

Some notes on the homework assignment:

- Remember to acknowledge your collaborators and cite your sources. The template has a section built in for you to do this (see the comments in the template).
- Remember to let me know if you can't do your peer review this week (for any reason)!

Here's the schedule of when things are due for this assignment.

Component Due	Date
Draft of Solutions	Thursday, April 14
Peer Review	Tuesday, April 19
Final Copy	Friday, April 22

And finally, here are the problem statements.

1. Define Liouville's function $\lambda(n)$ so that $\lambda(1) = 1$ and for $n \geq 2$, $\lambda(n) = (-1)^{e_1 + \dots + e_g}$ when the prime factorization of n is $p_1^{e_1} \cdots p_g^{e_g}$. Is λ multiplicative? Is λ completely multiplicative?
2. An arithmetic function f is said to be additive if $f(mn) = f(m) + f(n)$ for all relatively prime positive integers m and n . f is said to be completely additive if $f(mn) = f(m) + f(n)$ for all positive integers m and n . For any prime integer p , define the function $v_p(n)$ by defining

$$v_p(n) := \max\{k \in \mathbb{N} : p^k \mid n\}$$

- (a) Is v_p additive? Is it completely additive?
- (b) Show that for any positive integers a and b ,

$$v_p(a + b) \geq \min(v_p(a), v_p(b))$$

3. Find all positive integers n with $\sigma(n) = 12$.
4. A positive integer $n > 1$ is highly composite if $\tau(m) < \tau(n)$ whenever $m < n$.
 - (a) Find the first five highly composite numbers
 - (b) Show that if n is highly composite and m is a positive integer with $\tau(m) > \tau(n)$, then there exists a highly composite integer k so that $n < k \leq m$. Conclude that there are infinitely many highly composite integers.