110 114 138 142 164 164 149 186 203 24

當 解 較 與 意 需 整 種 適 算

52 60 67 71 135 194 5 27 94 148

節 數 論 所 對 據 實 冪 米 衝

209 6 66 103 111 134 163 182 183 205

積 斂 問 邊 總 難 題 關 證 類

200 38 68 154 208 54 56 75 77 84

屬 顯 體

122 106 193

Vocabulary, technical terms, and grammatical explanations.

1. 令 lìng order, to order, LET
2. 為 wéi to be
3. 一 yī one, a
4. 正 zhèng correct, to correct, POSITIVE (負 fù Negative)
5. 整 zhěng to put right, uniform, INTEGER
6. 數 shù number
7. 如 rú if, like
8. 以 yǐ by means of
9. 十 shí ten = 10
10. 進 jìn to enter
11. 法 fǎ method, law
十進法 shí jìn fǎ DECIMAL SYSTEM
12. 表 biǎo to express, table, meter
13. 示 shì to proclaim
表示 biǎo shì TO EXPRESS
14. 之 zhī it; like the 's in the English genitive.
15. 其 qí it, they, its, theirs (no distinction of gender)
16. 中 zhōng middle, in (put after the word it affects).
其中 qí zhōng in it (i.e. in the representation)
17. 每 měi each, every
18. 位 wèi position, place
19. 字 zì letter, character, word
數字 shù zì DIGIT (in the decimal representation).
20. 均 jūn equal
21. 不 bù not
22. 等 děng degree, to compare, equal

- 均不等 chūn pù tēng not equal
23. 於 yú at, it, on, with, to
24. 零 líng Zero
25. 設 shè to arrange, PUT
26. 此 tǐ this, these
27. 種 chǒng kind, class
28. 所 sǒ that which
29. 成 chéng to become, achieve
30. 集 chí to collect, collection
31. 合 hé to collect, together
- 集合 chí hé SET
32. 吾 wú I
33. 人 jén human (male or female)
- 吾人 wú jén WE (of the author)
34. 孰 shú acquainted with, to know
35. 知 chī to know
- 孰知 shú chī to know well
36. 級 chí rank, degree
- 級數 chí shù SERIES
37. 收 shōu to collect, to gather
38. 斂 liàn to collect, to gather
- 收斂 shōu liàn TO CONVERGE
39. 者 chě one which is (put after the expression)
40. 值 chí value, SUM
41. 是 shì to be
42. 否 fǒu not to be
- 是否 shì fǒu whether ... is
43. 超 chāo to exceed

44. 越 yue to pass over
超越 ch'au yüe TRANSCENDENTAL
45. 又 you again, also, moreover
46. 可 k'ě can, may
47. 用 yung to use, make use of
48. 平 p'íng level, fair, peace
49. 常 ch'áng constantly, even
平常 p'íng ch'áng common, ordinary
50. 函 hán letter, envelope
函數 hán shù FUNCTION
51. 相 hsiang one another
52. 當 tāng to take the place of, at the time of
相當 hsiang tāng to correspond to, to be equivalent to
53. 困 k'un to be weary, distressed 當...時 乎
54. 難佳 nán difficult, distress
困難佳 k'un nán difficulty
55. 問 wen to ask
56. 題 t'i subject
問題 wen t'i PROBLEM
57. 作 tsò to do, to make
作者 tsò chě AUTHOR
58. 未 wèi not, not yet
59. 能 néng can, be able to
60. 解 chie to understand, analyse
61. 決 chüe to decide
解決 chie chüe to solve
62. 本 pèn root, origin; this
63. 文 wén essay, paper

64. 將 chīang going to, intend to
65. 討 t'ǎo to seek, to ask for
66. 論 lùn to discuss
 討論 t'ǎo lùn to discuss, investigate
67. 較 chiào difference, more
68. 簡 chīen simple
69. 單 tān single, only
 簡單 k'ān tān simple, plain
70. 此 tz'ǐ this
71. 與 yǔ with, to give
72. 有 yǒu to have; there are
73. 下 hsia under, below, following
74. 列 liè row, line, series; to arrange
 下列 hsia liè in the following row
75. 關 kuan gate, to shut
76. 係 hsi to belong to
 關係 kuan hsi RELATION
77. 證 cheng to prove
78. 明 míng bright, clear
 證明 cheng míng TO PROVE, PROOF
79. 代 tai to replace
 代數 tai shù ALGEBRA, ALGEBRAIC
80. 且 ch'ie moreover, also
81. 時 shih time
 當...時 if ...
82. 及 chí and, also, with; to arrive at
 以及 í chí and including
83. 他 t'ā other (he, she, it)
 其他 chí t'ā other

84. 類 lèi kind, category
85. 似 szù resembling
86. 陳 ch'én to state
87. 述 shù to state
陳述 ch'én shù STATEMENT
88. 固 kù firm
89. 定 tìng secure, settled
固定 kù tìng FIXED
90. 任 jén to undertake, office
91. 何 hé how, what, which
任何 jén hé ANY, ARBITRARY
q 進法 q chìn fǎ REPRESENTATION TO THE BASIS q
92. 直 chíh direct, plain, honest
93. 書 shū book, to write
94. 適 shìh to reach, just
適合 shìh hé TO SATISFY
95. 條 t'iao order, article, clause
96. 件 chièn article, item
條件 t'iao chièn CONDITION
97. 目 mù eye
98. 的 tì actual, target (particle in the spoken language)
目的 mù tì AIM, OBJECT
99. 在 tsài at, to exist
100. 產 ch'án to bear
101. 生 sheng to bear
產生 ch'án sheng TO GENERATE, GENERATING
102. 性 hsing nature, quality

103. 質 chih nature
性質 hsing chih PROPERTY
104. 方 fang square
105. 程 ch'eng rule, regulation
方程 fang ch'eng EQUATION
106. 顯 hsien apparent
107. 然 jan thus (forms adverbs)
顯然 hsien jan OBVIOUS, OBVIOUSLY
108. 長 ch'ang long
長函數 ch'ang han shù MAJORANT FUNCTION
109. 因 yin cause, owing to, from
因之 yin chih THUS
110. 絕 chüe to cut, very
111. 對 tuèi a pair, to reply
絕對 chüe tuèi ABSOLUTE, ABSOLUTELY
112. 後 how after (put after the expression)
此後 tz'ü hòu FROM NOW ON
113. 假 chia false
假設 chia shè TO ASSUME, HYPOTHESIS
114. 恒 heng permanently, constantly
115. 小 hsiao small
小於一 hsiao yü i smaller than 1
116. 或 huò or
117. 略 lüè somewhat
118. 同 t'ung the same, with
略有不同 lüè yǒu pù t'ung there is some difference
119. 今 chīn now
120. 分 fēn to divide, to distinguish

121. 別 pié to distinguish, to separate
分別 fēn pié difference, to distinguish
122. 屬 shǔ to belong to
123. 則 tān then
可能 kě néng POSSIBILITY
124. 二 èrh 2
125. 故 kù cause; hence
126. 和 hé friendly, together
和數 hé shu SUM
127. 自 zì from, self, naturally
128. 得 dé to get, obtain
129. 皆 jiē all, together
130. 包 pāo to enclose
131. 含 hán to contain
包含 pāo hán to contain, include
132. 式 shì formula, system, example
133. 例 lì example
134. 析 hsi to analyse
解析 chīe hsi ANALYSIS
解析質 chīe hsi chih analytic nature
135. 意 ì thought
任意 jén ì ARBITRARY
136. 根 kēn root, origin
137. 據 chǔ proof, to maintain, according to
138. 義 ì right, meaning
定義 tìng ì DEFINITION
139. 另 lìng beside, another, extra

140. 推 t'uei to push, to investigate
141. 出 ch'ü to go out
推出 t'uei ch'ü to deduce
142. 結 chie to bear
143. 果 küo fruit
結果 chie küo RESULT
144. 理 li law, principle
定理 ting li THEOREM
145. 除 ch'ü to exclude
146. 特 t'è a bull; distinguished, special
147. 殊 shü to kill; distinguished
特殊 t'è shü SPECIAL
148. 情 ch'ing feeling, affection
149. 形 hsing shape, form
情形 ch'ing hsing state, condition
150. 外 wai outside (after the term)
151. 圓 yüan circle, round
除...外 ch'ü ... wai exception
152. 內 nei inside (after the term)
153. 天 t'ien heaven, day
天然 t'ien jan NATURAL
154. 邊 pien side, boundary
155. 界 chie boundary
邊界 pien chie boundary, frontier
156. 大 ta great
大於 ta yü greater than
157. 次 tz'ü order, degree, second
次數 tz'ü shü DEGREE

