# ON SMARANDACHE PSEUDO - POWERS OF THIRD KIND 

Maohua Le<br>Department of Mathematics, Zhanjiang Normal College Zhanjiang, Guangdong, P.R.China.

Abstract. Let $m$ be a positive integer with $m>1$. In this paper we prove that there exist infinitely many $\mathrm{m}^{\text {dh }}$ perfect powers which are Smarandache pseudo - $\mathrm{m}^{\text {th }}$ powers of third kind.

Let $m$ be a positive integer with $m>1$. For a positive integer $a$, if some nontrivial permutation of the digits is an $m^{\text {th }}$ power, then $a$ is called a Smarandache pseudo - $m^{\text {th }}$ power. There were many questions concerning the number of Smarandache pseudo $-\mathrm{m}^{\text {th }}$ powers (see [ 1, Notions 71,74 and 77]). In general, Smarandache [2] posed the following

Conjecture. For any positive integer $m$ with $m>1$, there exist infinitely many $m^{\text {th }}$ powers which are Smarandache pseudo-m ${ }^{\text {th }}$ powers of third kind.

In this paper we verify the above conjecture as follows.
Theorem. For any positive integer $m$ with $m>1$, there exist infinitely many $\mathrm{m}^{\text {th }}$ powers are Smarandache pseudo- $\mathrm{m}^{\text {th }}$ powers of third kind.

Proof. For any positive integer $k$, the positive integer is an $\mathrm{m}^{\text {th }}$ power. Notice that $0 \ldots 01$ is a nontrivial permutation of the digits of $10^{\mathrm{km}}$ and 1 is also an $\mathrm{m}^{\text {th }}$ power. It implies that there exist infinitely many Smarandache pseudo - $\mathrm{m}^{\text {th }}$
powers of third kind. The theorem is proved.

## References

1. Dumitrescu and Seleacu, Some Notions and Questions In Number Theory, Erhus Univ. Press, Glendale, 1994.
2. F.Smarandache, Only Problems, not Solutions! Xiquan Pub. House, Phoenix, Chicago, 1993
