

# RiemannZetaFct\_and\_RiemannHypothesis

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## 1 Riemann's Zeta-Function and Riemann's Hypothesis

Powered by: Dr. Hermann Völlinger, DHBW Stuttgart(Germany); May 2021

Prereq.'s: you need to extract the zip-file 'Images.zip' in a directory with name 'Images'

### 1.1 Item1: Riemann's Zeta-Function

See: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riemann\\_zeta\\_function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riemann_zeta_function)

or the following YouTube Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sZhl6PyTflw&vl=en>

The Riemann zeta function or Euler–Riemann zeta function,  $\zeta(s)$ , is a function of a complex variable  $s$  that analytically continues the sum of the Dirichlet series which converges when the real part of  $s$  is greater than 1.

More general representations of  $\zeta(s)$  for all  $s$  are given below. The Riemann zeta function plays a pivotal role in analytic number theory and has applications in physics, probability theory, and applied statistics. As a function of a real variable, Leonhard Euler first introduced and studied it in the first half of the eighteenth century without using complex analysis, which was not available at the time. Bernhard Riemann's 1859 article "On the Number of Primes Less Than a Given Magnitude" extended the Euler definition to a complex variable, proved its meromorphic continuation and functional equation, and established a relation between its zeros and the distribution of prime numbers.[2]

The values of the Riemann zeta function at even positive integers were computed by Euler. The first of them,  $\zeta(2)$ , provides a solution to the Basel problem. In 1979 Roger Apéry proved the irrationality of  $\zeta(3)$ . The values at negative integer points, also found by Euler, are rational numbers and play an important role in the theory of modular forms. Many generalizations of the Riemann zeta function, such as Dirichlet series, Dirichlet L-functions and L-functions, are known.

#### 1.1.1 Item1.1: Dirichlet Series of Zeta-Function

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dirichlet\\_series](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dirichlet_series) In mathematics, a Dirichlet series is any series of the form of the following picture (see below).

The Dirichlet series of Riemann's Zeta-Function is a complex sequence. It is a special case of general Dirichlet series. Dirichlet series play a variety of important roles in analytic number theory. The most usually seen definition of the Riemann zeta function is a Dirichlet series, as are the Dirichlet L-functions

```
[1]: print("*** DirichletForm of the Riemann Zeta-Fuction (Euler-Function)****")
# print("*** LATEX syntax of zeta-fct for re(z)>1: '$ displaystyle_
\zeta(s)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/n^s $' ****")
from IPython.display import Image

Image('Images/DirichletForm4Riem-ZetaFct.jpg')
```

\*\*\* DirichletForm of the Riemann Zeta-Fuction (Euler-Function)\*\*\*\*

[1]: **Definition und elementare Darstellungsformen** [\[ Bearbeiten | Quelltext bearbeiten \]](#)

**Dirichlet-Reihe** [\[ Bearbeiten | Quelltext bearbeiten \]](#)

Die Zeta-Funktion wird in der Literatur oft über ihre Darstellung als [Dirichlet-Reihe](#) definiert.

Für [komplexe Zahlen](#)  $s$ , deren Realteil größer als 1 ist, ist die Zeta-Funktion definiert durch die Dirichlet-Reihe<sup>[63]</sup>

$$\zeta(s) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} + \frac{1}{4^s} + \frac{1}{5^s} + \frac{1}{6^s} + \frac{1}{7^s} + \cdots, \quad n^s := \exp(s \log(n)).$$

### 1.1.2 Item1.2: The Basel Problem

The basel problem is a problem in mathematical analysis with relevance to number theory, first posed by Pietro Mengoli in 1650 and solved by Leonhard Euler in 1734,[1] and read on 5 December 1735 in The Saint Petersburg Academy of Sciences.[2] Since the problem had withstood the attacks of the leading mathematicians of the day, Euler's solution brought him immediate fame when he was twenty-eight. Euler generalised the problem considerably, and his ideas were taken up years later by Bernhard Riemann in his seminal 1859 paper ``On the Number of Primes Less Than a Given Magnitude'', in which he defined his zeta function and proved its basic properties. The problem is named after Basel, hometown of Euler as well as of the Bernoulli family who unsuccessfully attacked the problem.