158. 原 yuán origin
159. 始 shǐ to begin
原始 yuán shǐ PRIMITIVE
160. 多 duō many
161. 項 xiàng item, term
多項式 duō xiàng shì POLYNOMIAL
162. 沿 yán along, to go along
163. 實 shí true, real
164. 軸 zhóu axle, axis
實軸 shí zhóu REAL AXIS
165. 至 zhì to arrive at, to, until, most
166. 三 sān 3
167. 極 jí very, utmost
168. 易 yì easy, to exchange
推得 tuī dé TO DEDUCE
169. 上 shàng above, on, to ascent
170. 全 quán fully, all, total
171. 部 bù class, department
全部 quán bù the whole set
172. 點 diǎn point
173. 造 zào to make, to create
造成 zào chéng to form
174. 密 mì dense
密集 mì chí DENSE
175. 異 yì to differ, strange, rare
係異黑點 xì yì tiēn SINGULAR POINT
176. 欲 yù to wish
177. 系 xì connection, link, COROLLARY

178. 算 suàn to count, to plan
算術 suàn shù ARITHMETIC
179. 曾 ts'éng already
180. 二 èrh 2
181. 具 chù all
182. 冪 mì POWER
冪級數 mì chí shù POWER SERIES
有理數 yǒu lǐ shù RATIONAL NUMBER
183. 鄰 lín near, close
184. 近 chìn near, close
鄰近 lín chìn NEIGHBOURHOOD
185. 非 fēi no, not
不恒等 pù héng tēng NOT IDENTICALLY EQUAL
186. 視 shì to see, to observe
187. 而 érh and, but, then
188. 乃 nǎi now, but, moreover
189. 面 miàn face, surface
另一方面 lìng yí fāng miàn on the other hand
190. 存 ts'un to store, to be alive
存在 ts'un tsài to exist
191. 使 shì to order, to cause
恒等式 héng tēng shì IDENTITY
192. 體 t'í body
全體 ch'üan t'í the whole set of
193. 個 kè piece
任意 jén i ARBITRARY
194. 奇 ch'í strange, marvelous, ODD

195. 四 szù 4
196. 只 chih only
197. 需 hsü necessary
198. 卽 chí at once
卽可 chí k'è one immediately can
199. 乘 ch'éng to multiply
200. 積 chí to multiply
乘積 ch'éng chí PRODUCT
201. 必 pì must, certainly
202. 僅 chin only, simply
203. 無 wú not
204. 重 chung heavy
多重 tō chung MULTIPLE
205. 衝 ch'ung to push forward
206. 突 t'ū to rush against, syddenly
衝突 ch'ung t'ū collision, CONTRADICTION
207. 但 tàn but
208. 總 tsung to collect
總集 tsung chí to collect
209. 節 ch'ie node, chapter
210. 五 wú 5
其他 chí t'ā other
211. 窮 ch'íung poor, exhausted
無窮 wú ch'íung INFINITE
有窮 yǒu ch'íung FINITE

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越數，又 是 否 可 用 平

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shih

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k'e

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常函數表示之，爲相

ch'ang

han

shu

piao

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chih

wei

hsiang

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當困難之問題，作者

tang

k'un

nan

chih

wen

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(3)

未能解決之本文中

wèi néng chǐe chüé chīh pěn wén chung

58 59 60 61 14 62 63 16

吾人將討論一較闊

wú jén chiāng t'iao lùn i chiao chian

32 33 64 65 66 3 67 68

單之級數 $f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathcal{A}} z^n$ 此級

tan chih chi shu tz'u chi

69 14 36 6 70 36

數與 G 有下列之關係

shu yu you hsia lie chih kuan

6 71 72 73 74 14 75

係 $\sigma = \int_0^1 \frac{f(z)}{z} dz$ 吾人將證明

hsi wu jen chiang cheng ming

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$q \geq 2$

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爲 一 固 定 之 整 數 任

wéi ī kù tìng chīh chěng shū jèn

2 3 88 89 14 5 6 90

何 正 整 數 n 可 用 q

hé chèng chěng shù k'ě yùng

91 4 5 6 46 44

進 法 以 表 示 之 如 下

chìn fǎ yǐ piào shìh chīh jú hsia

10 11 8 12 13 14 7 73

$$n = h_0 + h_1 q + \dots + h_r q^r = (h_0, h_1, \dots, h_r)$$

其 中 h_0, \dots, h_r 爲 0 與 $q-1$ 中

ch'í chūng wéi yǐ chūng

15 16 2 71 16

⑥

之

敕正

數

且

$n \neq 0$

當

$n=0$

時

chih

ch'eng

shu

ch'ie

tang

shih

14

5

6

80

52

81

吾

人

可

直

書

$0=(0)$

wu

jen

k'ie

chih

shu

32

33

46

92

93

設

長

為

$1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

中

文

一

固

she

wei

chung

chih

i

ku

25

2

16

14

3

88

定

數

字

令

$\sqrt{(a)}$

表

示

所

ting

shu

tzü

ling

piao

shih

so

89

6

19

1

12

13

28

有

適

合

下

列

條

件

文

you

shih

he

hsia

lie

t'iao

chien

chih

92

94

31

93

94

95

96

14

(7)

整數 n 所成之集合

chéng shù sǒ ch'eng chih chí hé

5 6 28 29 14 30 31

$$n = (h_0, h_1, \dots, h_r) \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq h_s \leq q-1, \quad h_s \neq k \quad (s=0, 1, \dots, r)$$

本文目的在討論 $\mathcal{N}(k)$

pén wén mù tì tsài t'ao lun

62 63 97 98 99 65 66

之產生函數 $f_k(z) = \sum_{m \in \mathcal{N}(k)} z^m$

chih ch'án sheng hán shù

14 100 101 50 6

之性質

chih hsing chih

14 102 103

(8)

§2. $f(z)$ 所適合之函數

sǒ shìh hé chīh hān shù

28 94 31 14 50 6

方程顯然 $(1-z)^{-1}$ 為 $f_R(z)$ 之

fāng ch'éng hsiēn jān wéi chīh

104 105 106 104 2 14

長函數 $f(z) \ll (1-z)^{-1} = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} z^v$ 因之

ch'āng hān shù yīn chīh

108 50 6 109 14

當 $|z| < 1$ 時, $f_R(z)$ 所表之級

tāng shíh sǒ piǎo chīh chí

52 81 28 12 14 36

數為絕對收斂。此後

shù wéi chüē tuèi shou liēn tz'ü hòu

6 2 110 111 39 38 40 112

吾

人

將

假

言
又

=

之

絕

wú

jén

chiang

chia

she

chih

chue

32

33

64

113

25

14

110

對

值

恒

小

於

一

o

tuei

chih

heng

hsiao

yü

i

111

40

114

115

23

3

$k=2$

與

$k=9$

中

有

一

簡

單

yü

chung

you

i

chien

tan

41

16

42

3

68

69

文

關

係

當

$k=0$

或

$k \neq 0$

時

chih

kuan

hsi

tang

huo

shih

14

45

46

52

116

81

略

有

不

同

今

分

別

討

lue

you

pu

t'ung

chin

fen

pie

t'ao

114

42

21

118

119

120

121

65

(10)

論 文 如 下

lun chih ju hsia

60 14 4 43

I, $k=0$, 設 $n=(h_0, \dots, h_v)$ 屬於 $\mathcal{N}(0)$, 則

she shu yu tse

25 122 23 123

有 二 種 可 能: (i) $v=0, n=h_0$, 故

you erh chung k'e neng ku

42 124 24 46 58

n 爲 (h_2, \dots, h_{v-1}) 中 文 一 整 數;

wei chung chih i cheng shu

2 16 14 3 5 6

(ii) $v \geq 1$, n 可 書 爲 下 列 和

k'e shu wei hsia lie he

46 93 2 43 44 126

(11)

