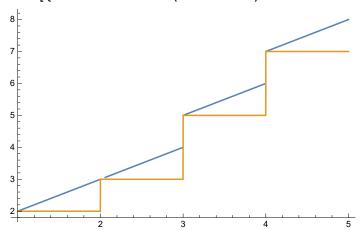
```
N[E^EulerGamma / 2]
Table\left[\left\{n, Prime[n], N\left[\left(\frac{Log[n]}{\left(Log[Prime[n]]\right)}\right)\right], N\left[\left(\frac{Log[n]}{\left(Log[Prime[Floor[n]]]\right)}\right)\right]\right\}, \{n, 1, 10\}\right] //
  MatrixForm
\mathsf{Plot}\big[\Big\{\bigg(\frac{\mathsf{Log}[\mathsf{n}]}{\big(\mathsf{Log}[\mathsf{Prime}[\mathsf{Floor}[\mathsf{n}]]]\big)}\bigg),\,\mathsf{E^{\mathsf{EulerGamma}}}\,\big/\,2,\,1\big\},\,\{\mathsf{n},\,\mathsf{1},\,\mathsf{10\,000\,000}\}\big]
Plot\left[\left\{\left(\frac{Log[n]}{\left(Log[Prime[Floor[n]]]\right)}\right), E^EulerGamma / 2, 1\right\}, \{n, 1, 20\}\right]
0.890536
                      0.
           2
           3 0.63093 0.63093
         5 0.682606 0.682606
    9 23 0.700759 0.700759
   10 29 0.683808 0.683808
0.9
0.8
0.7
                  0.4
                  0.2
```

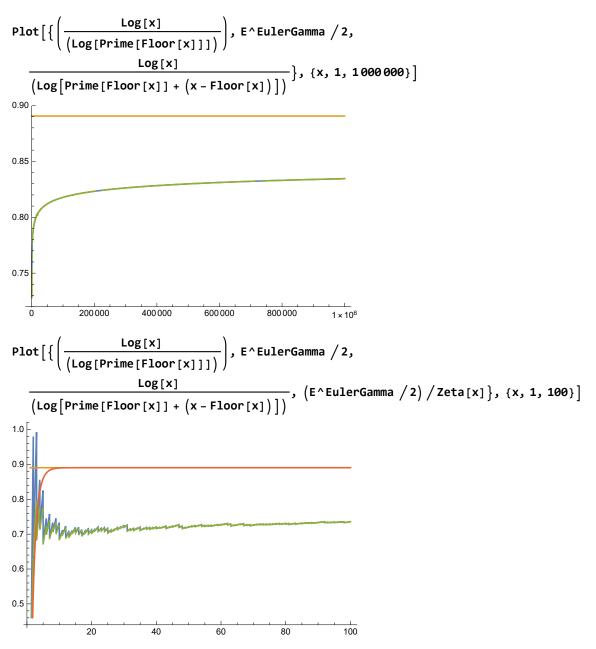
Function Definitions

p_{x}

Floor used, but can also do denominator Log[Prime[Floor[n]] + (n-Floor[n])] to get the decimal in the log, thus basically generalize p_n , n Natural, to p_x , x real and x>0

Plot[{Prime[Floor[x]] + (x - Floor[x]), Prime[Floor[x]]}, {x, 1, 5}]





Maybe (E^EulerGamma /2)-(E^EulerGamma /2)/Zeta[x] is the difference b/w this estimate and an important fn

To get the approximate values of those peaks:

$$a = 0.99;$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Plot} \left[\left\{ \left(\frac{\text{Log}[x]}{\left(\text{Log}[\text{Prime}[\text{Floor}[x]]] \right)} \right) - \left(\frac{\text{Log}[x]}{\left(\text{Log}[\text{Prime}[\text{Floor}[x]] + (x - \text{Floor}[x])] \right)} \right) \right\}, \, \{x, 1, 200\} \right] \\ & 0.00012 \\ & 0.0002$$

x -> Floor[x] in numerators

Search for Similar Continuous Fn.

Exp Integral fns & others

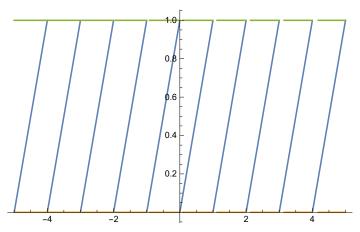
Bounds and Low n Estimates of $\pi(n)$

Comparisons to known bounds

Estimation of Prime Counting Fn for low and "mid" range n

Heaviside Fn, Dirac Delta

Plot[{x - Floor[x], DiracDelta[x - Floor[x]], HeavisideTheta[x - Floor[x]]}, {x, -5, 5}]



$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} HeavisideTheta[x-n]$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} HeavisideTheta[x+n]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 + \text{Floor} \left[\, x \, \right] & x \, \geq \, 0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{array} \right.$$

Sum::div: Sum does not converge. >>

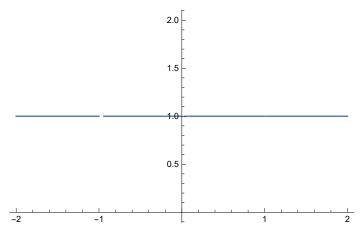
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} HeavisideTheta[n+x]$$

$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} HeavisideTheta[x-n]$

Sum::div: Sum does not converge. >>

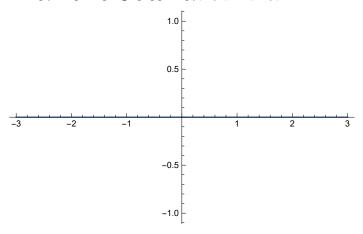
$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{HeavisideTheta} \left[\, -n \, + \, x \, \right]$$

