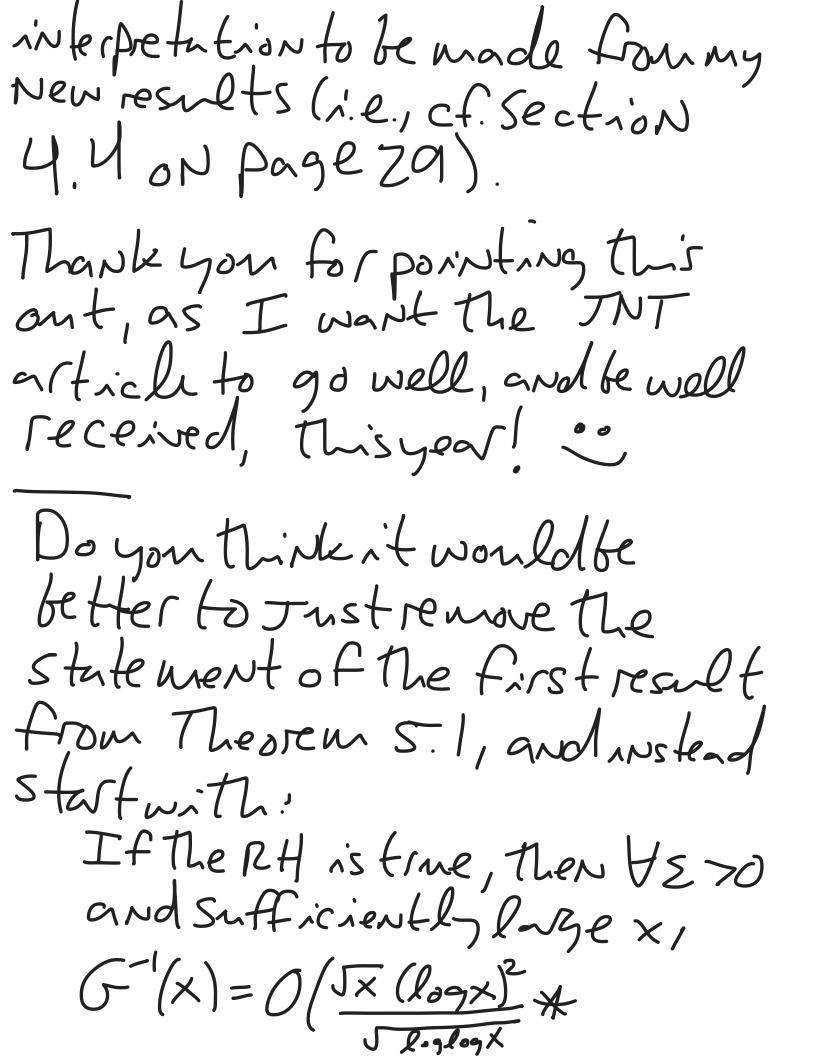
Using the Abelsummetion-IRP formula from egn. #(18) of Corollary 4.3 (on Page ZZ): $G^{-1}(x) = \sum_{N \in X} \lambda(N) |g^{-1}(N)|$ $= L(1)|9'(1)| + \int_{1}^{x} L'(x)|9'(x)|$ = O(1 + x E|9'(x)|)= 0 (1+ × (logx) Ara.e. Vantager Vantager Angle 29. also, you are correct insommen as what I mean inapplying Atel Summation is indeed a Riemann-Stieltzestype "Hegral representing

G-(X)= \(\(\langle \) \(\la Looking back at the proof, what I believe I meant was to apply a MVT (to the integral I had written) to state that $G^{-1}(x) = L(c)(|g^{-1}(x)| - |g^{-1}(1)|)$ = L(c)(|g'(x)|-1) \sim L(c)($\mathbb{E}|g^{-1}(x)|-1$) ~ L(c) [[9'(x)] × L(c). (logx) Jloglogx for some ce(1,X)

In the Notation Section at The beginning of the article (Starting on Pages), I define $\mathbb{E}[f(X)] := \frac{1}{X} \leq_{N \leq X} f(N)$ to devote the average order, e.g., in analog to the average, or "expectation" of the arrithmetric function t'. Now that you point out that the (mis) use (abuse) of this notation is bad form, I will workon removing it Thoughout the article. Another mathematicion initially suggested it to me since Chere às some probabilistic



XexP(Jlogx (loglogx)5/2+5))7 The first statement (fefore copyedriting again) in Theorem 5. 1 is NOT essential, especially 5 ma good upper bounds on L(x) are only (approximately) as good as those KNOWN FOR M(X)...

Notes on a response to your PDF: Note that by the arguments given in Section 2.2 (pp. 12-14): $\frac{9^{-1/N}}{N^{S}} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{(S)(1+P(S))}}$ 12e(S)>7. So for Rels)>1: $\frac{1}{\{(s)(1+P(s))\}} = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{G'(x)dx}{(x)} (x)$ One attibule I might garder Can be considered "elegant" about my efforts to find the distinbution of 19-(N) (cf. 7hm. 4.70N page 26) and to bound G'(X), is That

My arguments effectively Side step some of the problems That come in with taking The inverse Mellin transform of (*) above.

Perhaps we can talk more about these ideas when we meet over Zoom on Wednesday of wext week? --MDS