

Def.- Se define a la función Zeta de Riemann $\zeta(s)$ como:

$$\zeta(s) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \quad \text{con } s \in \mathbb{C} + \mathbb{I}$$

Notación: $i\mathbb{R} = \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Re}(s) = 0\}$

$$\mathbb{C}_+ = \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0\}$$

$$\forall s \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \sigma = \operatorname{Re}(s), \quad t = \operatorname{Im}(s) \quad \Rightarrow \quad s = (\sigma, t) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{obs. } \zeta(s) \text{ es analítica en } \mathbb{C}_+ \quad \Rightarrow \quad \zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \quad \text{en } \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{R}$$

Teorema.- La función ζ es analítica en $\mathbb{C}_+ \setminus \{-1, -2, \dots\}$

$$\text{Dem.-} \quad \text{Tengamos que } \zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{-s} \log^n n} \quad \text{para } s \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-1, -2, \dots\}$$

Basta ver que $f_m(s) = \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{1}{n^{-s} \log^n n}$ converge uniformemente en $\mathbb{C}_+ \setminus \{-1, -2, \dots\}$

En efecto si Ω compacto en $\mathbb{C}_+ \setminus \{-1, -2, \dots\}$ y consideramos la función $g(z) = \operatorname{Re}(s)$ $\forall z \in \Omega$.

Como g es continua en Ω (Ω compacto) $\Rightarrow g$ alcanza su mínimo en Ω es decir $1 < g < \operatorname{Re}(s_0) \leq p(z)$

\Rightarrow

$$|\frac{1}{n^s}| = \left| \frac{1}{n^{\operatorname{Re}(s)} \cdot n^{\operatorname{Im}(s)}} \right| = \frac{1}{n^{\operatorname{Re}(s)}} \leq \frac{1}{n^p} \quad \forall z \in \Omega$$

La serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ converge pues $p > 1$

, por el criterio de Weierstrass la serie

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$ converge uniformemente en Ω (uniforme convergencia)

normalmente en Ω y así ser $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$ analítica

en $\mathbb{C}_+ \setminus \{-1, -2, \dots\}$ $\Rightarrow \zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$ es analítica en $\mathbb{C}_+ \setminus \{-1, -2, \dots\}$

T (o sum) + Sc time get
 $\Psi(x) = \prod_{p \leq x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^s}\right)^{-1}$

Dim. primaria que seca x tR (tijo), pertenecia

$$\prod_{p \leq x} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^s}\right)^{-1} = \prod_{p \leq x} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} = \prod_{p \leq x} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{p^s}\right)^k$$

$$= \prod_{p \leq x} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p^{sk}} = \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n^s} + R(x, s)$$

Ahora

$$|R(x, s)| \leq \sum_{n > x} \frac{1}{n^s} = o(s)$$

pero como $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$ converge $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n > x} \frac{1}{n^s} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} R(x, s) = 0$$

$$\therefore \Psi(s) = \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^s}\right)^{-1}$$

A) Véase

Sabemos que

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2 = \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6}$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + (n-1)^3 = \left[\frac{n(n-1)}{2}\right]^2$$

y despus como podemos saber los p's siguientes?

Def. Distintos

$$S_m(n) = 1^m + 2^m + 3^m + \dots + n^m$$

$$\text{Obs: } (k+1)^{m+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{i} k^i$$

$$\text{por lo que } \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} k = \sum_{k=0}^m (k+1) \Rightarrow \text{es cierto}$$

$$- 0^{m+1} + 1^{m+1} = (1 + (\frac{m+1}{1}))_0 + (\frac{m+1}{2})_0^2 + \dots + (\frac{m+1}{m+1})_0^m = 1 + (\frac{m+1}{1})_1 + (\frac{m+1}{2})_1^2 + \dots + (\frac{m+1}{m+1})_1^m = 0$$

$$- 1^{m+1} + 2^{m+1} = (1 + (\frac{m+1}{1}))_1 + (\frac{m+1}{2})_1^2 + \dots + (\frac{m+1}{m+1})_1^m = 1 + (\frac{m+1}{1})_2 + (\frac{m+1}{2})_2^2 + \dots + (\frac{m+1}{m+1})_2^m = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$- (n-1)^{m+1} + n^{m+1} = (1 + (\frac{m+1}{1}))_{n-1} + (\frac{m+1}{2})_{n-1}^2 + \dots + (\frac{m+1}{m+1})_{n-1}^m = 0$$

\downarrow
sumando 0

$$h^{m+1} = s_0(h) + (\frac{m+1}{1}) s_1(h) + (\frac{m+1}{2}) s_2(h) + \dots + (\frac{m+1}{m+1}) s_m(h)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^m s_k(h) \binom{m+1}{k}$$

regir con

$$\therefore \text{Despejando } s_m(h) = \frac{h^{m+1}}{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \binom{m+1}{k} s_k(h)$$

Obs. — $s_m(h)$ es un polinomio de grado $m+1$ y el

termino principal es $\frac{h^{m+1}}{m+1}$

Obs. — $s_m(h)$ no tiene términos constantes (solo

como polinomio en la variable "h")

Ejemplos.

$$s_1(h) = \frac{1}{2} h^2 - \frac{1}{2} h$$

$$s_2(h) = \frac{1}{3} h^3 - \frac{1}{2} h^2 + \frac{1}{6} h$$

$$s_3(h) = \frac{1}{4} h^4 - \frac{1}{2} h^3 + \frac{1}{4} h^2 + \frac{1}{24} h$$

Ocurrenza tridago sobre
los coeficientes del
termino final en
las expansiones de $s_m(h)$
estos son los llamados

Números de Bernoulli

$$B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, B_2 = \frac{1}{4}, B_3 = 0$$

Obs. — Como los anteriores términos que definen a los

polinomios sig. de manera recursiva

$$s_m(x) = \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \binom{m+1}{k} s_k(x)$$

Términos genéricos $s_m'(x) = \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} + \dots + B_{m+1}$

$$\bullet s_1'(x) = x + \frac{1}{2} = x + B_1 \Rightarrow s_1'(0) = B_1$$

$$\bullet s_2'(x) = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} = x^2 - x + B_2 \Rightarrow s_2'(0) = B_2$$

$$\bullet s_3'(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 0 \Rightarrow s_3'(0) = B_3$$

$$\therefore s_m'(0) = B_m$$

Proposición: Se define $B_0 = 1$, entonces

$$(n) \Rightarrow B_m = -\frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} B_k$$

Dem- En efecto, tenemos que

$$s_m'(x) = x^m - \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} s_k(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow B_m = -\frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} B_k.$$

Obs.- $\sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} B_k = 0$

Lema- Se tiene que

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} B_k = 0$$

Dem- Tenemos que $f(z) = \frac{z}{e^z - 1}$ es analítica en

$$A_0(0) \Rightarrow \text{por el teorema de Laurent en } A_0(0)$$

su representación como sumas de Laurent en $A_0(0)$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{z^k}$$

Pero como $z=0$ es singularidad simple

$$\text{Punto 10} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = 1 \quad \text{entonces si } b_k = 0 \quad k=1, \dots, n$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k$$

$$Punto 10 \quad a_k = \frac{b_k}{k!}$$

$$\text{Recordando que } z^k - 1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!} \quad (z-1)^k = (-1)^k (z-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!} \right)$$

$$1 = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)!} z^k \right) + \frac{1}{1} = (z)^{1+0} \frac{1}{1}$$

$$1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^k \frac{a_k}{(k-i+1)! i!} \right) z^k \quad (0) \text{ es el centro}$$

$$\text{y como } a_0 = 1 \quad (\text{calculando punto 1}) \quad por lo tanto } \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{a_i}{(k-i+1)!} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k \frac{a_i}{(k-i+1)!} = 0$$

$$\text{por otro lado } 0 = \frac{(k+1)!}{(k+1)!} \cdot 0 = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{(k+1)!}{(k-i+1)! i!} \cdot a_i \cdot i!$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k+1}{i} i! \cdot a_i = 0 \quad \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m+1}{i} B_k \cdot a_i = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = \frac{B_k}{k!} \quad (0) \text{ de otra forma } \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{(k+1)!} + \frac{1}{1} = (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{(k+1)!} + 1 = (1) \quad (1)$$

Lema. - para todo $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ tenemos que $B_{2n+1} \neq 0$

Dcm. - Vamos a considerar la función $f(z) = \coth(z)$

$$:= \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{e^z - e^{-z}} \text{ que tiene polos simples en } z = k\pi i$$

$$\Rightarrow (\coth(z) - 1) = \frac{2e^{-z}}{e^z - e^{-z}} = \frac{e^{-z}}{e^{-z}} \cdot \frac{2}{e^{2z} - 1} \stackrel{z \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{2}{e^{2z} - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z}{2}(\coth(\frac{z}{2}) - 1) = \frac{z}{2} + \frac{z}{(z-1)} = 1$$

Tomando $z \in D\pi(0)$ tenemos que

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z}{2}(\coth(\frac{z}{2})) &= \frac{z}{2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} z^n \\ &= \frac{z}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2}z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} z^n \\ &= 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} z^n \end{aligned}$$

Tenemos que $\frac{z}{2}(\coth(\frac{z}{2}))$ es par = 0 por lo que

de lado derecho sólo que los factores (con potencias impares, i.e., $B_{2n+1} = 0$)

Lema. - para todo $z \in D\pi(0)$

$$\coth(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2n} 2^{2n}}{(2n)!} z^{2n-1}$$

$$\text{Dm. - Recordemos que } (\coth(z) - 1) = \frac{2}{e^{2z} - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow z(\coth(z) - 1) = \frac{2z}{e^{2z} - 1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} (2z)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} (2z)^n$$

Lema

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{coth}(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2h}}{(2h)!} z^{2h-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{coth}(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2h} \cdot z^{2h}}{(2h)!} z^{2h-1}$$

Teorema - (más adelante demostración). Si $z \in \mathbb{C}$, entonces:

$$\operatorname{senh}(z) = z \prod_{h=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{\pi^2 h^2}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{senh}(z) = z \prod_{h=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{\pi^2 h^2}\right)$$

Lema (2) para todo $z \in \mathbb{D}_{\pi}(0)$ se cumple que

$$\operatorname{coth}(z) = \frac{1}{z} + 2 \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{h-1} z^{2h-1}}{\pi^{2h}} g(2h)$$

Dem - constáremos $f(z) = \frac{\operatorname{senh}(z)}{z}$ y la extiendamos a

$$g(z) = \begin{cases} f(z) & \text{si } z \neq 0 \\ j(z) & \text{si } z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Esta función se anula en $z = k\pi i$, $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$

\Rightarrow res tringiendo g a $D_{\pi}(0)$ tenemos que $g: D_{\pi}(0) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

y analítica en $D_{\pi}(0)$ y $\forall z \in D_{\pi}(0) \setminus \{0\}, g(z) \neq 0$ en $D_{\pi}(0)$.

$\therefore \log(g(z))$ es analítica en $D_{\pi}(0)$.

(Teorema) Si $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ es analítica, y U es abierta y simplemente conexa y $f(z) \neq 0 \forall z \in U$ \Rightarrow f una curva para la cual $\log f$ es analítica.

$$\Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{\operatorname{senh}(z)}{z}\right) = \log\left(\prod_{h=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{\pi^2 h^2}\right)\right) + \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} k\pi i \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$= \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \log\left(1 + \frac{z^2}{\pi^2 h^2}\right) + C$$

\Rightarrow derivando

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{coth}(z) - \frac{1}{z} = 2 \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{z}{z^2 + \pi^2 h^2}$$

$$\text{ob) } f_n(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 + \pi^2 h^2} \Rightarrow f_n(z) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m-1} z^{2m-1}}{\pi^{2m} n^{2m}}$$

radio de convergencia
 $\frac{1}{\pi}$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{coth}(z) = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{\pi^{2m}} \frac{z^{2m-1}}{2m-1} + \frac{1}{2} = (15)d + 13$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{\pi^{2m}} \frac{z^{2m-1}}{2m-1} + \frac{1}{2} = (15)d + 13$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{\pi^{2m}} \frac{z^{2m-1}}{2m-1} g(2m)$$

$$\frac{z^5}{5} + 1 \frac{z^7}{7} \frac{z^9}{9} = (15)d + 13$$

Teorema - $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ se tiene que

$$g(2n) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n)!} \frac{(2\pi)^{2n}}{(2n-1)!!}$$

D(m) - Ceros laico de $\operatorname{coth}(z)$ es (1) fy (2) d + 13

E igualando las series de Laurent

$$\text{comparando los } \frac{z^5}{5} \text{ y } \frac{z^7}{7} \text{ tenemos } 15d + 13 = 15d + 13$$

$$5d + 13 = 15d + 13 \Rightarrow 5d = 15d \Rightarrow d = 1$$

$$15d + 13 = 15(1) + 13 = 28$$

$$f(z) = f + (15)d + 13 = f + 28$$

$$f(z) = f + 28 = f$$

Corolario. (del producto de Euler) Si $s_0 = \sigma + it_0$ es

anula en $\sigma + it_0$

Dcm. - Si $s = \sigma + it$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\zeta(s)} = \prod_p (1 - \frac{1}{p^s})$. Así

$$\left| \frac{1}{\zeta(s)} \right| = \left| \prod_p (1 - \frac{1}{p^s}) \right| = \prod_p \left| 1 - \frac{1}{p^s} \right| \leq \prod_p \left| 1 - \frac{1}{p^\sigma} \right| = \prod_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^\sigma} \right)$$

$$\leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^\sigma} \leq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sigma-1}$$

$\Rightarrow |\zeta(s)| \geq \sigma - 1 > 0$; $\zeta(s)$ no se anula en $\sigma + it_0$

Dcf. - Sea f una función aritmética y $s \in \mathbb{C}$.

La serie de Dirichlet asociada a f y con dominio de convergencia $\sigma + it$ es:

$$F(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(n)}{n^s}$$

tal que converge absolutamente en $\sigma + it$

Ejemplo: La serie de Dirichlet asociada a $U(n) = 1$ para $n \neq 0$ es $\zeta(s)$

Tercerma - Sea f, g aritméticas con dominio $\sigma + it$ y $\sigma_f + \sigma_g$ respectivamente y sea su serie de Dirichlet

$$F(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(n)}{n^s}, \quad G(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{g(n)}{n^s}$$

Entonces $F * G$ con dominio de convergencia $\sigma_f + \sigma_g$ cumple que

$$F(s) G(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(f * g)(n)}{n^s} \quad \text{← Convolución de Dirichlet.}$$

Dcm. - Observamos que $(f * g)(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d)g\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{ab=n} f(a)g(b)$

Tenemos lo siguiente:

$$F(s)G(s) = \left(\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(h)}{h^s} \right) \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{g(m)}{m^s} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(h)g(m)}{(hm)^s} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{hm=k}^{\infty} \frac{f(h)g(m)}{(hm)^s} \right)$$

Como tenemos convergencia absoluta podemos sumar de forma arbitraria y elegimos de tal forma que sea constante

$$\Rightarrow F(s)G(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{hm=k}^{\infty} \frac{f(h)g(m)}{(hm)^s} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^s} \sum_{mn=k} f(n)g(m)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(f * g)(k)}{k^s}$$

Def.- Definimos la función Λ de Möbius como

$$\Lambda(n) = \begin{cases} \log p & \text{si } n = p^k, p \text{ primo} \\ 0 & \text{o. o.} \end{cases}$$

Proposición, sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$, entonces:

$$\log(n) = \sum_{d|n} \Lambda(d)$$

Dim.- para $n=1$ es trivial. Entonces tomamos $n>1$
es $n = p_1^{a_1} \cdots p_k^{a_k}$

$$\Rightarrow \log(n) = \sum_{i=1}^k \log(p_i^{a_i}) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \log(p_i)$$

Por otro lado

$$\sum_{d|n} \Lambda(d) = \Lambda(p_1) + \Lambda(p_1^2) + \Lambda(p_1^{a_1}) + \Lambda(p_2) + \cdots + \Lambda(p_k^{a_k})$$

$$= a_1 \log(p_1) + a_2 \log(p_2) + \cdots + a_k \log(p_k)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \log(p_i)$$

$$\text{Obst: } \sum_{h=1}^n L(h) = (L \times \mathbb{1})(h)$$

Si consideramos $G(s) =$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi(s) G(s) = \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{(L \times \mathbb{1})(h)}{h^s} = \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(h)}{h^s}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\Psi(s) G(s) = -\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(h)}{h^s} = \Psi(s)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Psi(s)}{\Psi(s)} = -\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{L(h)}{h^s} \quad \Re(s) > 1$$

Teorema - En la region $\Re(s) > 1$ se cumple

$$\Psi^2(s) = \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{L(h)}{h^s}$$

Dcm - Recordemos que $L(h) = \sum_{i=1}^h 1 = h \times 1$

Sabemos que $\Psi(s)$ converge abs. si $\Re(s) > 1$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi^2(s) = \Psi(s) - \Psi(s) = \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{(h \times 1)(h)}{h^s} = \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} \frac{L(h)}{h^s}$$

Teorema

Teorema Sea $A = \{f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : f(1) \neq 0\}$ entonces $(A, *)$

es un grupo abeliano

Dcm -

1) Cerrado

$$(f * g)(1) = f(1)g(1) \neq 0 \quad \therefore$$

2) Conmutativa

$$(f * g)(n) = \sum_{a+b=n} f(a)g(b) = \sum_{a+b=n} g(b)f(a) = (g * f)(n)$$

3) Asociativa

Sea $f, g, h \in A$ y $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$((f * g) * h)(n) = \sum_{ab=n} (f * g)(a) h(b)$$

$$= \sum_{ab=n} \left(\sum_{c,d=a} f(c) g(d) \right) h(b)$$

$$= \sum_{ab=n} \sum_{c,d=a} f(c) g(d) h(b)$$

$$= \sum_{c,d,b=n} f(c) g(d) h(b)$$

por otro lado

$$(f * (g * h))(n) = \sum_{u-v=n} f(u) (g * h)(v)$$

$$= \sum_{u-v=n} f(u) \left(\sum_{rs=v} g(r) h(s) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{u-v=n} \sum_{rs=v} f(u) g(r) h(s)$$

$$= \sum_{u-v-s=n} f(u) g(v) h(s)$$

$$\therefore (f * g) * h = f * (g * h)$$

3) Neutro

$$\text{Sea } u(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } n=1 \\ 0 & \text{o. o. c.} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow u \in A \quad y \quad (u * f)(n) = f(n)$$

$$(f * u)(n) = f(n)$$

$\therefore u$ es neutro

4) Inversos

$$\text{Sea } f \in A \quad \text{PID } \exists g \in A \quad \text{ta q } f * g = u$$

Queremos que

$$\bullet) (f * g)(1) = f(1)g(1) = \mu(1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow g(1) = \frac{1}{f(1)}$$

$$\bullet) (f * g)(2) = f(2)g(2) + f(1)g(1) = \mu(2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1)g(2) + f(2)g(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(2) = -\frac{1}{f(1)}f(2)g(1)$$

$$\bullet) (f * g)(3) = f(3)g(3) + f(2)g(2) + f(1)g(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(3) = -\frac{1}{f(1)}f(3)g(1)$$

$$\bullet) (f * g)(4) = f(4)g(4) + f(3)g(3) + f(2)g(2) + f(1)g(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(4) = -\frac{1}{f(1)}[f(4)g(1) + f(3)g(2) + f(2)g(3) + f(1)g(4)]$$

$$\therefore g(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{f(1)} & \text{si } n=1 \\ -\frac{1}{f(1)} \sum_{j \neq 1} f(j)g(\frac{n}{j}) & \text{si } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Dem.

$$\text{Para } n=1, (f * g)(1) = f(1)g(1) = f(1) \cdot \frac{1}{f(1)} = 1 = \mu(1) \checkmark$$

Para $n > 1$

$$\begin{aligned} (f * g)(n) &= \sum_{j|n} f(j)g(\frac{n}{j}) \\ &= f(1)g(n) + \sum_{\substack{j|n \\ j \neq 1}} f(j)g(\frac{n}{j}) \\ &= f(1)g(n) + \frac{-\mu(1)}{\mu(1)} \sum_{\substack{j|n \\ j \neq 1}} \mu(j)g(\frac{n}{j}) \\ &= f(1)g(n) - f(1)g(n) = 0 = \mu(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f^{-1}(g) = f^{-1}$$

Def. - Sea f una función aritmética (a, dclimos)

\Rightarrow f es multiplícativa si $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ $(n, m) = 1$

$$f(nm) = f(n)f(m)$$

Tarea - Sea $F = \{f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \mid f \text{ es multiplicativa}\}$

$\Rightarrow F \subset A$ (subgrupo propio)

Dcm.

a) $F \subset A$

Sea $f \in F$. Como $f \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ $f(k) \neq 0$

\Rightarrow $\exists m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ f es multiplicativa $\Rightarrow f(k \cdot 1) = f(k)f(1)$

$\Rightarrow f(1) = 1 \neq 0$ $\therefore f \in A$

b) $(\cap)^{\text{ad}}$

Sea $f, g \in F$ $\text{P.D. } (f+g) \in F$

Sea $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $(m, n) = 1$.

$$(f+g)(nm) = \sum_{d|m \cdot n} f(d)g\left(\frac{nm}{d}\right)$$

Como $(n, m) = 1 \Rightarrow$ si $d|m \cdot n \Rightarrow d = d_1 \cdot d_2$ con $d_1|n$, $d_2|m$ y $(d_1, d_2) = 1$ \Rightarrow permane en la

$$\Rightarrow (f+g)(nm) = \sum_{d|m} f(d)g\left(\frac{nm}{d}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{d_1|m} \sum_{d_2|n} f(d_1d_2)g\left(\frac{m}{d_1}\frac{n}{d_2}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{d_1|m} \sum_{d_2|n} f(d_1)f(d_2)g\left(\frac{m}{d_1}\right)g\left(\frac{n}{d_2}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{d_1|m} \mu(d_1) g\left(\frac{m}{d_1}\right) \cdot \sum_{d_2|n} \mu(d_2) g\left(\frac{n}{d_2}\right) = (\star \star g)(m) \cdot (\star \star g)(n)$$

$\therefore f \star g$ es multiplicativa en $f \star g \in F$.

a) $U(mn) = U(n) \cdot U(m) \Rightarrow f \in F$ (el neutro es 1)

b) Inversos

Si $f \in F$ entonces sabemos que $f \star f^{-1} = U \in F$

$$\Rightarrow f \star f^{-1} \star f \in F \Rightarrow f^{-1} \in F$$

cuando se si $f \star g$ es mult. $\Rightarrow g = f^{-1}$ mult. entonces f es mult. (ver apéndice)

Definimos la función Möbius μ como

$$\mu(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } n=1 \\ 0 & \text{si } n \text{ es primo } t.e. p^2 | n \\ (-1)^k & \text{si } n = p_1 \cdots p_k \end{cases}$$

Transformamos la función μ a multiplicativa

Dím - Sean $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $(m, n) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow m \cdot n = 1 \Rightarrow m=1 \text{ y } n=1 \Rightarrow \mu(mn)=1 = \mu(n)\mu(m)$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \mu(hm)=0 \Rightarrow \exists p \text{ primo } t.c. p^2 | hm \Rightarrow p^2 | h \text{ o } p^2 | m$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu(hm) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \mu(h)\mu(m)$$

$$\bullet \text{ Si } \mu(hm) = (-1)^k \text{ p.a. } K \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow hm = p_1 \cdots p_k$$

$$\text{y como } (h, m) = 1 \Rightarrow h = p_{i_1} \cdots p_{i_r} \text{ y } m = p_{j_1} \cdots p_{j_s}$$

$$\text{Con } r+s=k \text{ y primos distintos} \Rightarrow \mu(h)\mu(m) = (-1)^r (-1)^s$$

$$= (-1)^{r+s} = \mu(hm)$$

∴ μ es multiplicativa.

$$T(0) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } n=1 \\ 0 & \text{si } n>1 \end{cases} = U(n)$$

$$\text{Definición Notación: } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = (\varphi * 1)(n) \quad \text{y} \quad \varphi * 1 = U$$

$$\underline{\text{Caso 1}} \quad \text{si } n=1 \Rightarrow U(1)=1 = (\varphi * 1)(1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underline{\text{Caso 2}} \quad \text{Si } n>1 \Rightarrow \text{Por el TFA, } h = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$$

$$\text{P.D. } (\varphi * \mu)(n) = 0$$

Sabemos que $1 \leq m \leq n$ son multiplicadores $\Rightarrow f * m$
 (*) multiplicación

$$\Rightarrow (f * m)(n) = (\varphi * m)(p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}) \\ = (\varphi * m)(p_1^{\alpha_1}) \cdots (\varphi * m)(p_k^{\alpha_k})$$

$$\text{P.D. Ver que } (\varphi * m)(p_i^{\alpha_i}) = 0$$

$$\text{Término que } (\varphi * m)(p_i^{\alpha_i}) = \sum_{d|p_i^{\alpha_i}} \mu(d) = \mu(p_i) + \mu(p_i^2) + \cdots + \mu(p_i^{\alpha_i}) \\ = 1 - 1 + 0 - \cdots + 0 = 0$$

$$\therefore (f * m)(n) = 0$$

$$\text{Corolario: } (U)^{-1} = \mu$$

Corolario - Fórmula de inversión de módulos

$$\text{Sea } f \text{ aritmética de factores } g = f * 1 \Leftrightarrow f = g * \mu$$

$$\text{i.e. } g(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d) \Leftrightarrow f(n) = \sum_{d|n} g(d) \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$$

Teorema - En $C_0 + L$

$$\frac{1}{\psi(s)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n(s)}{n^s}$$

D(m) claramente $\psi(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$ y $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{m(n)}{n^s}$ convergen absolutamente en $C_0 + L$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n(s)}{n^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + m(n))a_n(s)}{n^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n(s)}{n^s} \approx 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\psi(s)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n(s)}{n^s}$$

Def. - Definimos $\psi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ cumpliendo $\psi(1) = 1$ y $\psi(m+n) = \psi(m) + \psi(n)$

Teorema - $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi(n) = \infty$ i.e. $\psi \times 1 = id$

$$\psi(s-1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\psi(n)}{n^s}$$

Teorema - En $C_0 + L$ se cumple

Dem:

$$\begin{aligned} & \psi(s+1) = \psi(s) + \psi(1) = \psi(s) + 1 \\ & \psi(s+1) = \psi(s) + s = (1-s)\psi(s) + 1 = \\ & 1 - s\psi(s) + 1 = 1 - s\psi(s) + s\psi(s) + 1 = \\ & 1 - s\psi(s) + s\psi(s) + 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Ayudante

Def.- Definimos la función de Liouville de la siguiente manera

$$\lambda(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } n=1 \\ (-1)^{\omega(n)} & \text{si } n=p_1^{e_1} \cdots p_k^{e_k} \end{cases}$$

OBS: La función de Liouville es multiplicativa

Teorema.- Para todo $n \geq 1$

$$\sum_{d|n} \lambda(d) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } n \text{ es cuadrado} \\ 0 & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

~~Prueba~~

Como λ es multiplicativa $\Rightarrow \sum_{d|n} \lambda(d)$ es multiplicativa

Si $n = p$ primo y $a \in \mathbb{Z}^*$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d|p^a} \lambda(d) &= \sum_{k=0}^a \lambda(p^k) = \lambda(1) + \sum_{k=1}^a \lambda(p^k) \\ &= \lambda(1) + \sum_{k=1}^a (-1)^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Si } a \text{ es par } \sum_{d|p^a} \lambda(d) = 0$$

$$\text{Si } a \text{ impar } \Rightarrow \sum_{d|p^a} \lambda(d) = 0$$

\Rightarrow para $n=1, \sum_{d|1} \lambda(d) = 1$ y para $n>1$

$$\sum_{d|n} \lambda(d) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } n \text{ es } p_i \text{ por } k_i \\ 0 & \text{si } n \text{ tiene } n_i \text{ más impar} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{d|n} \lambda(d) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } n \text{ es cuadrado} \\ 0 & \text{si } n \text{ no} \end{cases}$$

Def. Sea $f \in PL^+$, definimos la función potencia.