Plot[HeavisideTheta[SawtoothWave[x]], {x, -2, 2}]



 $-\,\text{HeavisideTheta}\left[\,-\,\frac{1}{2}\,+\,x\,\right]\,+\,\text{HeavisideTheta}\left[\,\frac{1}{2}\,+\,x\,\right]\,=\,\text{HeavisidePi}[x]$

Plot[{Abs[Abs[Sign[x]] - 1]}, $\{x, -3, 3\}$, Exclusions \rightarrow None]

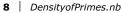


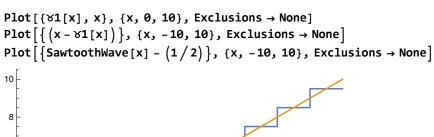
Abs [Abs [Sign [0]] - 1]

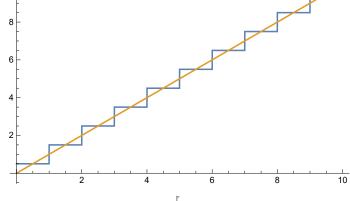
$$\forall 1[x_{]} := Abs[-1 + Abs[Sign[x]]] + Floor[x] - \frac{Sign[-SawtoothWave[x]]}{2}$$

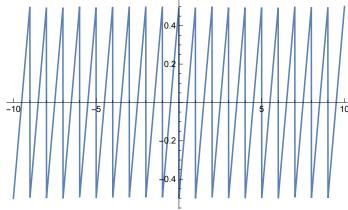
Note that $\left(\frac{\text{Sign}[x]+1}{2}\right)$ = HeavisideTheta[x], but this way of writing makes it 1/2 at x=0 in mathematica

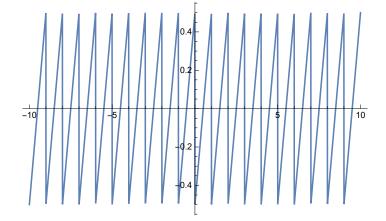
 $\left(\frac{\text{Sign}\left[-\text{SawtoothWave}\left[x\right]\right]+1}{2}\right) = \text{HeavisideTheta}\left[-\text{SawtoothWave}[x]\right]$









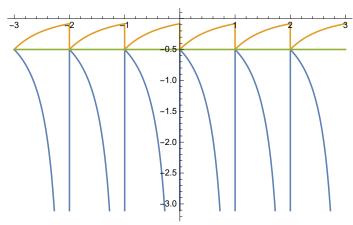


So $(x-\forall 1[x]) = SawtoothWave[x]-(1/2)$

```
DiracDelta[-(0-Floor[0])]
DiracComb[0]
DiracDelta[-(.54 - Floor[.54])]
DiracComb[.54]
DiracDelta[0]
DiracComb[0]
0
0
Plot[\{PrimePi[Floor[x]] + (x - Floor[x])\}, \{x, 1, 100\}, Exclusions <math>\rightarrow None]
      25
20
15
10
5
                                              100
                   40
                            60
                                     80
```

Zeta Fn & Sawtooth & Heaviside Fns

 ${\tt Plot[\{Zeta[SawtoothWave[x]], Zeta[-SawtoothWave[x]]\},}$ Zeta[-2 HeavisideTheta[-SawtoothWave[x]]]}, $\{x, -3, 3\}$, Exclusions \rightarrow None]

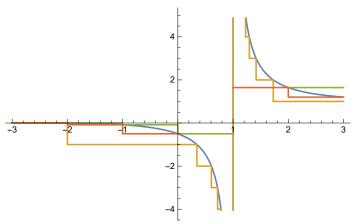


```
NumberForm[Zeta[-SawtoothWave[.99]], 50]
NumberForm[Zeta[-SawtoothWave[.999]], 50]
NumberForm[Zeta[-SawtoothWave[.9999]], 50]
NumberForm[Zeta[-SawtoothWave[.99999999]], 50]
N[Zeta[-1]]
```

- -0.0850001190598196
- -0.0834988796430323
- -0.0833498766987893
- -0.0833333349875448
- -0.0833333

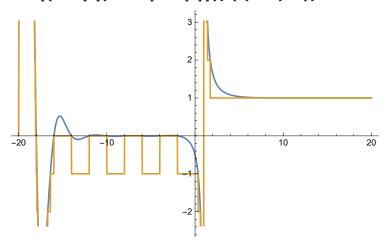
So the Limit of Zeta[SawtoothWave[x]] as x approaches the integers from the left is Zeta[-1]

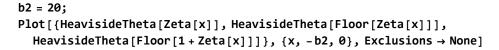
b = 3; Plot[{Zeta[x], Floor[Zeta[x]], Zeta[Floor[x]], Zeta[Ceiling[x]]}, $\{x, -b, b\}$, Exclusions \rightarrow None]

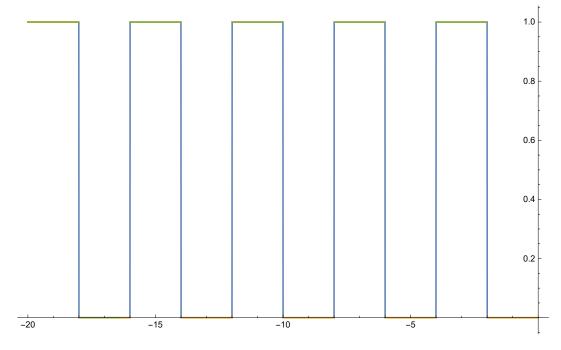


Zeta[Floor[x]], Zeta[Ceiling[x]] bound Zeta[x], by defn, let them be variable heaviside fns

