

Lethbridge Number Theory and Combinatorics Seminar



Monday — January 20, 2014

Room: **B650** ← *Note change of room!*

Time: 12:00 to 12:50 p.m.

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A density increment approach to Roth's theorem in the primes

Abstract: By combining Green and Taos transference principle with a density increment argument, we show if A is a set of prime numbers satisfying

$$\sum_{a \in A} \frac{1}{a} = \infty,$$

then A must contain a 3 term arithmetic progression. The previous methods of Helfgott and De Roton, and the speaker, used the transference principle to move from a set of primes to a dense subset of integers by considering the L^2 and L^p -norms of a smoothed version of the indicator function of A . Instead, we work directly with the L^∞ -norm, and exploit the structure of A to obtain increased density on a large subprogression when A contains no arithmetic progressions. By iterating we show that for any constant $B > 0$, if A is a subset of primes contained in $\{1, \dots, N\}$ with size at least

$$|A| \gg_B \frac{N}{(\log N)(\log \log N)^B},$$

then A contains a three term arithmetic progression. By combining Green and Taos transference principle with a density increment argument, we show if A is a set of prime numbers satisfying

$$\sum_{a \in A} \frac{1}{a} = \infty,$$

then A must contain a 3 term arithmetic progression. The previous methods of Helfgott and De Roton, and the speaker, used the transference principle to move from a set of primes to a dense subset of integers by considering the L^2 and L^p -norms of a smoothed version of the indicator function of A . Instead, we work directly with the L^∞ -norm, and exploit the structure of A to obtain increased density on a large subprogression when A contains no arithmetic progressions. By iterating we show that for any constant $B > 0$, if A is a subset of primes contained in $\{1, \dots, N\}$ with size at least

$$|A| \gg_B \frac{N}{(\log N)(\log \log N)^B},$$

then A contains a three term arithmetic progression.

EVERYONE IS WELCOME!

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