K-sima como

$$p^k(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } n \text{ es potencia } k\text{-sima} \\ 0 & \text{en otros casos} \end{cases}$$

Obs: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^k(n)}{n^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n^k)^s} = \zeta(k s)$

Corolario: $(\lambda * 1)(n) = p^2(n)$

Teorema: Si f es comp. multiplicativa

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(n)}{n^s} = \frac{\zeta(2s)}{\zeta(s)}$$

Def: Tercero que se scriba convergente absolutamente
pues es una acotación por la función zeta

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda(n)}{n^s} \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda * 1)(n)}{n^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^2(n)}{n^s}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^2(n)}{n^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n^2)^s} = \zeta(2s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda(n)}{n^s} = \frac{\zeta(2s)}{\zeta(s)}$$

Obs: si f es comp. multiplicativa $\Rightarrow f^{-1} = \lambda f$

Obs: f es comp. multiplicativa

Teorema: Si f es comp. multiplicativa

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f(n)|}{n^s} \leq \frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta(2s)}$$

Def: $T^{(n,m)}$ en $\lambda^{-1} = \lambda \cdot m = |m|$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f(n)| * \lambda}{n^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f(n)|}{n^s} = 1$$

$$\gamma \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|M(n)| \times N(n)}{n^s} = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|M(n)|}{n^s} \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{N(n)}{n^s} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\zeta(2s)}{\zeta(s)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|M(n)|}{n^s} = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta(2s)}$$

Def. para s real o complejo y $n \in \mathbb{N}$ definimos
la función la función divisorial $\sigma_{\alpha}(n)$

$$\sigma_{\alpha}(n) = \sum_{d|n} d^{\alpha}$$

$$\text{obs. } \sigma_{\alpha}(n) = (1 * id^{\alpha})(n)$$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\alpha}$ multiplicativa

$$\text{obs. } \sigma_{\alpha}(p^k) = 1 + p^{\alpha} + p^{2\alpha} + \dots + p^{(k-1)\alpha}$$

$$= \begin{cases} k+1 & \text{si } \alpha = 0 \\ \frac{p^{\alpha(k+1)} - 1}{p^{\alpha} - 1} & \text{si } \alpha \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{obs. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{id^{\alpha}(n)}{n^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{s-\alpha}} = \zeta(s-\alpha)$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{Q}_+ + 1 + \mathbb{R}\epsilon(\alpha))$$

Teorema: En $\mathbb{Q}_+ + \mathbb{R}\epsilon(\alpha)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sigma_{\alpha}(n)}{n^s} = \zeta(s) \zeta(s-\alpha)$$

Def.: Sean $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ de términos los productos parciales

$$P_n = \prod_{k=1}^n (1+u_k)$$

entonces $\{P_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ CC y si el límite existe lo denotamos

$$p := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1+u_k)$$

obs 1 En la serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ nos importa que tan rápido $u_n \rightarrow 0$

• En los productos nos va importar cuando $1+u_n \rightarrow 1$ de manera rápida ($\Leftrightarrow u_n \rightarrow 0$)

Lema: Sean $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ y $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ (definimos) $P_n = \prod_{k=1}^n (1+u_k)$
y $p_n^* = \prod_{k=1}^n (1+|u_k|)$, entonces

$$1) \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad p_n^* \leq \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^n |u_k|\right)$$

$$2) \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad |P_n - 1| \leq p_n^* - 1$$

Dem:

AFF $\forall x \geq 0$ se cumple $1+x \leq e^x$

1) Sean $n \in \mathbb{N}$ y $K \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, entonces de la afirmación

$$1+|u_K| \leq e^{|u_K|} \Rightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n (1+|u_k|) \leq \prod_{k=1}^n e^{|u_k|} = \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^n |u_k|\right)$$

2) Por inducción. Si tiene que $P_1 = 1+u_1$

$$\Rightarrow |P_1 - 1| = |1+u_1 - 1| = |u_1| = |u_1| + 1 - 1 = p_1^* - 1$$

Ahora ver que es cierto para $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{Notemos lo siguiente } P_{n+1} - 1 = \prod_{k=1}^{n+1} (1+u_k) - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1+u_{n+1}) \prod_{k=1}^n (1+u_k) - 1 = (1+u_{n+1}) p_n + 1 = p_n + u_{n+1} p_n - 1 \\ & = p_n + u_{n+1} p_n + u_{n+1} - u_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (p_n - 1)(|u_{n+1}| + 1) + |u_{n+1}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |p_{n+1} - 1| \leq |p_n - 1|(|u_{n+1}| + 1) + |u_{n+1}|$$

$$\leq (p_n^* - 1)(|u_{n+1}| + 1) + |u_{n+1}|$$

$$\text{H.T.} = p_n^*(|u_{n+1}| + 1) - |u_n| - 1 + |u_{n+1}|$$

$$\geq p_{n+1}^* - 1$$

Teorema — Sea $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ región y $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ sea
 $f_n: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ acotadas y $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f_n|$ converge uniformemente
en Ω , entonces

1) $P = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 + f_k)$ converge uniformemente en Ω

2) $P(s_0) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f_n(s_0) \geq -1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\forall s_0 \in \Omega$

3) Sea $\sigma: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ biyección entonces

$$P = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + f_{\sigma(n)})$$

Demo — Iniciamos observando lo sig.

Sea $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n |f_k| \right\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ dicha sucesión cumple lo

siguiente

• $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n |f_k|: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ es una acotada

en Ω

• $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |f_k|$ converge uniformemente en Ω

• Dicha sucesión es una acotada, esto es, $\exists C > 0$ tal que

$$\sum_{k=1}^n |f_k(s)| \leq C \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall s \in \Omega$$

Ahora sea $s \in \mathbb{R}$ y $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Rightarrow |P_n(s)| = \left| \prod_{k=1}^n (1 + f_k(s)) \right| \leq \prod_{k=1}^n (1 + |f_k(s)|)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |f_k(s)| \right) \leq e^C := C$$

$$\Rightarrow |P_n(s)| \leq C \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (\ast)$$

$\Rightarrow \{P_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ es uniformemente acotada

OJO: La serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f_n|$ converge uniformemente en Ω

$$\Leftrightarrow \sup_{s \in \Omega} |R_n| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad (\text{con } R_n(s) = \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} |f_k(s)|)$$

En particular $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall s \in \Omega \quad \sum_{h=N}^{\infty} |f_h(s)| < \varepsilon$

1) P.D. $P = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + f_n)$ converge uniformemente

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall s \in \Omega$

$$|P_N(s) - P_m(s)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall N, m \geq N_0 \quad \forall s \in \Omega$$

luego es Cauchy uniforme

Podemos tomar $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$, \Rightarrow por $(\ast\ast)$ $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $(\ast\ast)$

sea $N, m \geq N_0$, $s \in \Omega$ y $s \neq 0$ $m > N$ entonces

$$P_m(s) - P_N(s) = P_N(s) \left[\prod_{k=N+1}^m (1 + f_k(s)) - 1 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow |P_m(s) - P_N(s)| \leq |P_N(s)| \left| \prod_{k=N+1}^m (1 + f_k(s)) - 1 \right|$$

$$\stackrel{\text{(*)}}{=} K \left[\prod_{k=N+1}^m (1 + |f_k(s)|) - 1 \right]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Lema}}{\leq} K \left[e^{\sum_{k=N+1}^m |f_k(s)|} - 1 \right]$$

$$\stackrel{(\ast\ast)}{\leq} K [e^C - 1] \leq 2\varepsilon K$$

2)

$$\Leftrightarrow \sup_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \exists s_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f_n(s_0) = -1 \quad (\text{f}_n(s_0) = -1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_n(s_0) + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \prod_{h=1}^n (f_h(s_0) + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{q \in \mathbb{Q}} \exists s_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad f_n(s_0) = 0$$

Tenemos que $\forall \varepsilon \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ (por lo anterior)

$$|p_m(s_0) - p_N(s_0)| \leq 2\varepsilon |p_N(s_0)| \quad \text{para } N > m \geq N_0$$

\Rightarrow en particular para $N = N_0$

$$|p_m(s_0)| - |p_{N_0}(s_0)| \leq 2\varepsilon |p_{N_0}(s_0)|$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-2\varepsilon) |p_{N_0}(s_0)| \leq |p_m(s_0)|$$

$$(1-2\varepsilon) = \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2\varepsilon - 1 > 0$$

Ahora, $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} |p_m(s_0)| = 0 \Rightarrow (1-2\varepsilon) |p_{N_0}(s_0)| \leq |p(s_0)| = 0$

$$\Rightarrow p_{N_0}(s_0) = 0$$

3) Tarea.

$$\text{Ayuda (xx)} \quad \text{Preguntas}$$

$$\text{Preguntas}$$

$$1 = ((2x+1)^2 - 1) / (2x+1) = (2x^2 + 4x + 1 - 1) / (2x+1) = 2x^2 + 4x / (2x+1)$$

$$1 = (2x^2 + 4x) / (2x+1) = 2x(x+2) / (2x+1)$$

$$1 = (2x^2 + 4x) / (2x+1) = 2x(x+2) / (2x+1)$$

$$1 = (2x^2 + 4x) / (2x+1) = 2x(x+2) / (2x+1)$$

$$1 = (2x^2 + 4x) / (2x+1) = 2x(x+2) / (2x+1)$$

$$1 = (2x^2 + 4x) / (2x+1) = 2x(x+2) / (2x+1)$$

Teorema - Sea $\{u_n\}_{n \geq 1} \subseteq [0, 1]$ una sucesión

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-u_n) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < \infty$$

Dem: Si $s_m = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(n)$, tenemos que $0 \leq u_n < 1 = (2, 1)$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq 1-u_n < 1, \text{ en particular } 0 \leq 1-u_1 < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow g \in (1-u_1)(1-u_2) \subset 1-u_2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq p_2 < p_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq p_{n+1} < p_n \quad (\text{Inductivamente})$$

$\therefore \{p_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ es decreciente y está acotada inferiormente

∴ converge, digamos que $p = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-u_n)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-u_n) > 0 \quad \& \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{C} \quad f_n(s) = -u_n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, s \in \mathbb{C}$$

+ tenemos que

a) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, f_n está acotada ($|f_n(s)| = |-u_n| < 1$)

$$\text{b)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f_n(s)| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < \infty$$

c. la serie converge uniformemente (anterior)

Ahora como $f_n(s) \neq 1 \Rightarrow p(s) > 0 \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-p_n) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} p_n = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-u_n) > 0 \quad \& \quad \text{como } \{p_n\} \text{ es}$$

notemos que $\forall x \in \mathbb{C} \quad 1-x \leq e^{-x} \quad \forall x \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < p \leq p_n = \prod_{k=1}^n (1-u_k) \leq e^{-\sum_{k=1}^n u_k}$$

$$\therefore 0 < p \leq e^{-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k}$$

$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} p_n > 0$ se cumple / así

Si $n \rightarrow \infty$, $0 < p \leq 0$

$$\frac{1}{2} u_n > 0$$

~~Definición de punto singular~~

Def.: Sea $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ una región abierta. Se dice que $s \in \Omega$ es un punto singular si $f(s) = 0$.

1) $H(\Omega) = \{ f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid f \text{ es holomorfa} \}$

2) Si $f \in H(\Omega)$ es discontinua en $s \in \Omega$, $Z(f) = \{ s \in \Omega \mid f(s) = 0 \}$

Teorema: Sea $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ una región abierta y $s_0 \in \Omega$. Si $f \in H(\Omega)$ y $f(s_0) \neq 0$

entonces $\exists g \in H(\Omega)$ continua en s_0 tal que $g(s_0) \neq 0$

y $f(s) = (s - s_0)^k g(s)$ para $s \in \Omega$ y $d(g, 0) \neq 0$

$$m(f, s_0) = k$$

Nota: por convención se define $m(f, s_0) = 0$ si $f(s_0) = 0$.

Teorema: Sea $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ una región abierta y $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ de $H(\Omega)$

1) $f_n \not\equiv 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |1-f_n|$ converge normalmente en Ω

Entonces

1) $f(s) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(s)$ converge normalmente en Ω

2) $f \in H(\Omega)$

3) $m(f, s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m(f_n, s) \quad \forall s \in \Omega$.

Dem:

1) \bullet Sea $g_n(s) = f_n(s) + 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall s \in \Omega$ y $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

• g_n es acotada en \mathbb{R} (f_n son continuas e unicapa)

• $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |g_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |1-f_n|$ converge uniformemente en \mathbb{R}

$\Rightarrow \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1+g_n) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n$ converge uniformemente en \mathbb{R}

• converge normalmente.

2) Por la convergencia normal de $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n$ y dado que el producto de holomorfos es holomorfa y continua que $f \in H(\mathbb{D})$.

3) Sea $s \in \mathbb{R}$

(caso 1) Sup. que $f(s) \neq 0 \Rightarrow m(f, s) \approx 0$

Ahora por teo. tenemos que $\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad f_n(s) \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow f_n(s) - 1 \neq -1 \Rightarrow f_n(s) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m(f_n, s) = 0 \quad \therefore m(f, s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m(f_n, s)$$

(caso 2) Sup. que $f(s) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists K > 0$, tal q $m(f, s) = K$, entonces que solo un numero finito de los $\{f_n(s)\}_{n \geq 1}$ sea anula.

En efecto, sup. q no entonces $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, f_{n_k}(s) = 0$

Ahora sea q supongamos q $f_1(s) = f_2(s) = \dots = f_m(s) = 0$ y $f_{m+1}(s) \neq 0$ $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$, entonces tenemos

$$f(s) = \underbrace{f_1(s) \cdots f_m(s)}_{\in H(\mathbb{D})} \prod_{n=m+1}^{\infty} f_n(s) \in H(\mathbb{D})$$

\Rightarrow por teo $\prod_{n=m+1}^{\infty} f_n(s) \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow m(f, s) = \sum_{n=1}^K m(f_n, s) + m\left(\prod_{n=m+1}^{\infty} f_n, s\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow m(f, s) = \sum_{n=1}^K m(f_n, s) \quad y \quad (\text{como } m(f_m, s) = 0 \text{ para } t)$$

$$\Rightarrow m(f, s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m(f_n, s)$$

DCT - (factores elementales) son en \mathbb{C} finitamente determinados

$$0) E_0(s) = 1-s \quad s \neq 0$$

$$0) E_n(s) = (1-s) \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{s^k}{k}\right)$$

Lema - Son en \mathbb{C} finitamente determinados, si $s \in \mathbb{C}$ tal que $|s| \leq 1$ entonces

$$|1 - E_n(s)| \leq |s|^{n+1}$$

Def:

$$\text{caso 1)} \quad \text{si } n > 0 \Rightarrow |1 - E_n(s)| \leq |s| \leq |s|$$

$$\text{caso 2)} \quad \text{Si } s \in g_n(0) = 1 - E_n(0) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

Claramente $g_n'(0) = 0$ para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ (\rightarrow derivable en el punto cero)

$$\therefore \exists k > 0 \text{ tal que } m(g_n, 0) = k$$

Derivando g_n

$$\begin{aligned} -g_n'(s) &= -E_n'(s) = (-1) \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{s^k}{k}\right) + (-s) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n s^{k-1}\right) \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{s^k}{k}\right) \\ &= -\exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{s^k}{k}\right) \left(-1 + \sum_{k=1}^n s^{k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^n s^k\right) \\ &= -s^n \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{s^k}{k}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore m(g_n', 0) = n \quad (\because m(g_n, 0) = n)$$

\Rightarrow La función $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n s^n$ es finitamente determinada

y es holomorfa

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g_n(s)}{s^{n+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k s^k \quad \text{Notemos } a_k \in \mathbb{C}, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}_0, a_0 > 0$$

$$\text{Ahora } |s_n| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |s_n|^{n+1} \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n |s_n|^n \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = \frac{g_n(1)}{1^{n+1}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |g_n(s)| \leq |s|^{n+1}$$

Teorema. Sean $\{s_n\}_{n \geq 1} \subset \mathbb{C}$, $\{r_n\}_{n \geq 1} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ t. q.

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, s_n \neq 0$$

$$\exists r \in \mathbb{R}, |s_n| \rightarrow \infty \text{ para } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{|s_n|}\right)^{1+r_n} < \infty \quad \forall r > 0$$

$$\text{y } s' = p(s) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{s}{r_n |s_n|}, \text{ entonces } s' \neq 0$$

$$1) p \in H(\mathbb{C})$$

$$2) \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, p(s_n) \geq 0$$

$$3) p(s) \neq 0 \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{s_n\}_{n \geq 1}$$

Dem. Examinaremos

1) Notamos que las funciones $f_n(s) = \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{s}{s_k}\right)$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, s \in \mathbb{C}$ cumplen $f_n \in H(\mathbb{C})$

2) Claramente $f_n \neq 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

• **Pr** $\forall R \in \mathbb{R}$ compacto, la serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|f_n\|$ converge uniformemente en R .

Basta probar $\forall s \neq 0$ en $D_R(0)$. Sean $r > 0$ y $s \in D_r(0)$

de esta forma $|s| \leq r \times R$

Ahora tenemos

$$\therefore |1 - f_n(s)| = \left|1 - \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{s}{s_k}\right)\right| \leq \left|\frac{s}{s_{n+1}}\right|^{r_{n+1}}$$

para $n > n_0$ suficientemente grande, pues $|s_n| \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Rightarrow |1 - f_n(s)| \leq \left|\frac{s}{s_{n+1}}\right|^{r_{n+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |1 - f_n(s)| < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{R}{|s_{n+1}|}\right)^{r_{n+1}} < \infty$$

\therefore por el c. m de Weierstrass conv. uniforme.

• por Teo. anterior

$$P(S) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(s) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{r_n}\left(\frac{s}{s_n}\right) e^{-H(0)}$$

2) sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$, tenemos que $f_n(s_n) = E_{r_n}\left(\frac{s_n}{s_n}\right) = E_{r_n}(1) = 0$
 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\therefore P(S_n) = 0$$

3) sea $s \in (\cup \{s_n\})$ y sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Rightarrow E_{r_n}\left(\frac{s}{s_n}\right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{s}{s_n} = 1 \Leftrightarrow s = s_n$$

$$\therefore E_r\left(\frac{s}{s_n}\right) \neq 0 \quad \therefore P(S) \neq 0$$

OBS: El punto (000) del teo. anterior si cumple

se cumple.

Dem: sea $\{s_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ E.F.L. $(s_n) \rightarrow \infty$ y sea $r > 0$
 entonces

$$|s_n| < 2r \text{ para } \forall n \text{ numero finito}$$

de n 's

sea $\{k, k+1, \dots, l\}$ numeros reales
 y sea s_n cumplir y sea $k \in \{k, k+1, \dots, l\}$

$$\Rightarrow |s_n| \geq 2r \Rightarrow \frac{r}{|s_n|} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

y sea $r_n = n - 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{|s_n|}\right)^{r_n-1} = \left(\frac{r}{|s_n|}\right)^n \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq k} \left(\frac{r}{|s_n|}\right)^{1+r_n} \leq \sum_{n \geq k} \frac{1}{2^n} < \infty$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{|s_n|}\right)^{1+r_n} < \infty$$

Teoría = (Factorización canónica de Weierstrass)

S sea $f \in H(\mathbb{C})$ tal que $f \neq 0$

1) Tenga un cero en 0 de orden n

2) S sea $\{s_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ sus ceros, de f 例外 de acuerdo a su multiplicidad (son infinitos)

Entonces $\exists g \in H(\mathbb{C})$ y $\{r_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ tal q

$$f(s) = s^n e^{\frac{g(s)}{s}} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{r_n}\left(\frac{s}{s_n}\right)$$

D(m- infinitos) totales

por (1) $\Rightarrow \exists h \in H(\mathbb{C})$ tal q $f(s) = s^n h(s)$
taq $h(0) \neq 0$

trabajamos con h . (extensión analítica)

Tomemos $\{r_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ como en la observación y
sea $p(s) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} E_{r_n}\left(\frac{s}{s_n}\right)$ donde $p \in H(\mathbb{C})$ cuyos
ceros (los) son $\{s_n\}_{n \geq 1}$

Ahora h tiene los mismos ceros, así $\frac{h}{p}$ es una
función entera (la extensión analítica)
pero es dado (a) a tiene singularidades removibles

Notemos que $\frac{h}{p}$ nunca se anula $\Rightarrow \exists g \in H(\mathbb{C})$
tal q

$$g(s) = \frac{h(s)}{p(s)}$$

$$\therefore h(s) = (s)^{g(s)} p(s) \Rightarrow f(s) = s^n e^{\frac{g(s)}{s}} p(s)$$

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

$$(x)(y)(z) = (xy)z$$

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

$$(x)(y)(z) = (xz)y$$

$$(x)(y)(z) = (yz)x$$

Def - Definimos la función Gamma de Euler

como

$$\Gamma(s) = s \cdot e^{-\gamma s} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{s}{n}\right)^{-s/n}$$

donde γ es la constante de Euler.

Obs - Esta bien definida, γ es constante.

Def - Considerando la sucesión $\{r_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ claramente $|r_n| \rightarrow \infty$ y considerando $\lambda_n = r_n + 1$.

