$$\log N_{j+1} \leq (\log N_j)^{2+\epsilon} .$$

Thus

$$\log N_k \leq (\log N_1)^{(2+\epsilon)^k} ,$$

hence by taking logarithms twice,

$$K(N_k) \geq k \geq c_1 \log_3 N_k ,$$

which completes the proof of (1.3).

Denote by $L(n)$ the smallest integer for which $\log n_{L(n)} < 1$. We conjecture that

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} K(m)$$

increases about like $L(n)$, but we have not been able to prove this.

REFERENCES

1. Wigert, Sur l'ordre de grandeur du nombre des diviseurs d'un entier, Arkiv för Math. 3(18), 1-9.
2. S. Ramanujan, "Highly Composite Numbers," Proc. London Math. Soc., 2(194), 1915, 347-409, see p. 409.

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CORRECTION

On p. 113 of Volume 7, No. 2, April, 1969, please make the following changes:

Change the author's name to read George E. Andrews. Also, change the name "Einstein," fourth line from the bottom of p. 113, to "Eisenstein."

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