

关于L-函数的二次均值公式*

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摘要

本文利用三角和估值的指数偶方法,改进了张文鹏关于 Dirichlet L-函数的二次均值

$$\sum_{\chi \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2$$

的一个渐近公式.

§1 引言

对模 $q \geq 3$, 设 χ 表示 q 的 Dirichlet 特征, $L(s, \chi)$ 是对应于 χ 的 L-函数. 本文的主要目的是借助于三角和估值的指数偶方法研究 L-函数的二次均值

$$\sum_{\chi \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2$$

的渐近性质.

1975 年, Gallagher^[1] 得到

$$\sum_{\chi \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 = O((g + |t|) \log(q(\frac{1}{2} + |t|))).$$

1980 年, Balasubramanian^[2] 证明了渐近式

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\chi \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 &= \frac{q^2(q)}{q} \log(qt) + O(g(\log \log q)^2) \\ &\quad + O(te^{10(\log q)^{\frac{1}{2}}}) + O(q^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{2}{3}} e^{10(\log q)^{\frac{1}{2}}}) \end{aligned}$$

对所有 g 和 $t \geq 3$ 成立, 并由此容易推出

$$\sum_{\chi \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 \sim \frac{q^2(q)}{q} \log|qt|, \quad 3 \leq |t| \leq q^{\frac{3}{4}} - \varepsilon.$$

1990 年, 张文鹏^[3] 给出了质的改进, 他证明了: 对任意模 q 及实数 $t \geq 3$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\chi \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 &= \frac{q^2(q)}{q} [\log(\frac{qt}{2\pi}) + 2r + \sum_{p \mid q} \frac{\log p}{p-1}] + O(qt^{-\frac{1}{12}}) \\ &\quad + O[(t^{\frac{5}{6}} + q^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{7}{12}}) \exp(\frac{2\log(qt)}{\log \log(qt)})], \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

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其中 r 为 Euler 常数, $\sum_{p|q}$ 表示对 q 所有不同素因子求和.

推论 1 对任意给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 当 $3 \leq |t| \leq q^{\frac{6}{5}-\varepsilon}$ 时有 $\sum_{x \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 \sim \frac{\varphi^2(q)}{q} \log |qt|$.

推论 2 当 $\log \log q \leq |t| \leq q^{\frac{6}{5}-\varepsilon}$ 时有

$$\sum_{x \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 \sim \frac{\varphi^2(q)}{q} [\log |\frac{qt}{2\pi}| + 2r + \sum_{p|q} \frac{\log p}{p-1}]$$

本文以三角和估值的指数偶方法为工具, 改进了张文鹏的工作, 给出了新的渐近公式:

定理 对任意模 q 及实数 $t \geq 3$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 &= \frac{\varphi^2(q)}{q} [\log |\frac{qt}{2\pi}| + 2r + \sum_{p|q} \frac{\log p}{p-1}] + O(qt^{-\frac{1}{8}}) \\ &\quad + O[(t^{\frac{3}{4}} + q^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{8}}) \exp(\frac{2\log(qt)}{\log \log(qt)})]. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

推论 1 当 $3 \leq |t| \leq q^{\frac{4}{3}-\varepsilon}$ 时, 有 $\sum_{x \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 \sim \frac{\varphi^2(q)}{q} \log |qt|$.

推论 2 当 $\log \log q \leq |t| \leq q^{\frac{4}{3}-\varepsilon}$ 时, 有

$$\sum_{x \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 \sim \frac{\varphi^2(q)}{q} [\log |\frac{qt}{2\pi}| + 2r + \sum_{p|q} \frac{\log p}{p-1}]$$

记号: 设 C, C_1, C_2 为正常数, $A > 0$

$B = O(A)$, $B \ll A$ 表示 $|B| \leq CA$;

$B \asymp A$ 表示 $C_1 A \leq B \leq C_2 A$ 或 $C_1 A \leq -B \leq C_2 A$;

$f(x) \sim g(x)$ 表示 $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \rightarrow 1$ ($x \rightarrow \infty$);

$e(x) = e^{2\pi ix}$; $e_q(x) = e^{\frac{2\pi ix}{q}}$; $\exp(x) = e^x$;

$\varepsilon, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$ 表示任意小的正数.

§ 2 若 干 引 理

引理 1^[3] 对任一模 q 及实数 $t \geq 2$, 有

$$\sum_{x \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 = \frac{\varphi^2(q)}{q} \sum_{d|q} \mu(d) \sum_{n=1}^{q/d} |\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it, \frac{n}{q/d})|^2,$$

其中 $\zeta(s, a)$ 为 Hurwitz Zeta 函数.

