## SIEVE THEORY 2015, PROF. ZEEV RUDNICK TAKE-HOME EXAM DUE DATE: JULY 15, 2015

**Instructions:** The assignment should be delivered to my mailbox or sent via email (rudnick@post.tau.ac.il) by Wednesday, 15 July 2015 at latest.

**Exercise 1.** For  $N \ge 1$ , the Farey sequence of level N is defined to be all rationals in (0, 1] which in reduced form have denominator at most N:

$$\mathcal{F}_N = \left\{ \frac{a}{q} : \gcd(a, q) = 1, \ 1 \le a \le q \le N \right\}.$$

For instance,  $\mathcal{F}_5 = \{\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{1}\}$ . Show that

$$\#\mathcal{F}_N = \frac{N^2}{2\zeta(2)} + O(N\log N) \; .$$

Hint:  $\varphi(n) = n \sum_{d|n} \mu(d)/d$ .

Exercise 2. Show that

$$\sum_{n \leq x} \Lambda(n)^2 = x \log x - x + o(x)$$

where  $\Lambda(n)$  is the von Mangoldt function.

**Exercise 3.** A Carmichael number is a composite integer N for which  $a^{N-1} = 1 \mod N$  for all a coprime to N.

a) Show that if N is a Carmichael number, then N is odd, and that for all prime divisors  $p \mid N$ , we have  $p - 1 \mid N - 1$  (this is a converse of Korselt's criterion).

b) Show that for p > 3, if p, q := 2p - 1 and r := 3p - 2 are all prime, then their product N = pqr is a Carmichael number.

**Exercise 4.** Show that the number of integers  $n \le x$  so that n, 2n-1, 3n-2 are all primes, is at most  $\ll x/(\log x)^3$ .

Exercise 5. For a monic integer polynomial

$$f(t) = t^n + a_{n-1}t + \dots + a_0$$

we define the height as  $Ht(f) = \max_i |a_i|$ . We define

$$\mathcal{R}_n(N) = \{ f(t) = t^n + a_{n-1}t + \dots + a_0 : \operatorname{Ht}(f) \le N; \text{ reducible over } \mathbb{Q} \}$$

to be the set of <u>reducible</u> monic polynomial of degree n with integer coefficients, of height at most N. Show that for n > 2,

$$#\mathcal{R}_n(N) \ll_n N^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \log N$$

Hint: Use the large sieve in its *n*-dimensional form, where

 $\Omega_p = \{ f \in \mathbb{F}_p[t], \deg f = n, \text{ monic irreducible over } \mathbb{F}_p \}.$