

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

AN ARITHMETIC POISSON FORMULA

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Let $a(n)$ denote any arithmetic function. Since most arithmetic functions that are encountered are defined on only the nonnegative integers, we define $a(-n) = a(n)$ for each positive integer n . Our objective is to develop a Poisson type formula for $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a(n)f(n)$, where f belongs to a suitable class of functions. We conclude the paper with several applications of our arithmetic Poisson formula.

In another paper [2], the author has used a new technique in contour integration to examine infinite series of the type $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a(n)f(n)$, where now f is a suitable rational function. The author's method has been generalized and improved by Krishnaiah and Sita Rama Chandra Rao [5].

Let $b(n)$ be an arithmetic function, and let S denote any subset of the natural numbers. Define, for each positive integer m ,

$$(1) \quad a(m, n; S) = \sum_{\substack{d \leq m \\ d|n \\ d \in S}} b(d) \quad \text{and} \quad a(n; S) = \sum_{\substack{d|n \\ d \in S}} b(d).$$

Clearly, if $m \geq n$, $a(m, n; S) = a(n; S)$. If S is the set of all positive integers, we write $a(n; S) = a(n)$. Alternatively, given an arithmetic function $a(n)$, we could define $b(n)$ by

$$b(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d)a(n/d),$$

where μ denotes the Möbius function.

There exist several formulations of Poisson's summation formula

$$(2) \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(n) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{2\pi i n x} dx$$

in the literature, where here and in the sequel all doubly infinite sums are interpreted symmetrically, i.e., as $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=-N}^N$. We shall choose the setting (with slightly stronger hypotheses) from Bellman's book [1, p. 8]. Thus, let $f(x)$ be continuous on $(-\infty, \infty)$, suppose that $f \in L^1(-\infty, \infty)$, and assume that the left and right sides of (2) converge absolutely. Then (2) holds.

THEOREM. *Suppose that f satisfies the conditions of Poisson's formula (2) as specified above. Let $a(n)$ and $b(n)$ denote arithmetic functions as related above. Assume also that $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a(n)f(n)$ is absolutely convergent. Then*

$$(3) \quad \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} a(n; S) f(n) = \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ d \in S}}^{\infty} \frac{b(d)}{d} \left\{ \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{2\pi i r x / d} dx - f(0)d \right\}.$$

Proof. For each natural number d and real number x , define

$$\mathcal{S}(d; x) = \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} e^{2\pi i j x / d}.$$

Thus, if n is an integer,

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{S}(d; n) = \begin{cases} d, & \text{if } d|n, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Define, for each natural number m ,

$$B_m(x; S) = \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ d \in S}}^m \frac{b(d)}{d} \mathcal{S}(d; x).$$

Hence, by (1) and (4), if $n \neq 0$,

$$(5) \quad B_m(n; S) = a(m, n; S),$$

while if $n = 0$,

$$(6) \quad B_m(0; S) = \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ d \in S}}^m b(d).$$

Now put $F(x) = B_m(x; S)f(x)$. From the hypotheses of our theorem, it is easily seen that the real and imaginary parts of $F(x)$ satisfy the conditions of the ordinary Poisson summation formula (2). Hence, using (5) and (6), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} a(m, n; S) f(n) + \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ d \in S}}^m b(d) f(0) \\ = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ d \in S}}^m \frac{b(d)}{d} \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} e^{2\pi i (n+j/d)x} dx. \end{aligned}$$

Setting $r = nd + j$, we find that

$$\sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} a(m, n; S) f(n) = \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ d \in S}}^m \frac{b(d)}{d} \left\{ \sum_{r=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{2\pi i r x / d} dx - f(0)d \right\}.$$

Letting m tend to ∞ on both sides above, we deduce (3). Taking the limit under the summation sign on the left side is justified by a lemma of Krishnaiah and Sita Rama Chandra Rao [5] that requires the absolute convergence of $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a(n)f(n)$.

In each of the examples below we tacitly assume that $a(n)$ and $b(n)$ satisfy the hypotheses of our theorem.

EXAMPLE 1. Let $f(x) = 1/(x^2 + a^2)$, where $a^2 \neq n^2$ if n is an integer. Now if r is any integer [4, p. 406],

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2\pi r x/d}}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-2\pi r a/d}.$$

After an elementary computation, the theorem yields

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a(n; S)}{n^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ d \in S}}^{\infty} b(d) \left\{ \frac{\pi a}{d} \coth \left(\frac{\pi a}{d} \right) - 1 \right\}.$$

For some specific examples of the above formula, see [2] and [5].

A formula for $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a(n; S)/(n^2 + a^2)$ may be obtained by setting $f(x) = \cos(\pi x)/(x^2 + a^2)$ in the theorem. See [5] for such a formula.

