

**Relations  $\beta = f(\tau)$  in OEIS  
for squares [A000290](#)**

Relations $\beta = f(\tau)$	Sequences of Integers in OEIS	Squares of Primes <a href="#">A001248</a> $\tau(p^2) = 3$	Squares of Composites <a href="#">A062312 \ {1}</a> $\tau(m) \geq 5$	$1^2$
$\beta(m) = (\tau(m)-3)/2$	<a href="#">A326707</a>	$\beta(p^2) = 0$ : <a href="#">A326708</a>	$\beta''(m) = 0$ : <a href="#">A326709</a>	X
$\beta(m) = (\tau(m)-1)/2$	<a href="#">A326710</a>	$\beta(p^2) = 1$ : <a href="#">{121}</a>	$\beta''(m) = 1$ : <a href="#">A326711</a>	<a href="#">{1}</a>

The sequences in OEIS about relations  $\beta = f(\tau)$  for squares are detailed in this array.

Definitions :

$\tau(n)$  is the number of divisors of the integer  $n$ : [A000005](#).

$\beta(n) = \beta'(n) + \beta''(n)$  is the number of Brazilian representations of  $n$ : [A220136](#).

$\beta'(n)$  is the number of representations of  $n$  of the form  $aa_b$ , but not  $11_b$ .

$\beta''(n)$  is the number of representations of  $n$  with at least three digits. These integers with such a representation are in the sequence [A167782](#).

When  $m > 1$  is square,  $\beta'(m) = (\tau(m)-3)/2$ , so always  $\beta(m) \geq (\tau(m)-3)/2$ .

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