

Effective Chebotarev density theorems for families of number fields without GRH

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joint with Lillian Pierce and Caroline Turnage-Butterbaugh

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“Effective”: error term and lower bound on X

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- need to apply to smaller X , e.g. $X = D_K^\epsilon$, need bigger zero-free region

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- cyclic fields, all ramification total

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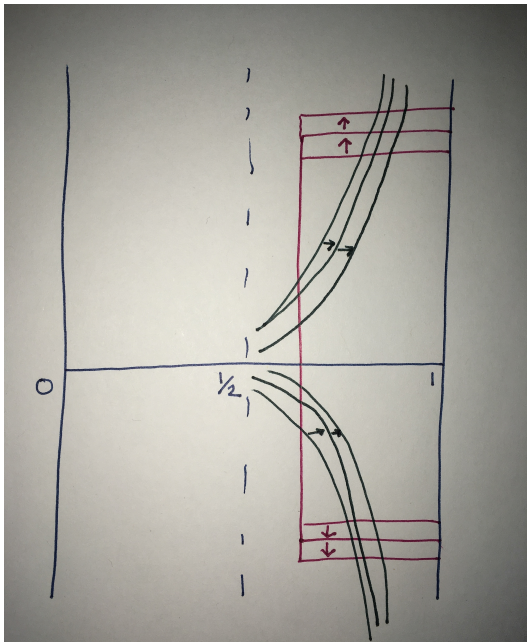
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Zero-free regions



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- convexity and joint convexity bounds

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Extending to products of cuspidal L -functions

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Task: counting number fields with fixed subfields (corresponding to $\ker \rho$)

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- in some cases what we need is not true (a positive proportion of $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ fields contain any given quadratic field)
- main tool: pointwise upper bounds on $\#\{K : |D_K| = X\}$ and control ramification

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- class field theory to count cyclic p -extensions

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- class field theory to count cyclic p -extensions
- reduce to local counting question

(as many arguments as there are families)

Lower bounds (e.g. A_n):

- $f(x, t)$ Galois group G over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$
- show $f(x, t_1)f(x, t_2)$ typically has Galois group $G \times G$
- $f(x, t_1)$ must have produced many different fields

Upper bounds with fixed discriminant, for dihedral D_p :

- cyclic p extensions of quadratic fields
- class field theory to count cyclic p -extensions
- reduce to local counting question
- (not a tight upper bound)

Application to ℓ -torsion in class groups

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Let $\mathcal{F}(G)$ be an appropriate family of number fields of degree n . Then almost every $K \in \mathcal{F}(G)$ (except power saving exceptions) satisfies

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for all $\epsilon > 0$.

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Application to number fields with small generators

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Let $\mathcal{F}(G)$ be an appropriate family of number fields of degree n . Almost every $K \in \mathcal{F}(G)$ has a generator of height $O(D_K^{\frac{1}{2n}})$.