

How to Not Count Primes

An Analytic Prime Counting Function

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Outline

- 1 A Brief History
- 2 Riemann and $\pi(x)$
- 3 Lagarias, Odlyzko and Galway
- 4 Our Approach
- 5 So What Do We Need?

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- $- \lfloor \frac{x}{5} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{x}{10} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{x}{15} \rfloor - \lfloor \frac{x}{30} \rfloor \dots$

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- Have such methods reached their limit?

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- (after some analysis) = $\text{Li}(x) - \sum_{\rho} \text{Li}(x^\rho) - \log 2 + O(x^{-1})$

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- Note $\hat{\phi}(s) = \frac{x^s}{s}$ gives $\phi(t) = \chi_x(t)$ and we are back to Riemann.

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- They have computed a value for $\pi(10^{24})$.

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- G. suggested $\hat{\phi}(s) = \exp\left(\frac{\lambda^2 s^2}{2}\right) \frac{x^s}{s}$, $\phi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\log\left(\frac{t}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{(2)\lambda}}\right)$

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- This is (just) achievable.

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- (Note similarity to Riemann's explicit formula.)

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- Write everything as a Taylor series
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- Accurate and precise zeros of ζ (maybe 10^{11} of them)

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- This is one or two orders of magnitude slower than hardware.

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- We use Turing's method to confirm that no zeros have been missed.

Results

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- Using UoB's Bluecrystal cluster, we are computing enough zeros to reach $\pi(10^{22})$.

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- As a spin off, we will have lots of accurate and precise zeros of ζ to give away.