引理 2^[3] 对整数 $q \geq 2$, 有

$$\sum_{d|q} \frac{\mu(d) \log d}{d} = -\frac{\varphi(q)}{q} \sum_{p|q} \frac{\log p}{p-1}.$$

定义 设 $f(x, y)$ 为实函数, 且 $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \sim L_1$, $\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \sim L_2$, 和 $L_1 \gg 1$, $L_2 \gg 1$. 如果下式成立.

$$\sum_{(m, n) \in D} e(f(m, n)) \ll (L_1, L_2)^k (MN)^l.$$

其中 $D: \{(m, n) \mid M < n \leq M', N < m < N', M' \leq 2M, N' \leq 2N\}$. 我们称 (k, l) 为二维指数偶, 例如

(0,1)为二维指数偶.

文献[5,p215]指出:如果(k,l)为二维指数偶,则

$$A(k,l) = \left(\frac{k}{4k+2}, \frac{3k+l+1}{4k+2} \right), \quad (3)$$

$$B(k,l) = \left(l - \frac{1}{2}, k + \frac{1}{2} \right). \quad (4)$$

此为二维指数偶.

引理3 $(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{4}), (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{8})$ 为二维指数偶.

证明 由文献[4]中定理9知 $(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{4})$ 为二维指数偶,应用(4)式知 $B(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{4}) = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{8})$ 也为二维指数偶.

引理4^[6] 设 $f(x)$ 为实函数, $f'(x) \asymp \lambda_1$,且 $f^{(p)}(x) \asymp \frac{\lambda_1}{M^{p-1}}$, $(p=1,2,\dots)$, (k,l) 为一维指数偶,则

$$\sum_{M < x \leq 2M} e(f(x)) \ll \lambda_1^k M^l, \quad (\lambda_1 \gg 1).$$

引理5 设整数 q 及实数 $t \geq 3$,则

$$\sum_{a=1}^q \left(\frac{q}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}+u} \zeta_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} - it, \frac{a}{q} \right) = O(qt^{-\frac{1}{4}} \log t) + O(q^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{8}} \log q \log t).$$

其中 $\zeta_1(s,a) = \zeta(s,a) - a^{-s}$.

证明 由Hurwitz Zeta-函数的逼近方程可得

$$\zeta_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} + it, a \right) = \sum_{1 \leq n \leq x} \frac{1}{(n+a)^{\frac{1}{2}+u}} + \left(\frac{2\pi}{t} \right)^u e^{i(t+\frac{\pi}{4})} \sum_{1 \leq n \leq y} n^{-\frac{1}{2}+u} e(-na) + O(x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \log t), \quad (5)$$

其中 $1 \leq x \leq y$, $2\pi xy = t$.

在(5)中取 $x=y=\sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi}}$,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{a=1}^q \left(\frac{q}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}+u} \zeta_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} - it, \frac{a}{q} \right) &= O \left(\left| \sum_{1 \leq n \leq x} \sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \frac{\left(\frac{q}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}+u}}{(n+\frac{a}{q})^{\frac{1}{2}-u}} \right| \right) + O(qt^{-\frac{1}{4}} \log t) \\ &\quad + O \left(\sum_{1 \leq n \leq y} \sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \left(\frac{q}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}+u} n^{-\frac{1}{2}-u} e_q(na) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

设 $J = \sum_{1 \leq n \leq x} \sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \frac{\left(\frac{q}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}+u}}{(n+\frac{a}{q})^{\frac{1}{2}-u}}$,

1) 当 $a \geq t$ 时,由[3]中(5)式我们有

$$J \ll qt^{-\frac{3}{4}} + q^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{-\frac{1}{4}}, \quad (x = \sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi}});$$

2) 当 $1 \leq a < t$,我们把和 J 分成为 $\ll \log q \log t$ 个具有形式

$$S = \sum_{N < n \leq 2N} \sum_{A < a \leq 2A} \frac{(\frac{q}{a})^{\frac{1}{2}+u}}{(n + \frac{a}{q})^{\frac{1}{2}-u}}$$

的和, 这里 $1 \leq N < 2N \leq x$, $1 \leq A < 2A < t$, 由于

$$g(n, a) = a^{-\frac{1}{2}}(n + \frac{a}{q})^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