數

$$n = k + qn'$$

其中

$$n' = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_v) \in \mathcal{N}(c), 1 \leq h_i \leq q-1$$

shù

ch'í

chūng

6

15

16

$$(i=0, 1, \dots, v)$$

因 文 吾 人 恒 有

yīn

chīh

wú

jén

héng

yǒu

104

14

32

33

114

42

$$f_0(z) = \sum_{k_0=0}^{q-1} \left\{ z^{k_0} + \sum_{n' \in \mathcal{N}(c)} z^{k_0 + qn'} \right\}_0$$

自 此 可 得

tzu

tz'u

k'ie

te

124

40

46

128

(I):
$$f_0(z) = \frac{z - z^q}{1 - z} \left(1 + f_0\left(\frac{z^q}{z}\right) \right)$$

(12)

II. $k=1, 2, \dots, q-1$

言又

$n=(k_0, k_1)$

屬於

$\mathcal{A}(k)$

貝

shè

shū

yǔ

tse

25

122

23

123

n

可

書

為

下

列

和

數

k'è

shū

wéi

hsia

liè

hé

shù

40

93

2

93

94

120

6

$n=k_0+q^n$

其

中

k_0

為

$0, 1, \dots, k-1, k+1, \dots, q-1$

中

ch'i

chūng

wéi

chūng

15

16

2

16

文

一

數

且

$m'=(k_1, \dots, k_r) \in \mathcal{A}(k)$

最

然

ch'ih

ī

shù

ch'ie

hsien

jan

14

3

6

80

106

104

吾

人

有

$f_{k_0}(z) = \sum_{\substack{k_0=0 \\ k_0 \neq k}}^{q-1} z^{k_0+qn}$

$\sum_{m' \in \mathcal{A}(k)} z^{k_0+qn}$

因

wú

jen

yǒu

yin

32

33

72

109

(13)

之, $f_k(z)$ 適合

chīh

shìh

hé

14

94

31

(II):

$$f_k(z) = \left(\frac{1-z^9}{1-z} - z^k \right) f_k(z^9)$$

函數方程 (I) 與 (II)

hán

shù

fāng

ch'eng

yǔ

50

6

104

105

91

皆包含於下列式中

chīe

pāo

hán

yǔ

hsia

liè

shìh

chūng

129

130

131

23

73

74

132

16

$$(1): f_k(z) = \left(\frac{1-z^9}{1-z} - z^k \right) (z^k + f_k(z^9))$$

($k=0, 1, \dots, 9-1$)₀

其中

ch'í chung

15 16

(2):

$$\epsilon_k = \begin{cases} 1, \\ 0, \end{cases}$$

如 $k=0,$
如 $k \neq 0,$

jú

y

例: 當 $q=2$ 時, 吾人有

lì tang shíh wú jén yǒu

133 52 81 32 33 42

$$f_0(z) = \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} z^{2^v-1}$$

$$f_1(z) = 1,$$

$$f_0(z) = z + z f(z^2),$$

$$f_1(z) = f_1(z^2) \quad \circ$$

§3. $f_k(z)$ 之解析範圍言又 $q \geq 2$

ch'ih jiě hsi ch'ih she'

14 60 134 103 25

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| 爲 | 一 | 任 | 意 | 整 | 數 | 根 | 據 |
| wéi | ī | jèn | ì | chěng | shù | kēn | chū chū |
| 2 | 3 | 90 | 135 | 5 | 6 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|----|-----|-----|--|--|--|
| 定 | 義 | 吾 | 人 | 有 | $f_0(z) = z + z^2 + \dots + z^{q-1} \dots$ $f_k(z) = z + z^2 + \dots + z^{k-1} + z^{k+1} + \dots$ $(k=1, 2, \dots, q-1)$ | | |
| tìng | ì | wú | jén | you | | | |
| 89 | 138 | 32 | 33 | 42 | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 因 | 文 | | | | | | |
| yīn | chīn | | | | | | |
| 109 | 14 | | | | | | |

(3): $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} f_k(z^q) = 1 - \varepsilon_k$ $(k=0, 1, \dots, q-1)$.

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 另 | 一 | 方 | 面 | 自 | 函 | 數 | 方 |
| lìng | ī | fāng | miàn | zì | hán | shù | fāng |
| 134 | 3 | 104 | 140 | 129 | 50 | 6 | 104 |

(16)

程 (I) 與 (II) 可推出下

ch'eng

yü

k'ë

t'ui

ch'ü

hsia

105

41

46

140

141

43

列結果

liè

chié

kuó

144

142

143

$$(4): f_0(z) = \frac{z-z^q}{1-z} + \frac{z-z^q}{1-z} \frac{z-z^{q^2}}{1-z^q} + \frac{z-z^q}{1-z} \frac{z-z^q}{1-z^q} \frac{z-z^{q^2}}{1-z^{q^2}} \frac{z-z^{q^3}}{1-z^{q^2}} + \dots +$$

$$+ \frac{z-z^q}{1-z} \frac{z-z^q}{1-z^q} \frac{z-z^{q^2}}{1-z^{q^2}} \dots \frac{z-z^{q^{v-1}}}{1-z^{q^{v-1}}} (1 + f_0(z^{q^v})),$$

$$(5): f_k(z) = \left(\frac{1-z^q}{1-z} - z^{kq} \right) \left(\frac{1-z^q}{1-z^q} - z^{kq} \right) \dots \times$$

$$\times \left(\frac{1-z^q}{1-z^{q^{v-1}}} - z^{kq^{v-1}} \right) f_k(z^{q^v}) \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, q-1),$$

定理一：除 $q=2, k=1$ 特殊情

tìng

lì

ī

ch'ü

t'ë

shü

ch'ing

89

144

3

145

146

144

148

形外，在單位圓內

hsing wai tsai tan wei yuan nei

149 150 99 63 18 151 152

為一分析函數，且以

wei 1 fen hsi han shu ch'ie i

2 3 120 134 50 5 80 8

單位圓為天然邊界。

tan wei yuan wei t'ien jan pien chie

69 18 151 2 153 104 154 155

證明：設長與入為大

cheng ming she yu wei ta

44 48 25 4.1 2 156

於或等於零之整數

yu huo teng yu ling chih cheng shu

23 1.16 22 23 24 14 5 6

(18)

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------------|------------------------------|-----|---|---------------|------|
| 又 | 設 | $\ominus = e$ | $\frac{2\pi i}{9^{\lambda}}$ | 爲 | 一 | q^{λ} | 次 |
| you | shè | | | wéi | ī | | tz'ù |
| 45 | 25 | | | 2 | 3 | | 154 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------------------|
| 之 | 原 | 始 | 單 | 位 | 根 | 當 | $\lambda \geq 1$ |
| chīh | yüan | shīh | tān | wèi | kēn | tāng | |
| 14 | 158 | 159 | 69 | 18 | 136 | 52 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|--------|------|--|--|--|--|
| 時 | 多 | 項 | 式 | | | | |
| shīh | tō | hsiang | shīh | | | | |
| 81 | 160 | 161 | 132 | | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| $\frac{z^{q^{\lambda}-1} - z^{q^{\lambda}}}{1 - z^{q^{\lambda}-1}}$ | $\frac{1 - z^{q^{\lambda}}}{1 - z^{q^{\lambda}-1}} - z^{q^{\lambda}-1}$ | $(\lambda = 1, 2, \dots, \lambda)$ |
|---|---|------------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-----|-------|----|---------------|-----|------|
| 之 | 次 | 數 | 小 | 於 | q^{λ} | 因 | 之 |
| chīh | tz'ù | shù | hsiao | yü | | yīn | chīh |
| 14 | 154 | 6 | 115 | 23 | | 109 | 14 |

(14)

當

z=⊖

時

此

二

式

均

不

tāng

shíh

tz'ü

èrh

shìh

chün

pü

52

81

70

124

132

20

21

等

於

零

此

後

吾

人

將

tēng

yü

líng

tz'ü

hòu

wú

jen

chiang

22

23

24

70

112

32

33

64

q=2, k=1

一

情

形

除

外

則

當

i

ch'íng

hsíng

ch'ú

wài

tse

tāng

3

148

149

145

150

123

52

√

沿

實

軸

自

0

至

1

yén

shíh

chóu

tzü

chìh

162

163

164

124

165

時

顯

然

shíh

hsien

jan

81

106

104

(6):

