

$$1. \phi(15) = \phi(3 \times 5) = 8$$

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2.  $\phi p = p - 1$  because no factors are shared as  $p$  is its only prime factor

$$3. \phi(2n) \quad \phi(2 \times 1) = 1$$

$$\phi(2 \times 2) = \phi 4 = 2$$

$$\phi(2 \times 3) = \phi 6 = 2$$

$$\phi(2 \times 4) = \phi 8 = 4$$

$$\phi(2 \times 5) = \phi 10 = 4$$

$$\phi(2 \times 6) = \phi 12 = 4$$

$$\phi(2 \times 7) = \phi 14 = 6$$

$$\phi(2 \times 8) = \phi 16 = 8$$

$$\phi(2 \times 9) = \phi 18 = 6$$

$$\phi(2 \times 10) = \phi 20 = 8$$

where  $n$  is even

$$\phi 2n = 2\phi n$$

As even numbers aren't co-prime to  $n$ , they aren't co-prime to  $\phi 2n$ . However, twice the amount of co-primes are within  $2n$  than  $n$  because  $2n$  has no new prime factors.

where  $n$  is odd

$$\phi 2n = \phi n$$

As 2 is a new prime factor, every 2<sup>nd</sup> (even) co-prime to  $n$  is not co-prime to  $2n$ .  $2n$  has twice as many odd co-primes to  $n$ .  $\therefore 2\left(\frac{\phi n}{2}\right) = \phi n$

$$4. \phi_3 = 2 \quad \phi_5 = 4 \quad \phi_3 \times \phi_5 = \phi_{15}$$

$$\phi_n \times \phi_m = \phi_{nm}$$

where  $n$  and  $m$  are prime

$$(n-1)(m-1) = nm - n - m + 1$$

$$\phi_{nm} = nm - \left( \frac{mn}{n} + \frac{mn}{m} - 1 \right) \rightarrow 1, \text{ which is accounted for twice.}$$

multiples of  $n$ 
multiples of  $m$

$\phi_n \times \phi_m = \phi_{nm}$  when  $n$  and  $m$  are co-prime because  $nm$  must have the same amount of different prime factors as ~~the sum~~ the prime factors of  $n$  and prime factors of  $m$  added together.

$$5. \phi_n = n - \frac{n}{p_1} - \frac{n}{p_2} + \frac{n}{p_1 p_2} - \frac{n}{p_3} + \frac{n}{p_1 p_3} + \frac{n}{p_2 p_3} - \frac{n}{p_4} + \frac{n}{p_1 p_4} + \frac{n}{p_2 p_4} \dots$$

where  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k$  are different prime factors of  $n$

For each  $p$ , subtract  $\frac{n}{p_k}$  and add  $n$  divided by every combination of ~~previous~~ two ~~previous~~ prime factors including  ~~$\frac{n}{p}$~~   $p_k$   $\left( + \frac{n}{p_1 p_k} + \frac{n}{p_2 p_k} \dots + \frac{n}{p_{k-1} p_k} \right)$

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