On ideal-function-like functions (Abstract)

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Let k be an algebraic number field of degree m over Q let K be an arbitrary finite extension of k of degree n, and let K* be the smallest Galois extension of k belonging to k (the compositum of all conjugates of K/k) Let $\mathcal{F} = \text{Gal}(K*/k)$ be the corresponding Galois group which we view as embedded in the n-th symmetric group as a transitive subgroup. Let $\mathcal{F} = \sum_{j=1}^{h} \mathcal{F}_{j}$

be the decomposition of \mathcal{F} into conjugate classes, \mathcal{K}_1 = 1. We divide all prime ideals other than those (which we denote by \mathcal{F}_0) dividing the relative discriminant $D_{K/k}$ into h classe whose representatives we denote by \mathcal{F}_j . Now define the ideal-function-like function g (in conformity with [B-R], incorporating [S1],[S2], [H-S]) by

$$g(x_j) = \lambda_j^{-1} > 0, j = 0,1,...,h$$

at primes, and then define multiplicatively for all ideals. The two-fold aim of this paper is to study the rather complicated main term as well as the order of the error term of the asymptoti formula for the sums

$$A_1(x) = \sum_{N \neq g(a) \leq x} 1, \quad B_1(x) = \sum_{N \neq d \leq x} g(a).$$

This covers, in particular, the generalized divisor function $T^{c}(\mathbf{Z})$, c>0, where $T(\mathbf{Z}) = T_{K}(\mathbf{Z})$ denotes the number of representations of the integral ideal \mathbf{Z} of k as the product of K integral ideals of K ([H-S], [S1], [S2]). The proof goes on the similar lines as those in [S1], [S2] plus [B-R], and uses [H].

In a similar setting (with P a subfield of k) one can consider the sums as in [S1]:

$$A_2(x) = \sum_{NM \in \mathcal{N}} (M)^c \le x$$
 1, $B_2(x) = \sum_{NM \le x} F(M)^c$,

where

$$F(n) = \sum_{N_k/F} g(a).$$

Details will appear elsewhere.

References

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- [S1] Z. Suetuna, Ueber die Anzahl der Idealteiler, ibid. 2 (1931), 155-177.
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