

数论函数的逆函数(II)

莫绍揆 沈百英
(南京大学)

前 言

本文是 [I] 的继续, 在 [I] 中我们较详细地介绍了一个数论函数的左、右逆函数, 并对它们的性质作了多方面的刻划, 本文则将列出几种左、右逆函数的表示方法, 并在 §1 中列举并严密论证了很多有关强、弱左逆函数的重要性质 (其中有一些已在 [I] 中介绍过).

本文中的论证很大部分是在递归算术中进行. 因此, 假定读者熟悉有关递归算术的知识 (它们可在文献 [2, 3, 4] 中找到). 有关推理根据的表述和一些缩写, 都可参见 [3], 关于函数 $x+y$, xNy , $x \dot{-} y$ 等的一些性质, 有些可在 [3, 4] 中找到, 但有些在 [3, 4] 中还未提及. 为便于下面引证, 现拣一些重要的临时加以编号列出如下:

- (0.01) $zN(Sy \dot{-} x)N(uN(y \dot{-} x)) = zN(Sy \dot{-} x)Nu,$
- (0.02) $\varphi(\omega, x)Nx = \varphi(\omega, 0)Nx,$
- (0.03) $\varphi(\omega, y)N(x \dot{-} y) = \varphi(\omega, x + (y \dot{-} x))N(x \dot{-} y),$
- (0.04) $\varphi(\omega, x)N^2x = \varphi(\omega, SDx)N^2x,$
- (0.05) $\varphi(\omega, x)N(x \dot{+} y) = \varphi(\omega, y)N(x \dot{+} y),$
- (0.06') $\alpha N\gamma = \beta N\gamma \vdash \varphi(\omega, \alpha)N\gamma = \varphi(\omega, \beta)N\gamma$
- (0.07') $\alpha N\beta = 0 \vdash \varphi(\omega, \alpha)N\beta = \varphi(\omega, 0)N\beta,$
- (0.08'') $\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha N\gamma = \beta N\gamma \\ \alpha N^2\gamma = \beta N^2\gamma \end{array} \right\} \vdash \alpha = \beta \quad \left(\text{或} \begin{array}{l} \alpha N\gamma = 0 \\ \alpha N^2\gamma = 0 \end{array} \right) \vdash \alpha = 0,$
- (0.09'') $\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi(\omega, 0) = 0 \\ \varphi(\omega, Sx)N\varphi(\omega, x) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \vdash^x \varphi(\omega, x) = 0,$
- (0.10'') $\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi(0) = 0 \\ \varphi(Sx) \dot{-} \varphi(x) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \vdash^x \varphi(x) = 0,$
- (0.11'') $\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi(0) = \psi(0), \\ \varphi(Sx)N(\varphi(x) \dot{+} \psi(x)) = \psi(Sx)N(\varphi(x) \dot{+} \psi(x)) \end{array} \right\} \vdash^x \varphi(x) = \psi(x),$
- (0.12'') $\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi(0) = \psi(0) \\ \varphi(Sx) = \psi(Sx) \end{array} \right\} \vdash^x \varphi(x) = \psi(x) \quad \left(\text{或} \begin{array}{l} \varphi(0) = 0 \\ \varphi(Sx) = 0 \end{array} \right) \vdash^x \varphi(x) = 0,$
- (0.13''') $\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi(0) = \psi(0) \\ \varphi(Sx)N(\varphi(x) \dot{+} \psi(x))N\alpha = \psi(Sx)N(\varphi(x) \dot{+} \psi(x))N\alpha \\ \varphi(Sx)N^2\alpha = \psi(Sx)N^2\alpha \end{array} \right\} \vdash^x \varphi(x) = \psi(x),$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (0.14''') \quad & \varphi(0) = \psi(0) \\
 & \varphi(Sx) N\alpha = \psi(Sx) N\alpha \\
 & \varphi(Sx) N(\varphi(x) \dot{-} \psi(x)) N^2\alpha = \psi(Sx) N(\varphi(x) \dot{-} \psi(x)) N^2\alpha \\
 (0.15'') \quad & \alpha N\beta = 0, \beta N\alpha = 0 \vdash N\alpha = N\beta.
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} (0.14''') \\ (0.15'') \end{aligned}} \right\} \varphi(x) = \psi(x),$$

§ 1. 用原始递归式定义

本节证明一个函数 $f(x)$ 的强、弱左逆函数和 f 的强、弱左剩余函数可用一个原始递归式表示。本节还推导一些有关强、弱左逆函数和左剩余函数的性质。本节中的证明过程都在递归算术中严密进行。

首先, 我们引进

定义 对于一元函数 $f(x)$, 称函数 $\Delta_x f(i) = f(Sx) \dot{-} Sf(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的拟差分函数, 这里 i 为约束空位, 而 x 为新添变元。对于某个项 α , $\Delta_\alpha f(i) = f(S\alpha) \dot{-} Sf(\alpha)$ 称为 $f(x)$ 在 α 处的拟差分。

这样, 一个函数 $f(x)$ 为难增函数(见[1])当且仅当 $\Delta_x f(i)$ 为零函数。

引理 1 若 $f(x)$ 为递增函数, 则 $x \dot{-} f(x) = 0$ 。若 $g(x)$ 为初值是 0 的难增函数, 则 $g(x) \dot{-} x = 0$ 。

证 暂令 $F(x) = x \dot{-} f(x)$, $G(x) = g(x) \dot{-} x$, 则

$$F(0) = 0 \dot{-} f(0) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(Sx) \dot{-} F(x) &= Sx \dot{-} f(Sx) \dot{-} (x \dot{-} f(x)) = Sx \dot{-} (x \dot{-} f(x)) \dot{-} f(Sx) \\
 &= Sf(x) \dot{-} (f(x) \dot{-} x) \dot{-} f(Sx) = Sf(x) \dot{-} f(Sx) \dot{-} (f(x) \dot{-} x) \\
 &= \langle f \text{ 的递增性} \rangle 0 \dot{-} (f(x) \dot{-} x) = 0,
 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= \langle 0, 10''; (1)(2) \rangle 0, \\
 G(0) &= g(0) \dot{-} 0 = g(0) = 0,
 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(Sx) \dot{-} G(x) &= g(Sx) \dot{-} Sx \dot{-} (g(x) \dot{-} x) = g(Sx) \dot{-} (Sx \dot{-} (g(x) \dot{-} x)) \\
 &= g(Sx) \dot{-} (Sg(x) \dot{-} (x \dot{-} g(x))) = g(Sx) \dot{-} Sg(x) \dot{-} (x \dot{-} g(x)) \\
 &= \langle g \text{ 的难增性} \rangle 0 \dot{-} (x \dot{-} g(x)) = 0, \\
 G(x) &= \langle 0, 10''; (3)(4) \rangle 0.
 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

引理 2 若 $f(x)$ 为不减函数, 则有

$$(a) \quad f(x) \dot{-} f(x+y) = 0,$$

$$(b) \quad \alpha \dot{-} \beta = 0 \vdash f(\alpha) \dot{-} f(\beta) = 0.$$

读者自证之。

引理 3 若 $f(x)$ 为递增函数, 则有

$$(a) \quad f(Sx) = Sf(x) + \Delta_x f(i),$$

$$(b) \quad N(x \dot{-} y) = N(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)),$$

$$(c) \quad xN(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)) = yN(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)).$$

