

Easier way: use Abel's identity (eg s p 78):

Let $a(n) = \Lambda_1(n)$ and $f(x) = x$

$$\therefore \sum_{n \leq x} n \Lambda_1(n) = \Theta(x) \cdot x - \int_1^x \Theta(t) dt \quad \text{wh. } \Theta(x) = \sum_{n \leq x} \Lambda_1(n)$$

$$\therefore \Theta_1(x) = x \sum_{n \leq x} \Lambda_1(n) - \sum_{n \leq x} n \Lambda_1(n)$$

$$= \sum_{n \leq x} (x-n) \Lambda_1(n) \quad \text{as required.}$$

base n is better in
if it happens that

base exp - min for n is right
not having all the things in it

0.04