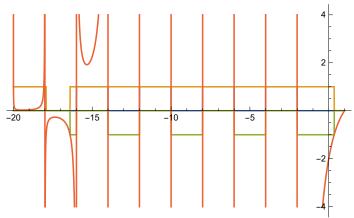
b1 = 20; $Plot[{Zeta[x], Floor[Zeta[x]]}, {x, -b1, b1}, Exclusions \rightarrow None]$







b3 = 20;Plot[{HeavisideTheta[Zeta[x]], HeavisideTheta[1 + Zeta[x]], (HeavisideTheta[Zeta[x]] - HeavisideTheta[1 + Zeta[x]]), 1/Zeta[x], {x, -b3, 1}, Exclusions \rightarrow None

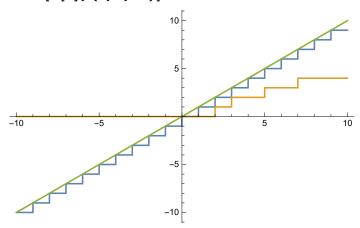


Red asymptotes are the zeroes of the zeta fn. Notice that alot of stuff goes on around where the gap between fn 1 & fn 2 occurs, the asymptote near that happens to be after the first non-trivial zero, and unique stuff seems to occur about other non-trivial zeroes.

Note that HeavisideTheta[x] not defined in Mathematica

$$\forall [x_{]} := Abs[-1 + Abs[Sign[x]]] + Floor[x] - \frac{Sign[-SawtoothWave[x]]}{2} - (1/2)$$

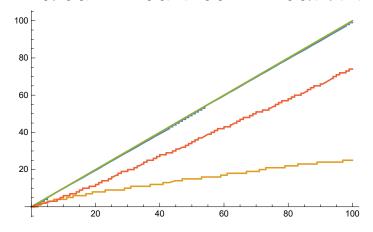
 $Plot[\{x[x], PrimePi[x], x\}, \{x, -10, 10\}, Exclusions \rightarrow None]$ Table[8[i], {i, 0, 20}]



$$\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2}, \frac{11}{2}, \frac{13}{2}, \frac{15}{2}, \frac{17}{2}, \frac{19}{2}, \frac{21}{2}, \frac{23}{2}, \frac{25}{2}, \frac{27}{2}, \frac{29}{2}, \frac{31}{2}, \frac{33}{2}, \frac{35}{2}, \frac{37}{2}, \frac{39}{2}\}$$

So $\forall [x]$ counts the number of integers less than or equal to x for x>0, not sgnificant in itself, as this is obvious, but significant in that it gives an analytic function for this. Expect $\pi[x]$ = PrimePi[x] to take on a similar analytic form, but with jumps at the primes.

 $Plot[\{x[x], PrimePi[x], x, x[x] - PrimePi[x]\}, \{x, 0, 100\}, Exclusions \rightarrow None]$



For $\forall [x]$ -PrimePi[x], there's no spikes when x is prime, $\forall [x]$ -PrimePi[x] is bounded above by $\forall [x]$ and below by PrimePi[x]

Plot[{
$$\frac{\text{PrimePi}[x]}{8[x]}$$
}, {x, 1, 10}, Exclusions \rightarrow None]

Table[{i, $\frac{\text{PrimePi}[i]}{8[i]}$ }, {i, 0, 20}]

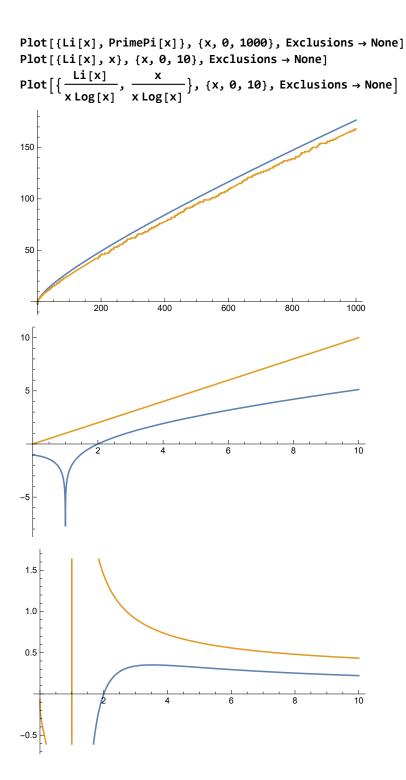
(0, 0), {1, 0}, {2, $\frac{2}{3}$ }, {3, $\frac{4}{5}$ }, {4, $\frac{4}{7}$ }, {5, $\frac{2}{3}$ }, {6, $\frac{6}{11}$ }, {7, $\frac{8}{13}$ }, {8, $\frac{8}{15}$ }, {9, $\frac{8}{17}$ }, {10, $\frac{8}{19}$ }, {11, $\frac{10}{21}$ }, {12, $\frac{10}{23}$ }, {13, $\frac{12}{25}$ }, {14, $\frac{4}{9}$ }, {15, $\frac{12}{29}$ }, {16, $\frac{12}{31}$ }, {17, $\frac{14}{33}$ }, {18, $\frac{2}{5}$ }, {19, $\frac{16}{37}$ }, {20, $\frac{16}{39}$ }}

