Thesis outline

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For $n, X \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, let $r_3(n) := \#\{x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} : x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = n\}$ and $M_2(X) := \sum_{a \leq X^3} r_3(a)^2$. Conditionally on Langlands-type hypotheses and GRH (for certain Hasse–Weil *L*-functions), Hooley (1997) and Heath-Brown (1998) proved $M_2(X) \ll_{\epsilon} X^{3+\epsilon}$. Furthermore, Hooley (1986) conjectured $M_2(X) \sim c_{\text{HLH}} X^3$ (as $X \to \infty$) for a specific constant $c_{\text{HLH}} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, which is strictly greater than the Hardy–Littlewood constant $c_{\text{HL}} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$.

My thesis consists of three parts:

to "control" such behavior.

- 1. Paper I: Diagonal cubic forms and the large sieve (42 pages).

 This shows that Hooley's (and Heath-Brown's) hypotheses can be replaced with a large sieve hypothesis a la Bombieri-Vinogradov.
- Paper II: Isolating special solutions in the delta method: The case of a diagonal cubic equation in evenly many variables over ℚ (34 pages).
 Heath-Brown's work, and morally also Hooley's work, is based on the "delta method" for M₂(X). One can easily "extract" c_{HL}X³ from the delta method. Paper II extracts (c_{HLH} − c_{HL})X³ in a natural way.
- 3. Paper III: Approaching cubic Diophantine statistics via mean-value L-function conjectures of Random Matrix Theory type (136 pages).
 Building on Paper II, we prove (i) a general localized form of Hooley's conjecture and (ii) that 100% of integers a ≠ ±4 mod 9 are sums of three cubes, conditionally on certain standard conjectures—the main additions (relative to Hooley and Heath-Brown) being conjectures of Random Matrix Theory and Square-free Sieve type. To reduce Hooley's conjecture to standard conjectures, we introduce several new unconditional ingredients. For example, certain complete exponential sums "fail square-root cancellation" quite badly—and thus do not fall under

standard conjectural frameworks—and we prove new results that help