

Unit	Learning Units	Lecture Hours
I	Arithmetical Functions and Dirichlet Multiplication: Introduction, The Mobius function $\mu(n)$, The Euler Totient function $\varphi(n)$, A relation connecting φ and μ , A product formula for $\varphi(n)$, The Dirichlet product of arithmetical functions, Dirichlet inverses and the Mobius inversion formula, The Mangoldt function $\Lambda(n)$, Multiplicative functions, Multiplicative functions and Dirichlet multiplication, The inverse of a completely multiplicative function, Liouville's function $\lambda(n)$, The divisor function $\sigma_\alpha(n)$, Generalized convolutions. (Sections 2.1 to 2.14 of Chapter 2 of [1])	12
II	Averages of Arithmetical Functions: Introduction, The big oh notation. Asymptotic equality of functions, Euler's summation formula, Some elementary asymptotic formulas, The average order of $d(n)$, The average order of divisor functions $\sigma_\alpha(n)$, The average order of $\varphi(n)$, An application to the distribution of lattice points visible from the origin, The average order of $\mu(n)$ and of $\Lambda(n)$, The partial sums of a Dirichlet product, Applications to $\mu(n)$ and $\Lambda(n)$, Another identity for the partial sums of a Dirichlet product. (Sections 3.1 to 3.12 of Chapter 3 of [1])	12
III	Some Elementary Theorems on the Distribution of Prime Numbers: Introduction, Chebyshev's functions $\psi(x)$ and $\vartheta(x)$. Relations connecting $\vartheta(x)$ and $\pi(x)$, Some equivalent forms of the prime number theorem, Inequalities of $\pi(n)$ and p_n , Shapiro's Tauberian theorem, Application of Shapiro's theorem, An asymptotic formula for the partial sums $\sum_{p \leq x} (1/p)$, The Partial Sums of the Mobius function. (Sections 4.1 to 4.9 of Chapter 4 of [1])	12
IV	Congruences: Definition and basic properties of congruences, Residue classes and complete residue systems, Linear congruences, Reduced residue systems and Euler-Fermat theorem, Polynomial congruences modulo p , Lagrange's theorem. (Sections 5.1 to 5.5 of Chapter 5 of [1])	12
V	Applications of Lagrange's Theorem, Simultaneous linear congruences, The Chinese remainder theorem, Applications of the Chinese Remainder Theorem, Polynomial Congruences with prime power moduli. (Sections 5.6 to 5.9 of Chapter 5 of [1]).	12

PRESCRIBED TEXT BOOK:

1. Apostol Tom M, **Introduction to Analytic Number Theory**, New Delhi, Narosa Publishing House, 1998.

REFERENCE BOOK:

1. Hardy G.H. and Wright E.M, **An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers**, Oxford Press.

Course has focus on : Skill Development

- Websites of Interest:**
1. www.nptel.ac.in
 2. www.epgp.inflibnet.ac.in
 3. www.ocw.mit.edu



**PARVATHANENI BRAHMAYYA
SIDDHARTHA COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE**

Autonomous

Siddhartha Nagar, Vijayawada-520010

Re-accredited at 'A+' by the NAAC

M. Sc. Mathematics

Fourth Semester

22MA4D2 - ANALYTICAL NUMBER THEORY

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

SECTION A

Answer all questions.

(5x4=20)

1 a) Define Mobius function $\mu(n)$, Euler -Totient function and Dirichlet product. (CO1,L1)

(OR)

b) Prove that every completely multiplicative function is multiplicative. (CO1,L1)

2 a) Define Euler's constant, Riemann zeta function and lattice points. (CO2,L1)

(OR)

b) Prove that the average order of $\sigma(n)$ is $\pi^2 n/12$ (CO2,L1)

3 a) Define Chebyshev's functions. (CO3,L2)

(OR)

b) Write equivalent forms of prime number theorem. (CO3,L2)

4 a) Show that the linear congruence $2x \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ has no solution. (CO4,L3)

(OR)

b) Prove that congruence is an equivalence relation. (CO4,L3)

5 a) State and prove Wilson's Theorem. (CO5,L3)

(OR)

b) Solve the congruence $5x \equiv 3 \pmod{24}$. (CO5,L3)

SECTION B

Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(5X10=50)

6 a) State and prove Mobius Inversion formula. (CO1,L3)

(OR)

b) Show that if both g and $f * g$ are multiplicative, then f is also multiplicative. (CO1, L3)

7.a) State and prove Euler's summation formula. (CO2, L3)

(OR)

b) State and prove Legendre's Identity. (CO2,L3)

8 a) State and prove Abel's Identity. (CO3,L4)

(OR)

b) Show that the following relations are logically equivalent: (CO3,L4)

$$(i) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\pi(x) \log x)}{x} = 1 \quad (ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\theta(x)}{x} = 1 \quad (iii) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\psi(x)}{x} = 1$$

where $\pi(x)$ is the number of primes not exceeding x and $\theta(x)$ and $\psi(x)$ are Chebyshev's functions.

9 a) Assume $(a, m) = d$, where a, b and m are integers, $m > 0$. Then show that the linear congruence $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$ has solutions if and only if $d|b$. (CO4,L4)

(OR)

b) State and prove Euler-Fermat Theorem. (CO4,L4)

10 a) Show that for a prime p , all the coefficients of the polynomial $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)\dots(x-p+1) - x^{p-1} + 1$ are divisible by p . (CO5,L3)

(OR)

b) State and prove the Chinese Remainder theorem. (CO5,L3)