 $\frac{PrimePi[x]}{\boxtimes [x]}$ is the number of primes at or below x, divided by the number of integers at or below x

```
Table \left[N\left[Sum\left[\frac{PrimePi[i]}{V[i]}, \{i, 1, imax\}\right]\right], \{imax, 1, 100\}\right]
Table \left[N\left[Sum\left[\frac{\forall[i]}{PrimePi[i]}, \{i, 2, imax\}\right]\right], \{imax, 1, 100\}\right]
{0., 0.666667, 1.46667, 2.0381, 2.70476, 3.25022, 3.8656, 4.39893, 4.86952, 5.29058,
 5.76677, 6.20155, 6.68155, 7.12599, 7.53979, 7.92688, 8.35113, 8.75113, 9.18356,
 9.59381, 9.98406, 10.3562, 10.7562, 11.1391, 11.5065, 11.8594, 12.199, 12.5263,
 12.8772, 13.2162, 13.5768, 13.926, 14.2645, 14.5929, 14.9117, 15.2216, 15.5503,
 15.8703, 16.182, 16.4858, 16.8068, 17.12, 17.4495, 17.7713, 18.0859, 18.3936,
 18.7162, 19.032, 19.3412, 19.6443, 19.9413, 20.2326, 20.5373, 20.8364, 21.13,
 21.4183, 21.7014, 21.9797, 22.2703, 22.556, 22.8535, 23.1462, 23.4342, 23.7177,
 23.9968, 24.2716, 24.5573, 24.8388, 25.1161, 25.3895, 25.6732, 25.9529, 26.2426,
 26.5283, 26.8102, 27.0883, 27.3628, 27.6338, 27.9141, 28.1908, 28.4641, 28.734,
 29.0128, 29.2883, 29.5604, 29.8294, 30.0953, 30.3582, 30.6294, 30.8975, 31.1627,
 31.425, 31.6845, 31.9412, 32.1951, 32.4465, 32.7055, 32.9619, 33.2157, 33.467
{0., 1.5, 2.75, 4.5, 6., 7.83333, 9.45833, 11.3333, 13.4583, 15.8333, 17.9333,
 20.2333, 22.3167, 24.5667, 26.9833, 29.5667, 31.9238, 34.4238, 36.7363,
 39.1738, 41.7363, 44.4238, 46.9238, 49.5349, 52.2571, 55.0905, 58.0349, 61.0905,
 63.9405, 66.8905, 69.6632, 72.5268, 75.4814, 78.5268, 81.6632, 84.8905, 87.9321,
 91.0571, 94.2655, 97.5571, 100.673, 103.865, 106.901, 110.008, 113.186, 116.436,
 119.536, 122.703, 125.936, 129.236, 132.603, 136.036, 139.318, 142.661, 146.068,
 149.536, 153.068, 156.661, 160.102, 163.602, 166.964, 170.38, 173.852, 177.38,
 180.964, 184.602, 188.102, 191.655, 195.26, 198.918, 202.443, 206.018, 209.471,
 212.971, 216.518, 220.113, 223.756, 227.447, 231.015, 234.629, 238.288, 241.992,
 245.579, 249.21, 252.884, 256.601, 260.362, 264.166, 267.854, 271.583, 275.354,
 279.166, 283.02, 286.916, 290.854, 294.833, 298.693, 302.593, 306.533, 310.513}
\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} + Abs \left[ -1 + Abs \left[ Sign[i] \right] \right] - \frac{Sign[i]}{2} \right)
\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (Abs[-1 + Abs[Sign[i]]])
0
```

Plot[{Log[V[x]], Log[PrimePi[x]], Log[X], Log[V[x] - PrimePi[x]]}, $\{x, 0, 100\}$, Exclusions \rightarrow None]

 $Li[x_] := LogIntegral[x] - LogIntegral[2]$



Chebyshev Fns

Prime Counting RH equivalency

200

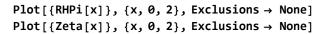
400

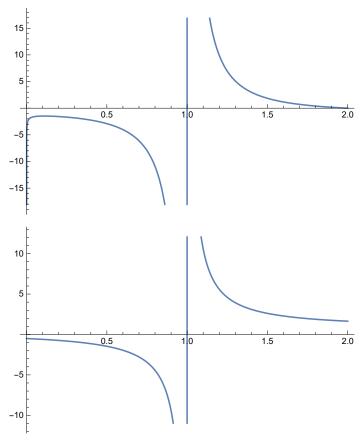
600

800

1000

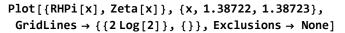
```
RHPi[0.1]
RHPi[.5]
N[RHPi[\pi]]
N[RHPi[E]]
N[RHPi[E^(EulerGamma/2)]]
Table[N[RHPi[i]], {i, 2, 10}]
-1.47987
-2.90502
0.372277
0.0910075
4.19841
\{1.02014, 0.463291, 0.0279806, 0.114086, 0.0403424, 0.0559615, 0.0354591, 0.102565, 0.153876\}
Plot[{RHPi[x]}, {x, 1, 10}, Exclusions \rightarrow None]
Plot[{RHPi[x]}, {x, 0, 1000}, Exclusions \rightarrow None]
     0.7
     0.5
     0.4
     0.
     0.2
0.10
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
```

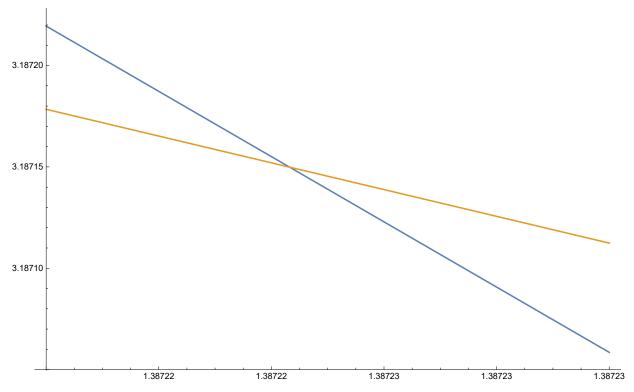




N[2 Log[2]]

