

Teo (Landau 1918)  $\chi_1 \neq \chi_2$  reales (prim)  $\omega \mid q_1, q_2$

ceros reales  $\beta_1, \beta_2 \Rightarrow$

$$\min(\beta_1, \beta_2) < 1 - \frac{C_{15}}{\log(q_1 q_2)}$$

Constarito ① A losmo un  $\chi$   $\omega \mid q$  prebe tener

ceros real  $\beta > 1 - \frac{c}{\log q}$  ( $c = C_{15}/2$ )

② Sup  $\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots$   $\omega \mid q_1 \leq q_2 \leq \dots$

con ceros reales  $\beta_1 < \beta_2 < \dots$   $\forall j$   $\beta_j > 1 - \frac{C_{19}}{\log q_j}$

$\Rightarrow q_{j+1} > q_j$  ②

( $C_{19} = \frac{C_{15}}{2}$ ;  $1 - \frac{C_{19}}{\log q_j} < \beta_j < 1 - \frac{C_{15}}{\log q_j q_{j+1}}$ )

$\Rightarrow (2+1)\log q_j < \log q_j + \log q_{j+1}$

③  $\exists C_{20} > 0 \quad \forall z \geq 3$

hay a lo sumo UN cero por cualquier  $\chi$

$\omega \mid q \leq z$  con  $\beta > 1 - \frac{C_{20}}{\log z}$  ( $C_{20} = \frac{C_{15}}{2}$ )

$\beta_1, \beta_2 > 1 - \frac{C_{20}}{\log z} \geq 1 - \frac{2 C_{20}}{\log q_1 q_2}$

$$L(1, \chi) \neq 0$$

↓ cota superior para  $\beta$   
con  $L(\beta, \chi) = 0$  ?

$$\boxed{h(d) \geq 1}$$

fórmula de clase  $\chi = \chi_d$  ( $d = 1q$ )

inicial  
fund

$$\frac{\log \varepsilon_f}{f} \frac{h(d)}{d^{1/2}} \cdot \text{(*)} = L(1, \chi) > C_{21} \cdot q^{-1/2}$$

ejercicio:

$$\textcircled{1} |L(\delta, \chi)| < C_{22} \cdot \log^2 q$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{\log q} \leq \delta \leq 1\right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} |L(\delta, \chi)| < C_{23} \log q$$

$$\left(\text{" " " "}\right)$$

$$L(1, \chi) = L(1, \chi) - L(\beta, \chi) < (1 - \beta) C_{22} \cdot \log^2 q$$

$$\rightarrow \beta < 1 - \frac{C_{23}}{q^{1/2} \cdot \log^2 q}$$

Obs:  $\chi(-1) = 1 \rightsquigarrow d > 0$

en ese caso  $L(1, \chi) > C_{21} \cdot q^{-1/2} \cdot \log q$

$$\left(\log \varepsilon_f \geq \log \left(\frac{1 + q^{1/2}}{2}\right)\right)$$

Siegel  $L(1, \chi) > C_1(\varepsilon) \cdot q^{-\varepsilon} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} h(d) > C_2(\varepsilon) \cdot d^{\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon} \\ h(d) \cdot \log \frac{q}{d} > C_2(\varepsilon) \cdot d^{\frac{1}{2}-\varepsilon} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow < 0 \\ \downarrow < 0 \end{matrix}$

(Se conjetura que  $h(d) = 1$  para  $\approx 74\% \cdot d$  vs  $\downarrow$ )

$\nRightarrow \beta < 1 - C_3(\varepsilon) \cdot q^{-\varepsilon}$

NO ES EFECTIVO