

# A Height–Local Width–2 Program for Excluding Off–Axis Quartets with an Analytic Tail and a Rigorous Certified Criterion

Dylan Anthony Dupont

November 7, 2025

## Abstract

The paper is organized in three parts: **Part I** (Reader’s Guide) reduces RH to a height–local target  $a(m) = 0$  in the width–2 frame and records non–load–bearing scaffolding; **Part II** gives a self–contained, boundary–only analytic proof that at each nontrivial height the tilt vanishes  $a(m) = 0$  via a disc–based  $L^2$  upper envelope and an  $L^2$  lower envelope (allocation + restricted contour + Jensen), plus an optional certified Outer/Rouché path; **Part III** promotes the toolbox identities to structural corollaries and presents a deterministic, prime–locked generator of the ordinates.

## Contents

### Part I — Reader’s Guide / Motivation, Reduction & Implications

**What this section is (and is not).** *What it does.* It introduces modulated frames and the width–2 normalization, defines the centered “ $a$ –lens” that measures horizontal tilt at a fixed height, and reduces RH to the height–local target  $a(m) = 0$  for each nontrivial height  $m$ . It also records a structural toolbox (projectors, rectifier, canonical stream, recurrence, curvature extractor, seed→rectifier) and explains how these become *corollaries* after Part II.

*What it does not do.* It contains no analytic estimates and no proofs. The hinge–unitarity fact and all bounds are proved later. This Guide is not used by the analytic part.

#### 1) Modulated frames and the width–2 pivot

For  $f > 0$  define the modulated family  $\zeta_f(s) := \zeta(s/f)$  with completed form

$$\Lambda_f(s) = \pi^{-s/(2f)} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2f}\right) \zeta_f(s),$$

so  $\Lambda_f$  is entire and satisfies  $\Lambda_f(s) = \Lambda_f(f - s)$ . Equivalently,  $\zeta_f(s) = A_f(s) \zeta_f(f - s)$  with  $A_f(s)A_f(f - s) \equiv 1$ .

**Width–2 normalization.** Put  $u := (2/f)s$ . Then

$$\zeta_2(u) := \zeta(u/2), \quad \Lambda_2(u) := \pi^{-u/4} \Gamma(u/4) \zeta(u/2), \quad \Lambda_2(u) = \Lambda_2(2 - u).$$

The non–completed FE reads  $\zeta_2(u) = A_2(u) \zeta_2(2 - u)$ . In the open strip  $0 < \operatorname{Re} u < 2$  and  $\operatorname{Im} u \neq 0$ ,  $A_2$  is analytic and nonvanishing.

**Partner map.** On  $\operatorname{Im} u > 0$ , FE + conjugation gives the involution  $J(u) = 2 - \bar{u}$ , swapping the two column points at the same height.

**Hinge unitarity (deferred).** The statement “ $|\chi_2(u)| = |A_2(u)|^{-1} = 1$ ” iff  $\operatorname{Re} u = 1$  is proved in Part II (Hinge–Unitarity, Theorem ??; see also Appendix ??).

## 2) Centered $a$ -lens and the quartet

Let  $v := u - 1$  and  $E(v) := \Lambda_2(1 + v)$ . Then  $E(v) = E(-v) = \overline{E(\bar{v})}$ . A “nontrivial height”  $m > 0$  means  $m$  occurs as the imaginary part of a nontrivial zero  $s = \frac{1}{2} + im/2$ . At fixed  $m > 0$ , set

$$U_R(m; a) = 1 + a + im, \quad U_L(m; a) = 1 - a + im, \quad a \in [0, 1).$$

In the centered frame, the dial points are  $\pm(a + im)$ ; the partner map  $J$  swaps  $U_R \leftrightarrow U_L$ . Conjugation plus FE reflection generate the quartet  $\{1 \pm a \pm im\}$ .

## 3) Why width-2: slope invariance

If the columns collapse at height  $m$  ( $a = 0$ ), the point is  $u = 1 + im$  and its slope is  $\text{Im } u / \text{Re } u = m$ . Rescaling to any frame  $s = (f/2)u$  preserves slope:

$$\frac{\text{Im } s}{\text{Re } s} = \frac{(f/2)m}{f/2} = m.$$

## 4) Height-local reduction of RH

Fix  $m > 0$  and write  $U_R = 1 + a + im$ ,  $U_L = 1 - a + im$ . The following equivalent algebraic forms are used:

- (PHU-1)  $\text{Re } U_R = \text{Re } U_L \iff a = 0$ .
- (PHU-2)  $\text{Im } U_R / \text{Re } U_R = \text{Im } U_L / \text{Re } U_L \iff a = 0$ .
- (PHU-3)  $U_R = U_L = 1 + im$ .

Thus  $\text{RH} \iff$  for every nontrivial height  $m > 0$ ,  $a(m) = 0$ .

