

TALK SUMMARY

1. The Riemann Zeta-Function and Hecke Congruence Subgroups. II
2. Three problems of Atle Selberg (1917–2007)

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IN THE FIRST TALK I shall present a succinct account of my recent work which has been uploaded to arXiv with the id: 0709.2590 [math.NT] under the same title as above. That is in fact a rework of my old file on an explicit spectral decomposition of the mean value

$$M_2(g; A) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2} + it)|^4 |A(\tfrac{1}{2} + it)|^2 g(t) dt,$$

which has been left unpublished since September 1994, though its summary account is given in [1] (see also [2, Section 4.6]); here

$$A(s) = \sum_n \alpha_n n^{-s}$$

is a finite Dirichlet series and g is assumed to be even, regular, real-valued on \mathbb{R} , and of fast decay on a sufficiently wide horizontal strip. At this occasion I have added greater details including a rigorous treatment of generalized Kloosterman sums associated with arbitrary $\Gamma_0(q)$ as well as an in-depth treatment of the Mellin transform

$$Z_2(s; A) = \int_1^{\infty} |\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2} + it)|^4 |A(\tfrac{1}{2} + it)|^2 t^{-s} dt$$

which was scantily touched on in [1]. My result on $Z_2(s; A)$ seems to shed light on the nature of the plain sixth power moment

$$M_3(g; 1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2} + it)|^6 g(t) dt.$$

I shall set out certain ensuing problems which are concerned with the distribution of eigenvalues of the hyperbolic Laplacian acting over $L^2(\Gamma_0(q)\backslash\mathrm{PSL}(2, \mathbb{R}))$ with varying Stufen.

IN THE SECOND TALK I shall speak about the three problems which were personally shown to me by Atle Selberg who passed away on 6 August 2007. With this, I shall try to briefly relate three of his many great contributions – the elementary proof of the prime number theorem, the Λ^2 sieve, and the theory of the zeta-functions.

References

- [1] Y. Motohashi. The Riemann zeta-function and Hecke congruence subgroups. RIMS Kyoto Univ. Kokyuroku, **958** (1996), 166–177.
- [2] —. *Spectral Theory of the Riemann Zeta-Function*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1997.