

L.N. KURTOVA, N.N. MOT'KINA

KLOOSTERMAN PROBLEM

The paper presents the result of studying the main member of the asymptotic formula of Kloosterman's problem.

Keywords: asymptotic formula, Gauss sum, Kloosterman sum.

$$ax^{\wedge} + by^{\wedge} + cz^{\wedge} + dt^2, \quad a, b, c, d -$$

$$S(n) = \sum_{y|abcd} \chi(y) S(n/y)$$

$$S(n) = \sum_{q=1}^n A(q)$$

$$A(q) = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ (i,q)=1}}^q \chi(i) S(q; ai; 0) S(q; bi; 0) S(q; ci; 0) S(q; di; 0), \quad A = 1,$$

$$S(q; U; 0) = \sum_{l=1}^q e^{2\pi i U l^2 / q}$$

[1]

$$ax^{\wedge} + by^{\wedge} + cz^{\wedge} + dt^{\wedge}.$$

[1].

p,

a, b, c, d, n,

$$n = ax^{\wedge} + by^{\wedge} + cz^{\wedge} + dt^2$$

[2].

a, b, c, d, n,

$$n = ax^{\wedge} + by^{\wedge} + cz^{\wedge} + dt^2$$

(n; 2) = 1

2:

$$a = 2^{\wedge} a, (a; 2) = 1, b = 2^{\wedge} b, (b; 2) = 1, c = 2^{\wedge} c, (c; 2) = 1, (d, 2) = 1,$$

$$3 < a < P < y.$$

$$n = ax^{\wedge} + by^{\wedge} + cz^{\wedge} + dt^2$$

-1'

$$dn, \quad = -1$$

$$dn \quad = -1.$$

1.

$$S(q; I; m) = \prod_{i=1}^q$$

$$S(2^k; /; 0) = \frac{2^{k-1}}{\Gamma(2^{k/2}(1+i))} > 1.$$

2. $(q; /) = n,$

$$S(q; I; m) = \frac{10}{\Gamma \ln S(q/n; I/n; m/n)}, \quad n \quad m,$$

[3. .20].

2

$$K(2; n; 0) = \frac{9}{2} \frac{n!}{(1,2)=1}$$

$$(n; 2) = 1, > 1$$

$$K(2; n; 0) = -1; \quad (2; n; 0) = 0.$$

[3. .46].

3.

$$(2; n; 0) = \frac{2}{(1,2)=1} \cdot 2^{-n}$$

$$(n; 2) = 1, > 2,$$

$$(2; n; 0) = - , \quad (4; n; 0) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \quad (2; n; 0) = 0.$$

$$(2; n; 0) = \frac{2}{(1,2)=1} \cdot e^{-n}$$

$$(4; n; 0) = \frac{9}{(1,2)=1} \cdot e^{-2n} = \sin \frac{-Im \cdot n!}{mn} \cdot \sin \frac{3mn}{2} [2, \quad n = 1(\text{mod}4), \quad = 2 \cdot \frac{-1}{V n}$$

$$(2; n; 0) = \frac{9}{(1,2)=1} \cdot e^{-2n} = i e^{-2n} \frac{e^{-2mn}}{-e^{-2mi \cdot n}} = 0.$$

4.

$$2; n; 0) = 2 \prod_{i=1}^{f 2 i - 2m} \frac{n_i}{e^{2i}}$$

$$(n; 2) = 1, > 3,$$

$$2(8; n; 0) = \frac{1}{V n J} \cdot f^{21}, \quad 2(2; n; 0) = 0.$$

mppHimxrw

$$K(8;n;0) = \sum_{(l,2)=1}^{n-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 2^3} = (1 - e^{-2\pi i n / 2^3})^{-1} = 2^3 \sum_{l=1}^{2^3-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 2^3} = 2^3 \sum_{l=1}^{2^3-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 8} = 2^3 \sum_{l=1}^{2^3-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 8}$$

$a > 3$

$$K(2^a;n;0) = e^{-2\pi i n / 2^a} \sum_{l=1}^{2^a-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 2^a} = 0.$$

5.

