

$$\pi(x) = \sum_{p \leq x} 1$$

$$\Psi(x) = \sum_{m \leq x} \Lambda(m) \quad \text{Chebyshev}$$

$$\Lambda(m) = \begin{cases} \log p & \text{se } m = p^a, a \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases} \quad \text{Von Mangoldt}$$

$$\pi(x) \sim \text{li}(x) = \int_2^x \frac{dt}{\log t} \sim \frac{x}{\log x}$$

Dim. elementare \rightarrow A. Selberg, 1949

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

è una serie di Dirichlet

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

Notazione: $s = \sigma + it$

Capitolo 8 Davenport: Memoria di Riemann (1859)

① Prop. (Riemann): $\zeta(s)$ è prolungabile analiticamente come funzione meromorfa a \mathbb{C} con un unico polo semplice in $s=1$ di residuo=1. $\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} + o(1)$ ($s \rightarrow 1$)

② Posto $\xi(s) = \pi^{-s/2} \frac{\Gamma(s/2)}{\Gamma(s)} \zeta(s)$, $\xi(s)$ è intera e soddisfa $\xi(s) = \xi(1-s)$.

Def.: si dice striscia critica la seguente: $0 \leq \sigma \leq 1, t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Congetture di Riemann:

- 1) ζ ha infiniti zeri nella striscia critica, distribuiti simmetricamente alla bisettrice $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ e all'asse reale $t=0$
- 2) detto $N(T) = \{ \rho = \beta + i\gamma \mid \zeta(\rho) = 0, 0 \leq \beta \leq 1, 0 < \gamma \leq T \}$, si ha $N(T) \sim \frac{T}{2\pi} \log\left(\frac{T}{2\pi}\right) - \frac{T}{2\pi}$
 = con un resto di $O(\log T)$
 (Von Mangoldt, ~ 1890)

$$\left(\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\Lambda(n)}{n^s} = -\frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)}, s > 1 \right)$$

3) Formula esplicita: $\Psi(x) = x - \sum_p \frac{x^p}{p} - \frac{1}{2} \log(1-x^2) - \frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)}(0)$
 ($\Rightarrow \Psi(x) \sim x$, PNT 1896 Hadamard, de la Vallée-Poussin)

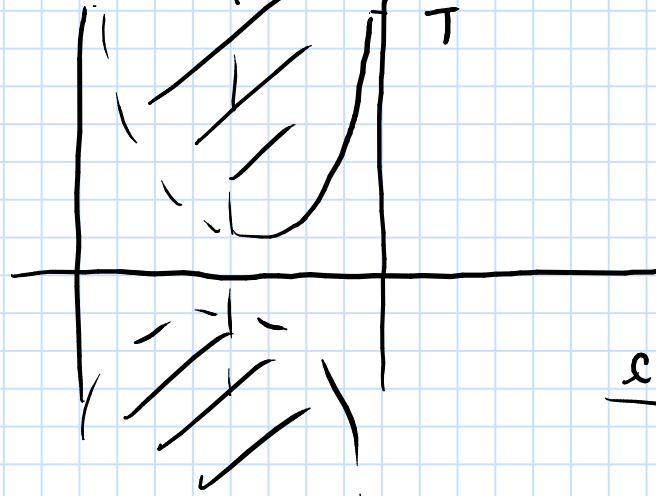
$$\left| \frac{x^p}{p} \right| = \frac{x^\beta}{|p|} \quad \text{Se } 0 < \beta \leq \theta < 1,$$

$$= O\left(\frac{x^\theta}{|p|}\right) \Rightarrow \left| \sum_p \frac{x^p}{p} \right| \leq x^\theta \sum_{\theta > 0} \left(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'}\right)$$

H, dV-P dimostrano $\beta < 1$. $\sup \beta = 1$?

$$H, dV-P, 1899: \Psi(x) = x + O\left(x \exp(-c \sqrt{\log x})\right)$$

$$o(x^A / (\log x)^A) \quad \forall A > 0$$



$$\frac{c}{\log T}$$

$$\frac{c \log \log T}{\log T} \quad (\text{Littlewood, 1922})$$

$$I. Vinogradov, 1958: \frac{c}{(\log T)^{2/3+\epsilon}}$$

$$\Psi(x) - x = O\left(x \exp(-c \sqrt{\log x \log \log x})\right) \quad (\text{Littlewood})$$

$$= O\left(x \exp(-c (\log x)^{3/5-\epsilon})\right) \quad (\text{Vinogradov})$$

Poiché Γ ha poli semplici in $s = -n, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\Gamma(s/2)$ ha poli in $s = -2m \Rightarrow \zeta(-2m) = 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$, gli zeri banali.

4) $\xi(s) = e^{A+Bs} \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{e^{-s/p}}{p}\right)$, prodotto infinito di Weierstrass.

5) RH: $\beta = 1/2 \quad \forall \gamma$.

$(\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z})^*$ $\phi(q)$ elementi

$$\chi_q : (\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z})^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$\{ \chi \in \mathbb{C} \mid |\chi| = 1 \}$ completamente moltiplicativa

$q = p$ primo \rightarrow Davenport, capitolo 1. Caso generale: capitolo 4.

Se $(m, q) > 1, \chi_q(m) = 0 \Rightarrow \chi_q(mm) = \chi_q(m)\chi_q(m) \quad \forall m, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\chi_q^2(-1) = \chi_q((-1)^2) = \chi_q(1) \Rightarrow \chi_q(-1) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$

χ_0 carattere principale modulo q

$$\chi_0 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } (m, q) = 1 \\ 0 & \text{se } (m, q) > 1 \end{cases} \quad G_q = \{ \chi_q \text{ mod } q, \cdot \}$$

Relazioni di ortogonalità:

$$\frac{1}{\phi(q)} \sum_{m=1}^q \chi_q(m) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } \chi_q = \chi_0 \\ 0 & \text{se } \chi_q \neq \chi_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{\phi(q)} \sum_{\chi} \chi(m) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } m \equiv 1 \pmod{q} \\ 0 & \text{se } m \not\equiv 1 \pmod{q} \end{cases}$$

$$m \equiv a \pmod{q}, (a, q) = 1 \Rightarrow m \cdot a^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$$

$$\chi(ma^{-1}) = \chi(m) \chi(a^{-1}) = \chi(m) \overline{\chi(a)} = \chi(m) \overline{\chi(a)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\phi(q)} \sum_{\chi} \overline{\chi(a)} \chi(m) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } m \equiv a \pmod{q} \\ 0 & \text{se } m \not\equiv a \pmod{q} \end{cases}$$

$$L(s, \chi_q) = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\chi_q(m)}{m^s}, \quad \sigma > 1$$

$$\pi(x, q, a) = \sum_{\substack{p \equiv a \pmod{q} \\ p \leq x}} 1 \rightarrow +\infty \quad (\text{Dirichlet})$$

$$\Psi(x, q, a) = \sum_{\substack{m \equiv a \pmod{q} \\ m \leq x}} \Lambda(m) \sim \frac{x}{\phi(q)}$$

$$\sum_{p \equiv a \pmod{q}} \frac{1}{p} = +\infty$$