为正的实递减函数, 应用 Abel 变换我们有

$$S \ll q^{\frac{1}{2}}(AN)^{-\frac{1}{2}}|S_1|,$$

其中 $S_1 = \sum_{N < n \leq N'} \sum_{A < a \leq A'} e(f(a, n))$. 这里 $N' \leq 2N$, $A' \leq 2A$, $f(a, n) = \frac{t}{2\pi}(\log(nq+a) - \log a)$, 那么

$$\frac{\partial f(a, n)}{\partial a} = \frac{t}{2\pi}(\frac{1}{nq+a} - \frac{1}{a}) \simeq \frac{t}{A} = L_1,$$

$$\frac{\partial f(a, n)}{\partial n} = \frac{t}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{q}{nq+a} \simeq \frac{t}{N} = L_2.$$

由条件 $A < t$, $N \leq x = t^{\frac{1}{2}}$, 则有 $L_1 > > 1$, $L_2 > > 1$.

i) 当 $NA \leq t$ 时, 由定义并取 $(k, l) = (\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{4})$ (引理 3) 我们有

$$S_1 \ll (\frac{t}{A} \cdot \frac{t}{N})^{\frac{1}{8}}(AN)^{\frac{3}{4}} = t^{\frac{1}{4}}(AN)^{\frac{5}{8}},$$

因此

$$S \ll q^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{\frac{1}{8}}(AN)^{-\frac{1}{8}} \ll q^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{\frac{3}{8}}. \quad (7)$$

ii) 当 $NA > t$ 时, 由定义并取 $(k, l) = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{8})$ (引理 3) 我们有

$$S_1 \ll (\frac{t}{A} \cdot \frac{t}{N})^{\frac{1}{4}}(AN)^{\frac{5}{8}} = t^{\frac{1}{2}}(AN)^{\frac{5}{8}}.$$

因此

$$S \ll q^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{\frac{1}{2}}(AN)^{-\frac{1}{8}} \ll q^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{\frac{3}{8}}. \quad (8)$$

综合 1), 2) 立得

$$J \ll q^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{\frac{3}{8}}\log\log t + qt^{-\frac{3}{4}}. \quad (9)$$

类似地

$$\left| \sum_{1 \leq n \leq \sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi}}} \sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \frac{q^{\frac{1}{2}+u}e_q(na)}{a^{\frac{1}{2}+u}n^{\frac{1}{2}+u}} \right| \ll qt^{-\frac{3}{4}} + q^{\frac{1}{2}}t^{\frac{3}{8}}\log\log t. \quad (10)$$

综合 (6), (9) 和 (10) 可以得出本引理.

引理 6 对任一整数 q 及实数 $t \geq 3$, 有

$$\sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} |\zeta_1(\frac{1}{2} + it, \frac{a}{q})|^2 = q[\log(\frac{t}{2\pi}) + r] + O(qt^{-\frac{1}{8}}) + O(t^{\frac{3}{4}}\log^2 t),$$

其中 r 为 Euler 常数.

证明 设 $A(t) = (\frac{2\pi}{t})^{\frac{1}{2}}e^{it+\frac{\pi}{4}}$, $x < y$, $2\pi xy = t$. 又设

$$I_1(a) = \sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} (n+a)^{-\frac{1}{2}+u}, \quad I_2(a) = A(t) \sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} n^{-\frac{1}{2}+u} e(-na),$$

那么使用逼近方程(5)我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} |\zeta_1(\frac{1}{2} + it, \frac{a}{q})|^2 &= \sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} [|I_1(\frac{a}{q})|^2 + |I_2(\frac{a}{q})|^2 + I_1(\frac{a}{q}) \overline{I_2(\frac{a}{q})} + \overline{I_1(\frac{a}{q})} I_2(\frac{a}{q})] \\ &\quad + O(x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \log t \sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} |I_1(\frac{a}{q}) + I_2(\frac{a}{q})|) + O(qt^{-1} \log^2 t). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

现在分别估计(11)式中各项的和式,注意到

$$A(t) \overline{A(t)} = 1, \quad \sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} e_q(na) = \begin{cases} q, & q \mid n \\ 0, & q \nmid n \end{cases}$$

由文献[3]中(11)和(17)式我们有

$$\sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} |I_2(\frac{a}{q})|^2 = q(\log y + \gamma) + O(qy^{-1} + y), \quad (12)$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} |I_1(\frac{a}{q})|^2 = q \log x + O(gx^{-1}) + O(t^{\frac{1}{2}} z \log t) + O(gx^2 t^{-1} \log t). \quad (13)$$

现在估计主要误差项

$$\sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} I_1(\frac{a}{q}) \overline{I_2(\frac{a}{q})}.$$

