Vela (Möbiova inverzní formule): Olali:

 $\forall m \in |N| : f(m) = \sum_{\text{dim}} g(d) \iff \forall m \in |N| : g(m) = \sum_{\text{dim}} f(d) \cdot \alpha \cdot (\frac{m}{\alpha})$

kaz: f = g * u g = f * u g = f * u = g * u * u * u = g * u * u * u = g *

 $\forall m \in \mathbb{N} : g(m) = \sum_{d \in \mathbb{N}} f(d) \alpha(\frac{m}{d}) \Rightarrow g = f * m \Rightarrow g * n = f * \alpha * n = f$

(u ge funkce dana predpisem u(n)=1)

Priklad: Byla dokazano:

$$N(m) = N = \sum_{d \mid m} \mathcal{Q}(d)$$
 $f(m) = \sum_{d \mid m} \mathcal{Q}(d)$

$$N(m) = N = \sum_{\text{dim}} Q(d)$$
 a take $Q(m) = \sum_{\text{dim}} u(d) \frac{d}{d}$

$$\sum_{\text{dim}} N(d) u(\frac{m}{d})$$

> Slacilo dokarat jen jedno z sechlo swrreni. Druhe je jeho důskedkem!

Priklad: Von Mangoldsova fee 1: IN→ IR je som predpisem: Δ(d)= (o gindy

Predpoldadejme, se $M = \mu^{\kappa_1} \cdot \mu^{\kappa_2}$. Posom:

$$\sum_{\substack{d = p_i^{N} \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(d) = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda(p_i^{N}) = \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ N \leq N_i}} \Lambda$$

$$ln \ m = \sum_{\text{alm}} \Lambda(d)$$

⇒ Pomoci Mobiovy inversní formule můneme nishad předpis A:

$$\Lambda(m) = \sum_{d \mid n} \ln d \, \alpha\left(\frac{m}{d}\right) = \sum_{d \mid n} \alpha(d) \ln\left(\frac{m}{d}\right)$$

Λ= ln * μ = μ * ln

* Dirichl. součin je komutativni

Rada Z as konverguje absolutne, prave kdy r konverguje rada Žilael. Sončin dvou absolutně konvergentních řad je absolutně konvergentní rada. absolutne konvergentin radu misseme prerovnat, ale součet bude stejný jako u původní rady. Priklad: $\sum_{\alpha = 1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right| = \sum_{\alpha = 1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \le 1 + \int_{\alpha}^{1} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 1 + \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{\alpha}^{\infty} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$ => Z ai ai konverguje absolutne $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{u(k)}{k^2} \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \leq 1.5 \implies \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{u(k)}{k^2}$ konverguje absolutně Véla: Plali: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u(n)}{n^2} = \frac{6}{\pi^2}$ $I(k) = \left[\frac{1}{k}\right] = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ pro } k=1 \\ 0 \text{ pro } k \neq 1 \end{cases}$ $\sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot \sum_{b=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(b)}{b^2} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot \mu(b)}{(a \cdot b)^2} = \sum_{b=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{\alpha \cdot b = b_c}^{\infty} \mu(a) (\mu(b))}{b^2} = 1$ $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha (k)}{k^2} = \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{\zeta(2)} = \frac{6}{\pi^2}$ $\zeta(s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^s} \qquad \zeta(z) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

Def. (O(g(x))): Necht f(x) a g(x) json realne funkce realne promenne.

f(x) = O(g(x)) <=> Fae IR FCEIR +X ∈ IR: X ≥ a => |f(x)| ≤ C(g(x))

Vila: Plah:
$$\sum_{m \in X} \frac{\alpha(m)}{m^2} = \frac{6}{\pi^2} + O(\frac{1}{x})$$

Dakaz:

Prodost velko X:
$$\left|\sum_{m > \chi} \frac{\alpha(m)}{m^2}\right| \leq \sum_{m > \chi} \frac{|\alpha(m)|}{m^2} \leq \sum_{m > \chi} \frac{1}{m^2} \leq$$

$$\leq \int_{X-1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\lambda^2} d\lambda = \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda} \right]_{X-1}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{X-1} = >$$

$$\frac{\left|\frac{\sum_{M\geq x}\frac{(x(m))}{M^2}}{\left|\frac{A}{X}\right|}\right|}{\left|\frac{A}{X}\right|}\leq \frac{\frac{A}{X-1}}{\frac{A}{X}}=\frac{X}{X-1}\leq 2 \implies \sum_{M\geq x}\frac{(x(m))}{M^2}=O\left(\frac{A}{X}\right)$$

$$V_{n'm,e}, \ n' \in \frac{6}{n^2} = \sum_{M=1}^{\infty} \frac{u(m)}{M^2} = \sum_{M \leq X} \frac{u(m)}{M^2} + \sum_{M \geq X} \frac{u(m)}{M^2} = \sum_{M \leq X} \frac{u(m)}{M^2} + O(\frac{1}{X})$$

