## Homework 2 - Analytic number theory

Frank Thorne, thornef@mailbox.sc.edu

## Due Friday, September 9

- 1. (3 points) Describe explicitly (say, by computing tables) all of the Dirichlet characters of modulus ≤ 10.
- 2. (5+ points) Write a program in PARI/GP, Sage, Java, C, or any other computer language to test Dirichlet's theorem on primes in arithmetic progressions numerically. For example, compute whether there are more primes less than X congruent to 1 or 3 modulo 4, for a variety of values of X. Turn in your code and report your findings.
  - (If you don't know any of these languages, I strongly recommend you learn one! PARI/GP and Sage are specialized for mathematics, are open source, and can be downloaded for free.)
  - 5 points for some relevant data, 5 more points if you find and describe anything "interesting", a further 5 points for good guesses on rules for when and how the data is "interesting".
- 3. (3 points) Let  $\chi_4$  be the nontrivial Dirichlet character modulo 4. Prove that  $L(1,\chi_4) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . (10 points) Discover and prove an exact formula for  $L(1,\chi)$  for any other nontrivial character  $\chi$ .
- 4. (3 points) Prove that if  $\delta > 0$  and  $\chi$  is a Dirichlet character, then the Dirichlet L-function  $L(s,\chi)$  converges uniformly for all complex numbers s with  $\Re(s) \geq \delta$ .
  - This was basically proved in class, but the end of the proof was only sketched, so give a detailed proof of this.
- 5. (5 points) If  $L(1,\chi) = 0$  for some Dirichlet character  $\chi$ , prove that  $L(s,\chi) \ll s-1$  for  $s \in (1,2)$ .
  - There is a proof of this on p. 6 of Davenport which you are free to give, but please use our notation (which Davenport reverts to later in his book) and spell out more of the details.
- 6. (5 points) It was proved in lecture that if  $\chi$  is a real, nontrivial Dirichlet character to a prime modulus q, then  $\chi$  is unique and is in fact the quadratic residue symbol modulo q.
  - (a) Write down all of the four real Dirichlet characters modulo 8. 8 is of course not prime; why does the proof from lecture fail to prove that there are only two real  $\chi$  mod 8?
  - (b) Find an odd (but not prime) modulus q for which there are more than two real characters modulo q, and describe all of these characters.