

Title: Randomness and non-randomness in Piatetski-Shapiro sequences

Abstract: The sequences  $\mathcal{N}^{(c)} = (\lfloor n^c \rfloor)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ , where  $c > 1$  is a real number which is not an integer, have been introduced in 1933 by B. I. Segal who studied their additive properties: there exists an integer  $g(c)$  such that every integer is a sum of at most  $g(c)$  elements from  $\mathcal{N}^{(c)}$ . On that respect they behave as regular polynomial sequences. Since at first glance they have no special arithmetic structure, one may expect that the sequence  $\mathcal{N}^{(c)}$  contains infinitely many primes and even that the number of  $n$  up to  $x$  for which  $\lfloor n^c \rfloor$  is prime is equivalent to  $x/c \log x$ : this was proved in 1953 for  $c < 12/11$  by I. I. Piatetski-Shapiro.

A way to measure the complexity of a sequence  $\mathcal{A}$  is to consider a map  $\mathbf{u}$  from  $\mathbb{N}$  to a finite set (without loss of generality, we may assume that  $\mathbf{u}$  takes its values in  $S_m = \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$ ) and to consider the distribution of the  $k$ -blocks  $(\mathbf{u}(a_{n+1}), \mathbf{u}(a_{n+2}), \dots, \mathbf{u}(a_{n+k}))$  when  $n$  varies. In the talk, I'll report on recent results (involving also M. Drmota, C. Müllner, J. F. Morgenbesser and L. Spiegelhoffer) when  $\mathcal{A}$  is a sequence  $\mathcal{N}^{(c)}$  and when  $\mathbf{u}$  is either the Thue-Morse sequence ( $\mathbf{u}(n)$  is then the parity of the numbers of ones in the dyadic representation of  $n$  and  $m = 2$ ) or when  $\mathbf{u}(n)$  is the residue of  $n$  modulo  $m$ . I'll also discuss in this context the Sarnak's conjecture which asserts that when the sequence  $\mathbf{u}(\mathcal{A})$  is deterministic, i.e. when the number of blocks of length  $k$  is  $\exp(o(k))$ , the sequence  $\mathbf{u}(\mathcal{A})$  is orthogonal to the Moebius function, this roughly meaning that  $\sum_{n \leq x} \mathbf{u}(a(n)) \mu(n) = o(x)$  as  $x$  tends to infinity.

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