证 (a) 显然, 对于 (b) 有

$$\begin{aligned}
N^2(x \dot{-} y) N(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)) &= N(Sy \dot{-} x) N(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)) \\
&= N(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)) N(Sy \dot{-} x) \\
&= \langle 0.03 \rangle N[f(Sy + (x \dot{-} Sy)) \dot{-} f(y)] N(Sy \dot{-} x) \\
&= N[Sf(y + (x \dot{-} Sy)) + \Delta_{y+(x \dot{-} Sy)} f(i) \dot{-} f(y)] N(Sy \dot{-} x) \\
&= N[Sf(y + (x \dot{-} Sy)) \dot{-} f(y)] N(\dots) N(Sy \dot{-} x) \\
&= N^2[f(y) \dot{-} f(y + (x \dot{-} Sy))] N(\dots) N(Sy \dot{-} x) \\
&= \langle f \text{ 的不减性} \rangle N^2 ON(\dots) N(Sy \dot{-} x) = 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

由(1)得

$$(x \dot{-} y) N(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)) = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)) N(x \dot{-} y) &= \langle 0.03 \rangle [f(x) \dot{-} f(x + (y \dot{-} x))] N(x \dot{-} y) \\
&= \langle f \text{ 的不减性} \rangle ON(x \dot{-} y) = 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$N(x \dot{-} y) = \langle 0.14' \rangle; (2) (3) \rangle N(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)), \tag{4}$$

对于(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
xN(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)) &= xN(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)) N(f(y) \dot{-} f(x)) \\
&= \langle (4) \rangle xN(x \dot{-} y) N \\
N(y \dot{-} x) &= xN(x \dot{-} y) = yN(x \dot{-} y) \\
&= \langle \text{同理} \rangle yN(f(x) \dot{-} f(y)).
\end{aligned}$$

于是本引理得证.

定理 1 一个递增函数 $f(x)$ 的弱左逆函数可用原始递归式表示为:

$$(1.01) \quad f'(0) = 0,$$

$$(1.02) \quad f'(Sx) = f'(x) + N(f(Sf'(x)) \dot{-} Sx).$$

为了要证明由(1.01)和(1.02)定义的 $f'(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的弱左逆函数, 必须要证明三个事实:

- (一) $f'f(x) = x$,
- (二) 当 $f(x) \leq y < f(Sx)$ 时 $f'(y) = x$ 或当 $\alpha \dot{-} \Delta_\beta(i) = 0$ 时 $f'(f(\beta) + \alpha) = \beta$,
- (三) 当 $y \leq f(0)$ 时 $f'(y) = 0$.

为此, 我们要证一系列公式, 由于每个公式都表示 $f'(x)$ 的一个性质, 因此我们都逐个编号以备引用. 另外, 为方便起见, 还引入常要用到的几个缩写:

用 $f^r(x)$ 表示 $f(Sf'(x)) \dot{-} Sx$,

用 $f^{rr}(x)$ 表示 $x \dot{-} ff'(x)$,

用 $f^{rr'}(x)$ 表示 $ff'(x) \dot{-} x$.

$$\begin{aligned}
(1.03) \quad \varphi(f'(Sx)) Nf^r(x) &= \varphi(Sf'(x)) Nf^r(x) \\
&(\varphi \text{ 为任意一个含有参数的函数, 下同}).
\end{aligned}$$

证 $f'(Sx) Nf^r(x) = \langle 1.02 \rangle \langle Sf'(x) \rangle Nf^r(x)$, 再使用规则(0.06)即得.

$$(1.04) \quad \varphi(f'(Sx)) N^2 f^r(x) = \varphi(f'(x)) N^2 f^r(x).$$

证 $f'(Sx) N^2 f^r(x) = \langle 1.02 \rangle f'(x) N^2 f^r(x)$, 再使用规则(0.06)即得.

$$(1.05) \quad Sx \dot{-} f(Sf'(x)) = 0.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左}(Sx)N\text{左}(x)Nf^r(x) &= \langle 1.03 \rangle [SSx \div f(SSf^r(x))]N\text{左}(x)Nf^r(x) \\
 &= \langle f \text{ 的递增性} \rangle [SSx \div Sf(Sf^r(x)) \div (\dots)]N\text{左}(x)Nf^r(x) \\
 &= [\text{左}(x) \div (\dots)]N\text{左}(x)Nf^r(x) \\
 &= \langle 0.02 \rangle [0 \div (\dots)]N\text{左}(x)Nf^r(x) \\
 &= 0N\text{左}(x)Nf^r(x) = 0,
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左}(Sx)N\text{左}(x)N^2f^r(x) &= \langle 1.04 \rangle [SSx \div f(Sf^r(x))]N\text{左}(x)N^2f^r(x) \\
 &= (\text{左}(x) + Nf^r(x))N\text{左}(x)N^2f^r(x) \\
 &= \langle 0.02 \rangle (0 + 0)N\text{左}(x)N^2f^r(x) = 0,
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\text{左}(Sx)N\text{左}(x) = \langle 0.08''; (1)(2) \rangle 0, \tag{3}$$

$$\text{左}(0) = S0 \div f(S0) = \langle f \text{ 的递增性} \rangle 0, \tag{4}$$

$$\text{左}(x) = \langle 0.09''; (4)(3) \rangle 0,$$

$$(1.06) \quad f^r(x)N(Sx \div x(1)) = 0.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左}(Sx)N\text{左}(x) &= \langle 0.01; 1.02 \rangle (f^r(x) + Nf^r(x))Nf^r(x)N(SSx \div f(1)) \\
 &= \langle 0.02 \rangle (0 + N(f(S0) \div Sx))Nf^r(x)N(SSx \div f(1)) \\
 &= N(f(1) \div Sx)N(SSx \div f(1))Nf^r(x) = 0Nf^r(x) = 0,
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\text{左}(0) = 0N(S0 \div f(1)) = 0, \tag{2}$$

$$\text{左}(x) = \langle 0.09''; (1)(2) \rangle 0.$$

$$(1.07) \quad [f^r(f(x) + y) \div x]N(y \div \Delta_x f(i))N(f^r(f(x)) \div x) = 0.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
 [f^r(f(x) + Sy) \div x]N(f^r(f(x) + y) \div x) \\
 = \langle 1.02; 0.05 \rangle [x + N(f(Sx) \div (Sf^r(x) + y)) \div x]N(f^r(f(x) + y) \div x) \\
 = N(\Delta_x f(i) \div y)N(f^r(f(x) + y) \div x),
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左}(Sy)N\text{左}(y) &= [f^r(f(x) + Sy) \div x]N(Sy \div \Delta_x f(i))N(f^r(x) \div x)N, \\
 N(f^r(f(x) + y) \div x) &= \langle (1) \rangle N(\Delta_x f(i) \div y)N(f^r(f(x) + y) \div x)N(Sy \\
 \div \Delta_x f(i))N(f^r(f(x)) \div x) &= N(\Delta_x f(i) \div y)N(Sy \\
 \div \Delta_x f(i))N(\dots)N(\dots) &= 0.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左}(0) &= (f^r f(x) \div x)N(0 \div \Delta_x f(i))N(f^r f(x) \div x) \\
 &= (f^r f(x) \div x)N(f^r f(x) \div x)N(\dots) = 0N(\dots) = 0, \\
 \text{左}(y) &= \langle 0.09''; (3)(2) \rangle 0.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$(1.08) \quad [f^r(f(x) + \Delta_x f(i)) \div x]N(f^r f(x) \div x) = 0$$

