

Seminario Teoria dei Numeri 2003-2004





Una panoramica sui Numeri senza fattori quadratici

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7 Maggio, 2004









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dove ζ è la funzione zeta di Riemann.





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Funzione meromorfa su $\mathbb C$ con poli in s=1 e in $s=\rho/k$ con ρ zero di ζ .



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Calcolo dei residui:

$$S^{k}(x) = \frac{x}{\zeta(k)} + \sum_{\substack{\rho \\ \zeta(\rho) = 0}} a_{\rho,k} x^{\rho/k}$$

dove $a_{\rho,k}$ è in funzione dei residui $1/\zeta(s)$ in $s=\rho$.



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CONGETTURA.

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Storia del problema 1/3



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Teorema (Prachar – 1958). Se
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Corollario Se(a,q) = 1,

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visto che $1 - (k-1)/k^2 > 1/k^2$.



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Infine (2) è
$$O\left(k^{\omega(q)}\left(q^{1/k} + \frac{x^{1/k}}{q^{1+1/(k^2-k)}}\right)\right)$$
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per una porzione positive dei $q \in (Q, 2Q)$ con gcd(a, q) = 1.





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Sia $f: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{Z}$



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Problema. Studiare l'identità

$$\mathcal{S}_f^k(x) \sim \prod_l \left(1 - \mathbb{P}_f(l^k)\right) x.$$



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Teorema (Mirsky – 1949). Per ogni A > 0,

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Lo vogliamo dimostrare con un errore più debole.

$$\tilde{S}_f^k(x) = \sum_{p \le x} \mu^{(k)}(p+a) = \sum_{p \le x} \sum_{d^k \mid p+a} \mu(d) = \sum_{d \le x^{1/k}} \mu(d)\pi(x; -a)$$

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abbiamo usato la stima $\pi(x; -a, q) \ll x/q$.





Sia
$$f(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$$
 i



Sia
$$f(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$$
 i primitivo ii



Sia $f(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$ *i* primitivo *ii* separabile *iii*

Sia $f(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$ i primitivo ii separabile iii $MCD(f(n) \mid n \in \mathbb{N})$ è k-libero

Sia $f(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$ i primitivo ii separabile iii $MCD(f(n) \mid n \in \mathbb{N})$ è k-libero evitare casi come f(t) = t(t+1)(t+2)(t+3), $8 \mid f(n) \forall n$.

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$$\delta_{f,k} = \prod_{l \ primo} \left(1 - \frac{\varrho_f(l^k)}{l^k} \right),$$

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Congettura. $S_f^k(x) = x\delta_{f,k}$ anche se deg f > k. k = 2 è aperto





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Se $p^k \mid f(n)$, allora $p \leq cx^{r/k}$ per c > 0 opportuna e $\varrho_f(p) \leq r$ è moltiplicativa.



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$$= x \sum_{d=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(d) \varrho_f(d^k)}{d^k} + O\left(x \sum_{d>z} \frac{r^{\omega(d)}}{d^k} + \frac{x}{\log x \log \log x} \right)$$

$$= x \delta_{f,k} + O\left(\frac{x}{\log^{1-\epsilon} x} \right)$$

Si è usato $r^{\omega(d)} = d^{\epsilon}.\square$



Storia del Problema 1/2



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Valori k-liberi su argomenti primi



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$$\alpha_k := \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} \prod_{l>2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{l^{k-1}} \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-2-i} {k-1 \choose i} {k-1+j \choose j} \frac{(l-2)^j}{(l-1)^{i+j+1}} \right).$$





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$$\mathcal{S}_{\lambda}^{k}(x) = \#\{n \le x \text{ t.c. } \lambda(n) \text{ è } k\text{-libero}\} = (\kappa_{k} + o(1)) \frac{x}{\log^{1-\alpha_{k}} x},$$

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$$\eta_k := \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{\log^{\alpha} k} \prod_{\substack{l \le T \\ l-1 \text{ k-libero}}} \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{l} + \ldots + \frac{1}{l^k}\right) \cdot k_2 = 0.80328 \ldots \quad \text{e} \quad \alpha_2 = 0.37395 \ldots$$





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Se a è senza fattori quadratici e $k \geq 3$,

$$\beta_{a,k} := \left[\prod_{l} \left(1 - \frac{1}{l^{k-2}(l^2 - 1)} \right) \right] \cdot \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \prod_{l \mid [2,a]} \frac{1}{1 - l^{k-2}(l^2 - 1)} \right].$$



Il metodo per λ e ord $_a(n)$ k-liberi



Teorema (Wirsing – 1961). Sia g(n) moltiplicativa, $0 < g(p^{\nu}) \ll c^{\nu}$, c < 2 e $\sum_{p \le x} g(p) = (\tau + o(1))\pi(x)$

per qualche $\tau \neq 0$. Sia γ costante di Eulero, Γ funzione gamma. Allora

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