## AIM: ARITHMETIC STATISTICS OVER FINITE FIELDS PROBLEM SESSION

Question 1 (Brian Conrey). Let  $E/\mathbb{F}_q(T)$ . Let f vary over square free, large degree n and let  $P \in \mathbb{P}^1$ ; does

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\#\{f \in \mathbb{F}_q[T]_n : \operatorname{rank} E_f \ge 2 \text{ and } f(P) \in (\mathbb{F}_q^*)^2 - \{0\}\}}{\#\{f \in \mathbb{F}_q[T]_n : \operatorname{rank} E_f \ge 2 \text{ and } f(P) \notin (\mathbb{F}_q^*)^2\}} = \sqrt{\frac{\#E_P(\mathbb{F}_q)}{\#\widetilde{E}_P(\mathbb{F}_q)}}$$

(This is conjectured for number fields based on numerical evidence, random matrix theory, moments of L-functions, and BSD.)

Question 2 (Melanie Matchett Wood). Develop a version of the BKLPR heuristics with  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  replaced by  $\mathbb{Z}$ , counting up to height B. Use the rank 2 case to calibrate B with the height used when counting elliptic curves. Then use that calibration to make a rank 3 prediction and compare this with predictions coming from random matrix theory.

**Question 3** (Jordan Ellenberg). Understand which ways of counting field extensions satisfy Principles (A) and (B).

**Question 4.** Which definition(s) of automorphism groups give rise to the nicest formulas?

**Question 5.** For cyclic triple covers of  $\mathbb{P}^1$  can we recover (A) and (B) while counting by genus?

**Question 6** (Alina Bucur, Kiran Kedlaya). Are principles (A) and (B) easier/harder/true after conditioning on ramification information?

**Question 7.** Does (A) fail for  $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$  function field extensions, counted by genus?

Question 8 (Kiran Kedlaya). Fix q. Describe (conjecturally) the distribution of the number of  $\mathbb{F}_q$  points on curves of genus g as g tends to  $\infty$ .

Question 9 (Kiran Kedlaya). Look at principle (A) for tri-canonically embedded curves.

**Question 10** (Melanie Matchett Wood). Look at complete intersections, and some examples with a moving target space.

**Question 11** (John Voight). When do counts get nicer if we are willing to partially compactify?

**Question 12** (Julio Cesar Bueno de Andrade). Fix  $q, h(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q[x], k \ge 3$ . Get asymptotics for \_\_\_\_\_

$$\sum_{f} d_k(f) \cdot d_k(f+h)$$

where f ranges over degree n polynomials, as n tends to infinity.

Question 13 (Pollack). What can we say (resp. what do we know) about gaps between irreducible polynomials over  $\mathbb{F}_q$ ?

Question 14 (Pollack). Over a function field, how many coefficients of a polynomial (and in which positions) can be specified without eliminating the possibility of irreducibility?

**Question 15** (Jordan Ellenberg). What algebro-geometric facts about elliptic surfaces explain Poonen-Rains/BKLPR?

Question 16 (Brian Conrey). Fix q, let  $g \to \infty$ , and describe the distribution of discriminants of L-polynomials of curves (or hyperelliptic curves).

**Question 17** (John Voight). What is the average number of points on the Jacobian of a hyperelliptic curve?

**Question 18.** Fix q. How many different zeta functions are attached to curves of genus  $g \gg q$ ?

Question 19 (Kiran Kedlaya). Fix g, fix C/K a curve of genus g, where  $K = \mathbb{F}_q(X)$  and X is not necessarily rational. Can we compute the monodromy group of C? I.e., can we compute

 $\{\overline{\operatorname{im}(\operatorname{Gal}(K)\to\operatorname{Aut}(H^1(C,\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p})))}:C\in M_g(K)\}$ 

Question 20 (Melanie Matchett Wood). When do (A) and (B) predict an interesting average value of  $\#C(\mathbb{F}_q)$ ?

**Question 21** (Jordan Ellenberg). In what ways are discriminants of random trigonal curves like random polynomials?

Question 22 (Katz). The Heilbron sums

$$\sum_{x \mod p} \exp \frac{2\pi i x^p (1+pt)}{p^2} = \sum_{x \mod p} \exp \frac{2\pi i x^p}{p^2} \cdot \exp \frac{2\pi i pt}{p^2}$$

seem to approximate (as t varies) the (push forward of) Haar measure better than expected. Why?

Question 23 (Jordan Ellenberg). Describe the right hand side of variance of  $\Lambda(n) \sim q^2 \cdot n$  (as  $q \to \infty$ ) geometrically.

Question 24 (Brian Conrey). What is the variance of

$$\sum_{f} \Lambda(f) \Lambda(f+h)$$

(considered as a function of h).

Question 25 (Brian Conrey). Carry out (the other) Levinson's method for function fields.

**Question 26** (Brian Conrey). Do the analogue of Nymon-Barling criterion for RH over function fields (leading to a different proof of RH).

Question 27 (1st Tue speaker). Ramanujan sums

$$c_q(x) := \sum_{a < q, (a,q)=1} \exp 2\pi i (a/q) x$$

can write  $\Lambda$  in terms of  $c_q(X)$  and other arithmetic functions too. How do these look in the function field setting?

**Question 28** (Jordan Ellenbird). What is the role of wild ramification in questions a la Melanie Matchett Wood's work. (E.g. hyperelliptic curves in characteristic 2.)

Question 29 (Chantal Davis). Local statistics for zeros for L-functions of orthogonal type.

**Question 30** (Rubenstein). Can we compute averages of the Hardy-Littlewood constants in the function field setting look like? Yes.