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This Beautiful Fantastic*The Large Sieve And Its*

Among the modern methods used to study prime numbers, the 'sieve' has been one of the most efficient. Originally conceived by

Linnik in 1941, the 'large sieve' has developed extensively since the 1960s, with a recent realisation that the underlying principles were capable of applications going well beyond prime number theory.

Large sieve and its applications arithmetic geometry ...

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The Large Sieve and its Applications: Arithmetic Geometry ...

The large sieve is a method in analytic number theory. It is a type of sieve where up to half of all residue classes of numbers are removed, as opposed to small sieves such as the Selberg sieve wherein only a few residue classes are removed. The method has been further heightened by the larger sieve which removes arbitrarily many residue classes.

Large sieve - Wikipedia

as the \analytic large sieve inequality". Theorem LS1.1 Let f(t) = P N n=1 x ne(nt), and let t r (1 r R, where R 2) be points such that (t r t s) for r6=s. Then XR r=1 jf(t r)j2 N 1 + 1 XN n=1 jx nj2: The same applies if the range of nis [M+ 1;M+ N] for any M. A simple example shows that there is a fairly wide range of cases in which the stated

Notes on the large sieve

" large sieve " , Barban proved that 2 *-In [12] and [l3] he strengthened this result, replacing ? « 1/6 by V =3/8. In a wide range of problems estimates such as

[l] replace the Riemann hypothesis. Barban first succeeded in giving estimates for sums of the form 2 il h {p — a). A combination of results of the sieve method

THE 'LARGE SIEVE' METHOD AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN THE ...
Barban M B 1962 Yu v Linnik's 'large sieve' and a limit theorem for the number of classes of ideals in an imaginary quadratic field Izv. Akad. Nauk UzSSR, Ser. Mat. 26 573-580

THE 'LARGE SIEVE' METHOD AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN THE ...
Barban, The "large sieve" method and its applications

in the theory of numbers, Uspehi Mat. Nauk 21 (1966), 51-102 = Russian Math. Nauk 21 (1966), 51-102 = Russian Math. Surveys 21 (1966), 49-103.

Montgomery : The analytic principle of the large sieve
The Large Sieve and its Applications: Arithmetic Geometry, Random Walks and Discrete Groups: 175 [Kowalski, E.] on Amazon.com.au. *FREE* shipping on eligible orders. The Large Sieve and its Applications: Arithmetic Geometry, Random Walks and Discrete Groups: 175

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The Large Sieve and its Applications: Arithmetic Geometry ...

Extract. Let S (x) be a trigonometric polynomial, where N > 0 and M are integers, the an are arbitrary complex numbers, and e (x) = e2?ix. In its basic form, the large sieve of Linnik and Rényi is an inequality of the form. Send article to Kindle.

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The Large Sieve and Its Applications Arithmetic Geometry ...

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The Large Sieve and its Applications: Arithmetic Geometry ...

Abstract. We introduce a variant of the large sieve and give an example of its use in a sieving problem. Take the interval [N] = {1,...,N} and, for each odd prime p <= N^{1/2}, remove or ``sieve out'' by all n whose reduction mod p lies in some interval I_p of Z/pZ of length (p-1)/2.

On a variant of the large sieve - CORE

Authors:Emmanuel Kowalski. Download PDF. Abstract: We describe a very general abstract form of sieve based on a large sieve inequality which generalizes both the classical sieve inequality of Montgomery (and its higher-dimensional variants), and our recent sieve for Frobenius over function fields. The general framework suggests new applications. We get some first results on the number of prime divisors of ``most'' elements of an elliptic divisibility sequence, and we develop in some detail ...

[math/0610021] The principle of the large sieve

The large sieve was studied intensively during the decade 1965-1975, with the result that the subject has lost its mystery: We now possess a variety of simple ideas which provide very precise results and a host of variants. While the large sieve can no longer be considered deep, it nevertheless gives powerful estimates in many different settings.

THE ANALYTIC PRINCIPLE OF THE LARGE SIEVE

The simple naive "one large

sieving array" sieves of any of these sieve types take memory space of about (), which means that 1) they are very limited in the sieving ranges they can handle to the amount of RAM (memory) available and 2) that they are typically quite slow since memory access speed typically becomes the speed bottleneck more than computational speed once the array size grows beyond the size of the CPU caches.