Terminos que $\lambda_n > 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r_n}{\lambda_n}\right)^{\lambda_n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r_n}{r_n+1}\right)^{r_n+1} = r_n^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r_n^2} < \infty$$

• el producto $P(s) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} E_1\left(\frac{s}{\lambda_n}\right)$

$$= \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{s}{\lambda_n}\right)^{-s/\lambda_n}$$

∴ La función inversa gamma tiene sentido
y es continua

Ayudante

Def - sea $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$
daremos que

$$f(x) = O(g(x))$$

Si $\exists x_0, c > 0$ tal que $|f(x)| \leq c \cdot g(x)$ $\forall x > x_0$

Propiedades

- Si $f(x) = O(g(x))$ y $g(x) = O(h(x))$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = O(h(x))$

$$\bullet f(x) = O(g(x))$$

• Si $f = O(h_1(x))$ y $g(x) = O(h_2(x))$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) + g(x) = O(\max(h_1(x), h_2(x)))$$

$$\checkmark f(x) \cdot g(x) = O(h_1(x)h_2(x))$$

Proposición: Si $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ y $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ son tales que

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| < \infty$$

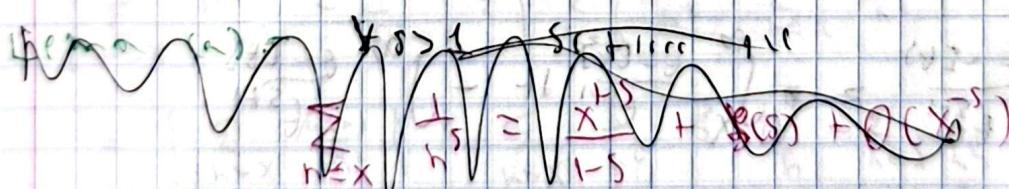
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = O(g(x))$$

Teorema: Si $f \in C^1[y, x]$, $0 < y < x$, entonces

$$\sum_{y < t \leq x} f(t) = \int_y^x f(t) dt + \int_y^x \{f'(t)\} dt$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) \{x\} = f(y) \{y\}$$

Dato: Hay invertigarios (es larga y de flotilla)



Lema:

$$(a) \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n^s} = \frac{x^{1-s}}{1-s} + O(x^{-s}) \quad \forall s > 1$$

$$(b) \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{\ln n}{n^2} = \frac{\ln x}{x} + O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$(c) \sum_{n \leq x} 1 = \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x)$$

$$(d) \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n} = \log x + O(1)$$

$$(e) \sum_{n \leq x} \Psi(n) = \frac{3}{\pi^2} x^2 + O(x \log x)$$

Definición:

a) Usaremos la fórmula de sumación de Euler para $f(x) = x^{-s}$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{1 \leq n \leq x} n^{-s} = \int_1^x \frac{t^{-s}}{t^s - 1} dt = \int_1^x \frac{e^{-st}}{e^s - e^s} dt$$

$$\text{ab} = - \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-st}}{t^s} dt = \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-st}}{t^s} dt - \int_1^x \frac{e^{-st}}{t^s} dt$$

$$\text{per } \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-st}}{t^s} dt \leq \int_x^\infty \frac{1}{t^s} dt = s x^{-s} \Rightarrow \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-st}}{t^s} dt = O(x^{-s})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{1 \leq n \leq x} n^{-s} = \frac{1}{1-s} \Big|_1^x + s \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-st}}{t^{s-1}} dt + 1 + O(x^{-s})$$

$$= \frac{x^{1-s}}{1-s} + \frac{1}{1-s} - s \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-st}}{t^{s-1}} dt + 1 + O(x^{-s})$$

$$\text{Si } f(t) \text{ es } (s) = \frac{s}{s-1} - s \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-st}}{t^{s-1}} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n^s} = \frac{x^{1-s}}{1-s} + O(s) + O(x^{-s})$$

Y si $x \rightarrow \infty$ podemos ignorar $O(s)$ y $O(x^{-s})$ ($O(s) = o(s)$)

o, siendo $\zeta(s)$ la función

$$(a) - \zeta(s) = \frac{s}{s-1} - s \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-st}}{t^s} dt \quad (n(s) > 1)$$

(b) Por lo anterior

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n^2} &= -x^{-1} + \zeta(2) + O(x^{-2}) \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} + O(x^{-1}) + O(x^{-2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Por } -x^{-1} = O(x^{-1}) \Rightarrow -x^{-1} + x^{-2} = O(\max(x^{-1}, x^{-2})) = O(x^{-1})$$

$$= \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} + O(x^{-1})$$

$$\left| \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{m(n)}{n^2} - \frac{6}{\pi^2} \right| = \left| \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{m(n)}{n^2} - \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{m(n)}{n^2} \right|$$

$$= \left| \sum_{n>x} \frac{m(n)}{n^2} \right| \leq \sum_{n>x} \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n^2} = O(x^{-1})$$

$$= \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{m(n)}{n^2} = \frac{6}{\pi^2} + O(x^{-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \sum_{n \leq x} n &= \frac{[x][x+1]}{2} = \frac{[x]^2 + [x]}{2} \\ &= \frac{(x-\{x\})^2 + \{x\}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\approx \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x\{x\}}{2} - \frac{\{x\}^2}{2} + \frac{\{x\}}{2}$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto } \left| x\{x\} - \frac{\{x\}^2}{2} + \frac{\{x\}}{2} \right| \leq x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \leq O(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x)$$

(d)

~~Aplicando la f. d. de Euler~~

$$\text{a } f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n} = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt + \int_1^x e^{-Et} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt$$

$$+ \frac{1}{x} \{x\} + \frac{1}{1} \cdot \{1\}$$

$$= \log x - \int_1^x \frac{e^{-Et}}{t^2} dt + \frac{x - \{x\}}{x} + 1$$

y tenemos que

$$\left| \int_1^x \frac{e^{-Et}}{t^2} dt \right| = \int_1^x \left| \frac{e^{-Et}}{t^2} \right| dt \leq \int_1^x \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$= 1 - x^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^x \frac{e^{-Et}}{t^2} dt = O(x^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{1}{n} = \log x + 1 + O(x^{-1})$$

$$= \log x + O(1)$$

$$\text{pues } \frac{x - \{x\}}{x} = O(1)$$

~~que~~ $\sqrt{\int_1^x \frac{e^{-Et}}{t^2} dt} \leq \sqrt{1 - x^{-1}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \sum_{n \leq x} \varphi(n) &= \sum_{n \leq x} \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \frac{n}{d} = \sum_{d \leq x} \sum_{m \leq \frac{x}{d}} \mu(d) m \\
 &= \sum_{d \leq x} \mu(d) \sum_{m \leq \frac{x}{d}} m \\
 \text{Si } f(x) &= \sum_{d \leq x} n - \frac{x^2}{2} \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq Cx \\
 \Rightarrow \sum_{n \leq x} \varphi(n) &= \sum_{d \leq x} \mu(d) \left(\frac{x^2}{2d} - f\left(\frac{x}{d}\right) \right) \\
 &\leq \frac{x^2}{2} \sum_{d \leq x} \frac{\mu(d)}{d^2} - \sum_{d \leq x} \mu(d) f\left(\frac{x}{d}\right) \\
 &\leq \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\frac{6}{\pi^2} + O(x^{-1}) \right) - \sum_{d \leq x} \mu(d) \left(-\frac{x}{d} \right) \\
 &\leq \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\frac{6}{\pi^2} + O(x^{-1}) \right) + Cx \sum_{d \leq x} \frac{1}{d} \\
 &\leq \frac{3x^2}{2\pi^2} + O(x) + Cx (\log x + O(1)) \\
 &= \frac{9}{\pi^2} x^2 + O(x) + O(x \log x) + o(x) \\
 &\leq \frac{3}{\pi^2} x^2 + O(x \log x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Queso: } \frac{1}{n} \text{ GH}(0)$$

2) Los cuadrados ($n \times n$) de $\frac{1}{n}$ son \mathbb{Z}^n -vagos
y todos tienen orden 0

Obs:

1) La función Γ es morfismo en \mathcal{C}

$M(\mathcal{C}) = \{ f: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \mid f \text{ es holomorfa en los puntos finitos}, \text{ y sus puntos finitos son puros}$

2) Γ tiene polos en \mathbb{Z}^n -vagos y dimesiones primas
son simples (orden 1)

Dif - Definimos el dominio de la función como

$$D_p = \{ s \in \mathbb{C} \mid s \neq \mathbb{Z}^n\text{-vagos}\}$$

Lema 1: $s \in D_p$ ($s \in \mathbb{C}$), entonces $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s}{m} = 1$

Lema 2: $s \in D_p$ ($s \in \mathbb{C}$)
 $m+1 = \prod_{n=1}^m (1 + \frac{1}{n})$

Dem: Para $m=1$, $1+1 = 1 + \frac{1}{1}$.

Sup. verosimilmente $m+1 = \prod_{n=1}^m (1 + \frac{1}{n})$. Ahora

$$\prod_{n=1}^{m+1} (1 + \frac{1}{n}) = \prod_{n=1}^m (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{m+1}) = (m+1) (1 + \frac{1}{m+1})$$

$$= m+2.$$

Proposición - (Fórmula de Euler)

$$\text{Sea } s \in D_p \Rightarrow \Gamma(s) = \frac{1}{s} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{s}{k}\right)^{-s}$$

D(m) = T(m) por def. lo s/rg.

$$\Gamma(s) = s \left(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^m \left(1 + \frac{s}{k}\right)^{-s}\right)$$

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \quad T = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{k} - \log m \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} = s \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{k} - \log m \right) \prod_{k=1}^m \left(1 + \frac{s}{k}\right)^{-s}$$

$$= s \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m} \cdot \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{k} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{k} \right) \cdot \frac{m}{\prod_{k=1}^m \left(1 + \frac{s}{k}\right)^{-s}}$$

$$= s \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{(m+1)^s} \cdot \prod_{k=1}^m \left(1 + \frac{s}{k}\right)^{-s}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Líma 1}}{=} s \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^m \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{-s} \prod_{k=1}^m \left(1 + \frac{s}{k}\right)^{-s}$$

$$= s \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{-s} \left(1 + \frac{s}{k}\right)^{-s}$$

$$\therefore \Gamma(s) = \frac{1}{s} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^{-s} \left(1 + \frac{s}{k}\right)^{-1}$$

Proposición - Sea $s \in D_p$ entonces

$$\Gamma(s) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{n^{s+k}}{s+k}$$

$$\text{D(m) = T(m) } g \text{ (c) } \Gamma(s) = \frac{1}{s} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)^s \left(1 + \frac{s}{k}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{(k+1)^s}{k^s} \cdot \frac{1}{k+s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{(k+1)^s}{k^s} \cdot \frac{n!}{(n+s)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{s} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{(k+1)^s n!}{s+k}$$

$$\text{Lema } \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_m \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{k^s \cdot k!}{s+k} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_m \prod_{k=0}^n \frac{k^s \cdot k!}{s+k}$$

Proposición - $s \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid s + k \leq 0 \}$

$$\Rightarrow P(s+1) = sP(s)$$

Dado - $f_m \in \mathbb{C}$

$$P(s+1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_m \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{k^s \cdot k!}{s+1+k}$$

$$\text{obs: } f_m = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{s+1+n} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(s+1) = f_m \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{n^s \cdot n!}{s+1+k} \cdot \frac{n}{s+1+n} =$$

$$= f_m \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{n^s \cdot n!}{s+1+k} \cdot 1$$

$$= f_m \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{n^s \cdot n!}{s+k}$$

$$= s f_m \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{n^s \cdot n!}{s+k}$$

$$= s f_m \prod_{k=0}^n \frac{n^s \cdot n!}{s+k}$$

$$= s P(s)$$

Corolario - Si $n \in \mathbb{N}$, entonces

$$P(n+1) = n!$$

Dado - para $n=1$

$$P(1+1) = 2 \cdot P(1) = f_m \prod_{k=0}^0 \frac{m-m}{s+k} = f_m \frac{m-m}{(m+1)!} = f_m \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$\geq 1 \quad \therefore P(1+1) = 1 \quad \therefore P(1+1) = 1!$$

Sup. Vamos. $n! = n(n+1) \dots (n+k-1)$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{k=0}^n (n+k) = (n+1)(n+2)\dots(n+n) = (n+n)! = (n+1)!$$

Lema - Sea $s \in \mathbb{C}_+$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, entonces

$$\int_0^1 (1-x)^n x^{s-1} dx = \prod_{k=0}^n \frac{n}{s+k}$$

$$\text{Dcm: para } n=1 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 (1+x)x^{s-1} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^{s-1} + x^s dx = \frac{x^{s-1}}{s} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{x^s}{s+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{s+1-s}{s(s+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} = \prod_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{s+k}$$

$$\text{Ahora sup. Vamos} \quad \int_0^1 (1-x)^n x^{s-1} dx = \prod_{k=0}^n \frac{n}{s+k} \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{C}_+$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 (1-x)^{n+1} x^{s-1} dx = (1-x)^{n+1} \left[\frac{x^s}{s} \right]_0^1 - \int \frac{x^s}{s} [-(n+1)(1-x)^{n+1}] dx$$

$$= (n+1) \int_0^1 (1-x)^n x^s dx = \frac{(n+1)}{s} \prod_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{s+k}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{s} \prod_{k=0}^n \frac{(n+k)!}{s+k} = \frac{1}{s} \prod_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{(n+k)!}{s+k} = \frac{1}{s} \prod_{k=0}^{n+1} \frac{(n+k)!}{s+k}$$

Lema 1.- Sean $p \in \mathbb{R}[x]$, $\alpha > 0$, entonces $\int_0^\infty e^{-xt} |p(x)| dt < \infty$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p(t)}{e^{-\alpha t}} = 0$$

Dm:-

Lema 2.- Sean $\alpha > 0$, entonces $\int_1^\infty e^{-\alpha t} dt < \infty$

Dm:- Teorema que

$$\int_1^\infty e^{-\alpha t} dt = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^m e^{-\alpha t} dt \geq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha t} \right]_1^m = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{e^{-\alpha m}}{\alpha} + \frac{e^{-\alpha}}{\alpha} < \infty$$

Lema 3.- Sean $\alpha < 1$, entonces $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{t^\alpha} dt < \infty$

Dm:- Teorema por def. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^\alpha} dt = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0^+} \int_c^1 t^{-\alpha} dt$
 $= \lim_{c \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \Big|_c^1 = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{(-\alpha+1)} - \frac{c^{-\alpha+1}}{(-\alpha+1)} < \infty$

Proposición.- Sean $y \in C([0, \infty))$ y $\alpha > 0$, $y(t) = e^{-yt}$

$$\Rightarrow y \in L^2(0, \infty)$$

$$(L^2(0, \infty)) = \{ f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid \int_0^\infty |f(t)|^2 dt < \infty \}$$

$$\text{Dm:- P.D.S } \int_1^\infty |e^{-yt}|^2 dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-2yt} dt < \infty$$

Basta probar que $\int_0^1 e^{-yt} dt < \infty$ y $\int_1^\infty e^{-yt} dt < \infty$

1) Teorema 10.79: $t \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow -t \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow e^{-t} < 1$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 e^{-yt} dt < \int_0^1 e^{-yt} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^{y-1}} dt$$

$$\text{y como } y > 0 \Rightarrow 1-y < 1 \stackrel{\text{(Lema 3)}}{\Rightarrow} \int_0^1 e^{-yt} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^{1-y}} dt <$$

2) Términos que $y > 0 \Rightarrow y-1 > -1 \Rightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\forall n \geq N \geq y-1$.

Ahora, en $\int_1^\infty e^{-t} t^{y-1} dt$, $t \geq 1 \Rightarrow \log(t) \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow N \log t \leq (y-1) \log t \Rightarrow t^N \leq t^{y-1} \quad \text{xp.}$$

$$\text{Como } t^N \in \mathbb{R}[x] \Rightarrow \text{para } \sigma = \frac{1}{2}, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t^N}{e^{\frac{1}{2}t}} = 0$$

Ahora, si es la def. de límite de sumas para $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \epsilon_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ suficientemente grande s.t. $\forall \epsilon < \epsilon_0$

$$\sum_{t=\epsilon_0}^N e^{-t} t^{y-1} dt < \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-t} t^{y-1} < \epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} t \quad \forall t \geq t_0 \Rightarrow t^{y-1} < \epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} e^t \quad \forall t \geq t_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^\infty e^{-t} t^{y-1} dt = \int_1^{t_0} e^{-t} t^{y-1} dt + \int_{t_0}^\infty e^{-t} t^{y-1} dt$$

Como $e^{-t} t^{y-1}$ es continua en $[1, t_0]$ alcanza su maximo

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^{t_0} < \infty \quad y \text{ por otro lado}$$



$$= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_0}^m e^{-t} t^{y-1} dt \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t_0}^m e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} dt = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \Big|_{t_0}^m < \infty$$

$$\int_{t_0}^\infty e^{-t} t^{y-1} < \int_{t_0}^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} dt = \int_{t_0}^\infty -2e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} dt < \infty$$

$$\therefore \int_1^\infty e^{-t} t^{y-1} dt < \infty$$

$$\therefore \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{y-1} dt < \infty$$

Teorema.- Sean $s \in \mathbb{C}$ y $t > 0$ tales que $s + t$ no es un punto singular de la función $f(t)$. Entonces:

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} t^{s-1} f(t) dt$$

Para $s \in \mathbb{C}$ y $n \in \mathbb{N}$, sea $\chi_{[0, n]}$ la función que resulta de la anterior sabemos que

$$\int_0^1 (1-x)^n x^{s-1} dx = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{s+k}$$

$$\text{Sea } x = \frac{t}{n}, \quad x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow t \rightarrow n$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 (1-x)^n x^{s-1} dx = \int_0^n (1 - \frac{t}{n})^n \left(\frac{t}{n}\right)^{s-1} \frac{1}{n} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^s} \int_0^n (1 - \frac{t}{n})^n t^{s-1} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 (1 - \frac{t}{n})^n t^{s-1} dt = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{n! \cdot n^s}{s+k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \chi_{[0, n]}(t) (1 - \frac{t}{n})^n t^{s-1} dt = \prod_{k=0}^n \frac{n! \cdot n^s}{s+k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \chi_{[0, n]}(t) (1 - \frac{t}{n})^n t^{s-1} dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=0}^n \frac{n! \cdot n^s}{s+k} = \Gamma(s)$$

Queremos mostrar el resultado.

Definimos $f_n : \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $f_n(t) = \chi_{[0, n]}(t) (1 - \frac{t}{n})^n t^{s-1}$
son continuas

1) Sea $t \in (0, \infty)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(t) = t^{s-1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{t}{n})^n = t^{s-1} e^{-t}$$

2) Sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $|f_n(t)| = \chi_{[0, n]}(t) |(1 - \frac{t}{n})^n t^{s-1}|$

$$|f_n(t)| \leq |\chi_{[0, n]}(t) (1 - \frac{t}{n})^n t^{s-1}| \\ \leq e^{-t} t^{N(s)-1}$$

y como $g(t) = \int_0^t e^{-\rho s} f(s) ds$

\Rightarrow para el $t \rightarrow 0$, de convergencia dominada de Lebesgue.

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = g_m \int_0^\infty = \int_0^\infty g_m \sum_{n=0}^\infty e^{-\rho n t} (1 - \frac{s}{n})^n t^{s-1} dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} t^{s-1} dt.$$

Series de Fourier

Dif. - sea $a > 0$, definimos

1) para $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, medible y a -periodica, decimos

$$\|f\|_{L_a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a |f(t)|^2 dt$$

2) $L_a^2(\mathbb{R}) = \{ f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid \begin{array}{l} f \text{ es medible} \\ f \text{ es } a\text{-periodica} \end{array} \} / \begin{array}{l} \text{casi en todos} \\ \text{puntos} \end{array}$

teorema: $(L_a^2, \|\cdot\|_{L_a^2})$ es un Banach.

$$\text{obs: } L_a^2(\mathbb{R}) \cong L^2([0, a])$$

Dif. - sea $f \in L_a^1(\mathbb{R})$, $R \in \mathbb{Z}$. Definimos su k-esimo

$$\hat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(t) e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{a} t} dt$$

obs: Esta bien definida.

Dato: Dada $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, se saca la serie de Fourier

$$S(f)(t) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(n) e^{2\pi i \frac{n}{\omega_0} t}$$

Teorema: Sea $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ y $A \in \mathbb{C}$ tal que $t_0 > \text{coras}(f)$

entonces $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} S_n(f)(t_0)$ converge.

$$\Rightarrow f(t_0) = S(f)(t_0) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(n) e^{2\pi i \frac{n}{\omega_0} t_0}$$

En casi todos los puntos, $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$.

Más aún, si en $t_0 + A$, f es continua entonces

$$f(t_0) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(n) e^{2\pi i \frac{n}{\omega_0} t_0}$$

Dato: sea $J: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ acotado, definimos $\|J\|_1 := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |J(t)| dt$

Dato: sea $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, definimos su transformada de Fourier

$$F(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-2\pi i s t} dt, \quad s \in \mathbb{R}$$

Teorema:

1) Si $\exists: L^1(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C_c(\mathbb{R})$ tal que $f \mapsto f$

entonces $C_c(\mathbb{R}) \cong \{f \in C(\mathbb{R}) \mid \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0\}$

2) Teorema en $L^2(\mathbb{R})$

$$F: L^1(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$$

resulta que $L^1 \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$ es denso

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{F}: L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$$

se cumple

3) (\Rightarrow) Schwartz

$$A(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) : \begin{array}{l} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad P \in \mathbb{R}[x] \\ f \cdot P \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \end{array} \right\}$$

OBS: Si R tiene que $A \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$

$$\text{Pues } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2} |f(t)| dt \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{K}{1+t^2} dt = K \pi < \infty$$

4) $F: A(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow A(\mathbb{R})$ y es un homeomorfismo isométrico

A continuación

Teorema: Sean $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, la probabilidad de que $\gcd(mn, N) \leq 1$ es $\frac{1}{\pi^2}$.

Dem - Sea $N \in \mathbb{N}$, calcularemos la probabilidad de que $\gcd(mn, N) \leq 1$ ($m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ primos).

La cantidad de posibles pares (m, n) son N^2 .

$$A_n = \{(m, n) \mid 1 \leq m, n \leq N, \gcd(m, n) = 1\}$$

$$B_m = \{(m, n) \mid 1 \leq n \leq N, \gcd(m, n) = 1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A_n| = \phi(n), \quad |B_m| = \phi(m)$$

Queremos contar $A = \{(m, n) \mid 1 \leq m, n \leq N, \gcd(m, n) = 1\}$

$$\Rightarrow A = \left(\bigcup_{n \leq N} A_n \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{m \leq N} B_m \right) - \{(1, 1)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = 2 \sum_{n \leq N} \phi(n) - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P_N = \frac{|A|}{N^2} = \frac{2 \left[\frac{6}{\pi^2} N^2 + O(N \log N) \right] - 1}{N^2}$$

$$= \frac{6}{\pi^2} + \frac{2}{N^2} O(N \log N) - \frac{1}{N^2}$$

$$= \frac{6}{\pi^2} + O\left(\frac{\log N}{N}\right) - \frac{1}{N^2}$$

Entonces la probabilidad basada en el cuadro sería

$$\therefore P = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{6}{\pi^2} \Rightarrow O\left(\frac{\log N}{N}\right)$$

$$= \frac{6}{\pi^2}$$

$$P =$$

Teorema - Sea (X, σ_{μ}) espacio de medida y $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f_n: X \rightarrow (\text{medibles y definidas en } \mathcal{A})$ tales que para $x \in X$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_X |f_n| dm < \infty$$

\Rightarrow

$$1) f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n \text{ es ac. c.t. p. impar en } L^1(\mu)$$

$$2) \int_X f dm = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_X f_n dm$$

Proposición - Sea $f \in L^1(\mu)$ (μ es una medida)

$$F(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(t-n\alpha)$$

\Rightarrow

1) F está def. ($t \in \mathbb{R}$) en $\Sigma_{\alpha, \omega}$, es decir, $F \in L^1(\mathbb{C}_0)$

2) F es ac. periódico.

3) $F \in L^1_{\alpha}(\mathbb{R})$

Dím-

(considerando) $(E_{\alpha, \omega}, \|\cdot\|_{L^1(E_{\alpha, \omega})}, \frac{d\lambda}{\alpha})$

Sea $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f_n: E_{\alpha, \omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ dadas por $t \mapsto f(t-n\alpha)$

f_n , $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, son medibles y dcf. c.t.p. $E_{\alpha, \omega}$

+ ch. m.,

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} |f(t+na)| dt \quad \text{Si } \forall \tau = t-na \quad d\tau = dt$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \int_{-n\alpha}^{0} |f(\tau)| d\tau \leq \frac{1}{n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(\tau)| d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \|f\|_L < \infty$$

\Rightarrow per teorema anterior funzionale $\|f\|_L = \sqrt{\int_0^\infty |f(t)|^2 dt}$

$$1) F(t) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(t-na) \quad \text{è } \int_0^\infty |f(t+np)|^2 dt \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{c'è}$$

liminf, y más en $F \in L^1([0, \infty])$

$$2) \text{ P.D. } F(t+a) = F(t)$$

$$F(t+a) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(t+a-na) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(t+(1-n)a)$$

$$\text{Se } m = 1 - n \Rightarrow F(t+m a) = F(t)$$

$$3) \text{ Se } \sum_n \|f_n\|_L < \infty$$

Teorema = Sea $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, $\Rightarrow F(k) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(t-n)$

en donde

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \hat{F}(k) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a f(t) e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{a} t} dt$$

Lectura \Rightarrow forma

+ forma

Otro caso $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ d.e. f.c. y d.f. en

susana

$$\Rightarrow \hat{F}(k) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a f(t) e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{a} t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(t-n) e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{a} t} dt$$

Sea $\tau_n \in \mathbb{N}$ las funciones $g_n: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\tau_n(t) = f(t-n)$

Claramente son d.f. c.f.p., medible.

Tenemos lo siguiente

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a |f(t-n)| e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{a} t} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a |f(t-n)| < \infty \quad \text{Prop. anterior a } \hat{f}(k)$$

D.e. f.c. anterior

$$\hat{F}(k) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(t-n) e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{a} t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_0^a f(t-n) e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{a} t} dt$$

Sea $\tau = t-n$ $\Rightarrow d\tau = dt$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{F}(k) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{-\infty}^{(n+1)a} f(\tau) e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{a} (\tau+n)} d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Definición: } f(\tau) = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{a} t} dt \\ & = \frac{1}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{a} t} dt = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(n) e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{a} n} \end{aligned}$$

Teorema: (Fórmula de síntesis de Poisson)

Si $f \in A(\mathbb{R})$, es decir, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{a} n}$$

transformación

Definición:

• 1) Veremos que la serie de Fourier de f converge para todo $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$S(f)(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{a} n}$$

Por lo tanto en el teorema anterior

$$S(f)(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{a} f\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{a} n}$$

Basta ver que converge absolutamente, como $f \in A(\mathbb{R})$

$\Rightarrow f \in A(\mathbb{R})$; considerando $|f(t)| \leq M$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt \leq M \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt = \infty$$

En particular para $x = k$

$$|f(k)| \leq \frac{C}{1 + (k/a)^2} \Rightarrow \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} |f\left(\frac{n}{a}\right)|^2 \leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{n}{a})^2} < \infty$$

• 2) f es continua. Basta ver en $[0, a]$ pues f es periódica.