The Basel problem asks for the precise summation of the reciprocals of the squares of the natural numbers, i.e. the precise sum of the infinite series:

The sum of the series is approximately equal to 1.644934.[3] The Basel problem asks for the exact sum of this series (in closed form), as well as a proof that this sum is correct. Euler found the exact sum to be  $\pi^2/6$  and announced this discovery in 1735. His arguments were based on manipulations that were not justified at the time, although he was later proven correct. He produced a truly rigorous proof in 1741.

```
[2]: print("*** Consider the special case s = 2 + i*0 so we get the follw. series:_
      \rightarrow***")
print("*** This is the famous 'Basel-Problem' solved by L. Euler in 1735_
      \rightarrow*****")
```

```
from IPython.display import Image

Image('Images/Basel_Problem.jpg')
```

\*\*\* Consider the special case  $s = 2 + i*0$  so we get the follw. series: \*\*\*  
 \*\*\* This is the famous 'Basel-Problem' solved by L. Euler in 1735 \*\*\*\*\*

[2]:

The Basel problem asks for the precise summation of the reciprocals of the squares of the natural numbers, i.e. the precise sum of the infinite series:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots$$

### 1.1.3 Item1.3: Euler Product Formula

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proof\\_of\\_the\\_Euler\\_product\\_formula\\_for\\_the\\_Riemann\\_zeta\\_function](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proof_of_the_Euler_product_formula_for_the_Riemann_zeta_function)

Leonhard Euler proved the Euler product formula for the Riemann zeta function in his thesis *Variae observationes circa series infinitas* (Various Observations about Infinite Series), published by St Petersburg Academy in 1737.[1][2]

[3]:

```
print_
↳ ("*****")
print ("***** The bridge between zeta-fct in 'Complex Analysis' and prim-
↳*****")
print ("***** numbers in 'Number Theory' is given by EulerProduct formula_
↳*****")
print_
↳ ("*****")

from IPython.display import Image

Image('Images/EulerProduct.jpg')
```

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* The bridge between zeta-fct in 'Complex Analysis' and prim- \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\* numbers in 'Number Theory' is given by EulerProduct formula \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

[3]:

Euler product formula [\[edit\]](#)

The connection between the zeta function and prime numbers was discovered by Euler, who proved the identity

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} = \prod_{p \text{ prime}} \frac{1}{1 - p^{-s}},$$

## 1.2 Item2: Riemann's Hypothesis

See: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riemann\\_hypothesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riemann_hypothesis)

In mathematics, the Riemann hypothesis is a conjecture that the Riemann zeta function has its zeros only at the negative even integers and complex numbers with real part  $= 1/2$ . Many consider it to be the most important unsolved problem in pure mathematics.[1] It is of great interest in number theory because it implies results about the distribution of prime numbers. It was proposed by Bernhard Riemann (1859), after whom it is named. The Riemann hypothesis and some of its generalizations, along with Goldbach's conjecture and the twin prime conjecture, comprise Hilbert's eighth problem in David Hilbert's list of 23 unsolved problems; it is also one of the Clay Mathematics Institute's Millennium Prize Problems. The name is also used for some closely related analogues, such as the Riemann hypothesis for curves over finite fields.

