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**Title:** Weyl, equidistribution, and subconvex  $L^p$ -sets for p < 2.

**Abstract:** We investigate subsets  $\mathcal{A}$  of the natural numbers having the property that, for some positive number p < 2, one has

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left| \sum_{n \in \mathcal{A} \cap [1, N]} e(n\alpha) \right|^{p} d\alpha \ll \left| \mathcal{A} \cap [1, N] \right|^{p} N^{\varepsilon - 1}.$$

Examples of such sets include (but are not restricted to) the squarefree, or more generally, the r-free numbers. We show that there are many other examples of such sets. For polynomials  $\psi(x; \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \alpha_k x^k + \ldots + \alpha_1 x$ , having coefficients  $\alpha_i$  satisfying suitable irrationality conditions, we obtain Weyl-type estimates for associated exponential sums restricted to subconvex  $L^p$  sets, and we show that the sequence  $(\psi(n; \boldsymbol{\alpha}))_{n \in \mathcal{A}}$  is equidistributed modulo 1. We discuss also applications to averages of arithmetic functions.