Prime number theorem for GL(n)

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September 18, 2015

The classical prime number theorem states that the number of primes less than x is asymptotic to $x/\log x$ as x tends to infinity. This result is obtained by studying the Riemann zeta function. In this talk I will discuss generalizations of the prime number theorem in the case where the Riemann zeta function is replaced by higher rank L-functions on GL(n) with $n > 1$.