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} f_{\infty}(r) = \infty$$

根據 (4), (5), (6) 三式, 以及 $\ominus^{\uparrow} = 1$

kēn chū sān shì yǐ chí

130 134 166 132 8 82

吾人極易推得 $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} f_{\infty}(r) = \infty$

wú jén chí yì t'uei té

32 33 164 168 140 128

在單位圓上, 全部 \ominus

tsai tān wèi yuán shàng chuan pù

99 69 18 151 169 140 141

點造成一密集點集

tiē tsào ch'eng ī mì chí tien chí

142 143 29 3 144 30 142 30

(21)

故此圓上每點均係

kù tz'u yúan shàng měi tiēn chūn hsi

125 140 151 169 17 192 20 76

異點, 明所欲證

ì tiān míng sǒ yù chéng

195 192 48 28 196 44

系: 將 $q=2, k=1$ 一情形除外

hì chiāng ī ch'ing hsing ch'ú wai

144 64 3 148 149 145 150

則 $f_k(z)$ 恒為 z 之超越

tse hēng wéi chí ch'ao yue

123 114 2 17 43 44

數 (自 (3), (4), (5) 極易得)

shù tzù chí ì te

6 124 164 168 128

84

4₂(2)

之

算

術

性

質

作

chih

suàn

shù
=述

hsing

chih

tso

14

148

84

102

103

54

者

曾

得

一

結

果

其

特

che

ts'eng

te

i

chie

kuo

ch'i

t'e

39

179

128

3

142

143

15

146

殊

情

形

可

述

文

如

下

shu

ch'ing

hsing

k'e

shu

chih

ju

hsia

144

148

149

46

84

14

4

43

定

理

二

言
口又

9=2

為

一

固

t'ing

li

erh

shè

wei

i

ku

89

144

180

25

2

3

88

定

之

整

數

又

言
口又

$$f(z) = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} a_v z^v$$

t'ing

chih

ch'eng

shu

yòu

shè

89

14

5

6

45

25

爲 一 具 有 下 列 性 質

wei i chü you hsia lie hsing chih

2 3 181 42 43 44 102 103

之 冪 級 數: $(i) \alpha_v$ 皆 爲 有

chih mi chi shu chie wei you

14 182 36 6 129 2 42

理 數; $(ii) f(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 之 米 氏 近

li shu tsai chih lin chin

144 6 99 14 183 184

收 斂; $(iii) f(z)$ 非 z 之 代 數

shou lien fei chih tai shu

34 38 185 14 49 6

函 數; $(iv) f(z)$ 適 合 $f(z^q) = \frac{a(z)F(z) + b(z)}{c(z)F(z) + d(z)}$

han shu shih he

50 6 94 31

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------|------|-----|
| 其 | 中 | $a(z), b(z)$ | $c(z), d(z)$ | 爲 | $=$ | 文 | 多 |
| ch'í | chung | | | wéi | | chih | to |
| 15 | 16 | | | 2 | | 14 | 160 |
| 項 | 式 | 且 | 其 | 係 | 數 | 均 | 爲 |
| hsiang | shih | ch'ie | ch'í | hsi | shù | chün | wéi |
| 161 | 132 | 80 | 15 | 46 | 6 | 20 | 2 |
| 理 | 數 | 且 | $\Delta(z) = a(z)d(z) - b(z)c(z)$ | 不 | 恒 | 等 | |
| lǐ | shù | ch'ie | | pù | héng | téng | |
| 144 | 6 | 80 | | 21 | 114 | 22 | |
| 於 | 零 | 如 | $=$ | 爲 | 一 | 代 | 數 |
| yú | líng | jú | | wéi | ī | taì | shù |
| 23 | 24 | 4 | | 2 | 3 | 49 | 6 |
| 數 | 且 | $0 < z < 1, \Delta(z^v) \neq 0$ | | | $(v = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ | | |
| shù | ch'ie | | | | | | |
| 6 | 80 | | | | | | |

則 $f(z)$ 爲一超越數。

tse wéi í ch'ao yue shu

123 2 3 43 44 6

當此函數 $f(z)$ 爲 $f_R(z)$ 時,

tang tz'u han shù wéi shih

52 70 50 6 2 81

吾人有一或

$$a(z)=1, \quad b(z) = -\frac{z-z^9}{1-z^9}$$

$$c(z)=0, \quad d(z) = \frac{z-z^9}{1-z^9}$$

wú jén you ~~hou~~ huo

32 33 42 116

$a(z)=1, b(z)=c(z)=0,$
 $d(z) = \frac{1-z^9}{1-z} - z^k$ 不見 $k=0$ 或 $k \neq 0$ 而定。

shih huò erh ting

186 116 184 89

於是乃得:

yü shih nai te

23 41 188 128

定理三：設 z 爲一代

tǐng lì sān shè wéi ī tài

89 144 166 25 2 3 49

數數當 $k=0$ 或 $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$ 時分

shù shù tāng huò shíh fēn

6 6 52 116 81 120

別適合不等式 $0 < |z| < 1$ 或

pié shìh hé pù tēng shìh huò

121 94 31 21 22 132 116

$0 < |z| < 1$; $\frac{1-z^{q+1}}{1-z^{q+1}-z^{kq+1}}$; $kq^2-1 \neq 0$; $(v=0, 1, 2, \dots)$

則 $f_k(z)$ 爲一超越數另

tse wéi ī ch'ao yue shu lǐng

123 2 3 43 44 6 139

27

一 方 面 , 吾 人 恒 有

\bar{i} $\bar{f}ang$ $mi\bar{e}n$ $w\acute{u}$ $j\acute{e}n$ $h\acute{e}ng$ $y\acute{o}u$

3 104 189 32 33 114 42

$f_k(z) = z^k$ ($k=0, 1, \dots, q-1$)

又 如 $k=1, 2, \dots, q-1, 0 < k < q$, 且 有 $(k=0, 1, \dots, q-1)$

$y\grave{o}u$ $j\acute{u}$ $ch'ie$ $y\acute{o}u$

45 4 80 42

存 在 使 $\frac{1-z^{q^2}}{1-z^{q^{p-1}}}$ $-z^{kq^{p-1}} = 0$, 则 $f_k(z) = 0$

$ts'un$ $ts\grave{a}i$ $sh\check{h}$ tse

190 99 191 123

§5. $f_k(z)$ 之 零 點 令

$ch\bar{i}h$ $l\acute{i}ng$ $t\check{i}e$ $l\grave{i}ng$

14 24 142 1

$$\varphi_k(z) = \frac{1 - z^{q-k}}{1 - z} z^k$$

$$(k = 1, 2, \dots, q-1)$$

則吾人有恒等式

tse wu jen you heng teng shih

123 32 32 42 114 22 132

(4): $\varphi_k\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = z^{-(q-k)} \varphi_{q-k-1}(z)$