反复应用逼近方程(5)有^[3]

$$\begin{aligned} I_2(\frac{a}{q}) &= A(t) \sum_{1 \leq m \leq y} m^{-\frac{1}{2}+u} e_q(-ma) = A(t) \sum_{1 \leq m \leq \sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi}}} m^{-\frac{1}{2}+u} e_q(-ma) \\ &\quad + \sum_{x < m \leq \sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi}}} (m + \frac{a}{q})^{-\frac{1}{2}-u} + O(x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \log t), \quad 1 \leq x < y, \quad 2\pi xy = t. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{设 } R = \sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} \sum_{1 \leq m \leq x} \sum_{x < m \leq \sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi}}} (m + \frac{a}{q})^{-\frac{1}{2}+u} (n + \frac{a}{q})^{-\frac{1}{2}-u},$$

i) 当 $t \leq \frac{mnq}{m-n}$ 时,由[3]中(14)式我们有

$$|\sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} (m + \frac{a}{q})^{-\frac{1}{2}+u} (n + \frac{a}{q})^{-\frac{1}{2}-u}| \ll \frac{q}{t} \frac{\sqrt{mn}}{m-n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{mn}}, \quad (15)$$

ii) 当 $t > \frac{mnq}{m-n}$ 时,令 $f(a) = \frac{t}{2\pi} (\log(mq+a) - \log(nq+a))$,则有

$$f'(a) = \frac{t}{2\pi} (\frac{1}{mq+a} - \frac{1}{nq+a}) \simeq \frac{(m-n)t}{mnq} = \lambda_1,$$

$$f^{(p)}(a) \simeq \frac{\lambda_1}{A^{p-1}} \quad (p = 1, 2, \dots, A < a \leq 2A).$$

应用引理4,并取 $(k, l) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ 我们有

$$|\sum_{1 \leq n \leq q} (m + \frac{a}{q})^{-\frac{1}{2}+u} (n + \frac{a}{q})^{-\frac{1}{2}-u}| \ll \frac{\log q}{\sqrt{mn}} \max_{1 \leq n \leq q} |\sum_{A < a \leq 2A} e(f(a))|$$

$$<< \frac{\log t}{\sqrt{mn}} \left(\frac{(m-n)t}{mnq} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} A^{\frac{1}{2}} << \frac{\frac{1}{t^2} \log t}{m^{\frac{1}{2}} n}. \quad (16)$$

由(15),(16)及

$$\sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \sum_{x < m \leq \sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi}}} \frac{\sqrt{mn}}{m-n} << x^{\frac{3}{2}} t^{\frac{1}{4}} \sum_{r=1}^{\frac{1}{t}} \frac{1}{r} << x^{\frac{3}{2}} t^{\frac{1}{4}} \log t,$$

我们有

$$\begin{aligned} |R| &\leqslant \sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \sum_{x < m \leq \sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi}}} \left| \sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \left(m + \frac{a}{q} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}-u} \left(n + \frac{a}{q} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}-u} \right| \\ &<< \sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \sum_{x < m \leq \sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi}}} \left(\frac{q}{t} \frac{\sqrt{mn}}{m-n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{mn}} + \frac{\frac{1}{t^2}}{m^{\frac{1}{2}} n} \right) \log t \\ &<< (qx^{\frac{3}{2}} t^{-\frac{3}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{1}{4}} + t^{\frac{3}{4}}) \log^2 t. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

下面研究

$$\sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \sum_{1 \leq a \leq x} \sum_{1 \leq m \leq \sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi}}} \left(n + \frac{a}{q} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}-u} m^{-\frac{1}{2}-u} e_q(ma).$$

i) 当 $t \leq nq$ 时, 由[3]中(21)式有

$$\left| \sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \left(n + \frac{a}{q} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}-u} e_q(na) \right| << qt^{-1} n^{\frac{1}{2}} + n^{-\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (18)$$

ii) 当 $t > nq$, 设

$$f(a) = \frac{t}{2\pi} \log(n + \frac{a}{q}) - \frac{ma}{q}, \quad g(a) = (n + \frac{a}{q})^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

那么 $f'(a)$ 为单调减函数, $g(a), g'(a)$ 也是实正单调递减函数, 且

$$f'(a) = \frac{t}{2\pi(nq+a)} - \frac{m}{q} \simeq \frac{t}{nq} = \lambda_1 \geq 1, \quad (19)$$

$$f^{(p)}(a) \simeq \frac{\lambda_1}{A^{p-1}} \quad (p = 1, 2, \dots, A < a \leq 2A),$$