$$K_{,,}(2^a;n;0) = \sum_{(l,2)=1}^{n-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 2^a} = 2^a \sum_{l=1}^{2^a-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 2^a}$$

$(n; 2) = 1, a > 3$

$$K(8; n, 0) = \sum_{n=1}^{2^3-1} e^{-2\pi i n / 2^3}, K_{,,}(2^a, n, 0) = 0.$$

$$K_{2,,}(8;n;0) = \sum_{(l,2)=1}^{n-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 2^3} = (1 - e^{-2\pi i n / 2^3})^{-1} (1 + e^{-2\pi i n / 2^3}) = 2^3 \sum_{l=1}^{2^3-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 2^3} = 2^3 \sum_{l=1}^{2^3-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 8} = 2^3 \sum_{l=1}^{2^3-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 8}$$

$a > 3$

$$K_{2i}(2^a; n; 0) = i e^{-2\pi i n / 2^a} \sum_{l=1}^{2^a-1} e^{-2\pi i l n / 2^a} = 0$$

$A(q)$,

$$\hat{A}(n) = \sum_{q=1}^n A(q) = n^{(1+A(p))+A(p^2)+\dots} - O.$$

$p=2. S(2; dl; 0) = 0$

$$1, f(2) = 0. S(4; al; 0) S(4; bl; 0) S(4; cl; 0) S(4; dl; 0) = 4S(1; 2^{a-2}; 0) \cdot 4S(1; 2^{a-2}; 0) \cdot 4S(1; 2^{a-2}; 0) \cdot 2(1 + i^{dl}) = 2^7(1 + i^{dl}).$$

$$A(4) = - \sum_{l=1}^4 e^{-2\pi i l n / 4} = -(Kn, 0) + 4 e^{-2\pi i n / 4} = 4 e^{-2\pi i n / 4} = 4 e^{-\pi i n / 2}$$

$$2 K(4; n; 0) = 0. \quad d = 1 \pmod{4}, \quad \hat{A}(4) = 1/2 \cdot K(4; n; 0). \quad d = 3 \pmod{4}, \quad \hat{A}(4) = -1/2 \cdot K(4; n; 0).$$

$$A(4) = \sum_{d=1}^4 \frac{1}{d} J$$

1

$$S(8; al; 0) S(8; bl; 0) S(8; cl; 0) S(8; dl; 0) = 8S(1; 2^{a-3}; 0) \cdot 8S(1; 2^{a-3}; 0) \cdot 8S(1; 2^{a-3}; 0) \cdot \frac{f(2)2^{3/2}(1 + i^{dl})}{\sqrt{dl} J} = \frac{f(2)2^{21/2}(1 + i^{dl})}{\sqrt{dl} J}$$

$$A(8) = 2^{-3/2} \sum_{\substack{I=1 \\ (I,2)=1}}^8 \frac{1(1+i)^{-2 \cdot 3/2} (2 \cdot 1(x,8,n,0) + [-11K_{22}(8, \cdot, 0)])}{d^{2n+1}}$$

$$A(8) = \frac{1}{dn} (1 + \dots)$$

$$A(q) = 0 \quad a > 3.$$

$$\sum_{\substack{a=p^2 a_i, (a_i,2)=1 \\ b=p^2 b_i, (b_i,2)=1 \\ c=p^2 c_i, (c_i,2)=1 \\ (d,2)=1 \\ (n,2)=1 \\ 3 < a < p < y}} \frac{1}{dn} \sum_{\substack{a=p^2 a_i, (a_i,2)=1 \\ b=p^2 b_i, (b_i,2)=1 \\ c=p^2 c_i, (c_i,2)=1 \\ (d,2)=1 \\ (n,2)=1 \\ 3 < a < p < y}} \frac{1}{dn} \dots$$

1. Kloosterman, H.D. On the representation of number in the form $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + dt^2$ // Acta mathematica. - 1926. - V. 49. - P. 407-464.

2. //

2019. - . 166. - . 41-48.

3. //

1962. - . 65. - C. 3-212.

Phone: +7(4722) 30-13-56
E-mail: kurtova@bsu.edu.ru

Phone: +7(4722) 30-13-00*28-13
E-mail: motkina@bsu.edu.ru