1.38629





RHPi[x] - Zeta[x]

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - Abs[-LogIntegral[2] + LogIntegral[x] - PrimePi[x]] - Zeta[x]$$

Li[1.38]

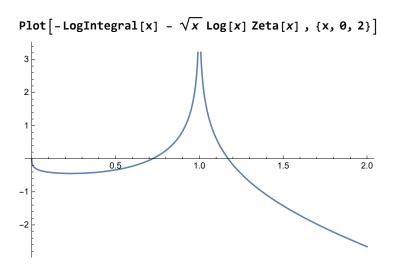
-1.2509

RHPi[x]-Zeta[x] = 0

-Li[x] - PrimePi[x] = \sqrt{x} Log[x] Zeta[x]

Know for the above graph PrimePi[~1.38] = 0, giving

 $-Li[x] = \sqrt{x} Log[x] Zeta[x]$



RHPi[x] has spikes at the primes, as can be told from its derivative

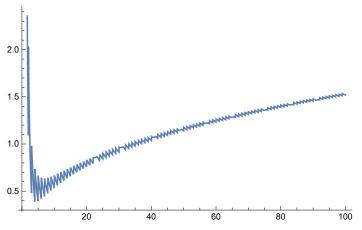
$$D\left[\frac{Abs[Li[x] - PrimePi[x]]}{\left(Log[x] \sqrt{x}\right)}, x\right] // FullSimplify$$

(-Abs[LogIntegral[2] - LogIntegral[x] + PrimePi[x]] (2 + Log[x]) - $\begin{array}{l} 2 \times Abs' \left[- LogIntegral \left[2 \right] + LogIntegral \left[x \right] - PrimePi \left[x \right] \right] \\ \left(-1 + Log \left[x \right] \ PrimePi' \left[x \right] \right) \Big/ \left(2 \ x^{3/2} \ Log \left[x \right]^2 \right) \end{array}$

D[Li[x], x] // FullSimplify

1 Log[x]

Plot
$$\Big[\Big\{\frac{\text{Abs}[\text{Li}[x] - \forall [x]]}{\Big(\text{Log}[x]\sqrt{x}\Big)}\Big\}$$
, {x, 1, 100}, Exclusions \rightarrow None $\Big]$



Plot
$$\left[\left\{\frac{\text{Abs}\left[\text{Li}\left[x\right] - \delta\left[x\right]\right]}{\left(\text{Log}\left[x\right]\sqrt{x}\right)}, \text{RHPi}\left[x\right]\right\}, \{x, 1, 100\}, \text{Exclusions} \rightarrow \text{None}\right]$$

2.0

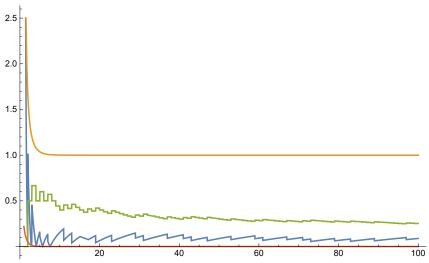
1.5

1.0

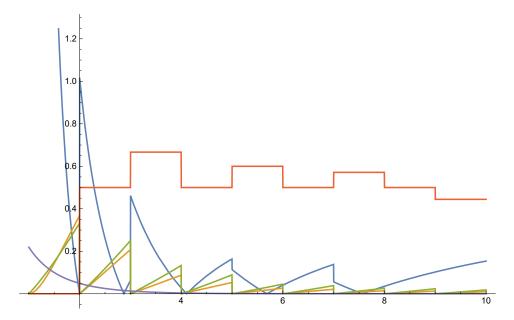
0.5

RHPi[x] has jumps at the primes, as expected, but also has changes in directions for other values (why???)

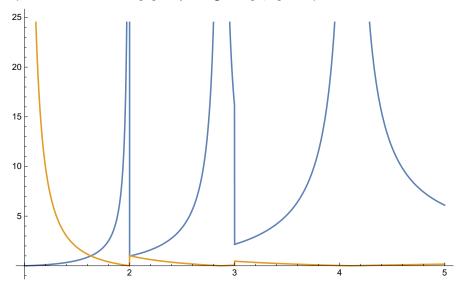
 $Plot\Big[\Big\{RHPi[x], Zeta[x], \frac{PrimePi[x]}{\forall [x]}, ExpIntegralE[1, x]\Big\}, \{x, 1, 100\}, Exclusions \rightarrow None\Big]\Big]$



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Plot} \big[\big\{ \text{RHPi}[x], \left(\frac{\text{Log}[x]}{(\text{Log}[\text{Prime}[\text{Floor}[x]]])} \right) - \left(\frac{\text{Log}[x]}{(\text{Log}[\text{Prime}[\text{Floor}[x]]] + (x - \text{Floor}[x]))} \right), \\ & \left(\frac{x}{(\text{Prime}[\text{Floor}[x]])} \right) - \left(\frac{x}{(\text{Prime}[\text{Floor}[x]]) + (x - \text{Floor}[x]))} \right), \\ & \frac{\text{PrimePi}[x]}{x[x]}, \text{ ExpIntegralE}[1, x] \big\}, \{x, 1, 10\}, \text{ Exclusions} \rightarrow \text{None} \big] \\ & \text{Plot} \big[\big\{ \text{RHPi}[x], \left(\frac{\text{Log}[x]}{(\text{Log}[\text{Prime}[\text{Floor}[x]]])} \right) - \left(\frac{x}{(\text{Prime}[\text{Floor}[x]])} + (x - \text{Floor}[x]))} \right), \\ & \left(\frac{x}{(\text{Prime}[\text{Floor}[x]])} \right) - \left(\frac{x}{(\text{Prime}[\text{Floor}[x]])} + (x - \text{Floor}[x]))} \right), \\ & \frac{\text{PrimePi}[x]}{x[x]}, \text{ ExpIntegralE}[1, x] \big\}, \{x, 1, 10\}, \text{ Exclusions} \rightarrow \text{None} \big] \end{aligned}$$