今將討論 $\varphi_k(z)$ 之零點

chin Chiang t'ao lun chih ling tien

113 64 65 66 14 24 142

了。設此全體之零點中，

she tz'u ch'uan t'i ling tien chung

25 40 132 133 24 142 16

(23)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|
| 有 | 比(比) | 個 | 了 | 其 | 絕 | 對 | 值 |
| you | | kè | | ch'í | chüé | tuèi | chih |
| 42 | | 194 | | 15 | 110 | 111 | 40 |
| 小 | 於 | 一 | 又 | 有 | 了(比) | 個 | 了 |
| hsiao | yü | ī | you | you | | kè | |
| 115 | 23 | 3 | 45 | 42 | | 194 | |
| 其 | 絕 | 對 | 值 | 等 | 於 | 一 | 自 |
| ch'í | chüé | tuèi | chih | teng | yü | ī | tzu |
| 15 | 110 | 111 | 40 | 22 | 23 | 3 | 124 |
| 下 | 列 | 二 | 式 | $P_{q-1}(z) = 1 + z + \dots + z^{q-2}$ (任意之 q) | | | |
| hsia | lie | erh | shih | jen | i | chih | |
| 43 | 44 | 180 | 132 | 90 | 135 | 14 | |
| $P_{\frac{q-1}{2}}(z) = (1 + z + \dots + z^{\frac{q-3}{2}})(1 + z^{\frac{q+1}{2}})$ (q 為奇數) | | | | 吾人知 | | | |
| | wei | ch'í | shu | wu | jen | chih | |
| | 2 | 194 | 6 | 32 | 33 | 35 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|--------------|
| 當 | $k = q - 1$ | 或 | $k = \frac{q-1}{2}$ | 爲 | 一 | 整 | 數 |
| tāng | | huò | | wéi | ī | chéng | shù |
| 52 | | 116 | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| 時 | $\mu(k) = 0$ | 又 | 自 | (7) | 式 | 可 | 得 |
| shí | | yòu | zì | | shì | k'è | te |
| 81 | | 45 | 127 | | 132 | 46 | 128 |
| (8) | | $\nu(k) = \nu(q - k - 1)$ | | | | | |
| 定 | 理 | 四 | 言 | 又 | 爲 | 適 | 合 |
| tìng | lǐ | sù | shē | | wéi | shì | hé |
| 89 | 144 | 195 | 25 | | 2 | 94 | 31 |
| $1 \leq k \leq q-2$ | 之 | 整 | 數 | 且 | $k \neq \frac{q-1}{2}$ | 則 | $\mu(k) > 0$ |
| | chī | chéng | shù | ch'ie | | tse | |
| | 14 | 5 | 6 | 80 | | 123 | |

證明: $\rho_{12} (=)$ 爲 一 ρ_{-1} 次 多

ch'eng míng wéi ī tz'ü to

44 78 2 3 154 160

項式, 故 吾 人 只 需 言 證

hsiang shih kü wu jén chih hsu cheng

161 132 125 32 33 196 194 44

明 $\rho_{12} < \rho_{-1}$ 即 可, 所 有 $\rho_{12} (=)$ 文

míng chí k'e' sō yōu chih

48 198 46 28 42 14

零 點 之 乘 積 爲 $\neq 1$; 因

líng tién chih ch'eng chí wéi yin

24 142 14 199 200 2 109

之, 如 零 點 中 有 絕 對

chih jú líng tién chung yōu ch'ue' t'uei

14 4 24 142 16 42 110 111

值 不 等 於 一 者, 則 必

chih pù teng yü í chē tse pī

40 21 22 23 3 39 123 201

有 一 零 點, 其 絕 對 值

yü í líng tiēn ch'í chūe tsei chíh

42 3 24 142 15 110 111 40

小 於 一。

hsiao yü í

115 23 3

根 據 (8) 式, 吾 人 僅 需

kēn chū shih wu jēn chin hsu

136 134 132 32 33 202 194

討 論 下 列 情 形

t'áo lùn hsia liē ch'ing hsing

65 66 43 44 142 149

(9):

$k = 1, 2, \dots, \lfloor \frac{q-2}{2} \rfloor$

在單位圓上， $P_k(z)$ 無多

tsai

tān

wèi

yüan

shang

wú

tō

99

69

18

151

169

203

160

重零點因否則

chūng

líng

tiēn

yīn

fǒu

tse

204

24

142

109

42

123

$1 - z^q - z^k + z^{k+1} = 0,$
 $q = \frac{q-1}{z} + k z^{k-1} - (k+1) z^k = 0,$

於是乃有 $(q-k)z^k = z^{k+1} - z^k,$

yü

shih

nai

you

23

41

188

42

故

$q-k \leq k+1, k \geq \frac{q-1}{2}$

此與假設

kù

tz'u

yu

chia

she

125

40

41

113

25

衝突。

ch'ung

t'u

205

206

設

$\sum_{s=2}^{2i} (0 < x < 2\pi)$

爲

$\varphi_R(z) = (1+z+\dots+z^{q-1})^{-1} = \dots$

shè

wei

25

2

在單位圓上之零

tsai

tan

wei

yuan

shang

chih

i

ling

99

69

18

151

169

14

3

24

點

因

$z^{-\frac{q-1}{2}} \varphi_R(z) = \frac{z^{\frac{q}{2}} - z^{-\frac{q}{2}}}{z^{\frac{1}{2}} - z^{-\frac{1}{2}}} - z \frac{-q-2k-1}{2}$

tien

yin

142

109

故 之 適 合 下 列 方 程

kù shìh hé hsia liè fāng ch'eng

125 94 31 43 44 104 105

$$\frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \cos \frac{q-2k-1}{2} \alpha - i \sin \frac{q-2k-1}{2} \alpha$$

因 之, $\sin \frac{q-2k-1}{2} \alpha = 0$, 故 $\alpha = \frac{2m\pi}{q-2k-1}$

yīn chīh kù

109 14 125

其 中 n 篇 $1, 2, \dots, q-2k-1$ 中 文

ch'i chung wei chung chīh

15 16 2 16 14

一 數 但 $q-2k-1 < q-1$; 於 是 $\Rightarrow (q) < (q-1)$

ī shù tan yü shih

3 6 204 23 41

總集本節結果,吾人

tsung chí pên chié chie kuó wu jén

208 30 62 209 142 143 32 33

有

you

42

定理五. 當 $k=0$, 或 $k=q-1$, 或

tíng lí wú tāng huò huò

89 144 210 52 116 116

$k = \frac{q-1}{2}$ 爲一 整數時, $f_k(x)$ 在

wéi ī cheng shù shí tsai

2 3 5 6 81 99

單位圓內無零點, 在

tān wei yúan nèi wú líng tién tsai

69 18 151 152 203 24 142 99

其他情形時, f_{tc}(=) 有 無

ch'í

t'á

ch'íng

hsíng

shíh

you

wú

15

83

148

149

81

42

203

窮

多

零

黑點

且

此

零

黑點

ch'íung

tó

líng

tién

ch'ie

tz'ú

líng

tién

211

160

24

142

80

40

24

142

皆

爲

代

數

數

chie

wei

tai

shu

shu

129

2

49

6

6

某種特別整數之產生函數

(On The Generating Functions of Integers with A Missing Digit)

庫特·麻勒 (K. Mahler)*

令 n 為一正整數，如以十進法表示之，其中每位數字均不等於零。設 N 為此種 n 所成之集合，吾人熟知級數

$$\sigma = \sum_{n \in N} \frac{1}{n}$$

為收斂者。其值 σ 是否一超越數，又是否可用平常函數表示之，為相當困難之問題，作者未能解決之。本文中吾人將討論一較簡單之級數

$$f(z) = \sum_{n \in N} z^n,$$

此級數與 σ 有下列之關係

$$\sigma = \int_0^1 \frac{f(z)}{z} dz.$$

吾人將證明，當 z 為一 α 代數數 (algebraic number)

且 $0 < |z| < 1$ 時， $f(z)$ 以及其他類似之函數之值均為超越數。

§1. 問題之陳述：設 $q \geq 2$ 為一固定之整數，任何正整數 n 可用 q 進法以表示之如下：

$$n = h_0 + h_1q + \dots + h_rq^r = (h_0, h_1, \dots, h_r),$$

其中 h_0, \dots, h_r 為 0 與 $q-1$ 中之整數且 $h_r \neq 0$ 。當 $n=0$ 時，吾人可直書

$$0 = (0).$$

設 k 為 $0, 1, \dots, q-1$ 中之一固定數字，令 $N(k)$ 表示所有適合下列條件之整數 n 所成之集合

$$n = (h_0, h_1, \dots, h_r) \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq h_i \leq q-1, \quad h_i \neq k \quad (i=0, 1, \dots, r).$$

本文目的在討論 $N(k)$ 之產生函數

$$f_k(z) = \sum_{n \in N(k)} z^n$$

之性質。

§2. $f_k(z)$ 所適合之函數方程。顯然， $(1-z)^{-1}$ 為 $f_k(z)$ 之長函數 (majorizer, dominating function)

$$f_k(z) < (1-z)^{-1} = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} z^v.$$

