

1. 2. lecture

(1) Loose ends ; Phragmén Lindlöf

$$(A) \frac{F'}{F}(s) = c + \sum_{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{s-\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \right) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_n + \mu_n + n} - \frac{\lambda_n}{\mu_n + n} \right) - \frac{m}{s-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \sigma \leq 2 ; t > 2$$

$$(B) \frac{F'}{F}(s) = \sum_{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{s-\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \right) + O(\log t)$$

$$(C) \Re \frac{F'}{F}(s) = \sum \frac{\sigma - \frac{1}{2}}{(\sigma - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (t - \gamma)^2} + O(\log t)$$

Lemma $\exists T_m ; m < T_m < m+1$

$$\sigma_m ; -m-1 < \sigma_m < -m$$

$\frac{F'}{F}(s) = O(\log^2 m)$ for $\sigma \geq \sigma_m ; t = \pm T_m$
 and $|\sigma| < T_m ; \sigma = \sigma_m$
 c small constant.

$$|\gamma - T_m| > \frac{c}{\log m}$$

$$|\sigma_m + R \frac{n + \mu_i}{\lambda_i}| > c$$

$x > 2$

$$\Theta_x(m) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 1 < n \leq x \\ \frac{\log \frac{x^2}{n}}{\log x} & \text{if } x \leq n \leq x^2 \\ 0 & n \geq x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\alpha-i\infty}^{\alpha+i\infty} \frac{y^z}{z^2} dz = \begin{cases} 2y ; y \geq 1 \\ 0 ; 0 < y < 1 \end{cases}$$

write $\sigma_m \Theta_x(m) = \sigma_x(m)$

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Prove

$$\frac{F'}{F}(s) = - \sum_{n < x^2} \frac{b_x(n) \log n}{n^s} + \frac{1}{s} \sum_p \frac{x^{p-s} - x^{2(p-s)}}{(s-p)^2}$$

$$- m \frac{x^{1-s} - x^{2(1-s)}}{(1-s)^2 x} + \frac{1}{s} \sum_{\alpha, i} \frac{x^{-\left(\frac{n+\mu_i+s}{\lambda_i}\right)} - x^{-2\left(\frac{n+\mu_i+s}{\lambda_i}\right)}}{\left(\frac{n+\mu_i}{\lambda_i} + s\right)^2}$$

$x < t^2$ + $O\left(\frac{x^{-\sigma}}{t^{\sigma}}\right)$

Proof consider

 $\alpha > 1$

$$J = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\alpha - i\infty}^{\alpha + i\infty} \frac{F'}{F}(z) \frac{x^{z(s)-s} - x^{2(z(s)-s)}}{\log x (z-s)^2} dz$$

compute in two ways directly sum by term

$$J = - \sum_{n \leq x^2} \frac{b_x(n) \log n}{n^s}$$

secondly moving path of integration over singularities (using lemma with T_m, σ_m) we get equal to sum over residues at simple poles (only ones)

$\mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}$; $z = \rho$; $z = \text{trivial zero}$

a possible pole at $\mathbb{E} = 1$ get.

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$$J = \frac{F'}{F}(\Delta) + \frac{1}{g_x} \sum_p \frac{x^{2(p-\Delta)} - x^{p-\Delta}}{(\Delta-p)^2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{g_x} \sum_{m,i} \frac{x^{-2(\frac{n+\mu_i}{\lambda_i} + \Delta)} - x^{-(\frac{n+\mu_i}{\lambda_i} + \Delta)}}{\left(\frac{n+\mu_i}{\lambda_i} + \Delta\right)^2}$$

$$- \frac{m}{g_x} \frac{x^{2(\Delta-1)} - x^{1-\Delta}}{(\Delta-1)^2}$$

or:

$$\frac{F'}{F}(\Delta) = - \sum_{n \in X^2} \frac{b_X(n) \log n}{n^s} + \frac{1}{g_x} \sum_p \frac{x^{p-\Delta} - x^{2(p-\Delta)}}{(\Delta-p)^2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{g_x} \sum_{m,i} \frac{x^{-(\frac{n+\mu_i}{\lambda_i} + \Delta)} - x^{-2(\frac{n+\mu_i}{\lambda_i} + \Delta)}}{\left(\frac{n+\mu_i}{\lambda_i} + \Delta\right)^2}$$

$$- \frac{m}{g_x} \frac{x^{1-\Delta} - x^{2(1-\Delta)}}{(\Delta-1)^2}$$

R.H.

assume $2 < X < t^2$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\log X} ; \quad \sigma \geq \sigma^* \geq \sigma_1$$

$$\frac{F'}{F}(\sigma + it) = - \sum_{n \in X^2} \frac{b_X(n) \log n}{n^{\sigma+it}}$$

$$+ 2\omega X^{\frac{1}{2}-\sigma} \sum_r \frac{1}{(\sigma - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (t-r)^2} + O\left(\frac{X^{\frac{1}{2}-\sigma}}{g_x}\right)$$