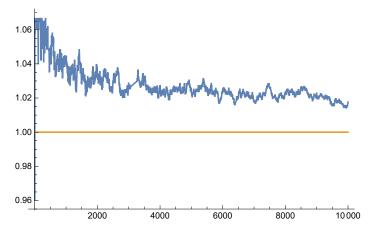


 $Plot[{1/(RHPi[x]), RHPi[x]}, {x, 1, 5}, Exclusions \rightarrow None]$ (*Shows where RHPi[x]-ExpIntegralE[1,x] =0*)

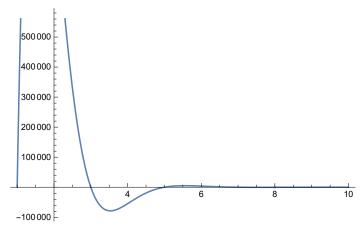


Notice the fn RHPi[x] has dips when

Plot[{E^RHPi[x], 1}, {x, 0, 10000}]



Plot[Sum[Zeta[x-i], {i, Table[Prime[n], {n, 1, 10}]}], {x, 1, 10}]



```
Sum[Zeta[k-i], {i, Table[Prime[n], {n, 1, 10}]}]
Table[{k, Sum[Zeta[k-i], {i, Table[Prime[n], {n, 1, 10}]}}], {k, 1, 20}] // MatrixForm
Zeta[-29+k] + Zeta[-23+k] + Zeta[-19+k] + Zeta[-17+k] + Zeta[-13+k] + Zeta[-18+k] + 
        Zeta[-11+k] + Zeta[-7+k] + Zeta[-5+k] + Zeta[-3+k] + Zeta[-2+k]
```

```
1
                                                             181 604 178 992 477 089
 2
                                                                  186 327 165 024
 3
                                                            ComplexInfinity
 4
                                                            ComplexInfinity
                                                           -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{6} + Zeta[3]
                                                           ComplexInfinity
                                                       -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{\pi^4}{90} + Zeta[5]
                                                          ComplexInfinity
 8
                                                       \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{\pi^4}{90} + \frac{\pi^6}{945} + Zeta[7]
                                                  \frac{\pi^8}{2450} + Zeta[3] + Zeta[5] + Zeta[7]
10
                                                -\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\pi^4}{90}+\frac{\pi^6}{945}+\frac{\pi^8}{9450}+	extstyle{Zeta[9]}
11
12
                                                          ComplexInfinity
                                       -\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\pi^2}{6}+\frac{\pi^6}{945}+\frac{\pi^8}{9450}+\frac{\pi^{10}}{93555}+\mathsf{Zeta}[11]
13
14
                                                           ComplexInfinity
                                   \frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{\pi^4}{90} + \frac{\pi^8}{9450} + \frac{\pi^{10}}{93555} + \frac{691\pi^{12}}{638512875} + \text{Zeta} [13]
15
                                  __ + Zeta[3] + Zeta[5] + Zeta[9] + Zeta[11] + Zeta[13]
                        -\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\pi^4}{90}+\frac{\pi^6}{945}+\frac{\pi^{10}}{93555}+\frac{691\pi^{12}}{638512875}+\frac{2\pi^{14}}{18243225}+\mathsf{Zeta}\,[\,\mathbf{15}\,]
17
18
                                                           ComplexInfinity
            -\frac{1}{2}+\frac{\pi^2}{6}+\frac{\pi^6}{945}+\frac{\pi^8}{9450}+\frac{691}{638}\frac{\pi^{12}}{512875}+\frac{2}{18}\frac{\pi^{14}}{243}\frac{1}{225}+\frac{3617}{325}\frac{\pi^{16}}{641}\frac{1}{566}\frac{1}{250}
                                                                                                                       + Zeta[17]
                                                            ComplexInfinity
```

Sum[Zeta[Prime[i]], {i, 1, 20}]

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} + \text{Zeta}[3] + \text{Zeta}[5] + \text{Zeta}[7] + \text{Zeta}[11] + \text{Zeta}[13] + \text{Zeta}[17] + \\ \text{Zeta}[19] + \text{Zeta}[23] + \text{Zeta}[29] + \text{Zeta}[31] + \text{Zeta}[37] + \text{Zeta}[41] + \\ \text{Zeta}[43] + \text{Zeta}[47] + \text{Zeta}[53] + \text{Zeta}[59] + \text{Zeta}[61] + \text{Zeta}[67] + \text{Zeta}[71]$$

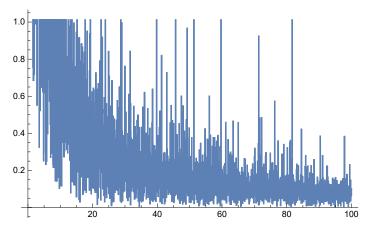
FourierTransform[HeavisideTheta[x-p], x, w] FourierSequenceTransform[HeavisideTheta[x - p], x, w]

$$\begin{split} \frac{\dot{\mathbb{1}} \ e^{\dot{\mathbb{1}} \ p \, w}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi} \ w} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ \text{DiracDelta[w]} \\ \begin{cases} \frac{e^{\dot{\mathbb{1}} \, w}}{-1 + e^{\dot{\mathbb{1}} \, w}} & -1$$

