



# The normality of digits in almost constant additive functions

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We consider numbers formed by concatenating some of the base  $b$  digits from additive functions  $f(n)$  that closely resemble the prime counting function  $\Omega(n)$ . If we concatenate the last  $\lceil y \frac{\log \log n}{\log b} \rceil$  digits of each  $f(n)$  in succession, then the number so created will be normal if and only if  $0 < y \leq 1/2$ . This provides insight into the randomness of digit patterns of additive function after the Erdos-Kac theorem becomes ineffective.

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