

Conrey

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}, \quad s = \sigma + it, \quad \sigma > 1$$

$$= \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^s}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\xi(s) = \frac{1}{2} s(s-1) \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) \zeta(s) = \xi(1-s)$$

$$\xi(s) = \chi(s) \xi(1-s)$$

$$\chi(1-s) = 2 (2\pi)^{-s} \Gamma(s) \cos\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right)$$

$$|\chi(1-s)| \sim \left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right)^{\sigma-1/2}$$

$$\xi(s) = e^{A+Bs} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{s}{\rho}\right)^{s/\rho} \quad \rho = \beta + i\gamma \quad \xi(\rho) = 0$$

RH: $\beta = 1/2$

RH \Rightarrow Lindelöf: $\xi(1/2 + it) \ll_{\epsilon} t^{\epsilon}$

Moments: $\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |\xi(1/2 + it)|^2 dt \sim \log T$ (H+L)

$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |\xi(1/2 + it)|^4 dt \sim \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \log^4 T$ (Ingham)

Mean Value (Montgomery-Vaughan)

$$\int_0^T \left| \sum_{n=1}^N a_n n^{it} \right|^2 dt = (T + O(N)) \sum_{n=1}^N |a_n|^2$$

If $a_n \in \ell^2$

$$\int_0^T \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n n^{it} \right|^2 dt = \sum_n (T + O(n)) |a_n|^2$$

e.g.

$$\int_0^T \left| \sum_{n=1}^N a_n n^{it} \right|^2 dt = \sum a_n \bar{a}_m \int_0^T \left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{it} dt$$

$$= T \sum |a_n|^2 + \sum_{n \neq m} a_n \bar{a}_m \frac{\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)^{iT} - 1}{i \log \frac{m}{n}}$$

$$|a_m \bar{a}_n| \leq |a_m|^2 + |a_n|^2$$

$$\sum_m |a_m|^2 \sum_{n \neq m} \frac{1}{|\log \frac{n}{m}|}$$

split

$$n = m+h$$

$$\sum_{h < \frac{n}{2}} \frac{1}{\log(1 + \frac{h}{m})} \sim \sum_{h < \frac{n}{2}} \frac{m}{n} \ll N \log N$$

Approximate equations

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n^s} + \underbrace{\frac{x^{1-s}}{s-1}}_B + \underbrace{O(x^{-\sigma})}_C, \quad \sigma > 0, \quad x \gg t$$

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n^s} + \chi(s) \sum_{n \leq y} \frac{1}{n^{1-s}} + O\left(x^{-\sigma} + t^{\frac{1}{2}-\sigma} y^{\sigma-1}\right)$$

Approximate
functional equation

$$x - y = \frac{t}{2\pi}$$

$$\int_0^T |\zeta(\frac{1}{2}+it)|^2 dt = \int_0^T |A+B+C|^2 dt$$

$$= \int_0^T |A|^2 dt + \int_0^T |B|^2 dt + \dots$$

$$\int_0^T A\bar{B} dt \leq \left(\int_0^T |A|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_0^T |B|^2 dt \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{So, } \int_0^T |A|^2 dt = \int_0^T \left| \sum_{n \leq X} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{2}+it}} \right|^2 dt$$

$$\stackrel{MV}{=} \sum_{n \leq X} \left(\frac{T+O(n)}{n} \right) = T \log X + O(X+T)$$

$$= T \log X + O(X) \quad \text{since } X \gg T$$

$$\int_0^T |B|^2 dt = \int_0^T \frac{X}{|s-1|^2} dt \ll X$$

$$\int_0^T |C|^2 dt \ll \frac{T}{X}$$

$$\text{So } X = T \Rightarrow \int_0^T |\zeta(\frac{1}{2}+it)|^2 dt \sim T \log T.$$

$\int_0^T |\zeta(\frac{1}{2}+it)|^2 dt \ll 1$
 $s = a+it$
 $a = \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{2-i\infty}^{2+i\infty} \zeta(s+z) \Gamma(z) X^z dz = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{2-i\infty}^{2+i\infty} \Gamma(z) \left(\frac{X}{n}\right)^z dz$$

|| Go left

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-n/X}}{n^s}$$

Use this to prove Hth formula

$$\Gamma(1-s) X^{1-s} + \zeta(s) + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-at-i\infty}^{-at+i\infty} \dots$$

