University of Gothenburg Department of Mathematical Sciences Anders Södergren MMA340 - Analytic Number Theory Spring semester 2019

## Assignment 1

The following is the first of the three homework assignments. The deadline for handing in your solutions is **Friday February 8 (2019) at 10.00**. You should aim to provide complete solutions with proper justifications. However, all partial solutions will be considered and will be given appropriate partial credits.

1. The Ramanujan sum  $c_q(n)$  is defined by the formula

$$c_q(n) := \sum_{\substack{1 \le m \le q \\ (m,q)=1}} e^{2\pi i m n/q} \qquad (q, n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

a) Prove that

$$c_q(n) = \sum_{d|(n,q)} d\mu\left(\frac{q}{d}\right).$$

*Hint*: Consider first the completed sum  $\sum_{1 \le m \le q} e^{2\pi i m n/q}$ . **b)** Show that

$$\mu(n) = \sum_{\substack{1 \le m \le n \\ (m,n) = 1}} e^{2\pi i m/n}.$$

c) Prove that

$$c_q(n) = \mu\left(\frac{q}{(q,n)}\right) \frac{\phi(q)}{\phi\left(q/(q,n)\right)}.$$

2. Choose one of Problem 2a and Problem 2b and submit only your solution to this chosen problem.

a) An arithmetic function f is called *periodic* if there exists a number  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  (called the period of f) such that f(n+k) = f(n) for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove that if f is completely multiplicative and periodic with period k, then the values of f are either 0 or roots of unity.

**b)** Let  $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$  be a multiplicative and strictly increasing arithmetic function. Assume that f(2) = 2. Prove that f(n) = n for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

3. Let f be an arithmetic function and suppose that  $\sum_{n \leq N} f(n) \sim N^2$  as  $N \to \infty$ . Prove that

$$\sum_{n \le N} f(n)(N-n)^2 \sim \frac{1}{6}N^4 \qquad \text{as } N \to \infty.$$

4. Let  $\alpha \geq 0$  and  $\delta < 1$  be fixed. Let f be an arithmetic function and suppose that  $f(n) = O(n^{\alpha})$  and

$$A_f(x) = \sum_{n \le x} f(n) = O(x^{\delta}).$$

Define a second arithmetic function g by

$$g(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d).$$

Prove that

$$\sum_{n \le x} g(n) = cx + O\left(x^{\frac{1+\alpha}{2+\alpha-\delta}}\right)$$

for some constant c. Determine the constant c explicitly.

## GOOD LUCK!