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On sets of uniqueness for completely additive arithmetic functions. (English)
Analysis 16, No.4, 405-415 (1996).

For a completely additive function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ a set $A \subset \mathbb{N}$ is called a set of uniqueness if f is completely determined by its values on A . This concept can be generalized as follows. Let f be a mapping of \mathbb{N} into an abelian group $(G, +)$ with $f(mn) = f(m) + f(n)$ for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ (f “completely additive”). Given a subgroup H of G , determine all subsets $A \subset \mathbb{N}$ such that for any completely additive $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow G$ we have $f(\mathbb{N}) \subset H$ whenever $f(A) \subset H$ (“sets of G/H uniqueness”). The authors characterize sets of $\mathbb{Z}/(q\mathbb{Z})$ -uniqueness ($q \in \mathbb{N}$) and $G/\{0\}$ -uniqueness for finite abelian groups.

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Classification :

- *11N64 Characterization of arithmetic functions
- 11B99 Sequences and sets