D-MATH Dr. Vivian Kuperberg Distribution of primes

Exercise Sheet 2

1. Recall that

$$\sum_{p \le x} \frac{\log p}{p} = \log x + O(1).$$

a) Show that for some constant c,

$$\sum_{p \le x} \frac{1}{p} = \log \log x + c + O(1/\log x).$$

b) Show that for some constant d,

$$\prod_{p \le x} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{p} \right)^{-1} = e^d \log x + O(1).$$

How do the constants c and d relate to each other?

c) Show that

$$\sum_{n \le x} \frac{\mu^2(n)}{\varphi(n)} \ge \sum_{k \le x} \frac{1}{k} \ge \log x.$$

- 2. Use Brun's pure sieve to prove an upper bound on the number of primes less than x. What can Brun's sieve say about lower bounds?
- 3. Prove the form of Möbius inversion that we used, namely that for any functions f, g:  $\mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{C}$  with finite support,

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

if and only if

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

4. Use Selberg's sieve to bound, for fixed even  $N \ge 4$ , the number of pairs of primes  $p_1, p_2$  such that  $p_1 + p_2 = N$ . (See how far you can get on turning the bound into a nice shape).