$(\omega) < 1$
 $|\omega'| < 1$

$$2\omega' \frac{X^{\frac{1}{2}-\sigma}}{(\sigma - \frac{1}{2}) g_x} \sum_r \frac{\sigma^* - \frac{1}{2}}{(\sigma^* - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (t-r)^2} \quad (\text{val } e.)$$

$$|2\omega x^{\frac{1}{2}-\sigma}| < \frac{2}{e} < 1 \quad \forall$$

get estimate for $\sum \frac{\sigma^* - \frac{1}{2}}{(\sigma^* - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (t-x)^2}$

and

$$\frac{F'}{F}(\Delta) = - \sum_{n < x^2} \frac{b_x(n) \Lambda n}{n^{\sigma+it}}$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}-\sigma}}{(\sigma^* - \frac{1}{2}) \log x} \left| \sum_{n \leq x^2} \frac{b_x(n) \Lambda n}{n^{\sigma^*+it}} \right| \right)$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}-\sigma} \log t}{(\sigma^* - \frac{1}{2}) \log x}\right)$$

$$(\sigma^* - \frac{1}{2}) \log x \geq 1$$

can be omitted.

for $\sigma \geq \sigma_1$, integrate to get

$$\log F(\sigma+it) = \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{b_x(n)}{n^{\sigma+it}} +$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}-\sigma}}{(\sigma^* - \frac{1}{2}) \log^2 x} \left| \sum_{n \leq x^2} \frac{b_x(n) \Lambda n}{n^{\sigma^*+it}} \right| \right)$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}-\sigma} \log t}{(\sigma^* - \frac{1}{2}) \log^2 x}\right)$$

Next assume $\frac{1}{2} \leq \sigma \leq \sigma_1$,

write $s_1 = \sigma_1 + it$;

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have

$$\frac{F'}{F}(s) = \frac{F'}{F}(s_1) - (s-s_1) \left(\frac{F'}{F} \right)'(s_1)$$

$$= \sum_{\rho} \frac{(s-s_1)^2}{(s-\rho)(s_1-\rho)^2} + O\left(\frac{\log t}{(\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2})^2 t^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)$$

$= O(\log t)$

$$= O\left(\frac{\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2}}{|s - \frac{1}{2} - i\eta t|} \sum_{\gamma} \frac{\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2}}{(\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (t-\gamma)^2}\right)$$

$$\eta t = \min_{\gamma} |t - \gamma|$$

$$\left(\frac{F'}{F} \right)'(s_1) = - \sum \frac{1}{(s_1 - \rho)^2} + O(1)$$

$$L_y F(s) - L_y F(s_1)$$

$$= (s-s_1) \frac{F'}{F}(s_1) - \frac{(s-s_1)^2}{2} \left(\frac{F'}{F} \right)'(s_1)$$

$$+ O\left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\eta t \gamma x}\right) \sum_{\gamma} \frac{\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2}}{(\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (t-\gamma)^2}\right)$$

gives finally

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \sigma \leq \sigma_1 \quad b$$

$$\log F(s) = \sum_{n \leq x^2} \frac{b_x(n)}{n^{\sigma_1 + it}}$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{1}{y^x} \left| \sum_{n \leq x^2} \frac{b_x(n) \eta^n}{n^{\sigma_1 + it}} \right| \left(1 + \log^+ \frac{1}{\eta t y^x}\right)\right)$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{\log t}{\log x} \left(1 + \log^+ \frac{1}{\eta t y^x}\right)\right).$$

Clearly term ^{with ηt} must be present since $y|F(s)|$ may be infinite if $\eta t = 0$ but if we look at imaginary part (argument) it can be omitted.

We use

$$y \left(\frac{F'}{F}(s) - \frac{F'}{F}(s_1) \right) = y \sum_p \frac{\sigma - \sigma_1}{(s-p)(s_1-p)}$$

$$+ O\left(\frac{\sigma - \sigma_1}{t}\right) = \sum \frac{(\sigma - \sigma_1)(\sigma + \sigma_1 - 1)(t - \gamma)}{|s-p|^2 |s_1-p|^2} + O(|s-\frac{1}{2}|)$$

$$\leq 2 \sum \frac{(\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2})^2}{|s_1-p|^2} \cdot \frac{|t-\gamma|}{|s-p|^2}$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\sigma_1} \frac{|t-\gamma|}{|s-p|^2} d\sigma = O(1)$$

$$\int \frac{|t-\gamma|}{|s-p|^2} d\sigma$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|t-\gamma|}{u^2 + |t-\gamma|^2} du \leq \pi$$