### 1.2.1 Item2.1: Zero-free region of Zeta-Function

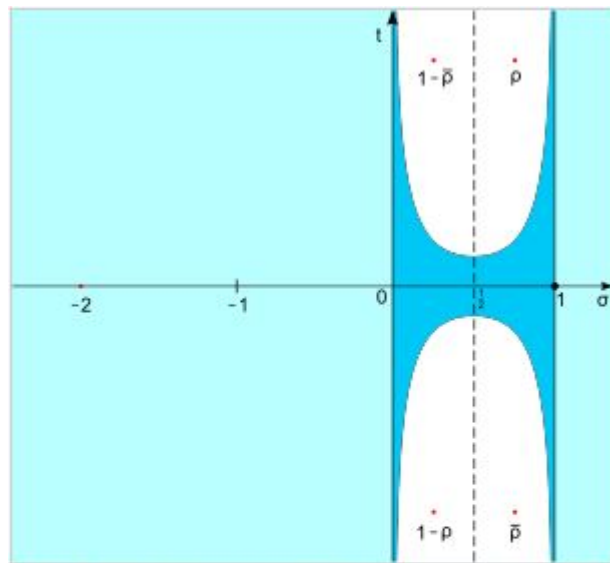
Apart from the trivial zeros, the Riemann zeta function has no zeros to the right of  $\sigma = 1$  and to the left of  $\sigma = 0$  (neither can the zeros lie too close to those lines). Furthermore, the non-trivial zeros are symmetric about the real axis and the line  $\sigma = 1/2$  and, according to the Riemann hypothesis, they all lie on the line  $\sigma = 1/2$ .

```
[4]: print ("*** Zero-free_region_for_the_Riemann_zeta-function*** ")
      from IPython.display import Image

      Image('Images/Zero-free_region_for_the_Riemann_zeta-function.jpg')
```

```
*** Zero-free_region_for_the_Riemann_zeta-function***
```

```
[4]:
```



Apart from the trivial zeros, the Riemann zeta function has no zeros to the right of  $\sigma = 1$  and to the left of  $\sigma = 0$  (neither can the zeros lie too close to those lines). Furthermore, the non-trivial zeros are symmetric about the real axis and the line  $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$  and, according to the [Riemann hypothesis](#), they all lie on the line  $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ .

```
[5]: print (" ***** ")
print (" **** Here is an example-plot of the riemann zeta-function **** ")
print (" **** See non-trival zeros at 'critical' line real(z)=0.5 **** ")
print (" **** This is a visualization of the Riemann-Hypothesis ***** ")
print (" ***** ")
```

```
from IPython.display import Image
```

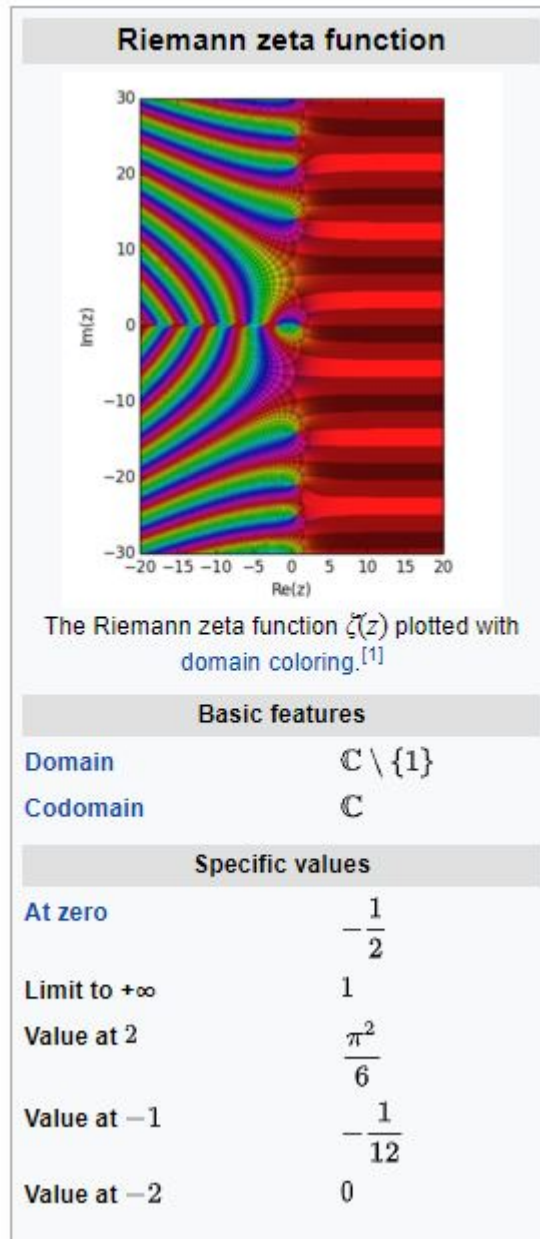
```
Image('Images/riemann-zeta1.jpg')
```

```
*****
**** Here is an example-plot of the riemann zeta-function ****
**** See non-trival zeros at 'critical' line real(z)=0.5 ****
**** This is a visualization of the Riemann-Hypothesis *****
*****
```

```
[5]:
```

