Compressed proof attempt of the Riemann Hypothesis via Zeropole Balance

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Details at GitHub (`https://github.com/attila-ac/Proof_RH_via_Zeropole_Balance`).

1. Functional Equation: The Riemann zeta function satisfies:

$$\zeta(s) = 2^s \pi^{s-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-s)\zeta(1-s).$$

Trivial zeros at $s = -2k$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}^+$) arise solely from the sine term, $\sin\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right)$.
2. Hadamard Product: The global zeropole structure of $\zeta(s)$ is given by:

$$\zeta(s) = \prod_{\rho} \left(1 - \frac{s}{\rho}\right) e^{s/\rho} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{s}{-2k}\right)^{-1} \frac{s(1-s)}{\pi}.$$

Here, ρ are the non-trivial zeros on the critical line, $s = -2k$ are trivial poles introduced to balance the non-trivial zeros, and $\frac{s(1-s)}{\pi}$ encodes the Dirichlet pole's dual role.
3. Hardy's Theorem: Countably many non-trivial zeros lie on the critical line, $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$.
4. Zeropole Mapping and Orthogonal Balance of $\zeta(s)$: The Hadamard product, in conjunction with Hardy's theorem, establishes a bijection between trivial poles and non-trivial zeros of $\zeta(s)$. A sequential pairing structure ensures stepwise cancellation preserving both algebraic independence and geometric perpendicularity of the zeropole sets.
5. Compactification via Shadow Function: Define $\zeta^*(s)$ to transfer the mapped zeropole product terms and resolve compactification issues at the point of infinity:

$$\zeta^*(s) = e^{A+Bs} \frac{1}{s} \prod_{\rho} \left(1 - \frac{s}{\rho}\right) e^{s/\rho} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{s}{-2k}\right)^{-1}.$$

$\zeta^*(s)$ replaces Dirichlet pole with a simple pole at $s = 0$, ensuring meromorphic compactification while preserving divisor balance. Numerical validation confirms the stability of the exponential stabilizer, and full convergence proof guarantees its analytic consistency.
6. Degree Computation: The degree of the divisor D associated with $\zeta^*(s)$ is computed using a rigorous limit formulation:

$$\deg(D) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N} (+1) - \sum_{k=1}^{N} (-1) - 1 \right) = -1.$$

Trivial poles balance the non-trivial zeros, ensuring a finite divisor degree within the extended divisor framework.
7. Minimality and Riemann Inequality: The Riemann inequality for genus-zero curves:

$$\ell(D) \geq \deg(D) + 1,$$

yields $\ell(D) \geq -1 + 1 = 0$. Minimality ensures no additional zeros, precluding off-critical zeros. The shadow function $\zeta^*(s)$ is unique for this divisor structure.
8. Conclusion: All non-trivial zeros lie on the critical line, completing the proof attempt.