(由 1.07 中取 y 为 $\Delta_x f(i)$ 得).

$$(1.09) \quad f^r f(x) = x.$$

证

$$f^r(f(x) + \Delta_x f(i))N(f^r f(x) \div x) = \langle 1.08 \rangle xN(f^r f(x) \div x), \tag{1}$$

$$\varphi(f^r(f(x) + \Delta_x f(i)))N(f^r f(x) \div x) = \langle 0.06'; (1) \rangle \varphi(x)N(f^r f(x) \div x), \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左}(Sx)N(\text{左}(x) \dot{\leftrightarrow} \text{右}(x)) &= f'(Sf(x) + \Delta_x f(i))N(f'f(x) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x) \\ &= \langle 1.02; (1) \rangle [x + N(f(Sx) \dot{\leftrightarrow} Sf(x) \\ &\quad + \Delta_x f(i))]N(f'f(x) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x) = [x + N0]N(\text{左}(x) \dot{\leftrightarrow} \text{右}(x)) \\ &= (Sx)N(\text{左}(x) \dot{\leftrightarrow} \text{右}(x)) = \text{右}(Sx)N(\text{左}(x) \dot{\leftrightarrow} \text{右}(x)). \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{左}(0) = f'f(0) = \langle f \text{ 的递增性} \rangle f'f(0)N(Sf(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} f(1)) = \langle 1.06 \rangle 0 = \text{右}(0), \quad (4)$$

$$\text{左}(x) = \langle 0.11''; (3) (4) \rangle \text{右}(x).$$

$$(1.10) \quad f'(f(x) + y)N(y \dot{\leftrightarrow} \Delta_x f(i)) = xN(y \dot{\leftrightarrow} \Delta_x f(i)) \quad (\text{由}(1.07), (1.09) \text{得}).$$

$$(1.11') \quad \alpha \dot{\leftrightarrow} \Delta_\beta f(i) = 0 \vdash f'(f(\beta) + \alpha) = \beta \quad (\text{由}(1.10) \text{得})$$

$$(1.12) \quad f'(x)N(x \dot{\leftrightarrow} f(0)) = 0.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= \langle f \text{ 的递增性} \rangle f'(x)N(Sx \dot{\leftrightarrow} Sf(0))N(Sf(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} f(1)) \\ &= f'(x)N(Sx \dot{\leftrightarrow} f(1))N(\dots)N(\dots) = \langle 1.06 \rangle 0. \end{aligned}$$

由(1.09), (1.11)和(1.12)知 $f'(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的弱左逆函数, 证毕.

定理 2 一个递增函数 $f(x)$ 的强左逆函数 $f^l(x)$ 可用原始递归式表示为

$$(1.13) \quad f^l(0) = 0,$$

$$(1.14) \quad f^l(Sx) = f^l(x) + N(f(f^l(x)) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x).$$

为了证明由 1.13 和 1.14 定义的 $f^l(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的强左逆函数, 亦须证明三个事实:

(一) $f^l f(x) = x$,

(二) 当 $f(x) < y \leq f(Sx)$ 时 $f^l(y) = Sx$ 或当 $\alpha \dot{\leftrightarrow} \Delta_\beta f(i) = 0$ 时 $f^l(f(\beta) + S\alpha) = S\beta$,

(三) $y \leq f(0)$ 时 $f^l(y) = 0$.

为此分下列几步.

$$(1.15) \quad f^l(x)N(x \dot{\leftrightarrow} f(0)) = 0,$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左}(Sx)N(\text{左}(x) \dot{\leftrightarrow} \text{右}(x)) &= \langle 0.01, 1.14 \rangle [f^l(x) + N(f(f^l(x)) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x)]Nf^l(x)N(Sx \dot{\leftrightarrow} f(0)) \\ &= \langle 0.02 \rangle [0 + N(f(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x)]Nf^l(x)N(Sx \dot{\leftrightarrow} f(0)) \\ &= N(f(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x)N(Sx \dot{\leftrightarrow} f(0))Nf^l(x) = 0Nf^l(x) = 0, \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{左}(0) = 0N(0 \dot{\leftrightarrow} f(0)) = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\text{左}(x) = \langle 0.09''; (1) (2) \rangle 0,$$

$$(1.16) \quad f^l(Sx) = f^l(x) + N(f(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x).$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左}(Sx)N(\text{左}(x) \dot{\leftrightarrow} \text{右}(x))N(f(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x) &= f^l(SSx)N(f^l(Sx) \dot{\leftrightarrow} Sf^l(x))N(f(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x) \\ &= \langle 1.14; 0.05 \rangle [Sf^l(x) + N(f(Sf^l(x)) \dot{\leftrightarrow} Sx)]N(f^l(Sx) \\ &\quad \dot{\leftrightarrow} Sf^l(x))N(f(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x) = \langle 1.02 \rangle (Sf^l(Sx))N(f^l(Sx) \\ &\quad \dot{\leftrightarrow} Sf^l(x))N(f(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x) = (f^l(Sx) + ND0)N(\text{左}(x) \dot{\leftrightarrow} \text{右}(x))N(f(0) \\ &\quad \dot{\leftrightarrow} x) = \langle 0.02 \rangle (f^l(Sx) + ND(f(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x))N(\text{左}(x) \\ &\quad \dot{\leftrightarrow} \text{右}(x))N(f(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x) = \text{右}(Sx)N(\text{左}(x) \dot{\leftrightarrow} \text{右}(x))N(f(0) \dot{\leftrightarrow} x), \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左}(Sx)N^2(f(0) \div x) &= \text{左}(Sx)N(Sx \div f(0)) = \langle 1.14 \rangle [f^L(Sx) \\
 &\quad + N(f^L(Sx) \div Sx)]N(Sx \div f(0)) \\
 &= \langle 0.07'; 1.15 \rangle [0 + N(f(0) \div Sx)]N(Sx \div f(0)) \\
 &= \langle 0.07'; 1.12 \rangle [f^L(Sx) + N(f(0) \div Sx)]N(Sx \div f(0)) \\
 &= \text{右}(Sx)N^2(f(0) \div x),
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\text{左}(0) = f^L(S0) = 0 + N(f(0) \div 0) = Nf(0) = \text{右}(0), \tag{3}$$

$$\text{左}(x) = \langle 0.13'''; (1) (2) (3) \rangle \text{右}(x).$$

$$(1.17) \quad f^L(f(x) + \Delta_x f(i)) = x \quad (\text{由 } 1.10 \text{ 得})$$

$$(1.18) \quad f^L(Df(Sx)) = x.$$

$$\text{证 } \text{左} = f^L(DS(f(x) + \Delta_x f(i))) = f^L(f(x) + \Delta_x f(i)) = \langle 1.17 \rangle x.$$