Veremos que como $f \in A \Rightarrow f$ es continua $\Rightarrow f \in C([0, a])$

$$\text{Sea } Q(t) = (1 + 1 + t^2)^2, \text{ como } f \in A \Rightarrow Q \cdot f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n > 0 \text{ s.t. } |f(t)(a+1+t^2)|^n < M$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Rightarrow}} |t| < 1+t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(t)(a+1+t^2)|^n < M$$

Viendo esto tenemos que el límite es menor que

$$|f(t-n)| < \frac{M}{(a+1+n)^n} < \frac{M}{a+n-1} = \frac{M}{a+n-1}$$

$$\text{Tenemos que } 0 \leq n \leq a \Rightarrow a-n \geq -a$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq a-n \Rightarrow a(n) \leq a(n) + a - n$$

$$\Rightarrow * < \frac{M}{a^2 h^2}$$

~~$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{h}{a^2 h^2} < \infty$$~~

•

$$\text{Como } \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{h}{a^2 h^2} < \infty$$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(t-n)$ converge absolutamente

y como $f(t-n) \in f(t-n)$, es continua

$$\Rightarrow F(t) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f(t-n) : \text{es continua}$$

\Rightarrow Tercer criterio de series de Fourier

$$F(t) = S(F)(t) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) e^{int}$$

Corolario: $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(n) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt$ (entorno)

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} f(n) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) e^{int} dt$$

Dem - Tomando $a=1$ y $t=0$ (desde el teo anterior)

Def - Definimos $\forall x > 0$:

$$w(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\pi x n^2}$$

$$\Theta(x) = \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\pi x n^2} \right)$$

Obs - Están bien definidas

Proposición: $\forall x > 0$, $\Theta(x) = -2w(x) + 1$

Dem - Directo.

Teorema: $\forall x > 0$ entorno

$$\Theta(\frac{1}{x}) = \sqrt{x} \Theta(x)$$

Dem - Consideramos $f(t) = e^{-\pi x t^2}$

1) $f \in \Lambda(\mathbb{R})$

$$2) f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\pi z^2} \quad (\text{similitud de forma})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{por el corolario } \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-\pi x t^2} e^{int} dt = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-\pi z^2} e^{int} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Theta(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Theta(\frac{1}{x}) = \sqrt{x} \Theta(x)$$

Corolario: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx > 0$, si $f(x) \geq 0$

$$w(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{2} + \sqrt{x} w(x)$$

D(m)

$$\begin{aligned} w(\frac{1}{x}) &= \frac{\theta(\frac{1}{x}) - 1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}\theta(x) - 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x}(2w(x) + 1) - 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{2} + \sqrt{x} w(x) \end{aligned}$$

Lema de la Tercera ant.: $\sin x \geq 0$, $f(t) = ?$, $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow 1) f \in A(\mathbb{R})$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(s) = \int_s^{-\pi} \frac{s^2}{x} dt$$

D(m) - Claramente $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$

1) Sea $p \in \mathbb{R}[t]$, $p \cdot 0 \in \mathcal{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R})$

Observa $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} p(t) f(t) = 0 \Rightarrow p f \in \mathcal{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow p f \in A(\mathbb{R})$

$$2) f(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-2\pi i s t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{obs } \left[\right] f'(t) &= -2\pi t x e^{-2\pi i s t} \\ &= -2\pi t x f(t) \end{aligned}$$

Obs 2: Tenemos que $f' \in A(\mathbb{R})$ y ademas

$$f'(s) = 2\pi i s f(s)$$

Obs 3: La función $p(t) = t \cdot f(t)$ cumple $p \in A(\mathbb{R})$

$$\text{y } \hat{f}(s) = \frac{i}{2\pi} (\hat{f}'(s))$$

$$\text{Caso } f'(t) = -2\pi t x f(t)$$

$$\text{Fracc. Infinita} \\ \Rightarrow 2\pi i \sum f(s) = -2\pi x \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} (\hat{f}(s))'$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \hat{f}(s) = -\frac{s^2 \pi}{x} f(s)$$

$$\text{Obs. } \hat{f}(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow du = \sqrt{x\pi} dt \Rightarrow t = \int_{-\infty}^{s^2} \frac{-u^2}{\sqrt{\pi x}} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} u^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} s^4$$

Plantaremos el problema de Cauchy

$$\begin{cases} y' = -\frac{2\pi s}{x} y \\ y(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow existe una única solución $y(x)$

$$y = C \cdot \left(\int_0^x -\frac{2\pi s}{x} ds\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = C \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y \text{ como } y(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} \therefore f(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi x}} e^{-\frac{2\pi s^2}{x}}$$

$$\text{Lema. } \text{Si } x > 1 \Rightarrow w(x) = O(e^{-\pi x})$$

$$\text{Defn. } w(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\pi n^2 x} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\pi n x} = \frac{1}{e^{\pi x} - 1} = e^{-\pi x} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\pi x}}\right)$$

Ahora como $x > 1$, $-x < -1 \Rightarrow -\pi x < -\pi$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\pi x} < e^{-\pi} \Rightarrow 1 - e^{-\pi} > 1 - e^{-\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{e^{\pi x} - 1} < \frac{1}{e^{-\pi}} = () \quad w(x) = () \cdot ()$$

$$\Rightarrow w(x) = O(e^{-\pi x})$$

Teorema - Sea $s \in \mathbb{C}_r + 1$, entonces

$$s(s-1) \pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) \psi(s) = 1 + s(s-1) \int_0^{\infty} (x^{\frac{s}{2}-1} + x) \psi(x) dx$$

Dem.

Sea $s \in \mathbb{C}_r + 1$, entonces

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{s}{2}-1} e^{-tx} dt, \quad \text{Hagamos } t = e^{-\pi h^2 x}$$

$$\Rightarrow dt = -\pi h^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\infty} (-\pi h^2 x)^{\frac{s}{2}-1} e^{-\pi h^2 x} \pi h^2 dx$$

$$= (\pi h^2)^{\frac{s}{2}-1} \pi h^2 \int_0^{\infty} x^{\frac{s}{2}-1} e^{-\pi h^2 x} dx$$

$$= \pi^{\frac{s}{2}} h^s \int_0^{\infty} x^{\frac{s}{2}-1} e^{-\pi h^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} \frac{1}{h^s} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{\frac{s}{2}-1} e^{-\pi h^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) \psi(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} x^{\frac{s}{2}-1} e^{-\pi n^2 x} dx$$

Sumando

Método de la

Ahora (daremos) $f_n: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ de modo que $f_n(x) = x^n$

tenemos que

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} |f_n(x)| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} x^{\frac{n(s)}{2}} e^{-\pi n^2 x} dx$$

$$= \pi^{-\frac{n(s)}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{n(s)}{2}\right) \psi(n(s))$$

\Rightarrow por si forma de convergencia dominada

$$\pi^{-s_{1/2}} \Gamma(s_{1/2}) \zeta(s) = \int_0^\infty \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^{s_{1/2}-1} e^{-\pi k^2 x} \right) w(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^\infty x^{s_{1/2}-1} w(x) dx$$

Notemos lo de $s_{1/2}$.

$$\int_0^\infty x^{s_{1/2}-1} w(x) dx = \underbrace{\int_0^1 x^{s_{1/2}-1} w(x) dx}_{\text{para } t = \text{sen } x} + \int_1^\infty x^{s_{1/2}-1} w(x) dx$$

$$\text{para } t = \text{sen } x \quad x = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{s_{1/2}-1} w\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^\infty x^{-s_{1/2}+1} [w(x)] x^{-2} dx = \int_1^\infty x^{-s_{1/2}-1} w\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^\infty x^{-s_{1/2}-1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{2} + \sqrt{x} w(x) \right] dx$$

$$= \int_1^\infty \frac{x^{-s_{1/2}-\frac{1}{2}}}{2} dx - \int_1^\infty \frac{x^{-s_{1/2}-1}}{x+1} dx + \int_1^\infty x^{-s_{1/2}-\frac{1}{2}} w(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^{-\frac{s}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{s}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^\infty - \frac{x^{-s_{1/2}}}{2 \cdot (-\frac{s}{2})} \Big|_1^\infty + \int_1^\infty x^{-s_{1/2}-\frac{1}{2}} w(x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{-\frac{s}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{-s} + \int_1^\infty x^{-s_{1/2}-\frac{1}{2}} w(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s} + \int_1^\infty x^{-s_{1/2}-\frac{1}{2}} w(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{s(s-1)} + \int_1^\infty x^{-s_{1/2}-\frac{1}{2}} w(x) dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^\infty x^{s_{1/2}-1} w(x) dx = \frac{1}{s(s-1)} + \int_1^\infty x^{-s_{1/2}-\frac{1}{2}} w(x) dx + \int_1^\infty x^{s_{1/2}-1} w(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{s(s-1)} + \int_1^\infty [x^{s_{1/2}-1} + x^{-\frac{1+s}{2}}] w(x) dx$$

Si multiplicando por $s(s-1)$ obtenemos el

resultado

Definimos $\forall s \neq 0$

$$\xi(s) = -1 + s(s-1) \int_1^\infty (x^{s_2-1} + x^{-\frac{s+1}{2}}) w(x) dx$$

Nota: Esta bien definida.

Basta ver que $\forall s \neq 0$ existe $\exists = \int_1^\infty (x^{s_2-1} + x^{-\frac{s+1}{2}}) w(x) dx$

Notemos que

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{s_2-1} + x^{-\frac{1+s}{2}}}{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2} x}} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \exists x_0$ suficientemente grande tal q

$$|x^{s_2-1} + x^{-\frac{1+s}{2}}| \leq e^{\frac{\pi i}{2} x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |\xi| \leq \int_1^{\infty} |x^{s_2-1} + x^{-\frac{1+s}{2}}| (w(x)) dx$$

Argyribus

$$\leq \int_1^{\infty} 1 \sim |c e^{-\pi x}| dx$$

$$\leq c \cdot \int_1^{\infty} 1 \sim e^{-\pi x} dx + c \cdot \int_{x_0}^{\infty} e^{-\pi x} dx$$

$$\leq c + c \int_{x_0}^{\infty} e^{-\pi x} dx < \infty$$

Por lo tanto,

Teorema: Sea (X, σ, μ) espacio medida, $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ una
región y sea $f: X \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ t.s.

$$\text{i)} \forall s \in U, f(\cdot, s) \in L^1(\mu)$$

ii) $\forall x \in X, f(x, \cdot)$ es holomorfa

$$\text{iii)} \exists h \in L^1(\mu) \text{ t.s. } |f(x, t)| \leq h(t) \quad \forall (x, t) \in X \times U$$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \int_X f(x, s) d\mu \text{ es holomorfa en } U.$$

Corolario: La función $\xi(s)$ es entera

Demo: Basta tomar $f: (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ t.s.

$$f(x, s) = (x^{s-1} + x^{-\frac{1-s}{2}}) w(x) \quad \text{y aplicar el teo. anterior}$$

Obs: con todos los anteriores tenemos que $s \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-1\}$

$$\Rightarrow s(s-1) \pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} P\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) \xi(s) = \xi(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi(s) = \xi(s) \frac{1}{\pi(s/2)} \cdot \frac{1}{s(s-1)} \cdot \pi^{s/2}$$

Lema: $P(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$

Demo: $P(1/2) = \int_0^\infty (t^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t^2}) dt$ $x = \sqrt{2}t \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{2}dt$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} dx \quad \text{si } u = \frac{x^2}{2} \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{2}x dx$$

$$I = \sqrt{2} \int_0^\infty e^{-u^2} du = 2 \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\therefore P(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

Teorema de simetría de los polos de $\zeta(s)$

$$\bullet \quad \zeta(s) = \overline{\zeta(1-s)}$$

$$\bullet \quad \overline{\zeta(s)} = \zeta(\bar{s})$$

Dem.

$$\bullet \quad \zeta(1-s) = 1 + (1-s)(1-s-1) \int_1^{\infty} (x^{\frac{1-s}{2}-1} - \frac{1+s}{2}) w(x) dx$$

$$= 1 + s(s-1) \int_1^{\infty} (x^{\frac{-1-s}{2}} - x^{-\frac{1+s}{2}}) w(x) dx$$

$$= \zeta(s)$$

$$\bullet \quad \overline{\zeta(s)} = 1 + \bar{s}(\bar{s}-1) \int_1^{\infty} (x^{\frac{\bar{s}_1}{2}-1} + x^{-\frac{1+\bar{s}}{2}}) w(x) dx$$

$$= 1 + \bar{s}(\bar{s}+1) \int_1^{\infty} (x^{\frac{\bar{s}_1}{2}-1} - \frac{1+\bar{s}}{2}) w(x) dx$$

$$= \zeta(\bar{s})$$

Corolario: La función zeta se extiende a todo

el plano complejo excepto en $s=1$ donde tiene un polo simple y $\operatorname{Re}(\zeta, 1) = 1$ y se cumple la ecuación

$$\pi^{-\frac{s_1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{s_1}{2}) \zeta(s) = \pi^{-\frac{1+s}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{1+s}{2}) \zeta(1-s)$$

Dem. Ya dimos tramos que para $s \in \mathbb{C} + i$

$$s(s-1) \pi^{\frac{s_1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{s_1}{2}) \zeta(s) = \zeta(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta(s) = \zeta(s) \cdot \frac{\pi^{\frac{s_1}{2}}}{s-1} \cdot \frac{1}{s \Gamma(\frac{s_1}{2})}$$

Notemos que hay dos posibles divisiones. En $s=1$ y $s=0$ (ya es interior y $\frac{1}{s}$ es exterior)

$$1) \text{ en } s=0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{s_1}{2})} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{ si } s \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{1}{s \Gamma(\frac{s_1}{2})} \text{ existe}$$

2) $\zeta(s)$ no se puede evaluar en $s=1$ porque el numerador es cero.

$\Rightarrow \zeta(2)$ se extiende a todo el complejo plano excepto $s=1$.

$$\gamma \Re(\zeta(s)) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^s} \cdot \frac{\pi^{s/2}}{\sin(\pi s/2)} \cdot \zeta(s)$$

$$= \pi^{s/2} \frac{1}{\Gamma(s/2)} \zeta(s) = \sqrt{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot 1 = 1.$$

3) Por los términos que

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(s-1) \pi^{-s/2} \Re(\zeta(s)) &\approx \zeta(s) \\ &= \zeta(1-s) \\ &= (1-s)(1-s-1) \pi^{-1-\frac{s}{2}} \Re(\zeta(1-s)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi^{-s/2} \Re(\zeta(s)) \approx \pi^{-\frac{1-s}{2}} \Re(\zeta(1-s))$$

Teorema - La función zeta se anula en $s=-2k$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Llamado los ceros triviales.

Dem = $\zeta(s)$ se anula que $\forall s \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{s=0\}$

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} \Re(\zeta(s))$$

Sea $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{s=0\}$ entorno de $s=0$ ($\Im(s) \neq 0$)

$$\zeta(-2k) \approx \frac{\pi^{-k}}{-2k} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi^{-k} \Re(-k)} \Re(-2k) = \frac{\pi^{-k}}{-2k-1} \frac{1}{-2k} \cdot \Re(-k) \cdot \frac{1}{\Re(-k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta(-2k) = 0$$

Detr - Definimos la función critica de la función zeta de $s=0$ como

$$\mathcal{Z} = \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid 0 \leq \Re(s) \leq 1\}$$

Detr Los ceros no triviales de la función son los que no son los triviales.

Teorema: Sea $s \in \mathbb{C}$ y más aún $\xi(s) = 0$.

Dem: Sea $s \in \mathbb{C}$ pero no trivial

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(s) \leq 1 \quad (\text{pues en } C_1 \text{ no se cumple } \xi(s))$$

$$\text{Ahora como } \xi(s) = 0 = \xi(1-s) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1-s \text{ es un irro}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(1-s) \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 - \operatorname{Re}(s) \leq 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(s) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \operatorname{Re}(s) \leq 1 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0 \Rightarrow s_r > 0 \Rightarrow \xi(s) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{s_r}} \xi(s) = 0 \Rightarrow \xi(s) = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Corollario: Los ceros no triviales de la función zeta están simétricamente distribuidos respecto a las rectas.

$$I_1 := \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Im}(s) = 0\}$$

$$I_2 := \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Re}(s) = \frac{1}{2}\}$$

Dem: sea $s \in \mathbb{C}$ pero no trivial

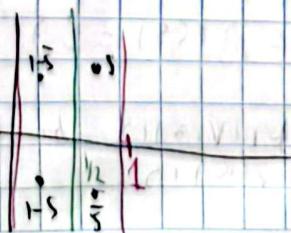
$$\Rightarrow \xi(s) = 0 = \xi(1-s) \Rightarrow 1-s \text{ es un irro}$$

$$\text{y además } \overline{\xi(s)} = 0 = \xi(\bar{s}) \Rightarrow 1-\bar{s} \text{ es un irro}$$

$$\text{y como } \overline{\xi(s+\bar{s})} = 0 = \xi(1-\bar{s}) \Rightarrow 1-\bar{s} \text{ es un irro}$$

que son todas las simétricas

Obs: si $s \in \mathbb{C}$ es cero entonces $1-s, \bar{s}, 1-\bar{s}$ son ceros.



Ayudante

Obs.- Sea $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, entonces

$$|\hat{f}(r)| = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-2\pi i r t} dt \right| \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{r \in \mathbb{R}} |\hat{f}(r)| < \infty \Rightarrow \|\hat{f}\|_{\infty} < \infty$$

Teorema.- Sea $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ y $f' \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, entonces

$$\hat{f}'(r) = 2\pi i r \hat{f}(r)$$

Dem.- Teorema

$$\hat{f}'(r) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f'(t) e^{-2\pi i r t} dt = \left[-e^{-2\pi i r t} f(t) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} - (-2\pi i r) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-2\pi i r t} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{f}'(r) = 0 + 2\pi i r \hat{f}(r)$$

Corolario.- Si $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ y $f^{(n)} \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, entonces

$$\hat{f}^{(n)}(r) = (2\pi i r)^n \hat{f}(r)$$

Lema.- Sea $x \in \mathbb{R}$, entonces

$$\left| \frac{e^{-2\pi i x n}}{n} - 1 \right| \leq 2\pi |x|, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Dem.- Teorema que

$$\left| \frac{e^{-2\pi i x n}}{n} - 1 \right| \leq \left| 1 + \frac{(-2\pi i x n)}{n} - 1 \right| = 2\pi |x|$$

Teorema: Sean $f(x) \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ y $\hat{f}(x)$ la transformada de Fourier de $f(x)$, entonces $\hat{f}'(x)$ es diferenciable y

$$\frac{d}{dx} \hat{f}(x) = \widehat{(-2\pi i x f)}(x) = -2\pi i \widehat{(xf)}(x)$$

Demasiado más que

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\hat{f}(x+h) - \hat{f}(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-2\pi i (x+h)t} dt - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-2\pi i xt} dt}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-2\pi i xt} \cdot \frac{e^{-2\pi i ht} - 1}{h} dt$$

Ahora por el lema $\left| \frac{e^{-2\pi i ht} - 1}{h} \right| \leq 2\pi |ht|$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-2\pi i xt} \cdot \frac{e^{-2\pi i ht} - 1}{h} dt \right| \leq 2\pi |xt| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt$$

\Rightarrow por (1) $\hat{f}'(x)$ converge uniformemente

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}'(x) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(t) e^{-2\pi i xt} \cdot \frac{e^{-2\pi i ht} - 1}{h} dt \\ &\equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-2\pi i xt} (-2\pi i t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [-2\pi i t f(t)] dt \\ &= \widehat{(-2\pi i x f)}(x) \end{aligned}$$

Corolario: Si $f \in A(\mathbb{R})$, entonces $\hat{f}^{(n)}(x) = (-2\pi i)^n \widehat{(x^n f)}$

Teorema: Sean $f \in A(\mathbb{R})$, entonces $\hat{f} \in A(\mathbb{R})$.

Demasiado hasta ahora que $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |x^p \hat{f}^{(n)}(x)| dx < \infty$

$$\text{Sea } g(x) = (-2\pi i x)^n f'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow g \in A(\mathbb{R}) \text{ y ademas } \hat{g}(x) = \hat{f}'(x)$$

$$\text{Ahora sea } h(x) = \frac{1}{(-2\pi i)^p} \hat{g}^{(p)}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow h \in A(\mathbb{R}) \text{ y } \int_{\mathbb{R}} |h(x)| dx < \infty$$

$$\text{Pero, } f(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^n} \hat{g}(r)(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^n} \cdot (-2\pi i x)^n \hat{g}(r) = r^n f(n)(r)$$

Recordar que Γ es

$$\bullet \quad \zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{s_{12}}{s_{12}} \hat{\zeta}(s)$$

$$\bullet \quad \hat{\zeta}(s) = 1 + s \cos(-1) \int_1^{\infty} (x^{s_{12}+1} + x^{-s_{12}}) \zeta(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta(s) = \frac{1}{s \Gamma(s_{12})} = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{s}{2n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{s}{2n}\right)$$

¿Cuál $\zeta(0)$?

$$\zeta(0) = (-1) \zeta(0) \hat{\zeta}(0) = -\zeta(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

¿Cuál $\zeta(-1)$?