Dirichlet L-functions

χ primitive character mod q

primitive characters

$$\sum_{\chi \text{ mod } q}^* |L(\frac{1}{2}, \chi)|^2 \sim \phi^*(q) \log q$$

$\phi^*(q) = \#$ of primitive characters mod q

$$= \sum_{d|q} \mu\left(\frac{q}{d}\right) \phi(d)$$

[If p is odd, $q = p^k$. How to make characters mod p^k ?
 let g be a primitive root mod p^k
 $\{g, g^2, \dots, g^{\varphi(p^k)}\} =$ a set of reduced residues mod p^k

$$\xi = e^{\frac{2\pi i r}{\varphi(p^k)}} \quad \text{root of unity}$$

$$\chi_{r,g}(g^m) = \xi^m \quad \text{Is completely multiplicative}$$

Primitive if $p \nmid r$.

Orthogonality: If $\gcd(mn, q) = 1$,

$$\sum_{\chi \text{ mod } q} \chi(m) \overline{\chi(n)} = \begin{cases} \phi(q) & \text{if } m \equiv n \pmod{q} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Prim

$$\sum_{m, n}^* \chi(m) \chi(n) = \sum_{d|q} \mu\left(\frac{q}{d}\right) \phi(d). \quad (\text{Homework})$$

Polya - Vinogradov: χ primitive mod q

$$\Rightarrow \left| \sum_{n \leq x} \chi(n) \right| \leq \sqrt{q} \log q$$

Large sieve inequality

$$\sum_{q \leq Q} \frac{q}{\varphi(q)} \sum_{\chi \bmod q}^* \left| \sum_{n=1}^N a_n \chi(n) \right|^2 \leq (N+Q^2) \sum_{n=1}^N |a_n|^2$$

Good bound if $N \ll Q^2$

Approximate functional identities

$$\xi(s) = G(s)L(s) = \xi(1-s)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{2-i\infty}^{2+i\infty} \xi(z+\frac{1}{2}) \frac{dz}{z} = \sum_n \frac{a_n}{\sqrt{n}} W(n)$$

$$\text{where } W(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{2-i\infty}^{2+i\infty} G(z+\frac{1}{2}) n^{-z} \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Go left to } & \xi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-2-i\infty}^{-2+i\infty} \xi(z+\frac{1}{2}) \frac{dz}{z} \\ &= \xi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{2-i\infty}^{2+i\infty} \xi\left(\frac{1}{2}-z\right) \frac{dz}{z} \\ &= \xi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{2-i\infty}^{2+i\infty} \xi\left(\frac{1}{2}+z\right) \frac{dz}{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\xi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n w(n)}{\sqrt{n}}$$

so

$$L\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n w(n) G\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\xi(s, \chi) = \left(\frac{\pi}{q}\right)^{-s/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) L(s, \chi) = \varepsilon_{\chi} \xi(1-s, \bar{\chi}) \quad \chi \text{ even}$$

↑ Gauß sum

$$\begin{aligned} \xi(s, \chi) \xi(s, \bar{\chi}) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{2-i\infty}^{2+i\infty} \underbrace{\xi\left(z+\frac{1}{2}, \chi\right) \xi\left(z+\frac{1}{2}, \bar{\chi}\right)}_{\Lambda\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)} \frac{dz}{z} \\ &= \sum_{m, n} \frac{\chi(m) \bar{\chi}(n)}{\sqrt{mn}} W(mn) \end{aligned}$$

($\Lambda(z) = \Lambda(1-z)$)

$$\left|L\left(\frac{1}{2}, \chi\right)\right|^2 = 2 \sum_{m, n} \frac{\chi(m) \bar{\chi}(n)}{\sqrt{mn}} W\left(\frac{\pi mn}{q}\right) \quad \begin{array}{l} W(x) \approx 1 \text{ if } 0 < x < 1 \\ \text{small if } x > 1 \end{array}$$

Average over $\chi \pmod{q}$ $m=n$ $(mn, q) = 1$

$$2 \phi^*(q) \sum_m \frac{W\left(\frac{\pi m^2}{q}\right)}{m} \sim \phi^*(q) \log q$$

$$\sum_{d|q} \mu\left(\frac{q}{d}\right) \phi(d) \sum_{\substack{m \neq n \\ m \equiv n \pmod{d}}} \frac{W\left(\frac{\pi mn}{q}\right)}{\sqrt{mn}} \ll \frac{\sqrt{q}}{d}$$