$$(1.19) \quad f^L f(x) = x.$$

证

$$Nf(Sx) = NS(f(x) + \Delta_x f(i)) = 0, \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左}(Sx) &= \text{左}(Sx)N0 = \langle (1) \rangle \text{左}(Sx)N^2 f(Sx) = \langle 0.04 \rangle f^L(SDf(Sx))N^2 f(Sx) \\
 &= \langle 1.16 \rangle [f^L(Df(Sx)) + N(f(0) \div Df(Sx))]N^2 f(Sx) \\
 &= \langle 1.18 \rangle [x + N(Sf(0) \div SDf(Sx))]N^2 f(Sx) \\
 &= \langle 0.04 \rangle [x + N(Sf(0) \div f(Sx))]N^2 f(Sx) \\
 &= \langle f \text{ 的递增性} \rangle [x + N0]N^2 f(Sx) = (Sx)N^2 f(Sx) \\
 &= \langle (1) \rangle \text{右}(Sx)N0 = \text{右}(Sx),
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\text{左}(0) = f^L f(0) = (f^L f(0))N(f(0) \div f(0)) = \langle 1.15 \rangle 0 = \text{右}(0), \tag{3}$$

$$\text{左}(x) = \langle 0.12''; (2) (3) \rangle \text{右}(x),$$

$$(1.20) \quad f^L(f(x) + Sy)N(y \div \Delta_x f(i)) = (Sx)N(y \div \Delta_x f(i)).$$

证

$$\text{左} = \langle 1.16 \rangle [f^L(f(x) + y) + N(f(0) \div (f(x) + y))]N(y \div \Delta_x f(i))$$

$$= \langle 0.06'; 1.10 \rangle [x + N(f(0) \div (f(x) + y))]N(y \div \Delta_x f(i))$$

$$= \langle f \text{ 的不减性} \rangle [x + N0]N(y \div \Delta_x f(i)) = \text{右}.$$

$$(1.21') \quad \alpha \div \Delta_b f(i) = 0 \vdash f^L(f(\beta) + S\alpha) = S\beta \quad \text{由 } (1.20) \text{ 得}.$$

由 (1.15), (1.19) 和 (1.21) 知, $f^L(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的强左逆函数.

证毕.

推论 1 $f^L(x)$ 和 $f^L(x)$ 都是初值为 0 的缓增函数, 从而 $f^L(x) \leq x$, $f^L(x) \leq x$.

下面再证一些有关 $f^L(x)$ 和 $f^L(x)$ 的有用性质.

$$(1.22) \quad f^L(x) = f^L(Sx) \div 1 \quad (\text{或 } f^L(Dx) = f^L(x) \div 1).$$

证

$$\text{右 } N(f(0) \div x) = \langle 1.16 \rangle (f(x) + 1 \div 1)N(f(0) \div x) = \text{左 } N(f(0) \div x), \tag{1}$$

$$\text{左 } N^2(f(0) \div x) = \text{左 } N(Sx \div f(0)) = \text{左 } N(x \div f(0))N^2(f(0) \div x)$$

$$= \langle 1.12 \rangle 0 = 0 \div N(Sx \div f(0))$$

$$= \langle 1.15 \rangle f^L(Sx)N(Sx \div f(0)) \div N(Sx \div f(0))$$

$$= \text{右 } N(Sx \div f(0)) = \text{右 } N^2(f(0) \div x), \tag{2}$$

$$\text{左} = \langle 0.08''; (1) (2) \rangle \text{右},$$

$$(1.23) \quad x \dot{-} f f^L(x) = 0.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左}(Sx)N(f(0) \dot{-} x) &= (Sx \dot{-} f f^L(Sx))N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\ &= \langle 1.16 \rangle [Sx \dot{-} f(f^L(x) + N(f(0) \dot{-} x))]N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\ &= \langle 0.02 \rangle [Sx \dot{-} f(Sf^L(x))]N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\ &= \langle 1.05 \rangle 0N(f(0) \dot{-} x) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左}(Sx)N^2(f(0) \dot{-} x) &= \langle 1.16; 0.02 \rangle [Sx \dot{-} f(f^L(x))]N^2(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\ &= [Sx \dot{-} f(f^L(x))]N(x \dot{-} f(0))N^2(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\ &= \langle 0.07'; 1.12 \rangle [Sx \dot{-} f(0)]N(x \dot{-} f(0))N^2(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\ &= (Sx \dot{-} f(0))N(Sx \dot{-} f(0)) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{左}(Sx) = \langle 0.08''; (1) (2) \rangle 0. \quad (3)$$

$$\text{左}(0) = 0 \dot{-} f f^L(0) = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\text{左}(x) = \langle 0.12''; (3) (4) \rangle 0,$$

$$(1.24) \quad f f^L(x) \dot{-} x = f(0) \dot{-} x.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左}(Sx)N(\text{左}(x) \dot{-} \text{右}(x))N^2 f^r(x) &= \langle 1.04 \rangle (f f^L(x) \dot{-} (Sx)N(\text{左}(x) \\ &\quad \dot{-} \text{右}(x)))N^2 f^r(x) = D(\text{左}(x))N(\text{左}(x) \dot{-} \text{右}(x))N^2 f^r(x) \\ &= D(\text{右}(x))N(\text{左}(x) \dot{-} \text{右}(x))N^2 f^r(x) \\ &= \text{右}(Sx)N(\text{左}(x) \dot{-} \text{右}(x))N^2 f^r(x), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{左}(Sx)N f^r(x) = \langle 1.03 \rangle [f(Sf^L(x)) \dot{-} Sx]N f^r(x) = f^r(x)N f^r(x) = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$f(0) \dot{-} f(Sf^L(x)) = \langle f \text{ 的不减性} \rangle 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右}(Sx)N f^r(x) &= (f(0) \dot{-} Sx)N(f(Sf^L(x)) \dot{-} Sx) = \langle (3) \rangle 0 \\ &= \langle (2) \rangle \text{左}(Sx)N f^r(x), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{左}(0) = f f^L(0) \dot{-} 0 = f(0) = \text{右}(0), \quad (5)$$

$$\text{左}(x) = \langle 0.14''; (5) (4) (1) \rangle \text{右}(x),$$

$$(1.25) \quad (x \dot{-} f f^L(x))N(x \dot{-} f(0)) = 0.$$

$$\text{证 左} = \langle 0.07'; 1.12 \rangle (x \dot{-} f(0))N(x \dot{-} f(0)) = 0,$$

$$(1.26) \quad f(Df^L(x)) \dot{-} Dx = f(0) \dot{-} Dx,$$

证

$$\text{左}(Sx) = \langle 1.22 \rangle f(f^L(x)) \dot{-} x = \langle 1.24 \rangle f(0) \dot{-} x = \text{右}(Sx), \quad (1)$$