因之，當 $|z| < 1$ 時， $f_k(z)$ 所表之級數為絕對收斂。此後吾人將假設 z 之絕對值恒小於一。

$f_k(z)$ 與 $f_k(z^q)$ 中有一簡單之關係，當 $k=0$ 或 $k \neq 0$ 時，略有不同，今分別討論之如下：

I. $k=0$ 。設 $n = (h_0, \dots, h_r) \in N(0)$ ，則有二種可能：(i) $r=0$ ， $n=h_0$ ，故 n 為 $1, 2, \dots, q-1$ 中之一整數；(ii) $r \geq 1$ ， n 可書為下列和數

$$n = h_0 + qn',$$

其中 $n' = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_r) \in N(0)$ ， $1 \leq h_i \leq q-1$ ， $(i=0, 1, \dots, r)$ 。因之，吾人恒有

$$f_0(z) = \sum_{h_0=1}^{q-1} \left\{ z^{h_0} + \sum_{n' \in N(0)} z^{h_0 + qn'} \right\}.$$

自此可得

$$(I) \quad f_0(z) = \frac{z - z^q}{1-z} (1 + f_0(z^q))$$

II. $k=1, 2, \dots, q-1$ 。設 $n = (h_0, \dots, h_r) \in N(k)$ ，則 n 可書為下列和數

$$n = h_0 + qn',$$

其中 h_0 為 $0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1, k+1, \dots, q-1$ 中之一數，且 $n' = (h_1, \dots, h_r) \in N(k)$ 。顯然，吾人有

$$f_k(z) = \sum_{\substack{h_0=0 \\ h_0 \neq k}}^{q-1} \sum_{n' \in N(k)} z^{h_0 + qn'}$$

因之， $f_k(z)$ 適合

$$(II) \quad f_k(z) = \left(\frac{1-z^q}{1-z} - z^k \right) f_k(z^q).$$

函數方程 (I) 與 (II) 皆包含於下列式中

$$(I) \quad f_k(z) = \left(\frac{1-z^q}{1-z} - z^k \right) (e_k + f_k(z^q)) \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, q-1)$$

*作者麻勒博士，原籍德國，現任英國曼徹斯特大學講師。氏之數學工作，屬於數論方面，皆甚重要，均有價值。氏生平崇拜中國文化，習中文，能作中文書札。本文係由英國投寄，原文為英文，由王恩鈺君譯成中文。氏對我國科學之熱情與期望，竊足心感焉。——陳省身

其中

$$(2) \quad a_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{如 } k=0 \\ 0, & \text{如 } k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

例：當 $q=2$ 時，吾人有

$$f_0(z) = \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} z^{2^v-1} \quad f_1(z) = 1,$$

$$f_0(z) = z + z f_0(z^2), \quad f_1(z) = f_1(z^2).$$

§3. $f_n(z)$ 之解析質。設 $q \geq 2$ 為一任意整數，根據定理，吾人有

$$f_0(z) = z + z^2 + \dots + z^{q-1} + \dots$$

$$f_n(z) = 1 + z + \dots + z^{q^n-1} + z^{q^n+1} + \dots$$

$$(k=1, 2, \dots, q-1),$$

因之

$$(3) \quad \lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} f_n(z^{q^v}) = 1 - \varepsilon_n \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, q-1).$$

另一方面，自函數方程 (I) 與 (II) 可推出下列結果：

$$(4) \quad f_0(z) = \frac{z-z^q}{1-z} + \frac{z-z^q}{1-z} \frac{z^q-z^{q^2}}{1-z^q} +$$

$$\frac{z-z^q}{1-z} \frac{z^q-z^{q^2}}{1-z^q} \frac{z^{q^2}-z^{q^3}}{1-z^{q^2}} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{z-z^q}{1-z} \frac{z^q-z^{q^2}}{1-z^q} \dots \frac{z^{q^{v-1}}-z^{q^v}}{1-z^{q^{v-1}}}$$

$$(1 + f_0(z^{q^v})),$$

$$(6) \quad f_k(z) = \left(\frac{1-z^q}{1-z} - z^{kq} \right) \left(\frac{1-z^{q^2}}{1-z^q} - z^{2kq} \right) \dots$$

$$\left(\frac{1-z^{q^v}}{1-z^{q^{v-1}}} - z^{kq^{v-1}} \right) f_k(z^{q^v})$$

$$(k=1, 2, \dots, q-1)$$

定理一：除 $q=2, k=1$ 特殊情形外， $f_n(z)$ 在單位圓內為一分析函數 (analytic function)，且以單位圓為天然邊界 (natural boundary)。

證明：設 k 與 λ 為大於或等於零之整數，又設

$$0 = e^{2\pi k i / q^\lambda}$$

為一 q^λ 次之原始單位根 (primitive q^λ -th root of unity)。當 $\lambda \geq 1$ 時，多項式

$$\frac{z^{q^{v-1}} - z^{q^v}}{1 - z^{q^{v-1}}}, \quad \frac{1 - z^{q^v}}{1 - z^{q^{v-1}}} - z^{kq^{v-1}}$$

$$(v=1, 2, \dots, \lambda)$$

之次數小於 q^v 。因之，當 $z=0$ 時，此二式均不等

於零。此後吾人將 $q=2, k=1$ 一情形除外，則當 r 沿實軸自 0 至 1 時，顯然

$$(0) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} f_n(r) = \infty.$$

根據 (4), (6), (0) 三式，以及 $0 \cdot q^\lambda = 1$ ，吾人極易推得

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} f_n(r \cdot 0) = \infty.$$

在單位圓上，全部 0 點造成一密集點集 (dense set)，故此圓上每點均係異點 (singular point)，明所欲證。

系：將 $q=2, k=1$ 一情形除外，則 $f_n(z)$ 恒為 z 之超越函數 U 。

§4. $f_n(z)$ 之算術性質 作者曾得一結果 $2)$ ，其特殊情形可述之如下：

定理二：設 $q \geq 2$ 為一固定之整數，又設

$$F(z) = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} a_v z^v$$

為一具有下列性質之幕級數：(i) a_v 皆為有理數；(ii) $F(z)$ 在 $z=0$ 之鄰近收斂；(iii) $f(z)$ 非 z 之代數函數 (algebraic function)；(iv) $F(z)$ 適合

$$F(zq) = \frac{a(z)F(z) + b(z)}{c(z)F(z) + d(z)}$$

其中 $a(z), b(z), c(z), d(z)$ 為 z 之多項式，且其係數均為有理數，且 $\Delta(z) = a(z)d(z) - b(z)c(z)$ 不恒等於零。如 z 為一代數數，且

$$0 < |z| < 1, \Delta(zq^v) \neq 0 \quad (v=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

則 $F(z)$ 為一超越數 U 。

當此函數 $F(z)$ 為 $f_n(z)$ 時，吾人有

$$a(z) = 1, \quad b(z) = -\frac{z-z^q}{1-z},$$

$$c(z) = 0, \quad d(z) = \frac{z-z^q}{1-z},$$

或

$$a(z) = 1, \quad b(z) = c(z) = 0,$$

$$d(z) = \frac{1-z^q}{1-z} - z^k,$$

視 $k=0$ 或 $k \neq 0$ 而定。於是可得

定理三：設 z 為一代數數，當 $k=0$ 或 $k \neq 1, 2, \dots, q-1$ 時，分別適合不等式 $0 < |z| < 1$

或

則 $f_n(z)$

又如 k

則 $f_n(z)$

則吾人

(7)

今將討

$\mu(k)$ 在

值等於

吾人知

又自 (

(8)

且 $k \neq$

證

需證明

積為士

必有一

根

(9)

在單位

因否則

$$0 < |z| < 1, \frac{1-zq^v}{1-zq^{v-1}} - z^k q^{v-1} \neq 0, \quad (v=0, 1, \dots),$$

則 $f_h(z)$ 爲一整數。另一方面，吾人恒有 $f_h(0) = 1 - \epsilon_h$ ($h=0, 1, \dots, q-1$)。

又如 $k=1, 2, \dots, q-1, 0 < |z| < 1$ ，且有 $v(=0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 存在使

$$\frac{1-zq^v}{1-zq^{v-1}} - z^k q^{v-1} = 0,$$

則 $f_h(z) = 0$ 。

§5. $f_h(z)$ 之零點。令

$$\varphi_h(z) = \frac{1-z^q}{1-z} - z^h \quad (h=1, 2, \dots, q-1),$$

則吾人有恒等式

$$(7) \quad \varphi_h\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = z^{-(q-1)} \varphi_{q-h-1}(z).$$

