

Fours de la forme $\underline{2x+1}$ ∞

$\int 4x+1$, $\underbrace{4x+3}$?

\downarrow
 ∞ más difícil

∞ "fácil"

Legendre: conjetura y CSA

a, q coprimos \rightsquigarrow $\underline{qx+a}$ hay ∞ primos

Dirichlet demostró en 1837-1840.

DAVENPORT 1-6

// Apostol 6-8

D1

q primo

$q \geq 2$

Euler $\zeta(s) = \prod_p (1 - p^{-s})^{-1}$ $\rightarrow +\infty$
 $(s \rightarrow 1^+)$

Ej.

$$\log \zeta(s) = \sum_p \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} p^{-ms} = \sum_p p^{-s} + \underbrace{\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} p^{-ms}}_{\text{acotado}}$$

Ej

$$\sum_p \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m} p^{-ms} < 1 \quad (s > 1)$$

$\rightsquigarrow \left| \sum_p p^{-1} \right| \text{ diverge } \rightsquigarrow \infty \text{ primos}$

Idea de Dirichlet $\sum_{p \in \alpha(q)} \frac{1}{p}$?

Idea naive (no funciona)

$$\zeta_{\alpha, q}(s) = \sum_{n \in \alpha(q)} \frac{1}{n^s} \neq \prod_{p \in \alpha(q)} (1 - p^{-s})^{-1}$$

Ejercicio

Si $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) n^{-s} = \prod_p (1 - f(p) p^{-s})^{-1} \quad \forall x, y$$

Ej 1

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-s} = \prod_p (1 - p^{-s})^{-1} \quad s > 1$$

↑

Ej 2

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g(n) = \prod_p (1 - g(p))^{-1}$$

⊗ g compl. mult.
⊗ $\sum g(n)$ conv. abs.

Ej 3

$$\sum_p \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} m^{-1} p^{-ms} < 1$$

$s > 1$

Ej 4 a) $\exists \infty$ primos $4x+3$

4 b) $\exists \infty$ primos $4x+1$