

Mohamed El Bachraoui,
Relatively Prime Partitions with Two and Three Parts,
Fibonacci Quart. **46/47** (2008/2009), no. 4, 341–345.

Abstract

A set A of positive integers is relatively prime if $\gcd(A) = 1$. A partition of n is *relatively prime* if its parts form a relatively prime set. The number of partitions of n into exactly k parts is denoted by $p(n, k)$ and the number of relatively prime partitions into exactly k parts is denoted by $p_{\Psi}(n, k)$. In this note we give explicit formulas for $p_{\Psi}(n, 2)$ and $p_{\Psi}(n, 3)$ in terms of the prime divisors of n .