今將討論 $\varphi_h(z)$ 之零點 ξ 。設此全體零點中，有 $\mu(k)$ 個 ξ 其絕對值小於一，又有 $\nu(k)$ 個 ξ 其絕對值等於一。自下列二式

$$\varphi_{q-1}(z) = 1+z+\dots+z^{q-2} \quad (\text{任意之 } q)$$

$$\varphi_{\frac{q-1}{2}}(z) = (1+z+\dots+z^{\frac{q-3}{2}})(1+z^{\frac{q+1}{2}})$$

(q 爲奇數)

吾人知，當 $k=q-1$ 或 $k=\frac{q-1}{2}$ 爲一整數時，

$$\mu(k) = 0.$$

又自 (7) 式，可得

$$(8) \quad \nu(k) = \nu(q-k-1).$$

定理四：設 k 爲適合 $1 \leq k \leq q-2$ 之整數，

且 $k \neq \frac{q-1}{2}$ ，則 $\mu(k) > 0$ 。

證明： $\varphi_h(z)$ 爲 $-q-1$ 次多項式，故吾人只需證明 $\nu(k) < q-1$ 即可，所有 $\varphi_h(z)$ 之零點之乘積爲 ± 1 ；因之，如零點中有絕對值不等於一者，則必有一零點，其絕對值小於一。

根據 (8) 式，吾人僅需討論下列情形

$$(9) \quad k=1, 2, \dots, \left[\frac{q-2}{2} \right].$$

在單位圓上， $\varphi_h(z)$ 無多重零點 (multiple zero)。因否則

$$1-2q-z^h+z^{h+1}=0, \\ qz^{q-1}+kz^{h-1}-(k+1)z^h=0,$$

於是乃有

$$(q-k)z^q = z^{h+1} - k,$$

故

$$q-k \leq k+1, \quad k \geq \frac{q-1}{2}.$$

此與假設衝突。

設 $\xi = e^{i\alpha}$ ($0 < \alpha < 2\pi$) 爲

$$\varphi_h(z) = (1+z+\dots+z^{q-1}-z^h)$$

在單位圓上之一零點。因

$$z^{\frac{q-1}{2}} \varphi_h(z) = \frac{z^{\frac{q}{2}} - z^{\frac{q}{2}}}{z^{\frac{1}{2}} - z^{\frac{1}{2}}} - z^{\frac{q-2h-1}{2}}$$

故 ξ 適合下列方程

$$\frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \cos \frac{q-2k-1}{2} \alpha - i \sin \frac{q-2k-1}{2} \alpha.$$

因之，

$$\sin \frac{q-2k-1}{2} \alpha = 0,$$

故

$$\alpha = \frac{2n\pi}{q-2k-1}$$

其中 n 爲 $1, 2, \dots, q-2k-1$ 中之一數，但 $q-2k-1 < q-1$ ，於是 $\nu(k) < q-1$ 。

總集本節結果，吾人有

定理五：當 $k=0$ ，或 $k=q-1$ ，或 $k=\frac{q-1}{2}$

爲一整數時， $f_h(z)$ 在單位圓內無零點；在其他情形時， $f_h(z)$ 有無窮多零點，且此零點皆爲代數數。
曼徹斯特大學數學系，1946 年 11 月 30 日。

註

1) 自 (3), (4), (5) 極易得

$$f_0(z) = \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} \frac{z-z^q}{1-z} \frac{z^q-z^q}{1-z^q} \dots \frac{z^q-z^q}{1-z^{q^{v-1}}}$$

$$f_h(z) = \prod_{v=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1-zq^v}{1-zq^{v-1}} - z^k q^{v-1} \right)$$

$$(k=1, 2, \dots, q-1).$$

當吾人討論 $f_h(z)$ 在單位圓上之性質時，此方程頗爲重要。

2) Math. Ann., 101(1929), 332-366.

3) 尙可證明 $F(z)$ 非一利物威數 (Liouville number)。

ON THE GENERATING FUNCTION OF THE INTEGERS WITH A MISSING DIGIT

By K. MAHLER

Let n be a positive integer such that no digit in its decimal representation is equal to zero, and let \mathcal{N} be the set of all such integers n . It is well known that the series

$$\sigma = \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}} 1/n$$

converges. Whether its value σ is a transcendental number, or whether it can be expressed by means of elementary transcendental functions, is, however, a difficult question. In this note, I shall discuss the related series

$$f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}} z^n$$

with which σ is connected by the relation

$$\sigma = \int_0^1 \frac{f(z)}{z} dz.$$

I shall prove that if z is an algebraic number such that

$$0 < |z| < 1,$$

then $f(z)$ is a transcendental number; and a similar result holds for infinitely many similar functions.

1. The problem. Let $q \geq 2$ be a fixed positive integer. Every non-negative integer n can be written in a unique way as a q -adic sum

$$n = h_0 + h_1 q + \dots + h_r q^r = (h_0, h_1, \dots, h_r),$$

where h_0, h_1, \dots, h_r are integers $0, 1, \dots, q-1$, and where, in particular, $h_r \neq 0$. For $n = 0$, we write $0 = (0)$. Let

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k be a fixed one of the integers $0, 1, \dots, q-1$, and let $\mathcal{N}(k)$ be the set of all those integers $n \geq 0$ whose digits h_p are all different from k ,

$n = (h_0, h_1, \dots, h_r) \geq 0, 0 \leq h_p \leq q-1, h_p \neq k (p = 0, 1, \dots, r)$. We shall study here the properties of the generating function

$$f_k(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}(k)} z^n$$

of $\mathcal{N}(k)$.

2. The functional equation for $f_k(z)$. It is clear that $f_k(z)$ is majorized by the series $1+z+z^2+\dots = (1-z)^{-1}$ and so converges absolutely for $|z| < 1$.

There exists a functional equation between $f_k(z)$ and $f_k(z^q)$ which takes different forms for $k=0$ and for $k \neq 0$.

I. $k=0$. If $n = (h_0, h_1, \dots, h_r)$ belongs to $\mathcal{N}(0)$, then the following two cases arise:

(i) $r=0, n=h_0$, so that n is one of the integers $1, 2, \dots, q-1$.

(ii) $r \geq 1$, so that n can be written as $n = h_0 + qn'$ where $1 \leq h_0 \leq q-1, n' = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_r) \in \mathcal{N}(0)$. Therefore

$$f_0(z) = \sum_{h_0=1}^{q-1} \{ z^{h_0} + \sum_{n' \in \mathcal{N}(0)} z^{h_0+qn'} \},$$

so that

$$f_0(z) = \frac{z-z^q}{1-z} (1+f_0(z^q)). \tag{I}$$

II. $k=1, 2, \dots, q-1$. If n belongs to $\mathcal{N}(k)$, then we can write

$$n = (h_0, h_1, \dots, h_r) = h_0 + qn'$$

where h_0 is one of the integers $0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1, k+1, \dots, q-1$, and where

$$n' = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_r) \in \mathcal{N}(k).$$

It is now clear that

$$f_k(z) = \sum_{\substack{h_0=0 \\ h_0 \neq k}}^{q-1} \sum_{n' \in \mathcal{N}(k)} z^{h_0+qn'},$$

whence

$$f_k(z) = \left(\frac{1-z^q}{1-z} - z^k \right) f_k(z^q). \tag{II}$$

The functional equations (I) and (II) may be combined into the one equation

$$f_k(z) = \left(\frac{1-z^q}{1-z} - z^k \right) (\varepsilon_k + f_k(z^q)) \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, q-1), \tag{I}$$

where $\varepsilon_k = 1$ if $k=0$, and $\varepsilon_k = 0$ if $k=1, 2, \dots, q-1$. In the simplest case $q=2$, we have

$$f_0(z) = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} z^{2^p-1}, \quad f_0(z) = z + z f_0(z^2),$$

$$f_1(z) = 1, \quad f_1(z) = f_1(z^2).$$

3. The analytic behaviour of $f_k(z)$. It is clear from the definition that

$$f_0(z) = z + z^2 + \dots + z^{q-1} + \dots,$$

$$f_k(z) = 1 + z + \dots + z^{k-1} + z^{k+1} + \dots \quad (k=1, \dots, q-1),$$

whence, for $|z| < 1$,

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} f_k(z^{q^p}) = 1 - \varepsilon_k \quad (k=0, 1, \dots, q-1). \tag{2}$$