$$\text{左}(0) = f(0) \dot{-} 0 = \text{右}(0), \quad (2)$$

$$\text{左}(x) = \langle 0.12''; (1) (2) \rangle \text{右}(x).$$

$$(1.27) \quad f^L(x) = f^L(Dx) + N^2(x \dot{-} f(0)).$$

证

$$\text{左}(0) = 0 = \text{右}(0), \quad (1)$$

$$\text{左}(Sx) = \langle 1.16 \rangle f^L(x) + N(f(0) \dot{-} x) = f^L(x) + N^2(Sx \dot{-} f(0)) = \text{右}(Sx), \quad (2)$$

$$\text{左}(x) = \langle 0.12''; (1) (2) \rangle \text{右}(x),$$

$$(1.28) \quad f^L(f(Sx) \dot{-} y)N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) = (Sx)N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)).$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左} &= f^L(Sf(x) + \Delta_x f(i) \dot{-} y) N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) = f^L(Sf(x) \\
 &\quad + (\Delta_x f(i) \dot{-} y)) N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) = f^L(f(x) + S(\Delta_x f(i) \dot{-} y)) N(\Delta_x f(i) \\
 &\quad \dot{-} y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) = \langle 1.20 \rangle (Sx) N(\Delta_x f(i)) \\
 &\quad (y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) = (Sx) N0N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) = \text{右}.
 \end{aligned}$$

根据(1.05)和(1.23)可得下列:

推论 2 定义 $f'(x)$ 与 $f^L(x)$ 的原始递归式可改为

$$(1.01) \quad f'(0) = 0,$$

$$(1.29) \quad f'(Sx) = f'(x) + N(f(Sf'(x)) \dot{-} Sx),$$

$$(1.03) \quad f^L(0) = 0,$$

$$(1.30) \quad f^L(Sx) = f^L(x) + N(f(f^L(x)) \dot{-} x).$$

关于弱、强左逆函数之间还有等式

$$(1.31) \quad f^L(Sx) N(f(0) \dot{-} x) = (Sf'(x)) N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \quad (\text{由 1.16 得}).$$

关于 $f(x)$ 的弱左剩余与强左剩余函数有

$$(1.32) \quad \text{rmlw}_x f(i) = f(0) \dot{-} x + (x \dot{-} ff'(x)) = \begin{cases} f(0) \dot{-} x, & \text{当 } x < f(0) \text{ 时,} \\ x \dot{-} ff'(x), & \text{当 } x \geq f(0) \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

证 左 $= ff'(x) \dot{-} x = (ff'(x) \dot{-} x) + (x \dot{-} ff'(x)) = \langle 1.24 \rangle$ 中 (等式的中间部分), 再由(1.25)可得后半部分.

$$(1.33) \quad \text{rmls}_x f(i) = ff^L(x) \dot{-} x.$$

证 左 $= ff^L(x) \dot{-} x = (ff^L(x) \dot{-} x) + (x \dot{-} ff^L(x)) = \langle 1.23 \rangle$ 右.

由(1.32)知, 当 $x \geq f(0)$ 时 $f(x)$ 的弱左剩余为 $x \dot{-} ff'(x)$, 即 $f^r(x)$, 因此我们就把 $f^r(x)$ 称为 $f(x)$ 的拟弱左剩余函数, 可记为 $\text{grlw}_x f(i)$. 这样, 当 $f(0) = 0$ 或 $x \geq f(0)$ 时 $\text{grlw}_x f(i) = \text{rmlw}_x f(i)$. 由(1.33)知, $f(x)$ 的强左剩余函数为 $f^L(x)$.

定理 3 $f(x)$ 的弱左剩余函数 $\text{rmlw}_x f(i)$ 可由原始递归式定义为

$$(1.34) \quad \text{rmlw}_0 f(i) = f(0).$$

$$(1.35) \quad \text{rmlw}_{Sx} f(i) = [\text{rmlw}_x f(i) + N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \dot{-} N^2(f(0) \dot{-} x)] N^2 f^r(x).$$

证 $\text{rmlw}_0 f(i) = \langle 1.32 \rangle f(0) \dot{-} 0 + (0 \dot{-} ff'(0)) = f(0),$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{rmlw}_{Sx} f(i) N f^r(x) &= \langle 1.32; 1.03 \rangle [f(0) \dot{-} Sx + (Sx \dot{-} f(Sf'(x)))] N f^r(x) \\
 &= \langle 1.05 \rangle (f(0) \dot{-} Sx) N f^r(x) \\
 &= \langle 1.05 \rangle (f(0) \dot{-} Sx) N (Sx \dot{-} f(Sf'(x))) \\
 &= \langle 0.05 \rangle (f(0) \dot{-} f(Sf'(x))) N(\dots) \\
 &= \langle f \text{ 的不减性} \rangle 0N(\dots) = 0,
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$Dy + Ny + x = x + y + Ny \dot{-} N^2 y. \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{rmlw}_{Sx} f(i) N^2 f^r(x) &= \langle 1.32; 1.04 \rangle [D(f(0) \dot{-} x) + (Sx \dot{-} ff'(x))] N^2 f^r(x) \\
 &= [D(f(0) \dot{-} x) + (x \dot{-} ff'(x)) + N(ff'(x) \dot{-} x)] N^2 f^r(x) \\
 &= \langle 1.24 \rangle [D(f(0) \dot{-} x) + N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\
 &\quad + (x \dot{-} ff'(x))] N^2 f^r(x) = \langle (2); 1.32 \rangle [\text{rmlw}_x f(i) \\
 &\quad + N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \dot{-} N^2(f(0) \dot{-} x)] N^2 f^r(x),
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rmlw}_{Sx} f(i) &= \text{rmlw}_{Sx} f(i) N f^r(x) + \text{rmlw}_{Sx} f(i) N^2 f^r(x) \\ &= \langle (1); (3) \rangle [\text{rmlw}_x f(i) + N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \dot{-} N^2(f(0) \dot{-} x)] N^2 f^r(x). \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

定理 4 $f(x)$ 的拟弱左剩余函数 $f^r(x)$ 可由原始递归式定义为

$$(1.36) \quad f^r(0) = 0,$$

$$(1.37) \quad f^r(Sx) = [f^r(x) + N(f(0) \dot{-} x)] N^2 f^r(x).$$

证 $f^r(0) = 0 \dot{-} f f^r(0) = 0,$

$$f^r(Sx) N f^r(x) = \langle 1.03 \rangle (Sx \dot{-} f(S f^r(x))) N f^r(x) = \langle 1.05 \rangle 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^r(Sx) N^2 f^r(x) &= \langle 1.04 \rangle (Sx \dot{-} f f^r(x)) N^2 f^r(x) \\ &= [f^r(x) + N(f f^r(x) \dot{-} x)] N^2 f^r(x) \\ &= \langle 1.24 \rangle [f^r(x) + N(f(0) \dot{-} x)] N^2 f^r(x), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^r(Sx) &= f^r(Sx) N f^r(x) + f^r(Sx) N^2 f^r(x) \\ &= \langle (1); (2) \rangle [f^r(x) + N(f(0) \dot{-} x)] N^2 f^r(x), \end{aligned}$$