i,

d



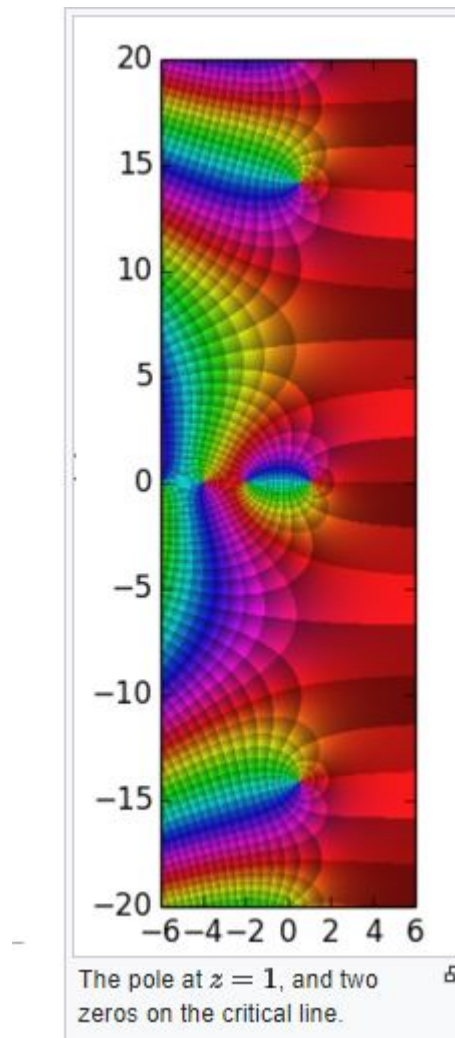
```
[6]: print ("*** Here is the example of a plot of the zeta function in more_
      ↪detail***")
print ("*** See two zeros at at the points z=0.5 + 14,12...z=0.5-14,12...***")
print ("*****")

from IPython.display import Image

Image('Images/riemann-zeta2.jpg')
```

\*\*\* Here is the example of a plot of the zeta function in more detail\*\*\*  
 \*\*\* See two zeros at at the points  $z=0.5 + 14,12...z=0.5-14,12...z=0.5-14,12...z=0.5+14,12...$ \*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

[6]:



[7]: *# Program/Source Code*  
*# Here is the source code of a Python program to calculate the zeta function.*  
*↪ values*  
*# The program output is shown below.*

```
def zeta(s, t = 100):
    if s == 1:
        return float("inf")
    term = (1 / 2 ** (n + 1))
        * sum((-1) ** k * binom(n, k) * (k + 1) ** -s
              for k in range(n + 1))
    for n in count(0)
```

```
return sum(islice(term, t)) / (1 - 2 ** (1 - s))
```

```
[8]: # Import libraries

from itertools import count, islice
from scipy.special import binom
```