Pi1 = FourierTransform[Sum[HeavisideTheta[x-p], {p, Table[Prime[n], {n, 1, 1000}]]}], x, w];

Pi2 = FourierSequenceTransform[Sum [HeavisideTheta[x - p], {p, Table[Prime[n], {n, 1, 100}]}], x, w];

Plot[{Abs[Pi1]}, {w, 0, 100}]



$Fourier Sequence Transform [Heaviside Theta[x], x, w] \ // \ Full Simplify$

$$1+\frac{1}{-1+e^{i\,w}}$$

$$\int \left(\mathbf{1} + \frac{\mathbf{1}}{-\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{e}^{\dot{\mathbf{1}} \, \mathbf{W}}} \right) \, d\mathbf{W}$$
$$- \, \dot{\mathbf{1}} \, \, \mathsf{Log} \left[\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{e}^{\dot{\mathbf{1}} \, \mathbf{W}} \right]$$

Four ier Transform [Heaviside Theta[x-n], x, w]

$$\frac{\text{i} \ e^{\text{i} \, \text{n} \, \text{w}}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi} \ \text{w}} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ \text{DiracDelta[w]}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{i e^{i n w}}{\sqrt{2 \pi} w} \right)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{i e^{i n w}}{\sqrt{2 \pi} w} \right)$$

$$-\;\frac{\mathrm{i}}{\left(-\,\mathbf{1}\,+\,\mathrm{e}^{\,\mathrm{i}\,\,\mathbf{w}}\right)\;\sqrt{\,\mathbf{2}\,\pi^{\,}}\;\mathbf{w}}$$

$$-\,\frac{_{\dot{1}}\,\,{\text e}^{{\text i}\,\,\text{w}}}{\left(-\,1\,+\,{\text e}^{{\text i}\,\,\text{w}}\right)\,\,\sqrt{2\,\pi}\,\,\,\text{w}}$$

Plot
$$\left[\left\{ Abs \left[-\frac{i}{\left(-1 + e^{i \cdot x} \right) \sqrt{2 \pi} x} \right] \right\}, \left\{ x, 0, 20 \right\} \right]$$
0.30
0.25
0.10
0.05

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} HeavisideTheta[x-n]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} Floor[x] & x \geq 1 \\ 0 & True \end{array} \right.$$

Note that this would really be diff using the half maximum conv.

FourierTransform[DiracDelta[x - n], x, w] // FullSimplify

$$\frac{e^{i\,\,n\,w}}{\sqrt{2\,\pi}}$$

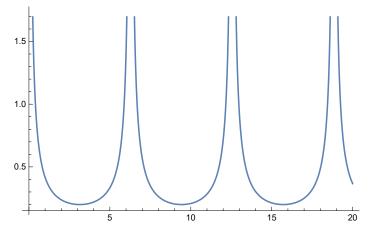
FourierTransform $\left[\sum_{n=0}^{N} DiracDelta[x-n], x, w\right] // FullSimplify$ $\frac{-\,1\,+\,\text{e}^{\,\text{i}\,\,\left(\,1\,+\,N\,\right)\,\,\text{w}}}{\left(\,-\,1\,+\,\text{e}^{\,\text{i}\,\,\text{w}}\,\right)\,\,\sqrt{\,2\,\,\pi}}$

FourierTransform $\left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} DiracDelta[x-n], x, w\right]$ // FullSimplify

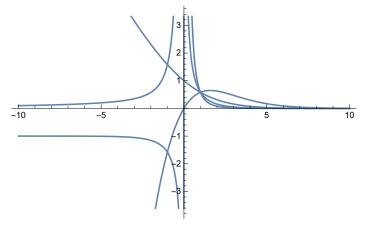
FourierTransform[DiracComb[x - n], x, w] // FullSimplify

$$\frac{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\,\mathrm{n}\,\mathrm{w}}\,\mathrm{DiracComb}\left[\frac{\mathrm{w}}{2\,\pi}\right]}{\sqrt{2\,\pi}}$$

Plot
$$\left[\left\{Abs\left[-\frac{1}{\left(-1+e^{ix}\right)\sqrt{2\pi}}\right]\right\}, \{x, 0, 20\}\right]$$



Plot[{Table[
$$\frac{(x^{(s-1)})}{(E^{x}) - 1}$$
, {s, 0, 3}]}, {x, -10, 10}]



FourierTransform[HeavisideTheta[x-n], x, w] FourierTransform[DiracDelta[x - n], x, w] // FullSimplify

$$\frac{i e^{i n w}}{\sqrt{2 \pi} w} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{ DiracDelta}[w]$$

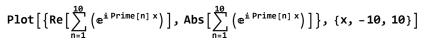
$$\frac{e^{i n w}}{\sqrt{2 \pi}}$$

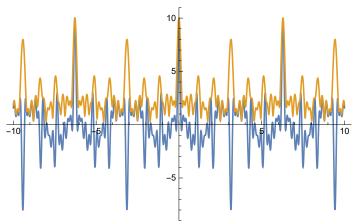
$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} \left(\frac{i e^{i \operatorname{Prime}[n] \times}}{\sqrt{2 \pi} \times} + \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{DiracDelta}[x] \right);$$