定理 5 $f(x)$ 的强左剩余函数 $f^{lr}(x)$ 可由原始递归式定义为

$$(1.38) \quad f^{lr}(0) = f(0),$$

$$(1.39) \quad f^{lr}(Sx) = \Delta_{f(x)} f(i) N f^{lr}(x) + D(f^{lr}(x)) N^2 f^{lr}(x).$$

证 $f^{lr}(0) = f f^l(0) \dot{-} 0 = f(0),$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{lr}(Sx) N f^{lr}(x) &= (f f^l(Sx) \dot{-} Sx) N (f f^l(x) \dot{-} x) \\ &= \langle 1.14 \rangle (f(S f^l(x)) \dot{-} Sx) N f^{lr}(x) = (S f(f^l(x))) \\ &\quad + \Delta_{f(x)} f(i) \dot{-} Sx) N f^{lr}(x) = \langle 1.23 \rangle [f^{lr}(x) + \Delta_{f(x)} f(i)] N f^{lr}(x) \\ &= \Delta_{f(x)} f(i) N f^{lr}(x), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$f^{lr}(Sx) N^2 f^{lr}(x) = \langle 1.14 \rangle (f f^l(x) \dot{-} Sx) N^2 f^{lr}(x) = D f^{lr}(x) N^2 f^{lr}(x), \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{lr}(Sx) &= f^{lr}(Sx) N f^{lr}(x) + f^{lr}(Sx) N^2 f^{lr}(x) \\ &= \langle (1) (2) \rangle \Delta_{f(x)} f(i) N f^{lr}(x) + D f^{lr}(x) N^2 f^{lr}(x). \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.40) \quad f^r(x) \dot{-} \Delta_{f(x)} f(i) = 0.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= x \dot{-} f f^r(x) \dot{-} \Delta_{f(x)} f(i) = x \dot{-} (f f^r(x) + \Delta_{f(x)} f(i)) \\ &= Sx \dot{-} f(S f^r(x)) = \langle 1.05 \rangle 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.41) \quad f^r(f(x)) = 0.$$

证 $\text{左} = f(x) \dot{-} f f^r(f(x)) = \langle 1.09 \rangle f(x) \dot{-} f(x) = 0.$

$$(1.42) \quad f^{lr}(f(x)) = 0.$$

证 $\text{左} = f f^l(f(x)) \dot{-} f(x) = \langle 1.19 \rangle f(x) \dot{-} f(x) = 0.$

$$\begin{aligned} (1.43) \quad f^r(f(x) + y) N (y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) &= f^r(f(Sx) \dot{-} y) N (y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) \\ &= y N (y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)). \end{aligned}$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= [f(x) + y \dot{-} f f^r(f(x) + y)] N (y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) \\ &= \langle 0.06'; 1.10 \rangle [f(x) + y \dot{-} f(x)] N (y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) = y N (y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)), \\ \text{中} &= [f f^l(f(Sx) \dot{-} y) \dot{-} (f(Sx) \dot{-} y)] N (y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) \\ &= \langle 0.06'; 1.28 \rangle [f(Sx) \dot{-} (f(Sx) \dot{-} y)] N \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) &= [y \dot{-} (y \dot{-} f(Sx))] N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) \\
 &= [y \dot{-} (y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i) \dot{-} Sf(x))] N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) \\
 &= \langle 0.02 \rangle [y \dot{-} (0 \dot{-} Sf(x))] N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)) = y N(y \dot{-} \Delta_x f(i)).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.44) \quad x + f^{lr}(x) = ff^l(x).$$

$$\text{证 左} = x + (ff^l(x) \dot{-} x) = ff^l(x) + (x \dot{-} ff^l(x)) = \langle 1.23 \rangle ff^l(x) + 0 = \text{右}.$$

$$(1.45) \quad f^r(x) N(f(0) \dot{-} x) = f^{lr}(Sx) N(f(0) \dot{-} x).$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{右} &= (ff^l(Sx) \dot{-} Sx) N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\
 &= \langle 1.31 \rangle [f(Sf^l(x)) \dot{-} Sx] N(f(0) \dot{-} x) = \text{左}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.46) \quad [f^r(x) \dot{-} \Delta_{f^l(x)} f(i)] N(f(0) \dot{-} x) = 0.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左} &= [f(Sf^l(x)) \dot{-} Sx \dot{-} \Delta_{f^l(x)} f(i)] N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\
 &= [f(f^l(x)) + S\Delta_{f^l(x)} f(i) \dot{-} (x + S\Delta_{f^l(x)} f(i))] N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\
 &= (f(f^l(x)) \dot{-} x) N(f(0) \dot{-} x) = \langle 1.24 \rangle (f(0) \dot{-} x) N(f(0) \dot{-} x) = 0. \\
 (1.47) \quad &[f^{lr}(x) \dot{-} f(0)] N(x \dot{-} f(0)) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左} &= (ff^l(x) \dot{-} x \dot{-} f(0)) N(x \dot{-} f(0)) \\
 &= \langle 1.15 \rangle (f(0) \dot{-} x \dot{-} f(0)) N(x \dot{-} f(0)) = 0 N(x \dot{-} f(0)) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.48) \quad [f^{lr}(x) \dot{-} \Delta_{f^l(Dx)} f(i)] N^2(x \dot{-} f(0)) = 0.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左}(Sx) &= [f^{lr}(Sx) \dot{-} \Delta_{f^l(x)} f(i)] N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\
 &= \langle 1.45 \rangle [f^r(x) \dot{-} \Delta_{f^l(x)} f(i)] N(f(0) \dot{-} x) = \langle 1.46 \rangle 0, \\
 &\quad \text{左}(0) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.49) \quad [f^{lr}(x) \dot{-} \Delta_{Df^l(x)} f(i)] N(f(0) \dot{-} Dx) = 0.$$

$$\text{证 左}(0) = [f(0) \dot{-} (\dots)] N(f(0)) = [0 \dot{-} (\dots)] Nf(0) = 0 Nf(0) = 0,$$

$$\text{左}(Sx) = \langle 1.22 \rangle [f^{lr}(Sx) \dot{-} \Delta_{f^l(x)} f(i)] N(f(0) \dot{-} x) = \langle 1.45; 1.46 \rangle 0.$$

$$(1.50) \quad f^{lr}(x) N(x \dot{-} f(0)) = 0.$$

证

$$\text{左} = (x \dot{-} ff^l(x)) N(x \dot{-} f(0)) = \langle 1.25 \rangle 0.$$

$$(1.51)$$

$$f^r(f(x) + \Delta_x f(i)) = 0.$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左} &= f(Sf^l(f(x) + \Delta_x f(i))) \dot{-} S(f(x) + \Delta_x f(i)) \\
 &= \langle 1.17 \rangle f(Sx) \dot{-} f(Sx) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.52) \quad f^r(f(x)) = \Delta_x f(i).$$