于是, 依据引理 4, 并取一维指数偶 $(k, l) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ 及(19)式我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \left(n + \frac{a}{q} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}-u} e_q(ma) \right| &<< \frac{\log q}{\sqrt{n}} \max_{1 \leq a \leq q} \left| \sum_{A < a \leq 2A} e(f(a)) \right| \\ &<< \frac{\log q}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{t}{nq} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} A^{\frac{1}{2}} << \frac{\frac{1}{t^2} \log t}{n}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

综合(14),(17),(18)和(20)我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} I_1 \left(\frac{a}{q} \right) \overline{I_2 \left(\frac{a}{q} \right)} \right| &<< (qx^{\frac{3}{2}} t^{-\frac{3}{4}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{1}{4}} + t^{\frac{3}{4}}) \log^2 t \\ &+ \sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} \sum_{1 \leq m \leq \sqrt{\frac{t}{2\pi}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \left(qt^{-1} n^{\frac{1}{2}} + n^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{t^2} \log t}{n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$<< (qx^2 t^{-\frac{3}{4}} + x^2 t^{\frac{1}{4}} + t^{\frac{3}{4}}) \log^2 t. \quad (21)$$

由[3]中(24),(25)式可得

$$\sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} |I_1(\frac{a}{q})| << q \log^{\frac{1}{2}} t. \quad (22)$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} |I_2(\frac{a}{q})| << q \log^{\frac{1}{2}} t. \quad (23)$$

取 $x=t^{\frac{1}{4}} \log^3 t$, $y=\frac{t}{2\pi x}$, 结合(11),(12),(13),(21),(22)和(23)式我们有

$$\sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} |\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it, \frac{a}{q})|^2 = q(\log(\frac{t}{2\pi}) + r) + O(qt^{-\frac{1}{8}}) + O(t^{\frac{3}{4}} \log^2 t).$$

于是完成了引理6的证明.

§3 定理的证明

由于 $\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it, a) = \zeta_1(\frac{1}{2} + it, a) + a^{-\frac{1}{2} - it}$, 以及 $\sum_{a=1}^q \frac{1}{a} = \log q + r + O(q^{-1})$, 由引理5和引理6我们有

$$\sum_{1 \leq a \leq q} |\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it, \frac{a}{q})|^2 = q[\log(\frac{q t}{2\pi}) + 2r]\gamma + O(qt^{-\frac{1}{8}}) + O(t^{\frac{3}{4}} \log^3 t) + O(q^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{8}} \log^3 t). \quad (24)$$

由引理1及(24)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d \mid q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 &= \frac{\varphi(q)}{q} \sum_{d \mid q} \mu(d) \sum_{\frac{a}{d}=1} |\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it, \frac{a}{q/d})|^2 \\ &= \frac{\varphi(q)}{q} \sum_{d \mid q} \mu(d) \left\{ \frac{q}{d} [\log(\frac{q t}{2\pi}) + 2r] + O(\frac{q}{d} t^{-\frac{1}{8}}) + O(t^{\frac{3}{4}} \log^3 t) + O(q^{\frac{1}{2}} d^{-\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{8}} \log^3 t) \right\} \\ &= \frac{\varphi^2(q)}{q} [\log(\frac{q t}{2\pi}) + 2r] - \varphi(q) \sum_{d \mid q} \frac{\mu(d) \log d}{d} \\ &\quad + O[(t^{\frac{3}{4}} + q^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{8}}) \sum_{d \mid q} |\mu(d)| \log^3 t] + O(\varphi(q) t^{-\frac{1}{8}} \sum_{d \mid q} \frac{|\mu(d)|}{d}). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

注意到估计式

$$\varphi(q) \sum_{d \mid q} \frac{|\mu(d)|}{d} << q, \quad \sum_{d \mid q} |\mu(d)| << \exp\left(\frac{\log q}{\log \log q}\right),$$

由(25)和引理2就可以得出定理.

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On the Mean Square Value Formula of Dirichlet L -Functions

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Abstract

In this paper we improve the asymptotic formula obtained by Zhang Wenpeng about the mean square value of Dirichlet L -functions:

$$\sum_{\chi \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2$$

by using the method of exponential pairs for the trigonometric sum.

We proved the following Theorem:

Theorem For any mod q and real $t \geq 3$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\chi \bmod q} |L(\frac{1}{2} + it, \chi)|^2 &= \frac{\varphi^2(q)}{q} [\log(\frac{qt}{2\pi}) + 2r + \sum_{p|q} \frac{\log p}{p-1}] \\ &\quad + O(qt^{-\frac{1}{8}}) + O[(t^{\frac{3}{4}} + q^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{8}}) \exp(\frac{2 \log(qt)}{\log \log(qt)})]. \end{aligned}$$

Where r is Euler's constant.