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Formula explicita pentru $\Psi(x, \chi)$.

$$\Psi_0(x, \chi) = \sum_{n \leq x} \chi(n) \Lambda(n) - \frac{\chi(x) \Lambda(x)}{2}$$

Idea generala este la nivel na. $\frac{L'}{L}$ in loc de $\frac{\psi'}{\psi}$.

mirabily reziduos: $\frac{-L'(s, \chi)}{L(s, \chi)} \cdot \frac{x^s}{s}$

poles \rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{zeros de } L \\ s=0 \end{array} \right.$ ($s=0$ poate fi dublu) si $\chi(-1) = 1$

$\chi(-1) = -1$ \rightarrow zeros triviale in entros negativi impares.

$$\Psi_0(x, \chi) = - \sum_p \frac{x^p}{p} - \frac{\overbrace{L'(0, \chi)}^{b(\chi)}}{\overbrace{L(0, \chi)}^{ii}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{1-2m}}{2m-1}$$

\rightarrow formula relaciona cu $B(x)$

$\chi(-1) = +1$ zeros triviale in ent negativi pares y $s=0$

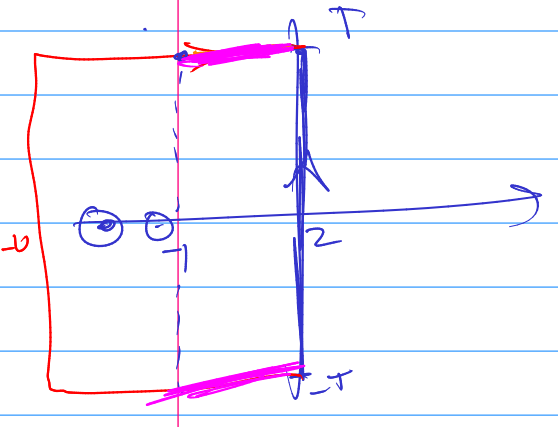
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\dot{L}(s, \chi)}{L(s, \chi)} &= \frac{1}{s} + b(\chi)t + \dots \\ \frac{x^s}{s} &= \frac{1}{s} + \log x + \dots \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$x = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{(b + \log x)}{s} + \dots$$

$$\Psi_0(x, \chi) = - \sum_p \frac{x^p}{p} - \log x - b(\chi) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2m}}{2m}$$

La deriv es sencilla.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad -1 \leq \sigma \leq 2 \quad \frac{\dot{L}(s \pm iT, \chi)}{\dot{L}(s \pm iT, \chi)} = O(\log^2 qT)$$



$$\int \ll \frac{x \log^2 qT}{T \log x}$$

usa rectángulo

$\textcircled{2} \quad \sigma < -1$
 los polos triviales

$$\frac{\dot{L}(s, \chi)}{L(s, \chi)} = O(\log(q/|s|))$$

$$\int \ll \frac{\log q \cdot T}{T x \log x}$$

$$a = \begin{cases} 0 & \chi(-1) = 1 \\ 1 & \chi(-1) = -1 \end{cases}$$

Teo
$$\Psi_0(x, \chi) = - \sum_{|x| < T} \frac{x^s}{s} - (1-a) \log x - b(x) + \sum_{|m| \leq \infty} \frac{x^{a-2m}}{2m-a} + R(x, T)$$

Landau

$$R(x, T) \ll \frac{x}{T} \log^2 \left(\frac{x}{T} \right) + \log x \min \left(1, \frac{x}{T(x)} \right)$$

Se puede sacar

si $x \in \mathcal{L}$

Das Details.

① $b(x)$

② regiones sin ceros tienen "excepciones"

(ceros de Siegel-Landau)

①
$$b(x) = o(\log q) - \sum_{|x| < 1} \frac{1}{s}$$

$x \in \mathcal{L}, T \leq x$

$$\leadsto \Psi(x, \chi) = - \sum_{|x| < T} \frac{x^s}{s} + \sum_{|x| < 1} \frac{1}{s} + R_2(x, T)$$

$$\text{con } R_2(x, T) \ll \frac{x}{T} \log^2 qx$$

② Regiones ^{casi} sin ceros:

$$\beta > 1 - \frac{c}{\log q} \quad \text{hay a lo sumo un cero.}$$

β_1

$$(c < \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \beta_1 > \frac{3}{4})$$

Teo $[2 \leq T \leq x]$

$$\Psi(x, \chi) = - \frac{x^{\beta_1}}{\beta_1} - \sum_{|\gamma| < T} \frac{x^\rho}{\rho} + R_3(x, T)$$

$$\text{con } |R_3(x, T)| \ll \frac{x}{T} \log^2(qx) + x^{\frac{1}{4}} \log x$$

Salvo si χ es real

y hay un cero excepcional