En este caso $\zeta(-1)$ nos dará problemas, para ello recordemos la fórmula de Euler.

$$\pi^{-s_{12}} \Gamma(s_{12}) \zeta(s) = \pi^{-\frac{1-s}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1-s}{2}\right) \zeta(1-s)$$

$$\Rightarrow s = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi^{-s_{12}} \Gamma\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \zeta(-1) = \pi^{-1} \Gamma(1) \zeta(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta(-1) = \frac{\pi^{-1}}{\pi^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \pi(1) \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$= \pi^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{-2\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cdot 0! \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta(-1) = \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta(-1) = \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$$

* Def - Sea $f \in H(\mathbb{C})$, decimos que tiene orden finito si existe:

$$1) R_0 > 0$$

$$2) R_0 > 0 \quad (\text{que depende de } R_0)$$

$$\max_{|s|=R} |f(s)|^k < \infty, \forall R > R_0 \dots (1)$$

y decotamos su orden como

$$\text{ord}(f) = \inf \{k \mid R_0 > 0 \text{ s.t. existe } f(z)\}$$

Lema 1 - Sea $f \in H(\mathbb{C})$ y sea $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$, $\exists R_K \geq C\mathbb{R}^+$

$$1) R_K \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{cuando } k \rightarrow \infty$$

$$2) \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \max_{|s|=R_K} |Re(f(s))|^k \leq R_K$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{C} \text{ s.t. } f(s) = a + bs$$

Dem-

Sea $f \in H(\mathbb{C})$ entonces existen $\{c_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \subset \mathbb{C}$

$$f(s) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m s^m, \forall s \in \mathbb{C}$$

consideraremos la función $g(s) = f(s) - c_0 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m s^m$

$$Re(g(s)) = Re(f(s)) - Re(c_0) \leq Re(f(s)) + |c_0|$$

\Rightarrow Ahora sea $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$ fijo y $K \in \mathbb{N}$ fijo

$$\max_{|s|=R_K} |Re(g(s))|^k \leq R_K + |c_0| \dots (1)$$

Hagamos) $a_m = R_c(c_m)$ y $b_m = j_m(c_m)$, entonces

$$g(s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a_m + i b_m) s^m$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= s e^{j\theta} \quad \text{t.o.} \quad |s| = R_K \quad f(s) = s e^{j\theta} \quad \forall \theta \in [0, 2\pi) \\ &\text{t.o.} \quad s = R_K e^{j\theta}. \end{aligned}$$

Ahora sustituyendo

$$g(s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a_m + i b_m) R_K e^{jm\theta} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a_m + i b_m) [\cos(m\theta) + j \sin(m\theta)]$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a_m \cos(m\theta) - b_m \sin(m\theta)) + j(b_m \cos(m\theta) + a_m \sin(m\theta)) R_K$$

$$\therefore R_c(g(s)) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a_m \cos(m\theta) + b_m \sin(m\theta)) R_K$$

$$1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} R_c(g(s)) d\theta = 0$$

$$2) \text{ Sean } n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} R_c(g(s)) \cos(n\theta) d\theta = \pi R_K a_n$$

$$\bullet \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} R_c(g(s)) \sin(n\theta) d\theta = -\pi b_n R_K$$

3) De lo anterior

$$\pi R_K (|a_n| + |b_n|) \leq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |R_c(g(s))| d\theta + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |R_c(g(s))| d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |R_c(g(s))| d\theta = 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (|R_c(g(s))| + R_c(g(s))) d\theta$$

$$\leq 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \max_{|s|=R_K} \{|R_c(g(s))| + R_c(g(s))\} d\theta$$

$$\leq 4 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \max_{|s|=R_K} \{|R_c(g(s))|\} d\theta = 8\pi \max_{|s|=R_K} \{|R_c(g(s))|\}$$

$\Rightarrow g(s), \omega \geq 0$

$$\leq 8\pi (R_K + |c_0|)$$

$$\pi R_k^n (|a_n| + |b_n|) \leq 8 \pi [R_k + |c_0| R_k]$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_n| + |b_n| \leq 8 [R_k + |c_0| R_k]$$

Obs: si $n \geq 2 \Rightarrow -n \leq -2$ y $|t+\epsilon-n| < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow \text{si } n \geq 2 \text{ tal que } \Rightarrow |a_n| + |b_n| < \rho_0 (R_k + |c_0| R_k)$$

$\rightarrow 0$ cuando $R \rightarrow \infty$

$$\therefore \forall n \geq 2 \quad a_n = b_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq 2 \quad c_n = 0 \quad \Rightarrow f(s) = c_0 + c_1 s$$

Ayudante

$$\text{Notación: } \max_{|z|=R} |f(z)| = M_f(R)$$

ob) Si $p = \text{ord}(f) \rightarrow$ para p no tiene arribante (x_i 's)

$$R_p \rightarrow M_f(R) \leq C^{R_p} \quad \forall R > R_p$$

pero si tiene arriba $q \rightarrow \forall z > R_q \quad f(z) = 0$

$$M_f(R) \leq C^{R+q} \quad \forall R > R_q$$

ab) como $\text{ord}(f) = p$ es el íntimo en contrar $\{R_n\}$ surgiendo de números positivos

tal que $R_n \rightarrow \infty$, de modo que

$$M_f(R_n) \geq C^{R_n-p} \quad K \in \mathbb{R}$$

Si lo s. $f \neq 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \log(M_f(R))$$

obs: Ds. (\rightarrow) obs. anterior termino

tomando logaritmo que

$$\bullet \frac{\log(\log M_f(R))}{\log(R)} < p + \epsilon \quad \forall R > R_0$$

$$\bullet \frac{\log(\log M_g(R_h))}{\log(R_h)} \geq p - \epsilon \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \limsup_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(\log M_f(R))}{\log(R)} = p = \text{ord}(f)$$

Teorema: Sean $f, g \in H(\Omega)$ t.s. $\text{ord}(f), \text{ord}(g) \leq p$
 entonces $\text{ord}(f+g), \text{ord}(f \cdot g) \leq p$

Dcm: por l.o. obs. anteriora sabemos que $\text{ord}(f), \text{ord}(g) \leq p$ si $\epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists R_0 > 0$ t.q.

$$\bullet M_f(R) < e^{p+\frac{\epsilon}{2}} \quad \forall R > R_0$$

$$\bullet M_g(R) < e^{p+\frac{\epsilon}{2}} \quad \forall R > R_0$$

$$M_{f+g}(R) \leq M_f(R) + M_g(R) < 2e^{p+\frac{\epsilon}{2}}$$

$$M_{f \cdot g}(R) = M_f(R) \cdot M_g(R) < e^{2p+\epsilon}$$

Ahora, tenemos que

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{p+\frac{\epsilon}{2}}}{e^{R+\epsilon}} = 0 \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \forall R > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists R_0 > 0 \quad \text{t.q.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{para } R > \max\{R_0, R_c\} \quad \text{se tiene que}$$

$$M_{f+g}(R) < e^{R^{p+\frac{\epsilon}{2}}} \quad \text{y} \quad M_{f \cdot g}(R) < e^{R^{p+\frac{\epsilon}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(f+g), \text{ord}(f \cdot g) \leq p$$

(Corolario) Sean $f \rightarrow g$ enteras de orden p_1 y p_2 . Si $f+g$ es entera de orden $p_1 < p_2$, entonces $\text{ord}(f+g) = p_2$

Dcm - Por el teo. anterior $\text{ord}(f+g) \leq \max(p_1, p_2) = p_2$
 $\text{p.d. } \text{ord}(f+g) = p_2$

Sup. q.c. $\text{ord}(f+g) < p_2$,

por el teo. anterior $\text{ord}((f+g)-f) \leq \max\{p_1, \text{ord}(f+g)\} < p_2$

$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(g) < p_2$ p.c. por h.p. $\text{ord}(g) = p_2$

$\therefore \text{ord}(f+g) = p_2$.

• Ejemplos:

• La función $f(z) = e^z$ tiene orden 1

Dcm -

Tenemos que $M_f(R) = \max_{|z|=R} |e^z| = \max_{|z|=R} e^{\operatorname{Re}(z)} = e^R$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad M_f(r) = e^r < e^{r+\varepsilon}$

$\therefore \text{ord}(f) = 1$.

• La función $f(z) = e^{zk}$ ~~no~~, $k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ tiene orden $|k|$

Dcm -

Tenemos $M_f(R) = \max_{|z|=R} e^{\operatorname{Re}(z k)} = \max_{|z|=R} e^{|k| \operatorname{Re}(z)} = e^{|k| R}$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad e^{Rk} < e^{Rk+\varepsilon}$

$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(f) = |k|$.

3) Sea $f(z) = z^n$, ent. $\text{ord}(f) = 0$

Dcm -

$$M_f(R) = \max_{|z|=R} |z^n| = \max_{|z|=R} |z|^n = \max_{|z|=R} R^n = R^n$$

$$\forall R < R_\epsilon \quad \forall R > R_\epsilon \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R < R^\epsilon \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(z^n) = 0$$

4) Por lo anterior si $p(z) \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ ent. $\text{ord}(p(z)) = 0$

~~$\text{ord}(p(z)) \leq \text{ord}(p(z))$~~

$$\text{ord}(p(z)) \leq \max_{1 \leq r \leq n} \text{ord}(a_r z^r) = 0$$

es, todo polinomio (truncar orden) es 0.

5) Sea $f(z) = \sin(z)$ $\Rightarrow \text{ord}(f) = 1$

Dcm - ~~función~~ + ceros

$$\sin(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = \frac{1}{2i} e^{iz} - \frac{1}{2i} e^{-iz}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_f(R) = \max_{|z|=R} |\sin(z)|$$

$$\text{y } |\sin(z)| \in \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2}, \quad z = x + iy$$

$$\Rightarrow M_f(R) = \frac{e^{-R} + e^R}{2} \leq \frac{e^R + 1}{2} < e^R \quad \forall R > R_\epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\sin(z)) = 1$$

$$\text{obs. } \operatorname{ord}(\cos) = \operatorname{ord}(\sinh) = \operatorname{ord}(\cosh) = 1$$

Si $f(z) = e^{p^2}$, la orden infinita es 1. Luego

Dm: $|e^z| \leq e^{\operatorname{Re}(z)} < e^R$ y no existe Rodo

Luego $\forall R > 0$, $e^R < e^R \quad \forall R > 0$

que $e^R > R$ en un momento.

Teorema: Si $p(z)$ es un polinomio de grado n , entonces $|f(z)| = |e^{p(z)}|$ es de orden n .

Dm: $f(z) = a_n z^n + \dots + a_1 z + a_0$, an $\neq 0$.

$$\Rightarrow M_f(R) = \max_{|z|=R} |e^{p(z)}| = \max_{|z|=R} e^{p(z)}$$

$$= \max_{|z|=R} \sum_{k=0}^n a_k R^k (\cos k\theta + i \sin k\theta)$$

$$\text{donde } a_k = a_k e^{i\theta} \quad y \quad z = R e^{i\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_f(R)$$

Lem 2. - Si $f \in H(\mathbb{C})$ t.q. $\text{ord}(f) = 1$ y sea $N(R)$ la cantidad de sus ceros (conectados) multiplicados en $D(R, 0)$, entonces $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists R_0 > 0$ t.q.

$$N(R) < C \cdot R^{1+\epsilon}$$

Dcm. - Sup. q. p. suponer que $f(0) \neq 0$.

Sea $\epsilon > 0$, por def. de orden 1 sabemos q. u. $\exists R_0 > 0$ s.t.

$$\max_{|s|=R} |f(s)| < e^{\rho R} \quad \forall R > R_0 \quad (\text{es f(0) es el infimo})$$

Sup. q. $R_0 > L$ suficientemente grande.

Sea R_0 fijo y juntas $N := N(R)$, definimos

$$F(s) = f(s) \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{s - s_n}$$

donde s_n son los ceros de f ordenados por $0 \leq |s_n| \leq |s_1| \leq \dots$
parametriz $f(s)$ función en \mathbb{C}

Sea $s \in F(s)$, t.q. $|s| = R$ (con $R \in \mathbb{R}$), tenemos q.

$$|s - s_n| \geq |s| - |s_n| \geq R - R = (R-1)R$$

Ahora vemos $m := R-1 \Rightarrow$ t.q. $MR > R$.

$$|F(s)| \leq |f(s)| \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{M R R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{|s|=R} |F(s)| \leq \max_{|s|=R} \frac{|f(s)|}{M^N R^N} < \frac{(MR)^{\rho}}{M^N R^N}$$

$$< \frac{e^{(\rho R)}}{M^N R^N}$$

Obs. por el principio del módulo máximo

$$|f(z)| \leq \max_{|s|=R} |F(s)|$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(z)| \leq \frac{C(MR)^{1+\varepsilon}}{MR^N}$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(z)| \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{|s_n|} \leq \frac{C(MR)^{1+\varepsilon}}{MR^N}$$

$$\gamma |f(z)| \prod_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{|s_n|} \geq \frac{|f(0)|}{R^N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|f(0)|}{R^N} \leq \frac{C(MR)^{1+\varepsilon}}{MR^N}$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(0)| \leq \frac{C(MR)^{1+\varepsilon}}{M^N} \Rightarrow M^N \leq \frac{C(MR)^{1+\varepsilon}}{|f(0)|}$$

~~sqrt(N) > 1 + ε~~

$$\Rightarrow N \log(M) \leq (MR)^{1+\varepsilon} - \delta \log |f(0)|$$

esto tiene sentido porque M muy grande

$$\Rightarrow N \log M \leq C_1 (MR)^{1+\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow N \leq \frac{C_1 M^{1+\varepsilon}}{\log M} \cdot R \quad \text{y con } C = \frac{C_1 M^{1+\varepsilon}}{\log M}$$

terminamos

corolario - sea $f \in H(C)$

sus (cos) ordenadas c_n $0 \leq |s_1| \leq |s_2| \leq \dots$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|s_n|^{1+\varepsilon}} < \infty$$

Dem - por el teorema de Lebesgue

~~ya~~ sea $\varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \forall R > 0 \exists C_R > 0$ tal que

$$N(R) \leq (R^{1+\varepsilon})^N$$

$$n \leq C |s_n|^{1+\varepsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow n^{1+\varepsilon} \leq (C |s_n|)^N$$

$$\Rightarrow n^{\frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon/2}} < C \left(\frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon/2} \right) |S_n|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|S_n|^{1-\varepsilon}} < C \left(\frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon/2} \right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon/2}}} < \infty \quad \text{porque } \frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon/2} < 1+\varepsilon$$

Teorema: $\exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $S_n \leq c \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

o. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $|S_n| \neq 0$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{|S_n|} \right)^{r+1} < \infty \quad \forall r > 0$$

entonces $f(s) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(s/S_n)$ es una función de $H(\mathbb{C})$
 $\vee S_n \neq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ unids. (r_n) , donde

$$F_n(s) = 1 - s \quad R_n(s) = (1-s) \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{s}{s_k}$$

Tercera (Hadamard), $\text{ord}(f)=1$ ($f(s) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(s/S_n)$) con
 $\text{ord}(f)=1$, ordenamos sus r_n (r_n) no $n-1$, $0 < |s_1| \leq |s_2| \leq \dots$

$\Rightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ t.q.

$$f(s) = s^k \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{s}{s_n} \right)^{p_n}$$

donde $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ es el orden de crecimiento

D(p) - submínimo q.e. $f(s) = s^k g(s)$ donde $g \in H(\mathbb{C})$
 $\text{t.q. } g(0) \neq 0$.

$$\text{Sea } p(s) = s^k \Rightarrow \text{ord}(p \cdot g) = \text{ord}(g)$$

\therefore sea $s \in \mathbb{C}$ q.e. f no sea anul. en 0

$$\text{P.D. } f(s) = s^{k+1} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{s}{s_n} \right)^{p_n}$$

Por la condición tenemos $g(0) \neq 0 \quad \forall s \neq 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|s_n|^{k+1}} < \infty$$

sea $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $r_n = 1$, entonces $\forall r > 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r}{|s_n|} \right)^2 = r^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|s_n|^2} < \infty$$

Si tenemos 1º) hip. Diciendo que los factores

$$\Rightarrow \text{dada } p(s) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - s/s_n) p(s)$$

creemos que $p \in H(0)$ y s_n un ∞ crece son s_n

Sea entonces $f(s) = f(s)/p(s)$ es $f \in H(0)$

y f ~~no~~ es continua si s_n crece $\Rightarrow f \in H(0)$, $f \in$

$$f(s) = \frac{f(s)}{p(s)} = e^{h(s)}$$

$$\therefore f(s) = e^{h(s)} \cdot \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - s/s_n) e^{-s/s_n}$$

P.D. $h(s)$ es una función de s lo más grande

para esto necesitaremos el Lema 1. Vamos a ello.

Consideremos los sig. intervalos:

$$\text{Definimos } I_n = (1s_n) - \frac{1}{(s_n)^2}, (1s_n) + \frac{1}{(s_n)^2})$$

$$\text{Sea } I = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n \Rightarrow \lambda(I) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda(I_n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(s_n)^2} < \infty$$

$\Rightarrow I$ no cubre a ningún intervalo bc la

forma (c, ∞) ($c \neq 0$) \neq Bn (número de posiciones)

Crear una sucesión $\{R_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subset I$ $\forall k$

1) $R_k \rightarrow \infty$, cuando $k \rightarrow \infty$ (pues hay infinitas bolas)

2) $\forall n, k \in \mathbb{N}$, $|1s_n| - |R_k| > \frac{1}{(s_n)^2}$ (esto me dice que $R_k \notin I$)

Ahora sea $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$

Como $\operatorname{ord}(f) = 1$ tenemos que $\exists R_0 > 1$ tal que

$$\max_{|s|=R} |f(s)| < \epsilon^{1 + \frac{1}{R_0}} \quad \forall R > R_0$$

Sea $R_K > R_0$ (que existe para $R_K \rightarrow \infty$) R_f

y llamemos $R_0' = R_K$.

(conjunto):

Definimos los $I_n = (s_n, s_n + \frac{1}{(s_n)^2})$

$$N_1 = \{ n \in \mathbb{N} \mid |s_n| < \frac{R}{2} \} \quad y \quad N_2 = \{ n \in \mathbb{N} \mid R/2 \leq |s_n| \leq 2R \}$$

$$Y \quad N_3 = \{ n \in \mathbb{N} \mid |s_n| > 2R \}$$

sra para $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$p_i(s) = \prod_{n \in N_i} \left(1 - \frac{s}{s_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{|s_n|}} \quad (\text{obv. } p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot p_3 = p)$$

$$\text{(claramente } p(s) = p_1(s)p_2(s)p_3(s))$$

$$\text{obs: sra } z \in C \Rightarrow |e^z| = e^{Re(z)} \geq e^{-|z|}$$

(o) $\forall s \in C \setminus \{0\} \exists i \in \{1, 2, 3\} \ni p_i(s) \geq e^{-c|s|}$

$$\text{+ q } \forall s \in C \setminus \{0\} \ni |s| = R$$

$$|p_i(s)| \geq e^{-cR}$$

$$\text{L) sra } s \in N_1 \ni |s| = R \Rightarrow p_1(s) \geq e^{-cR}$$

$$\Rightarrow |s_n| < \frac{R}{2}$$

$$\text{por otro lado } |1 - \frac{s}{s_n}| \geq |s_n| - 1 = \frac{R}{2} - 1 \geq 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} |p_1(s)| &= \prod_{n \in N_1} \left|1 - \frac{s}{s_n}\right|^{\frac{1}{|s_n|}} \geq \prod_{n \in N_1} 2 \cdot e^{-cR} = \prod_{n \in N_1} e^{-cR} \\ &\geq \prod_{n \in N_1} e^{-c\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^{1+\epsilon_{1,0}}} = e^{-c_1 R^{1+\epsilon_{1,0}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{L) sra } s \in N_2 \ni |s| = R$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R}{2} \leq |s_n| \leq 2R$$

$$\bullet) \frac{R}{2} \leq |s_n| \Rightarrow \frac{R}{|s_n|} \leq 2 \Rightarrow -\frac{R}{|s_n|} \geq -2 \Rightarrow -\frac{|s|}{|s_n|} \geq -2$$

$$\bullet) \left|1 - \frac{s}{s_n}\right| = \left|\frac{s_n - s}{s_n}\right| \geq \frac{|s_n - s|}{|s_n|} = \frac{|s_n - R|}{|s_n|}$$

$$\text{pero tenemos que } |s_n - R| \geq \frac{1}{|s_n|^2}$$

$$\geq \left|1 - \frac{s}{s_n}\right| \geq \frac{1}{|s_n|} \cdot \frac{1}{|s_n|} = \frac{1}{|s_n|^3} \geq \frac{1}{8R^3}$$

eb) sea $N(2R)$ el numero de errores de tipo D($2P_1, \delta$) en n bits
por el teorema 2 existen $K_2 > 0$ tal que $P(N_2 \geq k) \leq e^{-K_2 k}$

$$N(2R) \leq K_2(2R)^{1+\frac{\varepsilon}{20}}$$

$$= K_1 R^{1+\frac{\varepsilon}{20}}$$

Es claro que $|N_2| \leq N(2R) \leq K_1 R$

$$\text{Así } |P_2(s)| \geq \frac{1}{K_1 R} - \left|1 - \frac{s}{s_n}\right| \left|P_{15n}^3\right| \geq \frac{1}{K_1 R} - \frac{1}{8R^3} \frac{1}{P(15n)} \geq \frac{1}{K_1 R} - \frac{1}{8R^3} \frac{1}{(-s_n)^2} \quad (-s_n > -2)$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{K_1 R} \frac{1}{8R^3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{R^2} = \left(\frac{1}{8R^3}\right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{1}{8R^2}\right)^{1/2} = C(R^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$\text{sea } c = \frac{1}{8R^2} \Rightarrow |P_2(s)| \geq C(R^2)^{-1/2} = |N_2| \log(CR^2)$$

pero notemos que $\log(CR^2) \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow |N_2| \log(CR^2) \geq \log(CR^2) K_1 R^{1+\frac{\varepsilon}{20}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |P_2(s)| \geq ((CR^2))^{K_1 R^{1+\frac{\varepsilon}{20}}}$$

$$= C R^{1+\frac{\varepsilon}{20}} \log(CR^2)$$

$$= C R^{1+\frac{\varepsilon}{20}} [\log(C) + \log(R)]$$

$$= C R^{1+\frac{\varepsilon}{20}} [\log(C) + 3 \log(R)]$$

$$= C$$

y notemos que $\log(C^4) + 3 \log(R) \leq K_2 \log(R)$

$$\leq K_3 R^{c/20} \quad p. \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -K_4 R^{1+\frac{\varepsilon}{20}} \cdot R^{c/20}$$

$$|P_2(s)| \geq C R^{1+\frac{\varepsilon}{20}} = K_2 R^{1+\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}$$

$$= C R^{1+\frac{\varepsilon}{20}} = C$$

(porque $R \geq C_2$)

g) Sea $n \in \mathbb{N}_3$, $s \in \mathbb{C}$ s.t. $|s| = R$

En este caso sabemos que $|s_n| > 2R \Rightarrow \frac{|s|}{|s_n|} = \frac{R}{|s_n|} < \frac{1}{2}$

Ahora

$$p_1(s) = \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}_3} \left(1 - \frac{s}{|s_n|}\right) e^{s/s_n} = \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}_3} e^{\log\left(1 - \frac{s}{|s_n|}\right) + s/s_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow |p_1(s)| \geq \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}_3} e^{\left|\log\left(1 - \frac{s}{|s_n|}\right) + s/s_n\right|}$$

$$\text{com. } -|s/s_n| < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \log\left(1 - \frac{s}{|s_n|}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{s}{|s_n|} + o\left(\frac{|s|^2}{|s_n|^2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \left|\log\left(1 - \frac{s}{|s_n|}\right) + s/s_n\right| \leq M \cdot \left|\frac{s}{|s_n|}\right|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |p_1(s)| \geq \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}_3} e^{-M \cdot \left|\frac{s}{|s_n|}\right|^2}$$

$$\geq \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}_3} e^{-M \cdot \left|\frac{s}{|s_n|}\right|^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}}$$

$$= \prod_{n \in \mathbb{N}_3} \left(\frac{R}{|s_n|}\right)^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}_3} \frac{1}{|s_n|^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}} \xrightarrow{\text{converge por cota nro.}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |p_1(s)| \geq \frac{1}{R} R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}},$$

$$\therefore |p(s)| = |p_1(s)| |p_2(s)| |p_3(s)| \geq \frac{(c_1 + c_2 + c_3) R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}}{R} = \frac{c R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}}{R} = c R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}$$

Finalmente recordamos que $f(s) = e^{h(s)} p(s)$,

$$\text{Ahorra } |e^{h(s)}| = e^{Re(h(s))} \leq |f(s)| e^{c R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}}$$

$$\leq e^{R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}} e^{c R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}} = \frac{(1+c) R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}}{e^{-\frac{\epsilon}{10}}} = \frac{(1+c) R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}}{R} = (1+c) R^{1+\frac{\epsilon}{10}}$$

$$\therefore e^{Re(h(s))} < c$$

Y notemos que $R \rightarrow 0$

proporcional para $R \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow R_0$ suficientemente grande:

$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{R}}}{R} < \frac{1}{C+1}$$

o) tomando ϵ (dicho) R_0 's términos que

$$e^{p+1} h(s) < e^{p+1} \epsilon$$

$\therefore Re h(s) < R$ para R suficientemente grande

\Rightarrow para $\Re s = 1$ $h(s)$ es un polinomio de grado 1. $\therefore h(s) = a + bs$

Recordemos:

$$\zeta(s) = s(s-1)\pi^{-s} \Gamma(\frac{s}{2}) \zeta(s)$$

$$= 1 + s(s-1) \int_1^\infty (x^{s-1} + x^{\frac{1-s}{2}}) w(x) dx$$

donde $w(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-\pi n^s}{e^{-\pi n^2 x}}$

• ζ es entera

• $\zeta(s) = \overline{\zeta(1-s)}$

• $\zeta(s) = \overline{\zeta(s)}$

• $\zeta(s)$ contiene a los (creyó) los tritiales de la función zeta (s , es ζ que hoy)

Objetivo: Ver que $\text{ord } \zeta(s) = 1$

Lema: Si $x > 1$, entonces

$$w(x) < e^{-x}$$

$D(m) = \sum_{n=1}^m -\pi n^s$ $x > 1$.

$$w(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-\pi n^s}{e^{-\pi n^2 x}} = \frac{-\pi x}{e^{-\pi x}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-\pi (n^2 - 1)x}{e^{-\pi(n+1)(n-1)x}}$$

$$= \frac{-\pi x}{e^{-\pi x}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-\pi (n+1)(n-1)x}{e^{-\pi(n+1)(n-1)x}}$$

$$= \frac{-\pi x}{e^{-\pi x}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-\pi (n+2)n x}{e^{-\pi(n+1)(n-1)x}}$$

Por lo tanto $|(-n+2)| \Rightarrow |x| > \pi(n+2) \Rightarrow -\pi n x > -\pi(n+2)x$

$$\Rightarrow w(x) \leq \frac{-\pi x}{e^{-\pi x}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-\pi n x}{e^{-\pi(n+1)(n-1)x}} = \frac{-\pi x}{e^{-\pi x}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\pi x}}$$

Ahora $e^{\pi x} > \pi x > \pi > 2$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} > e^{-\pi x} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < -e^{-\pi x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < 1 - e^{-\pi x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\pi x}} < 2 \quad \therefore w(x) < 2 \frac{-\pi x}{e^{-\pi x}} < \frac{-\pi x}{e^{-\pi x}}$$

Proposición: Existe $c > 0$ y $R_0 > 0$ t.g.

$$\max_{|s|=R} |\tilde{f}(s)| \leq c^{(R-R_0)} \quad \forall R > R_0$$

D(m) = $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} s_n e^{-ns}$, $a = p(s)$, $t = \operatorname{Im}(s)$

$$r = |s| > R_0 = 100$$

$$1) |\tilde{f}(s-1)| = |sR - s| \leq R^2 + R < 2R^2$$

2) Es claro que $|a| \leq R \Rightarrow -a, a \leq R$

$$\text{si } a \leq R \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} \leq \frac{R}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} - 1 \leq \frac{R}{2} - 1 < \frac{R}{2} < R$$

$$\text{y } -a \geq R \Rightarrow -\frac{a}{2} \geq \frac{R}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{R}{2} - \frac{1}{2} < \frac{R}{2} < R$$

Notemos que $|x^{s_2-1}| \times^{s_2-1} + x^{-\frac{1+g}{2}}|$

$$\leq |x^{s_2-1}| + |x^{-\frac{1+g}{2}}| = x^{R(\frac{3}{2}-1)} + x^{R(-\frac{1+g}{2})}$$

$$= x^{\frac{g}{2}-1} + x^{-\frac{1+g}{2}} < 2x^R$$

Así,

$$|\tilde{f}(s)| \leq 1 + 2R^2 \int_1^\infty 2x^R e^{-x} dx \quad (\text{usando Líma Y})$$

$$= 1 + 5R^2 \int_1^\infty x^R e^{-x} dx$$

$$< 1 + 4R^2 \int_1^\infty x^{R+1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= 1 + 4R^2 (LR^2 + 1)$$

$$< 1 + 4R^2 (LR^2 + 1)^{LR^2 + 1}$$

$$= 1 + (2R)^2 (LR^2 + 1)^{LR^2 + 1}$$

$$2\log(2R) + (LR+1)\log(LR+1)$$

$$= 1 + \rho$$

$$< 1 + \rho$$

$$c_1 R \log(R)$$

$$c_2 R^2 \log(R)$$

$$CR \log(R)$$

$$\therefore \max_{|s|=R} |\psi(s)| \leq \frac{CR \log(R)}{C}$$

$$\forall R > R_0$$

Proposición: Existe $C > 0$ tal que para $K \geq L$, $R \geq 1$

$$\psi(2K+2) \geq \rho^{2K+2} e^{-CK}$$

Dado - se $\exists K \geq 0$

$$-K-1$$

$$\text{Tendremos que } \psi(2K+2) = (2K+2)(2K+1) \geq (R+1) \psi(2K+2)$$

$$\text{Aft: } 2K+2 > R, 2K+1 > R, \psi(2K+2) \geq 1.$$

$$\therefore \psi(2K+2) \geq \frac{R^2 - K!}{\pi^{K+1}} = \rho^{2K \log(R) + \log(K!) - (K+1) \log(\pi)}$$

$$\text{Ob) } \log K! = \sum_{n=1}^K \log n > \int_2^K \log x dx \leq \{x \log x - x\}_2^R$$

$$\therefore \log K! > K \log R - R + 2 \log(2) + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(2K+2) \geq \rho^{2K \log(R) + K \log R - 2 \log 2 + 2 - (K+1) \log(\pi)}$$

$$\geq \rho^{K \log R - K + 2 - (K+1) \log(\pi)}$$

$$\geq \rho^{K \log K - [1 + \log(\pi)]K - \log(\pi) + 2}$$

$$> \rho^{K \log K - \{1 + \log(\pi)\}K} \geq \rho^{K \log K - CK}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi(2K+1) \geq \rho^{K \log R - CR}$$

$$(1+q_1)P = 1/(1+q_2) \quad (1+q_2)P = 2$$

~~Notación de los decimales~~

Obs: - Sup $f \in H(C)$ de orden 1, esto pasa si

(1) $\forall c > 0, \exists R_0 > 0$ (desp. de c) tal que $\forall R > R_0$

$$\max |f(s)| < e^{R^{\frac{1}{1+c}}}, \forall R > R_0$$

(2) $\forall q \in (0, 1)$ ~~no~~ $\exists R_0 > 0$ ~~tal que~~

$$\max |f(s)| < e^{R^{\frac{1}{1-c}}}, \forall R > R_0$$

Teorema: Si $\text{ord}(\zeta) \geq 1$, $\text{ord}(\zeta) = 1$.