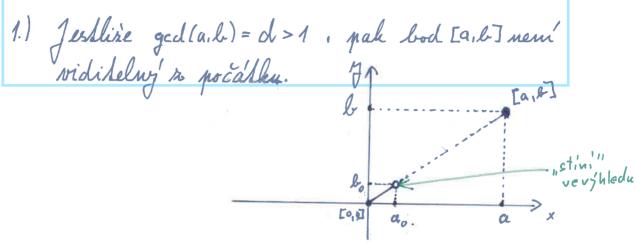
Néla: Plati:
$$\sum_{m \in X} \varphi(m) = \frac{3}{\pi^2} \chi^2 + O(\chi \ln \chi)$$

$$\frac{D \tilde{a} k a 2}{m \leq x} : \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) = \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \cdot q = \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \cdot \sum_{q \leq x} q = q \cdot d \leq x$$

$$= \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \left(1 + 2 + \dots + \left[\frac{x}{d}\right]\right) = \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \cdot \frac{\left[\frac{x}{d}\right] \left(\left[\frac{x}{d}\right] + 1\right)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{d} - \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) \left(\frac{x}{d} - \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right)\right) = \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{d^{2}} + \frac{x}{d} \cdot \left(1 - 2\mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) + \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}^{2} - \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{d^{2}} + \frac{x}{d} \cdot \left(1 - 2\mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) + \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}^{2} - \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{d^{2}} + \frac{x}{d} \cdot \left(1 - 2\mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) + \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}^{2} - \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{d^{2}} + \frac{x}{d} \cdot \left(1 - 2\mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) + \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}^{2} - \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{d^{2}} + \frac{x}{d} \cdot \left(1 - 2\mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) + \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}^{2} - \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{d^{2}} + \frac{x}{d} \cdot \left(1 - 2\mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) + \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}^{2} - \mathcal{E}_{\frac{x}{d}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{M \leq x} \alpha(d) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{$$

Viditelnost z počátku

Motivace: Produkavme si, tie jsme v rovine R² a d'va'me se nu bodu [0,0] kalem sebe. Klere' bodz [a,b] \(Z^2 \) (Arv. mi'isove' bodz) misème vidél?



[a,b] = [aod, bod] = [ao, bo] + (d-1)(ao, bo)

2) Jesslike gcd(a,b)=1, pale je bod [a,b]=Z² vidileluj a počásku.

Ono spor předpokla'dejme. Le existuje bod $[a_0,b_0]\in\mathbb{Z}^2$, který "Mmi" ve výhledu na [a,b].

=> Musi platil. s'e [00, bo] + [a,b] a ra'roven:

[a., b.] = [a, b] => spor!

$$\frac{a_0}{b_0} = \frac{a}{b}$$
Bunominemo predepoleadal, re god $[a_0,b_0] = 1$

$$(hdyby ged(o,b_0) = d \Rightarrow \frac{a_0}{b_0} = da_{00} \Rightarrow \text{which by bod } [a_{00},b_{00}], \text{kde } qed(o_{00},b_0) = 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 b = a b \quad |ged(a_0,b_0) = 1 \Rightarrow a_0 | a \Rightarrow \exists k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}: a = k_1 a_0 = 2$$

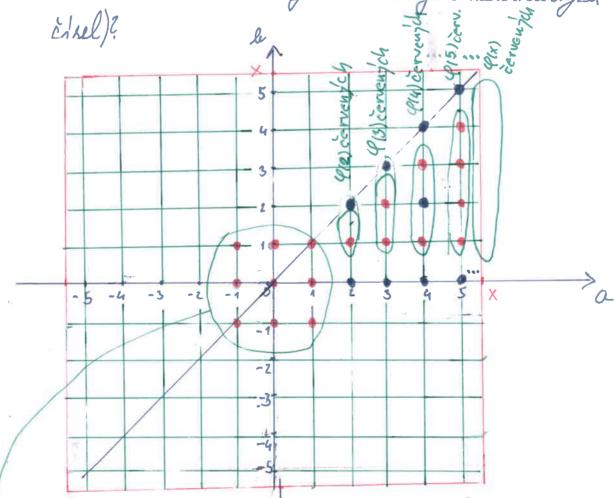
$$\Rightarrow a_0 b = k_1 a_0 b_0 \Rightarrow b = k_1 b_0 \Rightarrow (k_1 | a \land k_1 | b) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 | ged(a_1b) = 1 \Rightarrow k_1 \in \mathcal{E} - 1.13 \text{ ale } w \text{ with ada} k_1 = -1 by$$

$$[a_0,b_0] = [-a_1-b] \Rightarrow bod [o_0,b_0] \text{ by mestimil} \Rightarrow k_1 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