We further deduce from the functional equations (I) and (II) that

$$f_0(z) = \frac{z-z^q}{1-z} + \frac{z-z^q z^q - z^{q^2}}{1-z} \frac{1-z^q}{1-z^q} + \dots + \frac{z-z^q z^q - z^{q^2}}{1-z} \frac{z^{q^{p-1}} - z^{q^p}}{1-z^q} \dots \frac{1-z^{q^{p-1}}}{1-z^{q^{p-1}}} (1+f_0(z^{q^p})), \tag{3}$$

and

$$f_k(z) = \left(\frac{1-z^q}{1-z} - z^k \right) \left(\frac{1-z^{q^2}}{1-z^q} - z^{kq} \right) \dots \times \left(\frac{1-z^{q^p}}{1-z^{q^{p-1}}} - z^{kq^{p-1}} \right) f_k(z^{q^p}), \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, q-1), \tag{4}$$

THEOREM 1. *If the special case $q = 2$, $k = 1$ is excluded, then $f_k(z)$ is regular inside the unit circle and has this circle as its natural boundary.*

PROOF. Let κ and λ be two non-negative integers; put

$$\theta = e^{\frac{2\pi i \kappa}{\lambda}}$$

Assume that κ is prime to q so that θ is a primitive q -th root of unity. It is obvious that for $\lambda \geq 1$ none of the polynomials

$$\frac{z^{q^r-1} - z^{q^r \theta^\lambda}}{1 - z^{q^r-1}}, \frac{1 - z^{q^r}}{1 - z^{q^r-1}} - z^{kq^r-1} \quad (v = 1, 2, \dots, \lambda)$$

in z vanishes if $z = \theta$. On the other hand, if the case $q = 2$, $k = 1$ is excluded, then evidently

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} f_k(r) = +\infty \quad (5)$$

as r tends to 1 along the real interval $0 \leq r < 1$. But then, by $\theta^{\lambda^k} = 1$, from (3), (4), and (5), also

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} f_k(\theta r) = \infty.$$

Now the points θ are everywhere dense on the unit circle, and the assertion follows at once.

COROLLARY. *Except for the case $q = 2$, $k = 1$, $f_k(z)$ is a transcendental function of z .*

4. The arithmetic behaviour of $f_k(z)$. Some twenty years ago, I proved a result in which the following theorem is contained as a special case [*Mathematische Annalen*, 101 (1929), 332-366].

THEOREM 2. *Let $q \geq 2$ be a fixed integer, and let*

$$F(z) = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} a_v z^v$$

be a power series with the following properties:

- (i) *All a_v are rational numbers.*
- (ii) *$F(z)$ converges in a neighbourhood of $z = 0$.*
- (iii) *$F(z)$ is not an algebraic function of z .*
- (iv) *$F(z)$ satisfies a functional equation of the form*

$$F(z^q) = \frac{a(z)F(z) + b(z)}{c(z)F(z) + d(z)},$$

where $a(z)$, $b(z)$, $c(z)$, $d(z)$ are polynomials with rational coefficients such that $\Delta(z) = a(z)d(z) - b(z)c(z)$ does not vanish identically in z . Then if z is an algebraic number satisfying

$$0 < |z| < 1, \quad \Delta(z^q) \neq 0 \quad (v = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

$F(z)$ is a transcendental number, but not a Liouville number.

If we apply this theorem to $F(z) = f_k(z)$, then

$$a(z) = 1, \quad b(z) = -\frac{z-z^q}{1-z}, \quad c(z) = 0, \quad d(z) = \frac{z-z^q}{1-z},$$

or

$$a(z) = 1, \quad b(z) = c(z) = 0, \quad d(z) = \frac{1-z^q}{1-z},$$

according as to whether $k = 0$ or $1 \leq k \leq q-1$. We therefore obtain the following result.

THEOREM 3. *Let the case $q = 2$, $k = 1$ be excluded. If z is an algebraic number which satisfies the inequality*

$$0 < |z| < 1 \quad \text{for } k = 0,$$

and the inequalities

$$0 < |z| < 1, \quad \frac{1-z^{q^v}}{1-z^{q^v-1}} - z^{kq^v-1} \neq 0 \quad (v = 1, 2, \dots) \text{ for } 1 \leq k \leq q-1,$$

then $f_k(z)$ is a transcendental number, but not a Liouville number. Furthermore

$$f_k(0) = 1 - \varepsilon_k \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots, q-1),$$

and if $k = 1, 2, \dots, q-1$, $0 < |z| < 1$ and there is a $v = 1, 2, \dots$, such that

$$\frac{1 - z^q}{1 - z^{q-1}} - z^{kq-1} = 0,$$

then $f_k(z) = 0$.

5. The zeros of $f_k(z)$. The polynomials

$$\phi_k(z) = \frac{1 - z^q}{1 - z} - z^k \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, q-1)$$

satisfy the functional equations

$$\phi_k(1/z) = z^{-(q-1)} \phi_{q-k-1}(z). \quad (6)$$

Let us assume that $\phi_k(z)$ has $\mu(k)$ zeros of absolute value less than 1, and $\nu(k)$ zeros of absolute value equal to 1. From

$$\phi_{q-1}(z) = 1 + z + z^2 + \dots + z^{q-2} \quad (q \text{ arbitrary}),$$

$$\phi_{(q-1)/2}(z) = (1 + z + \dots + z^{(q-3)/2})(1 + z^{(q+1)/2}) \quad (q \text{ odd}),$$

it is clear that

$$\mu(k) = 0 \text{ if } k = q-1, \text{ or if } k = (q-1)/2.$$

Further from (6),

$$\nu(k) = \nu(q-k-1). \quad (7)$$

THEOREM 4. Let $1 \leq k \leq q-2$ and $k \neq (q-1)/2$. Then $\mu(k) > 0$.

PROOF. The polynomial $\phi_k(z)$ is of exact degree $q-1$; it suffices therefore to prove that $\nu(k) < q-1$. For the product of the zeros of $\phi_k(z)$ is evidently equal to ∓ 1 ; hence if at least one zero is of absolute value different from 1, then there is also at least one zero of absolute value less than 1.

Since $k \neq (q-1)/2$, it suffices to prove this inequality for $\nu(k)$ if

$$k = 1, 2, \dots, [(q-2)/2].$$

We first note that $\phi_k(z)$ has no multiple zeros on the unit circle. For at such zeros,

$$1 - z^1 - z^2 + z^{k+1} = 0, \quad qz^{q-1} + kz^{k-1} - (k+1)z^k = 0,$$

therefore

$$(q-k)z^q = z^{k+1} - k,$$

whence, by $|z| = 1$,

$$q-k \leq k+1, \quad k \geq (q-1)/2,$$

contrary to hypothesis.

Denote by

$$\xi = e^{i\alpha}, \text{ where } 0 < \alpha < 2\pi,$$

a zero, hence a simple zero, of

$$\phi_k(z) = 1 + z + \dots + z^{q-1} - z^k$$

on the unit circle. Since

$$z^{-q-2} \phi_k(z) = \frac{z^{\frac{q}{2}} - z^{-\frac{q}{2}}}{z^{\frac{1}{2}} - z^{-\frac{1}{2}}} - z^{\frac{q-2k-1}{2}},$$

necessarily

$$\frac{\sin q\alpha/2}{\sin \alpha/2} = \cos \frac{q-2k-1}{2} \alpha - i \sin \frac{q-2k-1}{2} \alpha,$$

and so

$$\sin \frac{q-2k-1}{2} \alpha = 0.$$

Hence

$$\alpha = \frac{2j\pi}{q-2k-1},$$

where j is one of the integers $1, 2, \dots, q-2k-1 < q-1$. From this the assertion $\nu(k) < q-1$ follows at once.

Let us combine the last results. We have found:

THEOREM 5. *If $k = q-1$, or $k = (q-1)/2$, then $f_k(z)$ has no zeros inside the unit circle. If $k = 0$, then $f_0(z)$ has the algebraic zero $z = 0$, and all its possible other zeros are transcendental. In all other cases, the zeros of $f_k(z)$ are algebraic numbers, and there are an infinity of them inside the unit circle.*

In a similar way, the generating function of integers with more than one missing digit, or with a missing sequence of digits can be investigated.

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