D(m)

1) Vamos que $\text{ord}(\zeta) \leq 1$

por proposición $\exists c > 0, R_0 = 10^c$ tal que

$$\max |\zeta(s)| < e^{R^{\frac{1}{1+c}}}, \forall R > R_0$$

Sea $\epsilon > 0$, notemos que para $R > C \cdot 2 \log R$

$$\Rightarrow \max |\zeta(s)| < e^{\frac{R}{R \cdot R^{\frac{1}{1+c}}}} = e^{\frac{1}{1+c}} \quad \text{para } R \gg 10^c, \forall c > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}(\zeta) \leq 1$$

2) Vamos que $\text{ord}(\zeta) \geq 1$

Vamos $\exists c > 0$ tal que la sucesión $\{2k\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ tiene

la propiedad de que

$$\zeta(2k+2) > e^{K \log k - C \cdot K} \quad \text{para } K \gg 1$$

$$= e^{K \log k - C}$$

Sca $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$, notamos $|z - s| < \delta$.

• $f \circ g(z) - c$ es acercante

• K^{ϵ} es decreciente y mas grande que $K \rightarrow 0$ $\frac{K}{x^{\epsilon}} \rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow \exists K_0 \text{ tal que } K > K_0 \quad f \circ g(K) - c > K^{\epsilon}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g(2K+2)}{g(K)} > e^{K^{\epsilon}} = e^K \quad K > K_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{ord}(g) \geq 1$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{ord}(g) = 1$$

Teorema - La función zeta tiene infinitos ceros no triviales

Dcm - Notemos que los ceros no triviales de ζ son los mismos que los ceros de ζ' .

Algunas de las raíces son claras $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_N$

Caso 1: $s = \sigma + it$ que no hay x con $\zeta(s) = 0$

\Rightarrow dcl. triv. de ζ es $t = 0$ ($\operatorname{ord}(\zeta(s)) = 1$)

$$\Rightarrow \zeta(s) \neq e^{at + bs}, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{C}$$

Caso 2: $s = \sigma + it$ que hay finitos (n), $\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_N$

$$\Rightarrow \zeta(s) = \prod_{n=1}^N \left(1 - \frac{1}{\rho_n}\right) e^{at + bs}, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{C}$$

A para el caso 1 tenemos que

$$|\zeta(s)| = |\prod_{n=1}^N \left(1 - \frac{1}{\rho_n}\right) e^{at + bs}| \leq \prod_{n=1}^N \left(1 - \frac{1}{|\rho_n|}\right) e^{|at + bs|} < e^{|at + bs|} < e^{|s|}$$

Dijo caso 2, $s = \sigma + it$ tal que

$$|\zeta(s)| < e^{\operatorname{const} \prod_{n=1}^N \left|1 - \frac{s}{\rho_n}\right| e^{|s|}}$$

$$< e^{\operatorname{const} \frac{1}{\rho_N} |s| e^{|s|}}$$

$$= e^{c_1|s|} \sum_{n=1}^N \log \left(1 - \frac{s}{j_n} \right) < e^{c_1|s|} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(1 - \frac{s}{j_n} \right)$$

$$= e^{c_1|s|} e^{-\sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{j_n}} < e^{c_1|s|}$$

En ambos casos concluimos que

$$|\zeta(s)| < e^{|s|}, \text{ con lo que } |\zeta(s)| < e^{|s|}$$

Tomemos $|s| = 2kt^2 \gg 100$. De esto tenemos

$$e^{-(2kt^2)} < e^{(2kt^2)}$$

que sabemos que para $k \gg 1$

$$e^{(2kt^2)} > e^{k \log k}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{k \log k - k} < e^{(2kt^2)}$$

Pero esto no se cumpliría a partir de cierta R .

∴ ζ tiene infinitas ceros.

∴ ζ tiene infinitas ceros no triviales.

Obsr. Pues que ζ tiene infinitos ceros no triviales.

Decotramos $\beta_n = \operatorname{Re}(\zeta_n) + i\gamma_n = \operatorname{Im}(\zeta_n)$, γ_n viene que $\beta_n \in \mathbb{R}$ (β_n ordenados $\sim 10^3$) β_n en los siguientes sentidos:

Ordenación creciente del valor absoluto de sus partes imaginarias (los ζ_n 's son iguales de forma arbitraria)

$$0 < |\zeta_1| \leq |\zeta_2| \leq \dots$$

Corolario - Teorema de R

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} \cdot \frac{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\rho_n})}{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\sigma_n})} e^{bs} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\rho_n}) e^{s/\rho_n}$$

donde el orden de los ρ_n es $0 < |\rho_1| \leq |\rho_2| \leq \dots$

De m- sabemos que si $s \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{s\}$ en t.

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} \cdot \frac{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\rho_n})}{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\sigma_n})} \tilde{\zeta}(s)$$

para $\operatorname{ord}(\zeta) \leq b$ y tiene infinitos ceros por lo que
por el teo. de Hadamard $\exists a, b \in \mathbb{C}$ tal que

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} \cdot \frac{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\rho_n})}{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\sigma_n})} e^{ab(s)} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\rho_n}) e^{s/\rho_n}$$

Como $\zeta(0) = 1 \Rightarrow e^a = 1 \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow e^{ab(s)} = e^0 \cdot e^{bs} = e^{bs}$

Y como $\overline{\zeta(s)} = \tilde{\zeta}(\bar{s})$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\zeta(s)} = \overline{e^{bs} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\rho_n}) e^{s/\rho_n}} = e^{-\bar{b}\bar{s}} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{\bar{s}}{\bar{\rho}_n}) e^{\bar{s}/\bar{\rho}_n}$$

$$Y \tilde{\zeta}(\bar{s}) = e^{-\bar{b}\bar{s}} (1 - \frac{\bar{s}}{\bar{\rho}_n}) e^{\bar{s}/\bar{\rho}_n}$$

Y como sabemos que los ρ_n son simétricos

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\bar{b}\bar{s}} = e^{-\bar{b}s} \Rightarrow b = \bar{b} \Rightarrow b \in \mathbb{R}$$

Definimos:

$$0 \quad \frac{1}{\Gamma(\bar{s})} = s e^{bs} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + \frac{s}{\rho_n}) e^{-s/\rho_n}$$

$$0 \quad T = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{m=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{m} - \log m \right)$$

$$0 \quad \tilde{\zeta}(s) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{s-1}}_{\text{ceros}} \underbrace{\frac{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\rho_n})}{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\sigma_n})}}_{\substack{\text{ceros} \\ \text{triviales}}} \underbrace{\tilde{\zeta}(s)}_{\substack{\text{ceros} \\ \text{no triviales}}}$$

$$0 \quad \tilde{\zeta}(s) = e^{bs} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{s}{\rho_n}) e^{s/\rho_n}$$

Definimos $\beta_r = \operatorname{Re}(\rho_n)$, $\gamma_r = \operatorname{Im}(\rho_n)$

$$\beta_r = \operatorname{Re}(\rho_n), \gamma_r = \operatorname{Im}(\rho_n)$$

$$\text{Sustituyendo en la ecuación obtenida:}$$

$$g(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{s}{s+1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{s^2}{s+1} - \frac{1+s}{s+1} \right) - \frac{s}{2s} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{s}{s+1} \right)$$

Teorema: $\int_0^\infty g(s) ds = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t g(s) ds$, cuando $t \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\frac{g(s)}{s} = -\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{s}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2} \right) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} g(s) = 0 + \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2} \right) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} g(s) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

Por lo tanto $\int_0^\infty g(s) ds = 0$

$$\boxed{\int_0^\infty g(s) ds = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{s+1} ds + \int_0^\infty \frac{s}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2} \right) ds}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\ln(s+1) \right]_0^\infty + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(s+1) + \ln(s+2) \right]_0^\infty \\ &= \left[\ln(s+1) \right]_0^\infty + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(s+2) - \ln(s+1) \right]_0^\infty \\ &= \left[\ln(s+1) \right]_0^\infty + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \frac{s+2}{s+1} \right]_0^\infty \\ &= \left[\ln(s+1) \right]_0^\infty + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \frac{3}{2} \right] \\ &= \left[\ln(s+1) \right]_0^\infty + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} \\ &= \left[\ln(s+1) \right]_0^\infty + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}t + C_1 + \frac{C_2}{t+5} + \frac{C_3}{t^2+25}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Solución: } \left(\frac{1}{5t+25} + \frac{1}{t^2+25} \right) dt + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5(t+5)} + \frac{1}{t^2+25} \right) dt}$$

Teorema: Existe una constante C de modo que

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|a_n t^n|}{1+t^{2n}} \leq C \cdot 10^9 (1+t)^{-2}$$

con $|a_n| \leq n!$

Dado: Se ha de demostrar que $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty$ para $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+25}$.

Se sabe que la función $f(x)$ es continua y acotada en el intervalo $[0, \infty)$.

Introducimos variables de signos: $t = x^2$ para $x \geq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+25} dx &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{t+25} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} dt + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{25} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} dt + \frac{1}{25} \int_0^{\infty} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S(t) &= \frac{\ln(t+1)}{\ln(2+5)} + \frac{1}{25} \int_0^t dt \\ &= |\ln(t+1)| + \frac{1}{25} (t+1) - \frac{1}{25} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+25} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} S(t) - S(0) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[|\ln(t+1)| + \frac{1}{25} (t+1) - \frac{1}{25} \right] - \left[|\ln(2+5)| + \frac{1}{25} (2+5) - \frac{1}{25} \right] \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[|\ln(t+1)| + \frac{1}{25} (t+1) - \frac{1}{25} \right] - \left[|\ln(2+5)| + \frac{1}{25} (2+5) - \frac{1}{25} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{1}{\sin(\theta)} \cdot \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\sin(\theta)} = \frac{1}{\sin(\theta)}$

$$\frac{1}{4/1} = 0(1)$$

$$D = O(1)$$

$$\text{Ansatz: } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k x^k = \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \left(\frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2(x-1)} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi\mu_1^2 + \epsilon)} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_1} \ln \left(\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} \right) \right]_{\mu_1 = \mu_2}$$

$$|\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx}| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |c_n| \frac{1}{2(n+1)+1} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |c_n| \frac{1}{2n+1} + \epsilon$$

$$A_{\text{high}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(A_{\text{left}} + A_{\text{right}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(A_{\text{left}} - A_{\text{right}} \right) \cos(\pi x)$$

$$\therefore |\sum_{k=1}^n a_k| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^n} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^n} \leq 1 + 1 \cdot 0.9 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1}$$

$$\therefore \Sigma_1 = O\left(\frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_i \right)^2 \right) = O\left(\frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2(n+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right) = O\left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{4(n+1)^2} \cdot n^2 \right) = O\left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{4(n+1)^2} \cdot 2n \right) = O\left(\frac{n}{4(n+1)^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{2+3}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$P(r_1 - 1/2(m+1)) + (1)^2 = t(m+1)^2 + t(m+1)$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}},$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \leq \frac{2+5t}{2+15t} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{t=1}^T e_t = 0$$

Tunisia

$$s(t) = \frac{g(t)}{1+e^{-t}} = \frac{g(t)}{1+e^{-\sum_{j=1}^n w_j t_j}}$$

$$= 0.170 + 0.101 + 0.409(4.216 + 0.101) = 0.606(4.216)$$

Anexo

$$s(t) = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\frac{(2-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2}{(t-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2} + \frac{(2-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2}{(t-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow |s(t)| \leq 2 \cdot \frac{(2-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2}{(t-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2} + \frac{(2-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2}{(t-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2}$$

y como $0 \leq \theta_n \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 2 - \theta_n \leq 2$

$$\Rightarrow |s(t)| \leq 2 \cdot \frac{(2-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2}{(t-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2} + \frac{(2-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2}{(t-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2} \leq 2 + \frac{(2-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2}{(t-\theta_n)^2 + (t-\tau_n)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |s(t)| \leq 2 + \frac{1 + (4\theta_n^2)}{1 + (4\theta_n^2)} = 2 + \frac{1 + (4\theta_n^2)}{1 + (4\theta_n^2)} = 2 + \frac{1 + (4\theta_n^2)}{1 + (4\theta_n^2)} = 2 + \frac{1 + (4\theta_n^2)}{1 + (4\theta_n^2)}$$

Corolario 1. $\exists c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, |f_n(x)| \leq c$

$$\exists c \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1)$$

$$\sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n^2(x)} \leq c$$

Demostración. Es claro que

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (t - r_n)^2}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (t - r_n)^2}} = \frac{1}{(t - r_n)}$$

Ahora tenemos que $t - r_n \leq t - r_n \leq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq t - r_n \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{1}{t - r_n} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{1}{1 + (t - r_n)^2} \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\therefore \left| \frac{1}{1 + (t - r_n)^2} \right| \leq 1 \leq \frac{1}{(t - r_n)} \leq 1 \\ &\Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{1 + (t - r_n)^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{(t - r_n)} \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto $\frac{1}{1 + (t - r_n)^2} \leq \frac{1}{(t - r_n)} \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + (t - r_n)^2} \leq \frac{1}{(t - r_n)} \leq 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Tomando el cuadrado en (2) y multiplicando por } (t - r_n)^2 \\ &\Rightarrow 0 \leq (t - r_n)^2 \leq (t - r_n)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(t - r_n)^2} \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq (t - r_n)^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq t - r_n \leq 1$$

Sin perjuicio de rigor se observa que

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow (t - r_n)^2 \geq 1 \Rightarrow 2(t - r_n)^2 \geq 1 + (t - r_n)^2 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{1 + (t - r_n)^2} \geq \frac{1}{(t - r_n)^2} \geq \frac{1}{(t - r_n)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Tómalo con $c = \frac{1}{2}$ con lo que se cumple la condición.

Tarea: Sean $s \in \mathbb{C}$ tal que $s \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$.
 $\sigma \in [-1, 2]$, entonces

$$\frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta(s)} = -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{1+it_n \leq 1} \frac{1}{s-j_n} + O(\log(|t_1| t_2))$$

Dcm: Sean $s \in \mathbb{C}$ consideramos $t \geq 0$ (por simetría)

$$\text{Hagamos } \sum \zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s+2n} - \frac{1}{2n} \right)$$

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s-j_n} + \frac{1}{j_n} \right)$$

De un teo. pasado tenemos que

$$\frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta(s)} = -\frac{1}{s-1} + \zeta(s) + \sum \zeta(s) + O, \quad \beta = \delta + \log(\sqrt{T}) + \delta/2$$

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n \geq t+2} \left(\frac{1}{s+2n} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) + \sum_{n \geq t+2} \left(\frac{1}{s+2n} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) \sum_1(s)$$

$$|\sum_1(s)| \leq \sum_{n \geq t+2} \left| \frac{1}{s+2n} - \frac{1}{2n} \right| \leq \sum_{n \geq t+2} \frac{1}{|s+2n|} + \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$|s+2n| \geq n, \quad \sum_{n \geq t+2} n \geq 2n-1 \geq n$$

$$\therefore |\sum_1(s)| \leq \sum_{n \geq t+2} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \leq 2 \sum_{n \geq t+2} \frac{1}{n} \leq C_0 \log(t+2)$$

$$|\sum_2(s)| \leq \sum_{n \geq t+2} \left| \frac{1}{s+2n} + \frac{1}{2n} \right| \leq \sum_{n \geq t+2} \left| \frac{1}{(2n+1)t} \right|$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq t+2} \frac{|s+it|}{|s+2n+it|} \leq \sum_{n \geq t+2} \frac{|s|+|t|}{n |s+2n+it|}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \geq t+2} \frac{t+2}{n |s+2n+it|}$$

$$\text{Por otro lado } |s+2n+it| \geq n, \quad |s| \geq n-1$$

$$\geq n-1$$

$$|\zeta_2(s)| \leq \frac{t+2}{2} \sum_{n \geq t+2} \frac{1}{n^{s-1}} = \frac{t+2}{2} \sum_{n \geq t+2} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$\leq \frac{t+2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t+1} \leq 1 \quad \text{so}$$

$$\therefore \zeta(s) = \zeta_1(s) + \zeta_2(s)$$

$$= O(\log(t+2)) + O(1) \asymp O(\log(t+2))$$

~~Aprox.~~ $\therefore \frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} = -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s-B_n} + \frac{1}{B_n} \right) + O(\log(t+2)) \dots (1)$

Entonces $s = 2 + it$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\zeta'(2+it)}{\zeta(2+it)} = -\frac{1}{1+it} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(2-B_n)+it-(B_n)} + \frac{1}{B_n+it} \right) + O(\log(t+2))$$

y ya habíamos visto que

$$\times \frac{\zeta'(2+it)}{\zeta(2+it)} = O(1)$$

$$\text{y } -\frac{1}{1+it} = O(1)$$

$$\therefore O(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(2-B_n)+it-(B_n)} + \frac{1}{B_n+it} \right] + O(\log(t+2)) \dots (2)$$

De esto tenemos $(1)-(2)$

$$\frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} = -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{s-B_n} - \frac{1}{(2-B_n)+it-(B_n)} \right] + O(\log(t+2))$$

Ahora veamos las sig. estimaciones

$$\left| \sum_{t-R_n \leq t} \frac{1}{(2-B_n)+it-(B_n)} \right| \leq \sum_{t-R_n \leq t} \frac{1}{|(2-B_n)+it-(B_n)|}$$

$$\text{p.s. } |(2-B_n)+it-(B_n)| \geq 2-B_n \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \sum_{t-R_n \leq t} \frac{1}{(2-B_n)+it-(B_n)} \right| \leq \sum_{t-R_n \leq t} 1 + \sum_{t \leq R_n \leq t+1} \frac{1}{t} \leq C \log(t+2) \quad (a)$$

Corolario 2

$$\ast \left| \sum_{t-r_n > 1} \frac{1}{(2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)} \right| = \frac{1}{|2-B_n|} \cdot \frac{1}{|t-r_n|} \leq \frac{1}{|t-r_n|} \leq 1/(t+3)$$

$$\leq \sum_{t-r_n > 1} \left| \frac{1}{s-j_n} + \frac{1}{(2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|t-r_n|} + \frac{1}{|2-B_n|} \leq \frac{1}{t+3}$$

$$= \sum_{t-r_n > 1} \left| \frac{(s-j_n) + (2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)}{(s-j_n)(2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)} \right| \leq 1/(t+3)$$

$$\text{p.v. } s-j_n = (2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ast \leq \sum_{t-r_n > 1} \frac{|2-B_n|}{|(2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)| |(2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)|}$$

$$\text{pero } |(2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)| \geq |\operatorname{Im}(t-r_n)| = |t-r_n|$$

$$|(2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)| \geq |\operatorname{Im}(t-r_n)| = |t-r_n|$$

$$\Rightarrow \ast \leq \sum_{t-r_n > 1} \frac{|2-B_n|}{(t-r_n)^2} \leq 3 \sum_{t-r_n > 1} \frac{1}{(t-r_n)^2} \leq 3 \sum_{t-r_n \geq 1} \frac{1}{(t-r_n)^2}$$

$$< C_2 \log(t+2) \quad (\text{b})$$

TP anterior

• •

funcionamos que

$$\frac{f(s)}{f'(s)} = -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s-j_n} - \frac{1}{(2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)} \right) + O(\log(t+2))$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{|t-r_n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{s-j_n} + \sum_{|t-r_n| > 1} \frac{1}{(2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)} + O(\log(t+2))$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{|t-r_n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{s-j_n} - \sum_{|t-r_n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{(2-B_n) + i(t-r_n)} + \sum_{|t-r_n| > 1} \frac{1}{s-j_n} - \frac{1}{t-r_n} + O(t)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{|t-r_n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{s-j_n} + O(\log(t+1)) + O(\log(t+1)) + O(t \log(t+1))$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{|t-r_n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{s-j_n} + O(\log(t+1))$$

Teorema - Suma de Euler enteradas

$$3 + f(\cos(\theta)) + \cos(2\theta) \geq 0$$

D(m) - Trinomios

$$\begin{aligned} 3 + f(\cos(\theta)) + \cos(2\theta) &= 3 + f(\cos(\theta)) + 2(\cos^2(\theta) - 1) \\ &= 2\cos^2(\theta) + f(\cos(\theta)) + 2 \geq 2[2\cos^2(\theta) + 2\cos(\theta) + 1] \\ &= 2[\cos(\theta) + 1]^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Ayudante

Teorema - (Suma de Euler-Maclaurin)

Si $f \in C^2[a, b]$ y δ de trinomios

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \{x\}$$

$$\sigma(x) = \int_0^x p(t) dt$$

(notación)

$$\sum_{a < n \leq b} f(n) = \int_a^b f(x) dx + p(b)f(b) - p(a)f(a) + \sigma(a)f'(a) - \sigma(b)f'(b) + \int_a^b \sigma''f''(x) dx$$

Dem - Por la formula de sumación de Euler-Ternarios

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{a < n \leq b} f(n) &= \int_a^b f(x) dx + f(a)s_a - f(b)s_b + \int_a^b s_x f'(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b f(x) dx + f(a)s_a - f(b)s_b + \int_a^b -s_x f'(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} f'(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b f(x) dx + f(a)s_a - f(b)s_b + \frac{1}{2} f'(b) - \frac{1}{2} f'(a) - \int_a^b p(x)f'(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b f(x) dx + f(b)p(b) - f(a)p(a) - \sigma(x)f'(x)|_a^b + \int_a^b \sigma(x)f''(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

Teorema: Sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$, entonces

$$n! \sim n^n e^{-n} \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

Dm.: Tenemos que

$$n! = P(n+1) = \int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x} dx \quad y \text{ si } x = n+1$$

$$\Rightarrow n! = n! \int_0^{n+1} t^n e^{-nt} dt \quad y \text{ si } t = n+1 + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow n! = n! \sqrt{n} \int_{-\sqrt{n}}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^n e^{-s\sqrt{n}} ds$$

$$= n! \sqrt{n} \int_{-\sqrt{n}}^{\infty} e^{-s\sqrt{n} - s \log \left(1 + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right)} ds$$

$$\text{Recordando que } \log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow n! \log \left(1 + \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \approx s\sqrt{n} - \frac{s^2}{2} + \frac{s^3}{3\sqrt{n}} -$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n!}{n! \sqrt{n} e^{-n}} = \int_{-\sqrt{n}}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{s^2}{2} + \frac{s^3}{3\sqrt{n}} - \frac{s^4}{4n} + \dots\right) ds$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{s^2}{2} + \frac{s^3}{3\sqrt{n}} + \frac{s^4}{4n} + \dots\right) ds \quad [-\sqrt{n}, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n! \sqrt{n} e^{-n}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{s^2}{2} ds \quad (\text{converge uniformemente})$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n! \sqrt{n} e^{-n} \sqrt{2\pi}} = 1$$

$$\therefore n! \sim n^n e^{-n} \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

Pds.: Se val para $x > 0$

$$\left(\frac{s}{n}\right)$$

Corollario

TEOREMA = (De la valle-Poussin) Existe una constante absoluta $C < \infty$ s.t. en la regla

$$\delta = \sigma + it : \alpha \geq 1 - \frac{C}{\log(1+t^2)}$$

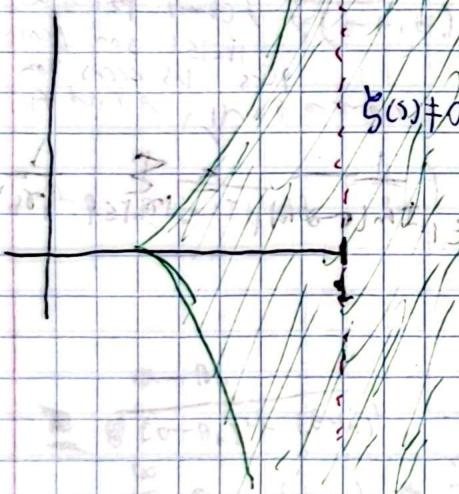
Se cumple que $\Re s \neq 0$, $\Im s \neq 0$, $\Im(s) \neq 0$

Def.

sabemos que las (cosas no triviales) $\{p_n\}$

los ordenamos como

$$\Im(s) \neq 0 \quad 0 < |r_1| \leq |r_2| \leq \dots$$



$$\sigma + it \in f(\gamma_0 + t)$$

$$\therefore \sigma \in [1, 2]$$

$$\therefore |t| \geq |r_1|$$

Afirmación Se cumple que

$$\rightarrow \frac{\Im'(s)}{\Im(s)} + \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{\Im'(s+it)}{\Im(s+it)}\right) - \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{\Im'(s+2it)}{\Im(s+2it)}\right) \geq 0$$

Porque no tiene que

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\Im'(s+it)}{\Im(s+it)} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f_n(n)}{n^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(n) n^{-\sigma - it} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(n) e^{-it \log n} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(n) [\cos(t \log n) + i \sin(t \log n)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\left(-\frac{\Im'(s+it)}{\Im(s+it)}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f_n(n)}{n^s} \cos(t \log n)$$

i. usando un teo. anterior sabemos que para toda $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Re + t \cos(t \log n) + (\Re)(2t \log n) \geq 0,$$

multiplicando por $\frac{1}{n^{\sigma}}$ y sumando hasta infinito
obtenemos la definición de $\zeta(s)$.