Def: (Violitelnost 2 poèsit ku): Releneme, že bod $[\alpha_1 \ell_1] \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ je ν_1
di helný a počáhla pravě ledy z $[\alpha_1 \ell_2] \in V$, lede: $V = \mathcal{E}[\alpha_1 \ell_2] \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid \gcd(\alpha_1 \ell_2) = 13$

Problem: Jak welkou čakd mrňkových bodů dvorí by, klere jsou vidi lelue a počákku? Jinak kečeno, jak welkou čásh k mnoriwy dvojic celých čásel dvorí dvojice nesou deluých čásel (hj. s jakou pravděpodobností nahodně vybereme dvojici nesou deluých



V(x) = počet bodů viditelných z počátku večtverci o straně 2x; XEIN V(X) = 9 + 8 (\sum \text{Y} \mathcal{P}(m)) = 1 + 8 (\sum \text{P}(m))

celkový počet mů iz. bodů u tomto čtverci : (2X+1)² => Poměr vidihelujch mříkových bodů ku potlu všech mříkových bodů ve človerci o straně 2X:

$$\frac{1+8.\sum_{m\leq x} \varphi_{(m)}}{(2x+1)^2} = \frac{1+8.\left(\frac{3}{\pi^2}x^2+O(x\ln x)\right)}{4x^2+4x+1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4x^{2}(1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{4x^{2}})} - \frac{8 \cdot \frac{3}{11^{2}} x^{2}}{4x^{2}(1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{4x^{2}})} - \frac{8 \cdot O(x \ln x)}{4x^{2}(1+\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{4x^{2}})} \Rightarrow \frac{6}{11^{2}} = 0.608$$

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Véla: Necht f ma spojilou derivaci na (1, X) = y \ (2, X). Polom:
                                                        1) Z f(x) = [x]f(x) - $[4]f(x) dh
                                                     2.) \sum_{k \leq x} f(k) = ([x] - x) f(x) + f(x) + \sum_{k \leq x} f(x) dx + \sum_{k \leq x} (\lambda - [A]) f'(x) d\lambda
                                                 3.) \leq f(k) = ([x]-x)f(x) - ([y]-y)f(y) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1-[x])f(x) dx
       Diskaz: Prolože y E (2, x), je 2 \le X. Musi prolo existoval kik+1 \in Zn \land11x>.
                                        \Rightarrow \int [A] f'(k)dk = k \cdot \int f'(k)dk = k [f(k)] = k (f(k+1) - f(k)) = (k+1) f(k+1) - k f(k) - f(k+1)
\int_{0}^{100} \int_{0
         \int_{\Omega} [A] f(u) du = [x] \int_{\Omega} f(u) du = [x] [f(u)]_{\Omega}^{x} = [x] f(x) - [x] f([x])
      \int_{a}^{\infty} \int_{a
             \left[\int_{0}^{\infty} A f(u) dA = \left[\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} A f(u) \right] - \int_{0}^{\infty} f(u) dA = \chi f(x) - f(y) - \int_{0}^{\infty} f(u) dA
            = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (u - [\Lambda]) f(u) du = (x - [\Lambda]) f(x) - f(x) - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(u) du + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k)  \Rightarrow tvrzen_1 (2.)
              y \in \langle 2, x \rangle \Rightarrow y \geq 2 \Rightarrow \text{analogicky}:
 \left[ \int (A - [A]) f(u) dA = (y - [y]) f(y) - f(u) - \int f(u) dA + \sum_{k=1}^{[3]} f(k) \right] 
             \hat{\int}_{3}^{2} (\lambda - [\Lambda]) f(\lambda) = (x - [X]) f(x) - (y - [y]) f(y) - \hat{\int}_{3}^{2} f(\lambda) d\lambda + \sum_{k=1,2,3+1}^{2} f(k) \Rightarrow \text{turzeni'} 3.
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