

# Riemann Hypotheses

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WMS Talks

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- 2 The original hypothesis
- 3 Zeta functions for graphs
- 4 More assorted zetas
- 5 Back to number theory
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# The Riemann zeta function: Euler's work

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- He also discovered more general formulae for  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-2k}$  in terms of the Bernoulli numbers  $B_{2k}$  for all natural  $k$ .
- In fact, a nice form for

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-2k-1},$$

is still unknown today.

# The Riemann zeta function: Along comes Riemann

- In 1859 Bernhard Riemann, a well known analyst, publishes a paper on counting the primes using analysis.

VII.

Ueber die Anzahl der Primzahlen unter einer gegebenen Grösse.

(Monatsberichte der Berliner Akademie, November 1859.)

Meinen Dank für die Auszeichnung, welche mir die Akademie durch die Aufnahme unter ihre Correspondenten hat zu Theil werden lassen, glaube ich am besten dadurch zu erkennen zu geben, dass ich von der hiedurch erhaltenen Erlaubniss baldigst Gebrauch mache durch Mittheilung einer Untersuchung über die Häufigkeit der Primzahlen; ein Gegenstand, welcher durch das Interesse, welches Gauss und Dirichlet demselben längere Zeit geschenkt haben, einer solchen Mittheilung vielleicht nicht ganz unwerth erscheint.

Bei dieser Untersuchung diente mir als Ausgangspunkt die von Euler gemachte Bemerkung, dass das Product

$$\prod \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} = \sum \frac{1}{n^s},$$

wenn für  $p$  alle Primzahlen, für  $n$  alle ganzen Zahlen gesetzt werden. Die Function der complexen Veränderlichen  $s$ , welche durch diese beiden Ausdrücke, so lange sie convergiren, dargestellt wird, bezeichne ich durch  $\xi(s)$ . Beide convergiren nur, so lange der reelle Theil von  $s$  grösser als 1 ist; es lässt sich indess leicht ein immer gültig bleibender Ausdruck der Function finden. Durch Anwendung der Gleichung

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-sx} x^{s-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(s-1)}{s^s}$$

erhält man zunächst

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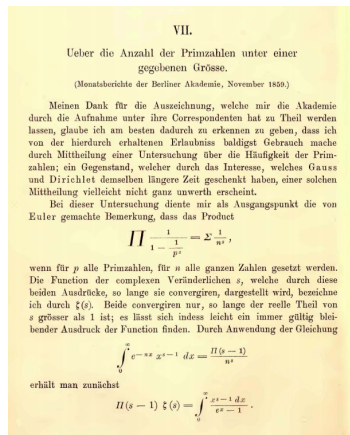
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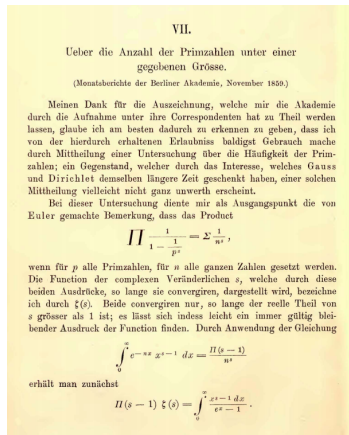


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- Along the way he (essentially) makes four hypotheses.



# The Riemann zeta function: What Riemann did

In his paper Riemann takes the function

$\zeta: \{\sigma + it \in \mathbb{C} \mid \sigma > 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  and extends it to all of  $\mathbb{C}$ .

# Ramanujan graphs

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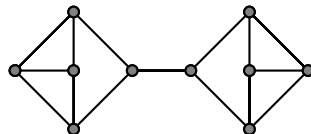
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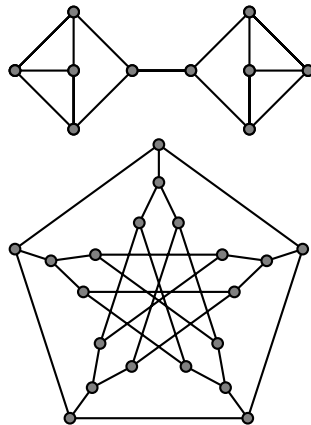
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# Ramanujan graphs

## The Cheeger constant



# The Ihara zeta function

# The zeta function of a scheme

# The Dedekind zeta function

Dedekind wanted to use the



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- The properties of this package can be used to discover and prove statements about the objects you started with.
- We can also see the link different objects via their zeta functions.
- A huge number of papers have been written that assume the Riemann hypothesis, so a proof of it would imply hundreds of other results true.