### 1.2.2 Item2.2: List of Special values of Zeta-Fct.

We calculate here some special values of the Riemann Zeta function  $\zeta(s)$ , where  $s$  is a complex number, with  $\text{Im}(s)=0$ . So we list up the values of  $\zeta(s)$  with  $s = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . For  $s=2$  we see the famous Basel-problem (see Item1.2 above)

```
[9]: print ("*****")
print ("*** List of zeta-function values ***")
print ("*****")

# 1. zeta(-2)=0
print ("1. check zeta(-2)= 0:")
print ("zeta(-2) =",zeta(-2))

# 2. zeta(-1)=-1/12=-0,08333...
print ("*****")
print ("2. check zeta(-1)=-1/12=-0,08333...:")
print ("zeta(-1) =",zeta(-1))

# 3. zeta(0)=-1/2
print ("*****")
print ("3. check zeta(0)=-1/2:")
print ("zeta(0) =",zeta(0))

# 4. zeta(1)=unendlich
print ("*****")
print ("4. check zeta(1)=unendlich(inf):")
print ("zeta(1) =",zeta(1))

# 5. zeta(2)=pi^2/6=1,64493...
print ("*****")
print ("5. check zeta(2)=pi^2/6=1,644934...:")
print ("zeta(2) =",zeta(2))

# 6. zeta(3)=1,2020...
print ("*****")
print ("6. check zeta(3)= 1,202056...:")
print ("zeta(3) =",zeta(3))
```



```
# 7. zeta(4)=(pi^2)^2/90
print ("*****")
print ("7. zeta(4)=((pi^2))^2/90 ~ 1,082323...:")
print ("zeta(4) =",zeta(4))
```

```
*****
*** List of zeta-function values ***
*****
1. check zeta(-2)= 0:
zeta(-2) = 1.5603186562147366e-13
*****
2. check zeta(-1)=-1/12=-0,08333...:
zeta(-1) = -0.083333333333332381
*****
3. check zeta(0)=-1/2:
zeta(0) = -0.49999999999999906
*****
4. check zeta(1)=unendlich(inf):
zeta(1) = inf
*****
5. check zeta(2)=pi^2/6=1,644934...:
zeta(2) = 1.6449340668482266
*****
6. check zeta(3)= 1,202056...:
zeta(3) = 1.2020569031595942
*****
7. zeta(4)=((pi^2))^2/90 ~ 1,082323...:
zeta(4) = 1.0823232337111381
```

### 1.2.3 Item2.3: List of special trival zeros of Zeta-Fct.

We calculate here some special values with trival zeros of the Riemann Zeta function  $Zeta(s)$ , where  $s$  is a complex number, with  $Im(s)=0$ . So we list up the values of  $Zeta(s)$  with  $s = \{-8, -6, -4, -2\}$ .

```
[10]: print("*****")
print("** 'Trival' zeros are for z=-2,-4,-6,-8,etc. **")
print("*****")
# 1. zeta(-2)=0
print ("1. check zeta(-2)=0:")
print ("zeta(-2) =",zeta(-2))

# 2. zeta(-4)=0
print ("*****")
print ("2. check zeta(-4)=0:")
print ("zeta(-4) =",zeta(-4))

# 3. zeta(-6)=0
```

```

print ("*****")
print ("3. check zeta(-6)=0:")
print ("zeta(-6) =",zeta(-6))

# 4. zeta(-8)=0
print ("*****")
print ("4. check zeta(-8)=0:")
print ("zeta(-8) =",zeta(-8))

```

```

*****
** 'Trival' zeros are for z=-2,-4,-6,-8,etc. **
*****

1. check zeta(-2)=0:
zeta(-2) = 1.5603186562147366e-13
*****

2. check zeta(-4)=0:
zeta(-4) = 6.429216196053237e-11
*****

3. check zeta(-6)=0:
zeta(-6) = 2.8347851868673592e-08
*****

4. check zeta(-8)=0:
zeta(-8) = 1.3859169880942308e-05

```

```

[11]: import time
print("****current date and time ****")
print("Date and Time:",time.strftime("%d.%m.%Y %H:%M:%S"))
print("end")

```

```

****current date and time ****
Date and Time: 16.05.2021 19:48:31
end

```