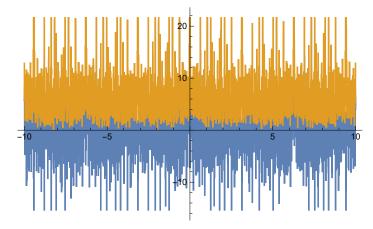
$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} \left(\frac{e^{i \operatorname{Prime}[n] \times}}{\sqrt{2 \pi}} \right);$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times \frac{i}$$

$$\frac{e^{2 \, i \, x}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi}} + \frac{e^{3 \, i \, x}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi}} + \frac{e^{5 \, i \, x}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi}} + \frac{e^{7 \, i \, x}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi}} + \frac{e^{11 \, i \, x}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi}} + \frac{e^{13 \, i \, x}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi}} + \frac{e^{17 \, i \, x}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi}} + \frac{e^{17 \, i \, x}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi}} + \frac{e^{21 \, i \, x}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi}} + \frac{e^{211 \, i \, x}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi}} + \frac{e^{111 \, i \, x}}{\sqrt{2 \, \pi}$$







xx = 89

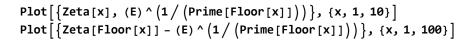
$$\sum_{n=1}^{100} \left(e^{i \; Prime \, [n] \; xx} \right) \; // \; \boldsymbol{N}$$

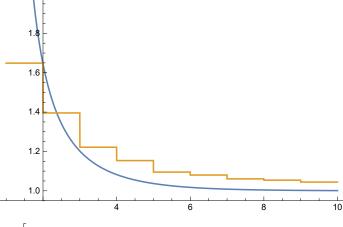
$$Abs\, \big[\sum_{n=1}^{\underline{100}} \left(e^{ \underline{i} \; Prime \, [n] \; XX} \right) \; // \; N \Big]$$

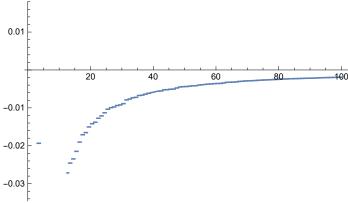
89

0.77673 - 3.33179 i

3.42113







Zeta[2] // N E^(1/2) // N

1.64493

1.64872

Solve
$$\left[\text{Zeta}[x] - (E)^{(1/3)} = 0, x \right]$$

Solve::ifun: Inverse functions are being used by Solve, so some solutions may not be found; use Reduce for complete solution

$$\left\{ \left\{ x \to \mathsf{Root}\left[\, \left\{ -\, \mathbb{e}^{1/3} + \mathsf{Zeta}\left[\, \sharp 1 \right] \right. \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. 2.37342902687398411976097535667 \right\} \, \right] \right\} \right\}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{10} (Zeta[Prime[n]])$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6}$$
 + Zeta[3] + Zeta[5] + Zeta[7] + Zeta[11] + Zeta[13] + Zeta[17] + Zeta[19] + Zeta[23] + Zeta[29]

Zeta[9]

Zeta[9]

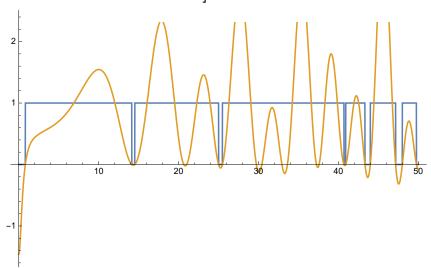
N[Zeta[9]]

1.00201

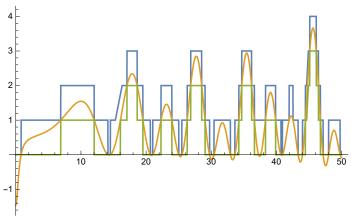
Zeta Prime Counting

Heaviside Zeta

 ${\tt Plot}\big[\big\{{\tt HeavisideTheta}\big[{\tt Re}\big[{\tt Zeta}\big[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)+\dot{\tt m}\,{\tt x}\big]\big]\big]\,,\,{\tt Re}\big[{\tt Zeta}\big[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)+\dot{\tt m}\,{\tt x}\big]\big]\big\}\,,$ $\{x, 0, 50\}$, Exclusions \rightarrow None



 $Plot \left[\left\{ Sum \left[HeavisideTheta \left[Re \left[Zeta \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + i x \right] \right] - n \right], \left\{ n, 0, 10 \right\} \right], Re \left[Zeta \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + i x \right] \right], \right\} \right\} \right]$ $Sum \Big[Heaviside Theta \Big[Re \Big[Zeta \Big[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + i x \Big] \Big] - n \Big], \{ n, 1, 10 \} \Big] \Big\}, \{ x, 0, 50 \}, Exclusions \rightarrow None \Big]$



$$\label{eq:plot_exp} \begin{split} &\text{Plot} \left[\left\{ \text{HeavisideTheta} \left[\text{Re} \left[\text{Zeta} \left[\left(-2 \right) + \dot{\textbf{m}} \, \textbf{x} \right] \right] \right], \, \text{HeavisideTheta} \left[\text{Re} \left[\text{Zeta} \left[\left(-4 \right) + \dot{\textbf{m}} \, \textbf{x} \right] \right] \right], \, \\ &\text{HeavisideTheta} \left[\text{Re} \left[\text{Zeta} \left[\left(-6 \right) + \dot{\textbf{m}} \, \textbf{x} \right] \right] \right] \right\}, \, \left\{ \textbf{x}, \, \textbf{0}, \, \textbf{50} \right\}, \, \text{Exclusions} \, \rightarrow \, \text{None} \right] \end{split}$$