EXAMPLE 2. Let $f(x) = x^2/(x^4 + a^4)$, where $a^4 \neq -n^4$ if n is an integer. Then for any integer r [4, pp. 409, 42],

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos(2\pi r x/d)}{x^4 + a^4} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{4a} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} e^{-\sqrt{2}\pi r a/d} \{ \cos(\sqrt{2}\pi r a/d) - \sin(\sqrt{2}\pi r a/d) \} \\ &= \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{8a} \left\{ \frac{\sinh(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d)}{\cosh(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d) - \cos(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - 1 - \frac{\sin(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d)}{\cosh(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d) - \cos(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d)} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, using also the integral evaluation for $r = 0$, we deduce that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a(n; S)n^2}{n^4 + a^4} = \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{4a} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ d \in S}}^{\infty} \frac{b(d)}{d} \left\{ \frac{\sinh(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d) - \sin(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d)}{\cosh(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d) - \cos(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d)} \right\}.$$

In particular, if we let $a(n) = 1$, $n = 1$, and $a(n) = 0$, $n > 1$, then $b(n) = \mu(n)$, and so

$$\frac{1}{1 + a^4} = \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{4a} \sum_{d=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(d)}{d} \left\{ \frac{\sinh(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d) - \sin(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d)}{\cosh(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d) - \cos(\sqrt{2}\pi a/d)} \right\}.$$

EXAMPLE 3. Let $f(x) = \operatorname{sech}(\pi x)$. Then for each integer r [4, p. 503],

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2\pi r x/d)}{\cosh(\pi x)} dx = \operatorname{sech}(\pi r/d).$$

Hence,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n; S) \operatorname{sech}(\pi n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ d \in S}}^{\infty} \frac{b(d)}{d} \left\{ 2 \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sech}(\pi r/d) + 1 - d \right\}.$$

As an example, let $b(n)$ be Ramanujan's trigonometric sum $c_n(m)$, the sum of the m th powers of the primitive n th roots of unity. Then $a(n) = n$ or 0 according as $n|m$ or $n \nmid m$. Then the above formula yields

$$\sum_{n|m} n \operatorname{sech}(\pi n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{d=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_d(m)}{d} \left\{ 2 \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sech}(\pi r/d) - d \right\},$$

since $\sum_{d=1}^{\infty} c_d(m)/d = 0$.

EXAMPLE 4. Let $f(x) = x \operatorname{csch}(\pi x)$. Then if r is any integer [4, p. 511],

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \cos(2\pi r x/d)}{\sinh(\pi x)} dx = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sech}^2(\pi r/d).$$

Hence, our theorem gives

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n; S) n \operatorname{csch}(\pi n) = \sum_{\substack{d=1 \\ d \in S}}^{\infty} \frac{b(d)}{d} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sech}^2(\pi r/d) + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{d}{2\pi} \right\}.$$

In particular, if we let $a(n) = \sigma_{-1}(n) = \sum_{d|n} 1/d$, the above formula reduces to

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_1(n) \operatorname{csch}(\pi n) = \frac{\pi^2}{24} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{d=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{d^2} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{sech}^2(\pi r/d) - \frac{d}{\pi} \right\}.$$

EXAMPLE 5. Let $f(t) = (x/|t|)^{1/2} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{|t|x})$, $x > 0$, where J_k denotes the ordinary Bessel function of order k . From the definition of J_1 it is easily seen that $f(0) = \pi x$. Since $J_0'(u) = -J_1(u)$, we find that

$$\int_0^{\infty} (x/t)^{1/2} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{tx}) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} J_1(u) du = \frac{1}{\pi}.$$

Next, for each nonzero integer r , [4, p. 742],

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\infty} (x/t)^{1/2} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{tx}) \cos(2\pi r t/d) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} J_1(u) \cos\left(\frac{ru^2}{2\pi x d}\right) du = \frac{2}{\pi} \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x d}{4r}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Put $a(n) = r(n)$, the number of representations of n as the sum of two squares. Then $r(n) = 4 \sum_{d|n} \chi(d)$, where χ denotes the primitive character of modulus 4. Thus, the theorem yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r(n)(x/n)^{1/2} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{nx}) \\ &= 4 \sum_{d=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi(d)}{d} \left\{ \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi xd}{4r} \right) + \frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{\pi xd}{2} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Now Voronoï [6] has shown that

$$\sum'_{n \leq x} r(n) = \pi x - 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r(n)(x/n)^{1/2} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{nx}),$$

where the dash ' on the summation sign on the left side indicates that if x is an integer, only $r(x)/2$ is counted. Combining the last two equalities and using the fact that

$$\sum_{d=1}^{\infty} \chi(d)/d = \pi/4,$$

we deduce that

$$\sum'_{n \geq x} r(n) = \pi x + 4 \sum_{d=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi(d)}{d} \left\{ \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi xd}{4r} \right) - \frac{\pi xd}{2} \right\}.$$

Unfortunately, this does not appear to be of any use in the "circle problem." For related material, see [3, §8] and the references contained therein.

For additional examples, see [2] and, especially, [5].

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Received July 13, 1978.

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The *Pacific Journal of Mathematics* is issued monthly as of January 1966, Regular subscription rate: \$114.00 a year (6 Vol., 12 issues). Special rate: \$57.00 a year to individual members of supporting institution.

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PUBLISHED BY PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

Printed at Kokusai Bunken Insatsusha (International Academic Printing Co., Ltd.).
8-8, 3-chome, Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan.

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

Vol. 103, No. 2

April, 1982

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