THE REDUCED SMARANDACHE CUBE-PARTIAL-DIGITAL SUBSEQUENCE IS INFINITE

Maohua Le

Abstract . In this paper we prove that the reduced Smarandache cube-partial-digital subsequence is infinite.

Key words . reduced Smarandache cube-partial-digital subsequence , infinite.

From all cube integers 0,1,8,27,64,125,..., we choose only the terms can be partitioned into groups of digits which are also perfect cubes and disregarding the cube numbers of the form $N{\cdot}10^{3t}$, where N is also a cube number and t is a positive integer . Such sequence is called the reduced Smarandache cube-partial-digital subsequence . Bencze [1] and Smith [2] independently proposed the following question.

Question . How many terms in the reduced Smarandache cube-partial-digital subseuence?

In this paper we completely solve the mentioned question . We prove the following result.

Theorem . The reduced Smarandache cube-partial-digital subsequence has infinitely many terms.

Proof . For any positive integer n with n>1, let

(1) $$B(n) = 3.10^n + 3.$$

Then we have

(2) $$\begin{aligned} B(n))^3 &= 27.10^{3n} + 81.10^{2n} + 81.10^n + 27 \\ &= 27\,0\underbrace{\cdots}_{(n\text{-}2)\text{zreos}}0\,81\,0\underbrace{\cdots}_{(n\text{-}2)\text{zeros}}0\,81\,0\underbrace{\cdots}_{(n\text{-}2)\text{zeros}}0\;\;27. \end{aligned}$$

By (1) and (2), we see that $(B(n))^3$ belongs to the reduced Smarandache cube-partial-digital subsequence. Thus, this sequence in infinite. The theorem is proved.

References

[1] M. Bencze, Smarandache relationships and subsequence, Smarandache Notions J. 11(2000), 79-85.

[2] S. Simth, A set conjectures on Smarandache sequences, Smarandache Notions J. 11(2000),86-92.

Department of Mathematics
Zhanjiang Normal College
Zhanjiang, Guangdong
P.R. CHINA