证

$$\text{左} = f(Sf^l(f(x))) \dot{-} Sf(x) = f(Sx) \dot{-} Sf(x) = \Delta_x f(i).$$

$$(1.53) \quad ff^l(x) + f^r(x) = x + (f(0) \dot{-} x) = f(0) N^2(f(0) \dot{-} x) + x N(f(0) \dot{-} x).$$

$$\text{证 左} = ff^l(x) + (x \dot{-} ff^l(x)) = x + (ff^l(x) \dot{-} x) = \langle 1.24 \rangle x + (f(0) \dot{-} x) = \text{中},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{中} &= \text{中} N(f(0) \dot{-} x) + \text{中} N^2(f(0) \dot{-} x) = x N(f(0) \dot{-} x) + (f(0) \\
 &\quad + (x \dot{-} f(0))) N(x \dot{-} f(0)) N^2(f(0) \dot{-} x) = x N(f(0) \dot{-} x) \\
 &\quad + f(0) N^2(f(0) \dot{-} x) = \text{右}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.54) \quad f f^l(x) N f^r(x) = x N f^r(x),$$

证 右 = $(x + f^r(x)) N f^r(x) = \langle 1.44 \rangle f f^l(x) N f^r(x) =$ 左.

$$(1.55) \quad (f(0) \dot{-} x) N f^r(x) = 0.$$

证 左 = $\langle 1.54 \rangle (f(0) \dot{-} f f^l(x)) N f^r(x) = \langle f \text{ 的不减性} \rangle 0 N f^r(x) = 0.$

$$(1.56) \quad f^r(x) N f^r(x) = 0.$$

证 左 = $\langle 1.54 \rangle f^r(f f^l(x)) N f^r(x) = \langle 1.41 \rangle 0 N f^r(x) = 0.$

$$(1.57) \quad f f^l(x) N f^r(x) = x N f^r(x).$$

证 右 = $\langle 1.55; 1.56 \rangle [x + (f(0) \dot{-} x) \dot{-} f^r(x)] N f^r(x) = \langle 1.53 \rangle$ 左.

$$(1.58) \quad f f^l(x) N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) = x N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) \quad (\text{由 (1.53) 得}).$$

$$(1.59) \quad f^r(x) N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) = 0.$$

证 左 = $\langle 1.58 \rangle f^r(f f^l(x)) N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) = \langle 1.42 \rangle 0.$

$$(1.60) \quad f f^l(x) N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) = x N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x).$$

证 左 = $\langle 1.44 \rangle (x + f^r(x)) N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) = \langle 1.59 \rangle$ 右.

$$(1.61) \quad f^l(x) N f^r(x) = f^l(x) N f^r(x).$$

证 左 = $\langle 1.54 \rangle f^l(f f^l(x)) N f^r(x) = f^l(x) N f^r(x) =$ 右

$$(1.62) \quad f^r(x) N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) = 0.$$

证 左 = $\langle 1.58 \rangle f^r(f f^l(x)) N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) = \langle 1.42 \rangle 0.$

$$(1.63) \quad N f^r(x) N^2 f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) = 0.$$

证 左 = $\langle 1.62 \rangle N f^r(x) N^2 f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) N [f^r(x) N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x)]$
 $= N f^r(x) N^2 f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) N f^r(x) = 0.$

$$(1.64) \quad f^l(x) N^2 f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) = S f^l(x) N^2 f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x).$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= \langle 1.53 \rangle f^l(f f^l(x) + f^r(x)) N^2 f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) \\ &= \langle 1.63 \rangle f^l(f(f^l(x)) + S D f^r(x)) N^2 f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) \\ &= \langle 1.21'; 1.40 \rangle S f^l(x) N^2 f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) = \text{右}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.65) \quad N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x) = N f^r(x) N (f(0) \dot{-} x)$$

(由 (0.15''), (1.56), (1.62) 得).

定义 对两个一元函数 $A(x)$ 和 $B(x)$ 若有性质

$$A(Sx) N^2 A(Sx) = (SA(x)) N^2 A(Sx), \quad B(Sx) N^2 A(Sx) = B(x) N^2 A(Sx),$$

则称 $A(x)$ 对 $B(x)$ 是上平梯的.

若有性质 $A(Sx) N^2 A(x) = (DA(x)) N^2 A(x)$, $B(Sx) N^2 A(x) = B(x) N^2 A(x)$, 则称 $A(x)$ 对 $B(x)$ 是下平梯的.

定理 6 拟弱左剩余函数 $f^r(x)$ 对弱左逆函数 $f^l(x)$ 是上平梯的; 强左剩余函数 $f^r(x)$ 对强左逆函数 $f^l(x)$ 是下平梯的.

为了证此定理, 须证下列几个等式.

$$(1.66) \quad f^l(Sx) N^2 f^r(Sx) = f^l(x) N^2 f^r(Sx).$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= \langle 1.29 \rangle [f^l(x) + N(f(Sf^l(x)) \dot{-} Sx)] N^2 f^{lr}(Sx) \\ &= f^l(x) N^2 f^{lr}(Sx) + N^2 f^{lr}(Sx) N(f(Sf^l(x)) \dot{-} Sx) \\ &= \langle 0.05 \rangle \text{右} + N^2 f^{lr}(f(Sf^l(x))) N(\dots) = \langle 1.41 \rangle \text{右} + N^2 0 N(\dots) = \text{右} + 0 = \text{右}. \\ (1.67) \quad & f^{lr}(Sx) N^2 f^{lr}(Sx) = Sf^{lr}(x) N^2 f^{lr}(Sx). \end{aligned}$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= SD f^{lr}(Sx) N^2 f^{lr}(Sx) = SD(Sx \dot{-} f f^l(Sx)) N^2 f^{lr}(Sx) \\ &= S(x \dot{-} f f^l(Sx)) N^2 f^{lr}(Sx) = \langle 1.66 \rangle S(x \dot{-} f f^l(x)) N^2 f^{lr}(Sx) = \text{右}, \\ (1.68) \quad & f^{lr}(Sx) N^2 f^{lr}(x) = D f^{lr}(x) N^2 f^{lr}(x) \quad (\text{由 (1.39) 得}). \\ (1.69) \quad & f^l(Sx) N^2 f^{lr}(x) = f^l(x) N^2 f^{lr}(x). \end{aligned}$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= \langle 1.30 \rangle [f^l(x) + N(f f^l(x) \dot{-} x)] N^2 f^{lr}(x) = \text{右} + N^2 f^{lr}(x) N(f f^l(x) \dot{-} x) \\ &= \langle 0.05 \rangle \text{右} + N^2 f^{lr}(f f^l(x)) N(\dots) = \langle 1.42 \rangle \text{右} + N^2 0 N(\dots) = \text{右}. \end{aligned}$$

证毕。

推论 3 设 $\varphi(x)$ 为任意一元函数, 则 $f^{lr}(x)$ 对 $\varphi(f^l(x))$ 是上平梯的; $f^{lr}(x)$ 对 $\varphi(f^l(x))$ 是下平梯的。

注 函数对的上平梯性在组成具平梯性的配对函数组时有极大的作用。对此我们将在另文详论。

直到现今, 我们还不知道怎样利用穷尽不减函数 g 及原始递归式来定义 g 的强、弱右逆函数。要想由 g 定义其强、弱右逆函数须找到 g 的代表数列 $\{d_x\}$ (参见 [1]) 才成, 但有了 $\{d_x\}$ 后, 即可使用显式定义 g^1 与 g^1 , 不必借助原始递归式了, 怎样由 $g(t)$ 的显式表示或它的原始递归式定义来找 g 的代表数列还是一个问題。

