

Analytic Number Theory Sheet 4

Lent Term 2020

1. Show that for $\sigma > 1/2$

$$\int_0^T |\zeta(\sigma + it)|^4 dt \sim \frac{\zeta(2\sigma)^4}{\zeta(4\sigma)} T.$$

2. (a) Show that if F is a smooth function on $[0, 1]$ then

$$|F(1/2)| \leq \int_0^1 (|F(t)| + \frac{1}{2} |F'(t)|) dt.$$

- (b) Let $t_1, \dots, t_R \in [1/2, T - 1/2]$ be a set of points such that whenever $i \neq j$ we have $|t_i - t_j| \geq 1$. Show that for any smooth $F : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ we have

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq R} |F(t_i)|^2 \leq \int_0^T (|F(t)|^2 + |F(t)F'(t)|) dt.$$

- (c) Deduce that for any $a_n \in \mathbb{C}$ we have

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq R} \left| \sum_{n \leq N} a_n n^{it_i} \right|^2 \ll (T + N) \log N \sum_{n \leq N} |a_n|^2.$$

3. By adapting the proof of Ingham given in lectures, show that if $c > 0$ is a constant such that $\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + iT) \ll T^c$ for all $T \geq 2$ then

$$N(\sigma, T) \ll T^{(2+4c)(1-\sigma)} (\log T)^{O(1)}$$

uniformly for $1/2 \leq \sigma \leq 1$. In particular, the Lindelöf hypothesis (that $\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + iT) \ll_\epsilon T^\epsilon$ for all $\epsilon > 0$) implies the Density Conjecture.

4. In this question we sketch an alternative approach to obtaining zero density estimates. Let $M(s) = \sum_{n \leq X} \frac{\mu(n)}{n^s}$, and for $1/2 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ let

$$R(\alpha) = \{\sigma + it : \alpha \leq \sigma \leq 1 \text{ and } T < t \leq 2T\}.$$

- (a) Show that if $a_n = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) 1_{n/d \leq T} 1_{d \leq X}$ then for all $s \in R(\alpha)$

$$\zeta(s)M(s) = \sum_{n \leq TX} \frac{a_n}{n^s} + O(T^{-\alpha} X^{1-\alpha} \log X).$$

- (b) Show that if we choose $X^{1-\alpha} \leq T^\alpha (\log T)^{-2}$ then, if $s \in R(\alpha)$ is a zero of $\zeta(s)$, for some $X \leq N \leq TX$ we have

$$\left| \sum_{N < n \leq 2N} \frac{a_n}{n^s} \right| \gg \frac{1}{\log T}.$$

- (c) After making a suitable choice of X , combine the result of part (b) with the mean-value estimate of question 1 to deduce the zero density estimate

$$N(\alpha, T) \ll T^{4\alpha(1-\alpha)}(\log T)^{O(1)}.$$

5. Fix some $\sigma > 1$.

- (a) Show that for all t

$$|\zeta(\sigma + it)| \leq \zeta(\sigma).$$

- (b) Show that for any $N \geq 1$ and $t \geq 0$

$$|\zeta(\sigma + it)| \geq \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\cos(t \log n)}{n^\sigma} - \sum_{n>N} \frac{1}{n^\sigma}.$$

- (c) Show that, for any $a_1, \dots, a_N \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\epsilon > 0$ there exist arbitrarily large t such that there exist $m_1, \dots, m_N \in \mathbb{N}$ with

$$|ta_n - m_n| \leq \epsilon$$

for $1 \leq n \leq N$.

- (d) Show that, for any $\epsilon > 0$, there are arbitrarily large t such that

$$|\zeta(\sigma + it)| \geq (1 - \epsilon)\zeta(\sigma).$$