Ahora vamos los siguientes estimaciones

1) recordemos que

$$\frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} = -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{|t-n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{s-j_n} + O(\log |t| + 2)$$

Entonces $|s| = \sigma$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} = -\frac{1}{\sigma-1} + \sum_{|t-n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{\sigma-j_n} + O(1)$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto } \left| \sum_{|t-n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{\sigma-j_n} \right| \leq \sum_{|t-n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{|\operatorname{Im}(s-j_n)|} \leq \sum_{|t_n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{|\operatorname{Im}(s-j_n)|} \leq \sum_{|t_n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{|t_n|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} = -\frac{1}{\sigma-1} + O(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c_1 > 0 \text{ tq } \left| \frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} + \frac{1}{\sigma-1} \right| < c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} < \frac{1}{\sigma-1} + c_1 \quad \text{es } O(1)$$

2)

$$\frac{\zeta'(s+it)}{\zeta(s+it)} = -\frac{1}{\sigma+it-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma+it-j_n} + \frac{1}{j_n} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma+it-2n} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) + \dots$$

$$\text{Desarrollando } \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sigma+it-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma+it-j_n} + \frac{1}{j_n} \right) + O(\log(|t| + 2))$$

Por lo

$$|\sigma+it-1| \geq |\operatorname{Im}(\sigma+it-1)| = |t| \geq |t_n| \quad \text{así tomando } s =$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sigma+it-1} = O(1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\zeta'(s+it)}{\zeta(s+it)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma+it-j_n} + \frac{1}{j_n} \right) + O(\log(|t| + 2))$$

$$\Rightarrow \Im(z_2 > 0, t) \geq 0$$

$$\star = \left| \frac{\zeta'(\sigma+it)}{\zeta(\sigma+it)} \right| \geq \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma+it-j_n} + \frac{1}{j_n} \right) \right| \leq C_2 \log(|t|+2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Re } \star \geq \left| \text{Re} \left(\frac{\zeta'(\sigma+it)}{\zeta(\sigma+it)} \right) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Re} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma+it-j_n} + \frac{1}{j_n} \right) \right| = \square$$

$$\Rightarrow \square \leq C_2 \log(|t|+2) \quad \rightarrow \text{desarrollando el valor absoluto}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\text{Re} \left(\frac{\zeta'(\sigma+it)}{\zeta(\sigma+it)} \right) \leq -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Re} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma+it-j_n} + \frac{1}{j_n} \right) + C_2 \log(|t|+2)$$

Ahora, notamos que

$$\text{Re} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma+it-j_n} + \frac{1}{j_n} \right) = \underbrace{\frac{\sigma-B_n}{(\sigma-B_n)^2 + (t-r_n)^2}}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{\frac{B_n}{B_n^2 + r_n^2}}_{\geq 0}$$

$$1 \leq \sigma \leq 2 \\ -1 \leq -B_n \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \sigma - B_n \leq 2 \\ (\sigma + i\tau) \geq 2 + i\tau$$

$$\geq \frac{B_n}{(\sigma-B_n)^2 + (t-r_n)^2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Re}(-) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sigma-B_n}{(\sigma-B_n)^2 + (t-r_n)^2} + 1 = \square$$

Sea ζ un cero no trivial de $\zeta(s) = 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Re}(-) \geq \frac{\sigma-\beta}{(\sigma-\beta)^2 + (t-r_n)^2} \quad \begin{array}{l} (\text{pues sumas de cosas positivas}), \\ (\text{sean mayores a } \sigma \text{ o solo uno}) \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\text{Re} \left(\frac{\zeta'(\sigma+it)}{\zeta(\sigma+it)} \right) \leq \frac{\sigma-\beta}{(\sigma-\beta)^2 + (t-r_n)^2} + C_2 \log(|t|+2) \quad \square (2)$$

$$3) -\text{Re} \left(\frac{\zeta'(\sigma+2it)}{\zeta(\sigma+2it)} \right) \leq -\frac{\sigma-\beta}{(\sigma-\beta)^2 + (t-r_n)^2} + C_2 \log(|t|+2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{el primer} \rightarrow \\ \text{termino } \rightarrow \\ \text{positivo.} \end{array} \leq C_2 \log(|2t|+2) \\ \leq C_3 \log(|t|+2) \quad \square (3)$$

Usando la anterior

Términos 10 sig. observaciones (r, s, t, u) en la f

$$0 \leq - \rightarrow \frac{\beta'(a)}{\beta(a)} = -4 \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\beta(b+it)}{\beta(a+it)} \right) = -\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{\beta'(a+it)}{\beta(a+2it)} \right)$$

$$\text{(1)(2)} \leq \frac{3}{a-1} - 4 \frac{a-b}{(a-b)^2 + (c-r)^2} + C + 2 \log(161+2) = A$$

Por corolario 911 $a \in [1/2]$ y $|t| \geq 1/81$

1) $\beta(a) \neq r$ (pues los puntos ordinarios en $t=0$)

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \leq \frac{3}{a-1} - \frac{4}{a-b} + C + 2 \log(171+2)$$

\Rightarrow Despejando B tenemos que

$$B < a - \frac{4}{\frac{3}{a-1} + C + 2 \log(171+2)}$$

$$2) \beta(a) = 1 + \frac{1}{2(C + 2 \log(171+2))} \quad r \leq 1/2$$

(entonces) $\therefore \beta(a)$ es tuyendo en $t=0$ anotar

abiertos

$$B < 1 - \frac{1}{1 + C + 2 \log(171+2)}$$

Teorema. - Sean f y g funciones de \mathbb{R} en \mathbb{R} y sea x_0 dada. Denotamos

$$A(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n \quad \text{si } x \leq 1 \text{ o } A(x) = 0 \quad \text{si } x > 1$$

Si $f \in C^1([y, x])$ con $y \leq x$ entonces

$$\sum_{y \leq t \leq x} f(t) \cdot a_t = A(x)f(x) - A(y)f(y) - \int_y^x A(t)f'(t) dt$$

Dm. - Probar

$$\text{En } C^1([y, x]) \text{ se } \int_y^x \frac{d}{dt} f(t) dt = f(x) - f(y)$$

$$\sum_{y \leq t \leq x} f(t) dt$$

Analizar el resultado

Analizar el resultado

Lema: Si $a, b \geq 0$, $T \geq 2$. Definimos la curva $\gamma: [-T, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ dada por $\gamma(t) = bt + it^a$, entonces

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{ds}{s} = \begin{cases} 1 + O\left(\frac{a^b}{T \log(a)}\right) & a \geq 1 \\ O\left(\frac{a^b}{T \log(a)}\right) & 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

Dem=

QED. Tomaremos la sig. notación (Vino grabado)

$$f(x) = O(g(x)) \Rightarrow f(x) \ll g(x) \quad (\text{se compa las constantes})$$

Teo (Fórmula de inversión de Perron) $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 Función aritmética. Definimos $\forall x - \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$
 (semienteros) i.e. $x = N + \frac{1}{2}$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$, la suma
 para dar

$$S(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} f(n)$$

Suf. lo sig.

1) La serie de Dirichlet asociada a f

$$F(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(n)}{n^s}$$

tiene dominio de convergencia $\Re s > 1$ (converge absolutamente)

2) $\exists g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ tal q

a) g es monótona creciente

b) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $|f(n)| \leq g(n)$

3) $\exists \alpha > 0, L < \infty$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f(n)|}{n^\alpha} = O\left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^\alpha}\right)$$

cuando $\sigma \rightarrow L^+$

Entonces para $b_0 > 1$ (suficientemente pequeño)
 $T \geq 1, b \in (1, b_0]$ se cumple la fórmula

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} F(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O\left(\frac{x^b}{(b-1)x}\right) + O_{b_0}\left(\frac{x^{b_0}(x)^{L+b_0}}{x}\right)$$

donde $\gamma: [-T, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\gamma(t) = b + it$ y $L = \text{constante}$
en el simbolo O depende únicamente de b_0 .

Dem. Notemos lo sig. para si γ cumple γ' , $\gamma'(t) = i$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} F(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-T}^T F(b+it) \frac{x^{b+it}}{b+it} \cdot i dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-T}^T \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(n)}{n^{b+it}} \frac{x^{b+it}}{b+it} \cdot i dt \end{aligned}$$

Vamos a ver que cumple fubini:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-T}^T \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(n)}{n^{b+it}} \frac{x^{b+it}}{b+it} i dt &= \int_{-T}^T \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f(n)|}{n^b} \frac{x^b}{\sqrt{b^2+t^2}} dt \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f(n)|}{n^b} \cdot x^b \int_{-T}^T \frac{dt}{\sqrt{b^2+t^2}} < \infty \end{aligned}$$

∴ por fubini podemos integrar mandar

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) \int_{-T}^T \frac{(x/n)^{b+it}}{b+it} i dt$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) \int_{\gamma} \frac{(x/n)^s}{s} ds$$

Si $x_n \neq 1$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}, x = N + \frac{1}{2}$)

$$\Rightarrow L = \sum_{x_n < 1} f(n) \int_1^{\frac{(x_n)^b}{s}} ds + \sum_{x_n \geq 1} f(n) \int_s^{\frac{(x_n)^b}{s}} ds$$

$$= \sum_{x_n < 1} f(n) O\left(\frac{(x_n)^b}{T \log(x_n)}\right) + \sum_{x_n \geq 1} f(n) \left[1 + O\left(\frac{(x_n)^b}{T \log(x_n)}\right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \sum_{n \leq N} f(n) + \sum_{n \geq 1} f(n) O\left(\frac{(x_n)^b}{T \log(x_n)}\right)$$

Ahora, sea $N \in \mathbb{N}$ fijo en L .

$$|h_n(x)| \leq C \cdot \frac{(x_n)^b}{T \log(x_n)}$$

donde C_1 y C_2 son los constantes correspondientes para los casos $(x_n) < 1$ y $(x_n) > 1$. [Lema]

$$\left| - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) h_n(x) \right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |f(n)| |h_n(x)|$$

$$\leq C \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f(n)| (x_n)^b}{T \log(x_n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow S(x) = L - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n) h_n(x)$$

$$= L + O\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f(n)| (x_n)^b}{T \log(x_n)} \right)$$

$R_n(x)$

Solo faltan ver que el ultimo orden en los residuos es $O(N)$.

Hagamos

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n(x) = \sum_{x_{1/n} \leq \frac{1}{2}} R_n(x) + \sum_{x_{1/n} \geq 2} R_n(x) + \sum_{\frac{1}{2} < x_{1/n} < 2} R_n(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow S(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} F(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O\left(\sum_{x_{1/n} \leq \frac{1}{2}} R_n(x) + \sum_{x_{1/n} \geq 2} R_n(x)\right) + O\left(\sum_{\frac{1}{2} < x_{1/n} < 2} R_n(x)\right)$$

I)

$$\sum_1(x) \ll \sum_{x_{1/n} \leq \frac{1}{2}} \frac{|f(n)| (x_{1/n})^b}{T |\log(x_{1/n})|} + \sum_{x_{1/n} \geq 2} \frac{|f(n)| (x_{1/n})^b}{T |\log(x_{1/n})|}$$

Obs. - Sean $n \in \mathbb{N}$ t.q. $x_{1/n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow n \geq 2$

$$\Rightarrow |\log(x_{1/n})| \geq \log 2 \quad \text{constante} \approx \frac{1}{\log 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_1(x) \ll \sum_{x_{1/n} \leq \frac{1}{2}} \frac{|f(n)| (x_{1/n})^b}{T} + \sum_{x_{1/n} \geq 2} \frac{|f(n)| (x_{1/n})^b}{T}$$

$$\ll \frac{x^b}{T} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|f(n)|}{n^b} \ll \frac{x^b}{T(b-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_1(x) = O\left(\frac{x^b}{T(b-1)}\right)$$

II)

$$\sum_2(x) \ll \sum_{\frac{1}{2} < x_{1/n} \leq 2} \frac{|f(n)| (x_{1/n})^b}{T |\log(x_{1/n})|} \ll$$

Por hip. $\log(x_{1/n}) \leq \log 2$ y como $\frac{1}{2} < x_{1/n} \leq 2$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq 2x \quad y \text{ como } g \text{ es creciente} \Rightarrow g(n) \leq g(2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_2(x) \ll \frac{g(2x)}{T} \sum_{1/2 < x_{1/n} \leq 2} \frac{(x_{1/n})^b}{|\log(x_{1/n})|}$$

Pero como $\log(x_{1/n}) \leq \log 2 \Rightarrow b \log(x_{1/n}) \leq b \log 2 < b \log 2$

$$\Rightarrow (x_{1/n})^b \leq 2^b \quad \text{constante de los términos}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_2(x) \ll \frac{g(2x) 2^b}{T} \sum_{1/2 < x_{1/n} \leq 2} \frac{1}{|\log(x_{1/n})|}$$

$$\leq \frac{g(2x)}{T} \sum_{1/2 < x_n < 2} \frac{1}{|\log(x_n)|}$$

Dado el tiempo suma

$$\sum_{1/2 < x_n < 2} \frac{1}{|\log(x_n)|} \approx \sum_{\frac{N+1}{2} \leq n \leq 2N+1} \frac{1}{|\log(\frac{2N+1}{2n})|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2N+1}{2} \leq n \leq \frac{N+1}{2} \leq n$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma_1(x) \ll \frac{g(2x)}{T} \sum_{\frac{N+1}{2} \leq n \leq N} \frac{1}{|\log(\frac{2N+1}{2n})|}$$

$$\text{Anón.} \quad \sum_{\frac{N+1}{2}} \dots = \sum_{\frac{N+1}{2} \leq n \leq N} \frac{1}{n-1} + \sum_{N+1 \leq n \leq 2N} \frac{1}{n-n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma_1(x) \ll \frac{g(2x)}{T} [\Sigma_1(x) + \Sigma_2(x)]$$

* P.d.s sea $y \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow -\log(1-y) \approx y$

* Sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $\frac{N+1}{2} \leq n \leq N \Rightarrow 2n \leq 2N \leq 2N+1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2N+1}{2n} > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma_2(x) = \sum_{\frac{N+1}{2} \leq n \leq N} \frac{1}{\log(\frac{2N+1}{2n})} = \sum_{\frac{N+1}{2} \leq n \leq N} \frac{1}{-\log(\frac{2n}{2N+1})}$$

$$= \sum_{\frac{N+1}{2} \leq n \leq N} \frac{1}{-\log(1 - \frac{2N+1-2n}{2N+1})}$$

Pero como $\frac{2N+1-2n}{2N+1} \in (0, 1)$

$$\Rightarrow \Sigma_2(x) \leq \sum_{\frac{N+1}{2} \leq n \leq N} \frac{1}{\frac{2N+1-2n}{2N+1}} = \sum_{\frac{N+1}{2} \leq n \leq N} \frac{2N+1}{2N+1-2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^N f(x_j) \leq 2N+1 \sum_{N+1 \leq h \leq 2N} \frac{1}{2^{N+1-2^h}}$$

↑ Recorriendo la suma

$$\ll 2N+1 \sum_{h=1}^N \frac{1}{2^h}$$

$$\ll (2N+1) \log N$$

$$\ll N \log N \ll x \log(x) \quad \leftarrow \text{para } x = N + \frac{1}{2}$$

* Sea $n \in \mathbb{N}$ tal que $N+1 \leq h \leq 2N \Rightarrow 2N+1 \leq 2N+2 \leq 2n$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2N+1}{2^h} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{2N+1}{2^h}\right) \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{N+1 \leq h \leq 2N} f(x_h) = \sum_{N+1 \leq h \leq 2N} -\frac{1}{2^h} \log\left(\frac{2N+1}{2^h}\right) = \sum_{N+1 \leq h \leq 2N} -\frac{1}{2^h} \cdot \log\left(1 - \frac{2^h - (2N+1)}{2^h}\right)$$

Por lo tanto $\frac{2^h - (2N+1)}{2^h} \in (0, 1)$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{N+1 \leq h \leq 2N} f(x_h) \ll \sum_{N+1 \leq h \leq 2N} \frac{2^h - (2N+1)}{2^h}$$

$$\ll \sum_{N+1 \leq h \leq 2N} \frac{4N}{2^h - (2N+1)}$$

$$\ll 4N \sum_{h=N+1}^{2N+1} \frac{1}{h} \ll 4N \log(2N+1) \ll N \log(N)$$

$\ll x \log(x)$

$$\therefore S(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds + \sum_1 + \sum_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(s) \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O\left(\frac{x^b}{T^{1-\epsilon}}\right) + O\left(\frac{\log(2x)}{T} \cdot x \log x\right)$$

Obs: La constante C de la anterior es b .

- Recordemos que $\zeta: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$\zeta(s) = \begin{cases} \log(p) & \text{si } n = p^k, p - \text{primo}, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ 0 & \text{si } p \nmid n \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow la función de Von-Mangoldt.

- Vimos que en $\mathbb{Q} + i\mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{\zeta(s)}{\zeta'(s)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(n)}{n^{s-1}}$$

Dif. - ~~de~~ Definimos a la función de Chebyshev como:

$$\Psi(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} \Lambda(n)$$

Tercerma - \Rightarrow Sea $T \geq 1$, $x = N + \frac{1}{2}$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$, entonces

$$\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_x} -\frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} \cdot \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O\left(\frac{x \log^2(x)}{T}\right)$$

donde $\gamma_x: [T, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\gamma_x(t) = T + \frac{1}{\log x} + it$

Dem - Usaremos la fórmula del inv de Perron para

$$1) F(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(n)}{n^s} = -\frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} \quad \text{converge en } \mathbb{Q} + i\mathbb{R}$$

$$2) \zeta: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \quad (\text{es acotado})$$

$$g(n) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & \text{si } n=1 \\ \log(n) & \text{si } n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore |\Lambda(n)| \leq g(n)$$

Scn $\sigma > 1$

$$\exists \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\ln(n)|}{n^\sigma} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\ln(n)|}{n^{1-\alpha}} \ll \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n)}{n^\sigma} \ll \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log(y)}{y^\sigma} dy$$

$$\ll \log(y) \frac{1}{1-\sigma} y^{1-\sigma} \Big|_1^{\infty} = \frac{1}{1-\sigma} \int_1^{\infty} y^{-\sigma} dy$$

$$\text{int. parts} \ll \frac{1}{\sigma-1} \frac{y^{-\sigma+1}}{-\sigma+1} \Big|_1^{\infty} \ll \frac{1}{(\sigma-1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|\ln(n)|}{n^\sigma} = O\left(\frac{1}{(\sigma-1)^2}\right) \quad (\alpha = 2)$$

$$\therefore \text{dc 1 - for. d, primo } T, \text{ mamo, } b = 1 + \frac{1}{\log x}$$

$$\gamma b_0 = 4 \quad (\text{p-c}) \quad \log x > \log(1 + \frac{1}{x}) = \log(1 + \frac{1}{\log(1+x)}) \Rightarrow b < 1 + \frac{1}{\log(1+x)} \approx 3.4$$

$$\therefore \text{dc 1 - for. d, primo, } T_x : [-T, T] \rightarrow (0, \infty), \gamma_x(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{\log x + it}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} \ln(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_x} -\frac{s'}{s} \cdot \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O\left(\frac{x^{1 + \frac{1}{\log x}}}{T \left[1 + \frac{1}{\log x} - 1\right]^2}\right) \\ + O\left(\frac{x \log x \log \log x}{T}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_x} -\frac{g''(s)}{s} - \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O\left(\frac{x \log^2 x \log x}{T}\right) + O\left(\frac{x \log^2 x}{T}\right)$$

$$\text{obs: } x^{\frac{1}{\log x}} = \left(\frac{1}{\log x} \log x\right)^{\frac{1}{\log x}} = e \Rightarrow O\left(\frac{x \log^2 x \log x}{T}\right) \Rightarrow O\left(\frac{x \log^3 x}{T}\right)$$

$$\therefore \Psi(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_x} -\frac{g(s)}{s} - \frac{x^s}{s} ds + O\left(\frac{x \log^3 x}{T}\right)$$

$$\text{Recordar que } \sum_{n \leq x} a_n f(n) = A(x) f(x) + \int_1^x A(t) f'(t) dt$$



Definición

Proposición:

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{s-1} + \int_1^\infty \frac{\lfloor t \rfloor - t + \frac{1}{2}}{(s-1)t} dt, \quad \text{para } s > 1$$

Dem. - Se usa la fórmula de la auxiliar y se divide por el numerador.

$$\text{Obs: } \lim_{s \rightarrow 1^+} \zeta(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} = \gamma$$

$$\text{Teorema: Si } m(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} M(n)$$

entonces $\sum_{n \leq x} M(n) \leq \sqrt{x}$ (P. de Ramanujan es cierto).

Dem. - $C m(x) \leq \sqrt{x}$ (llamada Conjetura de Mertens)

(consideración)

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \frac{m(n)}{n^s} = \frac{M(x)}{x^s} + \int_1^x m(t) \left(-s \frac{1}{t^{s+1}} \right) dt$$

$$\begin{cases} R_s = M(s) \\ f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{s \rightarrow 1^+} \sum_{n \leq x} \frac{m(n)}{n^s} = 0 - \lim_{s \rightarrow 1^+} \int_1^x \frac{m(t)}{t^{s+1}} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\log(s)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{m(n)}{n^s} \approx - \int_1^{\infty} \frac{m(t)}{t^{s+1}} dt$$

Tenemos que $\frac{m(t)}{t^{s+1}}$ es analítica y admisible

$$\left| \frac{m(t)}{t^{s+1}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{t^s} = \frac{1}{t^{s+1}} \quad (\text{converge si } s > 1)$$

$$\therefore - \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t \ln t} < 0 \quad (\text{análoga en } 0 + \frac{1}{2})$$

\therefore es extensión natural de $\frac{1}{B(s)}$ en $0 + \frac{1}{2}$

y como el lado derecho es finito, $\Rightarrow \gamma(s) \neq 0$

$$T \in Q + \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{y} \quad T - \text{punto de rees} \subset \frac{1}{2}$$

\therefore por simetría se cumple la hip. de Riemann

OBS - Lamentablemente la conjetura de Mertens es falsa.

Teorema - Si $\gamma(s) = 0$, $\gamma(s)$ es función regular en $L - s$

$$|\gamma(x)| \leq O(x^{1/2 + \delta}, \log^n(x))$$

prf - La hip. de Riemann es cierta

Dem - Es parecido.

• Esta es la llamada conjetura débil de Mertens.

No se ha probado si es cierta o falsa.