§ 2. 用摹状式定义

本节证明一个函数 $f(x)$ 的强、弱左逆函数可用一个受限摹状式表示, 但对强、弱右逆函数只能由不受限的摹状式给出。

受限摹状算子作用于函数 $f(x)$ 得到函数 $g(x) = \text{rti}_x f(i)$, 它被定义为

$$g(x) = \text{rti}_x f(i) = \begin{cases} x \text{ 以下的 } f(t) \text{ 的最小零点, 若 } f(t) \text{ 在 } x \text{ 以下有零点,} \\ x, \text{ 此外.} \end{cases}$$

在递归算术中, $g(x)$ 由原始递归式给出为

$$\begin{cases} g(0) = \text{rti}_0 f(i) = 0; \\ g(Sx) = \text{rti}_{Sx} f(i) = g(x) + N^2 f(g(x)). \end{cases}$$

定理 7 一个递增函数 $f(x)$ 的弱左逆函数可用受限摹状式表示为

$$(2.1) \quad f^l(x) = \text{rti}_x [Sx \dot{-} f(Si)].$$

证 首先因 $f(x)$ 的递增性可得 $Sx \dot{-} f(Sx) = 0$. 这就说明在 x 以下必存在使 $Sx \dot{-} f(Si) = 0$ 的最小 i 值。

其次, 由 § 1 中 (1.05) 知, $Sx \dot{-} f(Sf^l(x)) = 0$, 且 $f^l(x) \leq x$, 故知 $f^l(x)$ 为 x 以下的 $Sx \dot{-} f(Si)$ 的 i 零点。剩下的须表明 $f^l(x)$ 亦是最小 i 零点:

当 $x < f(1)$ 时, 由 (1.06) 知, $f'(x) = 0$, 故 $f'(x)$ 必是最小 t 零点.

当 $x \geq f(1)$ 时, $f'(x) \neq 0$, $SDf'(x) = f'(x)$, $N(Sx \div f(SDf'(x))) = N^2(f(f'(x)) \div x) = \langle 1.24 \rangle 0$; 即 $Sx \div f(SDf'(x)) > 0$, 这就表明 $Df'(x)$ 不是 $Sx \div f(SDf'(x))$ 的 t 零点, 再按 $f(x)$ 的递增性知所有比 $f'(x)$ 小的值都不是 t 零点, 亦即 $f'(x)$ 为最小 t 零点. 证毕.

注 当 $f(0) = 0$ 时, $f'(x)$ 亦可用受限摹状算子 rta_x (见 [5] p. 77) 表示为

$$f'(x) = \text{rta}_x[f(i) \div x],$$

相比之下, 它没有 2.1 式优越.

定理 8 一个递增函数 $f(x)$ 的强左逆函数可用受限摹状式表示为

$$(2.2) \quad f^l(x) = \text{rti}_x[x \div f(i)].$$

证 首先由 $f(x)$ 的递增性有 $x \div f(x) = 0$, 即在 x 以下有 $x \div f(t)$ 的 t 零点. 再由 § 1 公式 (1.23) 知, $f^l(x)$ 为 x 以下的 $x \div f(t)$ 的一个 t 零点. 剩下的要表明 $f^l(x)$ 为最小 t 零点.

当 $x \leq f(0)$ 时, 由 § 1. (1.15) 知 $f^l(x) = 0$, 故 $f^l(x)$ 必是最小 t 零点;

当 $x > f(0)$ 时, 有 $x > 0$ 即 $x = SDx$, 且 $f(0) \div Dx = 0$, $N(x \div f(Df^l(x))) = N(SDx \div f(Df^l(x))) = N^2(fDf^l(x) \div Dx) = \langle 1.26 \rangle N^2 0 = 0$, 即 $x \div f(Df^l(x)) > 0$. 从而知 $f^l(x)$ 为 $x \div f(t)$ 的最小 t 零点 (按 $f(x)$ 的递增性). 证毕.

按 $g(x)$ 的右逆函数的定义, 有

定理 9 函数 $g(x)$ 的弱、强右逆函数分别可用摹状式表示为

$$(2.3) \quad g^j(x) = \text{rti}[g(i) \div x]$$

$$(2.4) \quad g^j(x) = \text{rta}[g(i) \div x] \text{ (亦可 } = \text{rta}[g(i) - x]).$$

注 在 (2.3) 的表示中, g 的最小 t 根的上界未必予先给出, 故想直接用受限摹状式表示似乎是不成的, 这是右逆与左逆的又一不同点. 另外由 (2.3) 式可知, [5] p. 77 中介绍的求逆算子 $\text{inv}_x f(i)$ 实为本文中的求弱右逆算子.

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INVERSE FUNCTIONS OF NUMBER-THEORETIC FUNCTIONS (II)

MO SHAOKUI SHEN BAIYING

(Nanjing University)

ABSTRACT

In the paper^[1] we defined the weak and the strong left inverse functions of f and the weak and the strong right inverse functions of f . In the present paper we shall give their definitions by means of the primitive recursion or the limited minimal or maximal operator.

The principal results are:

1. The weak left inverse function f^l of a strict increasing function f may be defined by the primitive recursion

$$\begin{cases} f^l(0) = 0, \\ f^l(Sx) = f^l(x) + N(f(Sf^l(x)) \dot{-} Sx). \end{cases}$$

2. The strong left inverse function f^l of a strict increasing function f may be defined by the primitive recursion

$$\begin{cases} f^l(0) = 0, \\ f^l(Sx) = f^l(x) + N(f(f^l(x)) \dot{-} x). \end{cases}$$

For any function $f(x)$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} g(0) &= \text{rti}_0 f(i) = 0, \\ g(Sx) &= \text{rti}_{Sx} f(i) = g(x) + N^2 f(g(x)). \end{aligned}$$

We may prove that when $f(i)$ is zero for some i from 0 to x , $\text{rti}_x f(i)$ is the least value of i , between 0 and x , for which $f(i)$ is zero, but if none of $f(0), f(1), \dots, f(x)$ is zero then $\text{rti}_x f(i) = x$.

3. The weak left inverse function f^l of a strict increasing function f may be defined also by the limited minimal operator rti_x

$$f^l(x) = \text{rti}_x (Sx \dot{-} f(Si)).$$

4. The strong left inverse function f^l of a strict increasing function f may be defined also by the limited minimal operator rti_x

$$f^l(x) = \text{rti}_x (x \dot{-} f(i)).$$

5. The weak (strong) right inverse function f^r (f^l) of an exhaustive slow increasing function g may be defined by the minimal (maximal) operator

$$\begin{aligned} g^r(x) &= \text{rti}(g(i) \dot{-} x), \\ (g^l(x) &= \text{rta}(g(i) \dot{-} x) \text{ or } g^l(x) = \text{rta}(g(i) \dot{-} x)), \end{aligned}$$

here $\text{rti } f(i)$, $\text{rta } f(i)$ is the least value (the greatest value) of i for which $f(i)$ vanishes.