Recordatorio:

$$\bullet \frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} = -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s-\gamma_n} + \frac{1}{\gamma_n} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s+2\gamma_n} - \frac{1}{2\gamma_n} \right) + \rho$$

• Sea $s = \sigma + it$, $\sigma > -\text{const}$ ($t \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} = -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{|\gamma_n| \leq T} \frac{1}{s-\gamma_n} + O(\log(T))$$

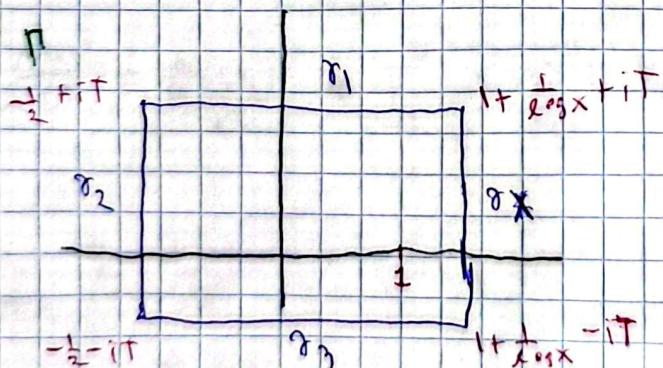
Teorema: Sea $x = N + \frac{1}{2}$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$, $T \in [2, \infty]$

$$\psi(x) = x - \sum_{|\gamma_n| \leq T} \frac{x^{\gamma_n}}{\gamma_n} + O\left(\frac{x \log^2 x}{T}\right)$$

Definición: Sin pérdida de generalidad podemos suponer que $T \in \mathbb{N}$

$$|T - \gamma_n| \gg \log x$$

Ahora, consideraremos el contorno Γ



$$\text{Sea } f(s) = -\frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} \cdot \frac{x^s}{s}$$

I) ¿Hay singularidades para f en int Γ ?

1) En $s = 0$ tienen polo simple

2) En $s = 1$, tienen polo simple

3) $f(s)$ con res_n en s_n de orden n , $|s_n| \leq T$
 + (residuos polos simpletes) \Rightarrow

II) ¿Qué residuos tenemos en $\text{int } P$?

$$\text{1) } \text{Res}(f, 0) = -\frac{g'(0)}{f'(0)}$$

$$\text{2) } \text{Res}(f, z) = g_m (s-1) f(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow z} -(-1) \cdot s^1 = x$$

3) Son los demás res. no triviales con $|s_n| \leq T$.

Svp. que ~~los~~ ~~los~~ demás res. son ord. R .

$$\text{Res}(f, z) = \lim_{s \rightarrow p_n} (s-p_n) f(s) = -x \frac{x^{p_n}}{p_n} = -x \frac{1}{p_n} = (-1)^{p_n} x^{p_n}$$

III) Dc. res. de los residuos de Cauchy teorema.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_P f(s) ds &= \text{Res}(f, 0) + \text{Res}(f, 1) + \sum_{|s_n| \leq T} \frac{x^{p_n}}{p_n} \\ &= x - \sum_{|s_n| \leq T} \frac{x^{p_n}}{p_n} - \frac{g'(0)}{f'(0)} \end{aligned}$$

Dc. esto

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_X} f(s) ds = x - \sum_{|s_n| \leq T} \frac{x^{p_n}}{p_n} - \frac{g'(0)}{f'(0)} - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{k=1}^3 \int_{\gamma_k} f(s) ds$$

Ahi γ por si tss. anterior

$$\Psi(x) = x - \sum_{|s_n| \leq T} \frac{x^{p_n}}{p_n} - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{k=1}^3 \underbrace{\int_{\gamma_k} f(s) ds}_{IK(x)} + O\left(\frac{x \log^2(x)}{T}\right)$$

Acotemos cada integral

$$r=1 \quad \gamma_1 : \{ \text{rect}(x), -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad \gamma_1(t) = 0 + it$$

$$I_1(x) \approx \int_{\gamma_1} -\frac{g'(s)}{f'(s)} \frac{x^s}{s} ds = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{1/2} -\frac{g'(0+it)}{f'(0+it)} \frac{x^{0+it}}{it} dt$$

$$= \int_{\gamma_2} \frac{g'(0+it)}{f'(0+it)} \frac{x^{0+it}}{it} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow |\mathcal{I}_1(x)| \leq \int_{-1/2}^{1 + \frac{1}{\log x}} \left| \frac{\psi(\omega+it)}{\psi(\omega+it)} \right|^0 dt$$

γ como $\sigma - \{ -\frac{1}{2}, 1 + \frac{1}{\log x} \} \subseteq [-1/2]$ en la parte real

corolario

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\psi(s)}{\psi(s)} = \frac{1}{s-1} + \sum |T - \gamma_n| \leq \frac{1}{s-j_n} + O(\log x)$$

$$\text{Ahora } |s-1| \geq |t| = T \geq 2 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{s-1} = o(1)$$

Por otro lado

$$|s-j_n| \geq \min(s-\sigma_n) = |T - \gamma_n| \Rightarrow \log x \underbrace{\leq}_{\text{Al final lo}} \log T$$

De esta manera

$$\sum |T - \gamma_n| \ll \log x \sum |T - \gamma_n| \ll \log x \cdot \log T$$

$$\therefore \frac{\psi(s)}{\psi(s)} = o(1) + O(\log^2 x) + O(\log x) = O(\log^2 x)$$

$$\therefore |\mathcal{I}_1(x)| \leq \int_{-1/2}^{1 + \frac{1}{\log x}} \left| \frac{1 + \frac{1}{\log x}}{T} \right|^0 dt \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_0^b f = m(b-a) \\ m = \max f \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$\ll \frac{\log^2 x}{T} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ll \frac{x \log^2 x}{T}$$

$$k=3 \Rightarrow \text{análogo, } \mathcal{I}_3(x) \ll \frac{x \log^2 x}{T}$$

$$k=2 \Rightarrow \text{sea } \gamma_2 : [T, -T] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \gamma_2(t) = -t^2 + it$$

De esta manera

$$\mathcal{I}_{\gamma_2}(x) = \int_T^{-T} \frac{\psi(-\frac{1}{2} + it)}{\psi(-\frac{1}{2} + ik)} \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2} + it}}{-\frac{1}{2} + it} i dt$$

$$\Rightarrow |I_2(x)| \leq \int_{-T}^T \left| \frac{\psi'(s)x + t}{\psi(s) - \psi_2(t)} \right| \frac{x^{-1/2}}{\sqrt{t^2 - 1/x}} dt$$

Y a veremos que $s = -1/2 + it$ con $-1/2 < t < 1/2$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\psi'(s)}{\psi(s)} &= -\frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{|t-x_n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{s-j_n} + O(\log|t|^{1/2}) \\ &= \dots + O(\log x) \end{aligned}$$

No tenemos que

$$|s-1| \geq 1 - 1/2 - 1 = 1/2 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{s-1} = O(1)$$

por otro lado $|s-j_n|$

$$|s-j_n| \geq |s-x_n| \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{|t-x_n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{s-j_n} \ll \sum_{|t-x_n| \leq 1} 1 \ll \log|t|^{1/2} \ll \log x$$

$$\therefore \frac{\psi'(s)}{\psi(s)} \approx O(\log x)$$

$$\therefore I_2(x) \ll \log x \int_T^{-T} \frac{x^{-1/2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dt$$

$$\ll \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} \log x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$\ll \frac{\log x}{x^{1/2}} \ll \frac{x^{1/2} \log x}{x} \ll \frac{x \log^2 x}{T} \ll \frac{x \log^2 x}{1}$$

$$\therefore I_1, I_2, I_3 = O\left(\frac{x \log^2 x}{T}\right)$$

$$\therefore \psi(x) = x - \sum_{|t-x_n| \leq T} \frac{x^{j_n}}{j_n} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{k=1}^3 I_k(x) + O\left(\frac{x \log^2 x}{T}\right)$$

$$\therefore \psi(x) = x - \sum_{|t-x_n| \leq T} \frac{x^{j_n}}{j_n} + O\left(\frac{x \log^2 x}{T}\right)$$

$$\therefore \psi(x) = x - \sum_{|t-x_n| \leq T} \frac{x^{j_n}}{j_n} + O\left(\frac{x \log^2 x}{T}\right)$$

Teorema: Existe una constante absoluta C tal que:

para $x \geq 2$

$$\Psi(x) = x + O\left(x^{\frac{c\sqrt{\log x}}{x}}\right)$$

Dem: Si la medida de generación es \sup , queremos $x^{\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$\text{En efecto } \Psi(x) = \Psi\left(Lx + \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \text{por}$$

$$\Psi(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} \sqrt{n}.$$

En este caso, vemos que

$$\Psi(x) \leq x \ll \sum_{|T_n| \leq 1} \frac{x^{B_n}}{|T_n|} + \frac{x \log^2 x}{T} \ll \sum_{|T_n| \leq 1} \frac{|T_n|}{|T_n|} + \frac{x \log^2 x}{T}$$

$$\ll \sum_{|T_n| \leq 1} \frac{x^{B_n}}{|T_n|} + \frac{x \log^2 x}{T}$$

Obs: por el teor. de Delta Valle-Possion tenemos que $\exists C > 0$ tal que $B_n \leq \frac{C}{\log(|T_n|+2)}$

Ahora para $|T_n| \leq T$ tenemos que $\log(|T_n|+2) \ll \log(T)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\log T} \ll \frac{1}{\log(|T_n|+2)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\log(|T_n|+2)} \ll -\frac{1}{\log T}$$

De esta forma $\exists C > 0$: $B_n \leq 1 + \frac{C}{\log T}$

$$\text{Así } \Psi(x) \ll \sum_{|T_n| \leq T} \frac{x^{1 + \frac{C}{\log T}}}{|T_n|} + \frac{x \log^2 x}{T} \ll x^{1 + \frac{C}{\log x}} \sum_{|T_n| \leq T} \frac{1}{|T_n|} + \frac{x \log^2 x}{T}$$

$$\text{Obs: } \sum_{|T_n| \leq T} \frac{1}{|T_n|} \leq \sum_{0 \leq |T_n| \leq 1} \frac{1}{|T_n|} + \sum_{1 \leq |T_n| \leq 2} \frac{1}{|T_n|} + \dots + \sum_{L \leq |T_n| \leq L+1} \frac{1}{|T_n|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{|T_n| \leq T} \frac{1}{|T_n|} \ll \sum_{k=1}^{L+1} \left(\sum_{k \leq |T_n| \leq k+1} \frac{1}{|T_n|} \right) \ll \sum_{k=1}^{L+1} \left(\sum_{k \leq |T_n| \leq k+1} \frac{1}{k} \right)$$

$$\ll \sum_{k=1}^{L+1} \left(\sum_{k \leq |T_n| \leq k+1} \frac{1}{k} \right) \ll \log T \sum_{k=1}^{L+1} \frac{1}{k} \ll \log T \log \log T$$

$$\ll \log^2 T \ll \log^2 x$$

$$\Psi(x) - x \ll x^{1-\frac{c}{\log x}} + x^2 + \frac{x \log^2 x}{T} \left(x \log^2 x \left[x^{\frac{c}{\log x}} + \frac{1}{T} \right] \right)$$

$$\ll x \log^2 x \underset{*}{\underset{\sim}{\times}} x^{1-\frac{c}{\log x}}$$

Ahora se que $\sqrt{f(x)} = e^{\frac{c}{\log x}}$, podemos tomarlo así $y = g(x) \in T \subset [x, x]$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{f(x)} \leq f(x) \approx e^{\frac{c}{\log x}} \leq x$

Así: $\sim *$

$$\Psi(x) - x \ll x^{1-\frac{c}{\log x}} \times \frac{c}{\sqrt{f(x)}} \ll x e^{\frac{c}{2\log x}} \times \frac{-\frac{c}{\log x}}{\sqrt{f(x)}}$$

$$\ll x e^{\frac{c}{2\log x}} \underset{*}{\underset{\sim}{\times}} e^{\frac{c}{\log x}} \ll x e^{-\frac{c}{2\log x}}$$

o - $\Psi(x) = x + O(x e^{-\frac{c}{2\log x}})$

Corolario - $\Psi(x) \sim x$

Dem.- Sea $\epsilon > 0$ arbitraria $\exists C_1, C_2, T_0$ s.t. $|\Psi(x) - x| \leq C_1 x e^{-\frac{c}{2\log x}}$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\Psi(x)}{x} - 1 \right| \leq C_1 \underset{*}{\underset{\sim}{\times}} 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\Psi(x)}{x} - 1 \right| = 0$$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Psi(x)}{x} = 1 \therefore \Psi(x) \sim x$

Recoratorios

$$\Lambda(n) = \begin{cases} \log p & , n=p^k \\ 0 & , p \neq n \end{cases}$$

• Se definen las funciones de Chebyshev como

$$\psi(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} \Lambda(n), \quad \forall x \geq 1$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{p \leq x} \log p, \quad \forall x \geq 1$$

Def.: Se define a las funciones-contadoras de primos.

$$\Pi_1(x) := \Pi(x) = \sum_{p \leq x} 1, \quad \forall x \geq 2$$

Se define a la función $\Pi_m(x)$ como

$$\Pi_m(x) = \sum_{p^m \leq x} 1$$

Proposición: Tenemos para $m \in \mathbb{N}$ fijo y $x \geq 2$
la sig. estimación

$$\Pi_m(x) \leq \sqrt[m]{x}$$

$$\Phi(1/x)$$

Dada sea $m \in \mathbb{N}$ fijo y p primo tal q $\sqrt[m]{x} < p$

$$\Rightarrow x < p^m \quad !!! \quad \therefore \Pi_m(x) \leq \sqrt[m]{x}$$

Terima: $\exists c > 0$ constante absoluta t.i.

$$\psi(x) = x + O(\sqrt{\log x})$$

$$\Omega(n) = \sum_{p \leq n} \log p \quad \forall n \geq 1 \quad \exists c > 0 \quad t.i. \quad \Psi(x) = x + O(\sqrt{x \log x})$$

$$\text{Por tanto } \Psi(x) \approx x + \sum_{p \leq x} \log p = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{Sea ahora } x \geq 2, \text{ fijo } y \text{ (o si queremos)} \quad K = \left\lceil \frac{\log x}{\log 2} \right\rceil$$

$$\text{as: } \log x \geq \log 2 \Rightarrow \frac{\log x}{\log 2} \geq 1 \Rightarrow \left\lceil \frac{\log x}{\log 2} \right\rceil \geq 1$$

Ahora sea p un primo arbitrario

$$p^{k+1} \leq 2^{k+1} > \frac{p \log x}{\log 2} = x$$

$$\text{entonces } q \leq p \quad p^{k+1} > x \Rightarrow (\because \sqrt{x})$$

$$\Psi(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} \psi(n) = \sum_{p \leq x} \log p + \sum_{m=2}^K \left(\sum_{pm \leq x} \log p \right)$$

$$= \psi(x) + \sum_{m=2}^K \left(\sum_{pm \leq x} \log p \right)$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) = \Psi(x) - \sum_{m=2}^K \left(\sum_{pm \leq x} \log p \right) = x + \ell(x) - \sum (-)$$

$$\therefore |\varphi(x) - x| = |\ell(x) - \sum (-)|$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(x) - x \ll x e^{-c\sqrt{\log x}} + \sum_{m=2}^K \left(\sum_{pm \leq x} \log p \right)$$

$$\ll x e^{-c\sqrt{\log x}} + \log x \sum_{m=2}^K \left(\sum_{pm \leq x} 1 \right)$$

$$\ll x e^{-c\sqrt{\log x}} + \log x \sum_{m=2}^K \pi_m(x)$$

proposition

$$\rightarrow \ll x e^{-c\sqrt{\log x}} + \log x \sum_{m=2}^K m \sqrt{x}$$

$$\ll x e^{-c\sqrt{\log x}} + \log x \cdot \sqrt{x} \sum_{m=2}^K 1$$

$$\text{Ahora, pero } \sum_{m=2}^K 1 = K - 1 \leq K \leq \left\lceil \frac{\log x}{\log 2} \right\rceil \leq \log x$$

$$\therefore u(x) - x \ll x \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{-c\sqrt{\log x}}{\tau(x)} + \underbrace{\sqrt{x} \log^2 x}_{\tau(x)}$$

Ahora:

$$\tau(x) = \sqrt{x} \log^2 x = x \frac{\log^2 x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

Dos - consideramos el límite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y^t}{e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2 - cy}} = 0$$

$$\therefore y^t \ll e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2 - cy}$$

$$\text{Sea } y = \sqrt{\log x} \Rightarrow \log^2 x \ll \frac{1}{2}y^2 - c\sqrt{\log x} \quad \text{y} \ll \sqrt{\log x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\log^2 x}{\sqrt{x}} \ll \frac{-c\sqrt{\log x}}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \tau(x) \ll x \quad \text{y} \ll \sqrt{\log x}$$

$$\therefore \cancel{u(x) - x \ll x}$$

$$u(x) - x \ll x$$

Lema: Sea $\{c_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ una sucesión, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a < b$

$$S(u) = \sum_{a \leq n \leq u} c_n \quad \text{y} \quad S(a) + S(b) = S(a - (x))$$

Entonces

$$\sum_{a \leq n \leq b} c_n f(n) \approx - \int_a^b (S(u) f'(u)) du + S(b) f(b)$$

Visto, con ayuda de

$$(corolario) \quad u(x) \sim x$$

Obtenemos

Teo = (De los números primos), Existe $\psi(x)$

constante absoluta c_1, c_2

$$\psi(x) = \int_2^x \frac{du}{\log u} + O(x^{c - (\sqrt{\log x})}), \quad x \geq 2$$

Deri: Sea $x \geq 2$ fijo. Usamos la fórmula de sumación con los sig. elementos

$$\bullet) c_n = \begin{cases} \log n, & \text{si } n \text{ primo} \\ 0, & \text{p. o. c.} \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet) \text{ Sea } f: [3/2, x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ dada por } f(x) = \frac{1}{\log x},$$

Claramente, $f \in C^1[3/2, x]$

$$\therefore \text{Tenemos que } \forall u \in [3/2, x] \quad S(u) = \sum_{3/2 < n \leq u} c_n = \sum_{p \leq u} \log p = \psi(u)$$

Entonces dc la fórmula de sumación \Rightarrow

$$\sum_{3/2 < n \leq x} c_n f(n) = - \int_{3/2}^x \psi(u) f'(u) du + \psi(x) f(x)$$

$$\text{desde } \sum_{3/2 < n \leq x} c_n f(n) = \sum_{p \leq x} \log p \cdot \frac{1}{\log p} = \sum_{p \leq x} 1 = \pi(x)$$

$$\text{desde 2. } \forall u \in (3/2, 2], \psi(u) = 0 \quad (\text{No hay primos en } (3/2, 2])$$

$$\therefore \pi(x) = - \int_{3/2}^x \psi(u) f'(u) du + \psi(x) f(x)$$

$$\text{por otro lado vimos q. } \psi(u) = u + O(u^{-c - (\sqrt{\log u})})$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi(x) = - \int_{3/2}^x u f'(u) du - \int_{3/2}^x g(u) f'(u) du + x f(x) + g(x) f(x)$$

$$= -u f(u) \Big|_{3/2}^x + \int_{3/2}^x f(u) du + \cancel{x f(u)} - \cancel{g(x) f(u)}$$

$$= -x f(x) + 2 f(2) + \int_2^x \frac{du}{u \log u} - \int_2^x g(u) f'(u) du + x f(x) + g(x) f(x)$$

$$= \int_2^x \frac{du}{u \log u} + 2 f(2) - \int_2^x g(u) f'(u) du + g(x) f(x)$$

Li(x)

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{\pi}(x) - Li(x) \ll \int_2^x |f'(u)| |u|^{-\frac{1}{2}} du + \frac{x e^{-C\sqrt{\log x}}}{\log x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\log u} \downarrow \ll \int_2^x \frac{1}{u \log^2 u} \cdot u^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-C\sqrt{\log u}} du + x e^{-C\sqrt{\log x}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\log u} \downarrow \ll \int_2^x \frac{1}{e^{-C\sqrt{\log u}}} du + x e^{-C\sqrt{\log x}}$$

H(x)

Estimando $H(x)$

$$H(x) = \int_2^x -C\sqrt{\log u} du + \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x -C\sqrt{\log u} du$$

h(x) h(x)

- $h_1(x) \in$ contiene en u constantes:

$$\text{if } h_1(x) \leq e^{-C\sqrt{\log(2)}} (\sqrt{x} - 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1(x) \ll \sqrt{x} \ll x$$

$$\bullet h_2(x) \leq e^{-C\sqrt{\log(\sqrt{x})}} (x - \sqrt{x})$$

$$\therefore h_2(x) \ll x^{-\frac{1}{2} - C\sqrt{\log x}}$$

$$\therefore H(x) \ll h_1(x) + h_2(x) \ll x + x^{-\frac{1}{2} - C\sqrt{\log x}}$$

$$\ll (x + x^{-\frac{1}{2} - C\sqrt{\log x}})$$

Ahora

$$\pi(x) - L_i(x) \ll x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} - C\sqrt{\log x} + O(\sqrt{\log x})$$

$$\ll x^{\frac{1}{2}} - C\sqrt{\log x} \quad \text{con } C_2 = \max(C_1, C)$$

Obs: En el pto. anterior tenemos

$$\pi(x) = L_i(x) + O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

Lema: Se cumple la estimación

$$L_i(x) = \frac{x}{\log x} + O\left(\frac{x}{\log^2 x}\right)$$

Dem: Integrando por partes

$$\begin{aligned} L_i(x) &= \int_2^x \frac{du}{\log u} = \frac{u}{\log u} \Big|_2^x + \int_2^x \frac{1}{\log^2 u} du \\ &= \frac{x}{\log x} - \frac{2}{\log 2} + \int_2^x \frac{1}{\log^2 u} du \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_i(x) \ll \frac{x}{\log x} + \int_2^x \frac{du}{\log^2 u}$$

$$\text{para } \int_2^x \frac{1}{\log^2 u} = \int_2^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{\log u} + \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x \frac{1}{\log u} \leq \frac{1}{\log^2(2)} (\sqrt{x} - 2) + \frac{1}{\log^2 \sqrt{x}} (x - \sqrt{x})$$

$$\ll \sqrt{x} + \frac{x}{\log^2 x} \ll x \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\log^2 x} \right)$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/\sqrt{x}}{1/\log^2 x} = 0 \Rightarrow L_i(x) \ll x \left(\frac{1}{\log^2 x} + \frac{1}{\log^2 x} \right)$$

$$\ll \frac{x}{\log^2(x)}$$

Obs: $x e^{-C\sqrt{\log x}}$ $\rightarrow 0$ cuando $x \rightarrow \infty$ por lo que
 si NP solo pasa a 0 cuando $x \rightarrow \infty$ en la no
 sobre pasa $x e^{-C\sqrt{\log x}}$

Teorema = (TP Gauss.) se tiene que

$$\pi(x) \sim \frac{x}{\log x}$$

Demostremos esto por el TNP por el método de la varilla-pocssin

$$\pi(x) = L_i(x) + O(x e^{-(\sqrt{\log x})})$$

$$= \frac{x}{\log x} + O\left(\frac{x}{\log^2 x} e^{-(\sqrt{\log x})}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi(x) - \frac{x}{\log x} \ll \frac{x}{\log^2 x} + x e^{-(\sqrt{\log x})}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\pi(x)}{x/\log x} - 1 \right| \ll \frac{1}{\log x} + \log x e^{-(\sqrt{\log x})}$$

$$\text{Como } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\log x} + \log x e^{-(\sqrt{\log x})} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi(x) \sim \frac{x}{\log x} \quad (\text{pues } \lim \frac{\pi(x)}{x/\log x} = 1)$$

Hip. de Riemann = Los ceros no triviales de la función zeta cumplen que

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{2} + i\gamma_n$$

Teorema = Los sig. resultados en equivalentes

1) La hip. de Riemann es cierta

$$2) \psi(x) = x + O(\sqrt{x} \log^2 x)$$

$$3) \varphi(x) \approx x + O(\sqrt{x} \log^2 x)$$

$$4) \pi(x) = L_i(x) + O(\sqrt{x} \log x)$$

Defin.

(1) \Rightarrow (2) Sabemos que para $\forall x \geq 2$ $\pi(T_2, x)$

$$\psi(x) = x - \sum_{|T_n| \leq T} \frac{x^{j_n}}{j_n} + O\left(\frac{x \log^2 x}{T}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\pi(x) - x| \leq \sum_{|T_n| \leq T} \frac{|x^{j_n}|}{j_n} + \frac{x \log^2 x}{T}$$

$$\leq \sum_{H.R. |T_n| \leq T} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{|T_n|} + \frac{x \log^2 x}{T}$$

$$\ll \sqrt{x} \log^2 x + \frac{1}{T} x \log^2 x$$

$$\ll \frac{\sqrt{x} \log^2 x}{T = \sqrt{x}}$$

ver Dem pasada
del 10 de noviembre(2) \Rightarrow (3) Igual por una demostración hecha sabemos

$$\psi(x) = \psi(x) - x - \sum_{n=2}^k \sum_{p^n \leq x} \log p \quad \text{con } k = \lfloor \frac{\log x}{\log 2} \rfloor$$

Q.E.D.

$$\Rightarrow |\psi(x) - x| \ll \psi(x) - x + \sqrt{x} \log^2 x$$

$$\ll \sqrt{x} \log^2 x + \sqrt{x} \log^2 x$$

Q.E.D.

(3) \Rightarrow (4) Si sustituye en la demostración del T.N.Q(4) \Rightarrow (1) Se usa una representación de π con los T_n , pero no alcanzamos a verlo