## 5) Box alignment and hand-off (no circularity)

For later reference, define

$$B(\alpha, m, \delta) = [\alpha - \delta, \alpha + \delta] \times [m - \delta, m + \delta], \quad \delta := \eta \alpha / (\log m)^2, \quad \eta \in (0, 1).$$

When  $\alpha = \pm a$ , the dials  $\pm(a + im)$  lie on the horizontal centerline. *What Part II does.* Using only boundary analysis on such boxes (completed FE symmetry, Cauchy–Riemann transport, three-lines tools, Stirling-class envelopes, explicit control of  $\zeta'/\zeta$  away from zeros), Part II shows any off-axis quartet forces a boundary lower bound larger than an explicit upper bound, hence  $a(m) = 0$ .

## 6) Parity gating and selection devices (interpretive only)

In width-2,

$$\zeta_2(u) = A_2(u) \zeta_2(2 - u), \quad A_2(u) = 2^{u/2} \pi^{u/2-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi u}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{u}{2}\right).$$

On  $0 < \text{Re } u < 2$ ,  $\text{Im } u \neq 0$ , the prefactor  $A_2(u)$  is nonzero; its sine zeros lie on the real axis only. Thus *inside* the open strip only  $\zeta_2$  can vanish (nontrivial), while the trivial ladder is confined to  $\text{Re } u$ . This motivates an odd/even split on the integer lattice via

$$P_{\text{odd}}(n) = \frac{1 - \cos(\pi n)}{2}, \quad P_{\text{even}}(n) = \frac{1 + \cos(\pi n)}{2}.$$

We assign the nontrivial stream to odd slots and the trivial ladder to even slots. (Interpretive; not used in Part II.)

## 7) Toolbox $\rightarrow$ structural consequences (after the theorem)

The items (columns/templates, canonical stream, single-frequency collapse, self-indexed recurrence, curvature extractor, seed $\rightarrow$ rectifier) become *Structural Corollaries in Part III* once Part II proves  $a(m) = 0$ . No toolbox component is used as an input in Part II.

## Part II — Self-Contained Boundary-Only Contradiction on Aligned Boxes

In the width-2 centered frame  $u = 2s$ ,  $v = u - 1$ , let  $\Lambda_2(u) = \pi^{-u/4}\Gamma(u/4)\zeta(u/2)$  and  $E(v) = \Lambda_2(1 + v)$ . We present a boundary-only, height-local program to exclude off-axis quartets  $\{\pm a \pm im\}$  via two complementary routes:

- (1) an *analytic tail*, uniform in  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ , using only: (i) explicit short-side forcing  $\geq \pi/2$ ; (ii) a residual bound for  $F = E/Z_{\text{loc}}$  with perimeter factor  $8\delta$ ; (iii) a disc-based,  $L^2$  boundary-to-midpoint estimate with *shape-only* constants;
- (2) a rigorous *Outer/Rouché Certification Path* (optional): interval arithmetic on  $\partial B$  + validated Poisson + Lipschitz grid $\rightarrow$ continuum enclosure  $\Rightarrow \sup_{\partial B} |E - G_{\text{out}}|/|G_{\text{out}}| < 1 \Rightarrow$  zero-free box, followed by Bridge 1 (inner collapse  $W \equiv e^{i\theta}$ ) and Bridge 2 (stitching).

We also prove a corner outer interpolation from continuous Dirichlet data. All constants in the upper/lower envelope are *shape-only* (independent of  $m, \alpha, a$ ); residual constants are symbolic and optionally instantiated in Appendix ??.

## Symbols & Provenance (at a glance)

Symbol	Definition / role	Provenance / rationale
$u = 2s, v = u - 1$	Width-2 frame centered at $\operatorname{Re} u = 1$	Centers functional equation symmetry
$\Lambda_2(u) = \pi^{-u/4} \Gamma(u/4) \zeta(u/2)$	Completed object	Standard; FE for $\Lambda_2$ ; width-2 transport
$E(v) = \Lambda_2(1 + v)$	Workhorse in $v$ -plane	Even & conjugate symmetrical: $E(v) = E(-v) = \overline{E(\bar{v})}$
$\zeta_2(u) = \zeta(u/2)$	Width-2 zeta	Used in FE and hinge law
$\chi_2(u)$	FE factor inverse	$\chi_2(u) = \pi^{u/2-1/2} \frac{\Gamma((2-u)/4)}{\Gamma(u/4)}$
$B(\alpha, m, \delta)$	$[\alpha - \delta, \alpha + \delta] \times [m - \delta, m + \delta]$	Square centered at $(\alpha, m)$ , side $2\delta$
$\alpha \in (0, 1]$	Horizontal center	Worst case $\alpha = 1$ ; left dial via reflection $w = -v$
$m \geq 10$	Height parameter	Ensures uniform DLMF/Titchmarsh/Ivić regimes
$\delta = \frac{\eta \alpha}{(\log m)^2}, \eta \in (0, 1)$	Half-side length of $B$	Balances forcing vs. residual $O(\delta \log m)$
$\partial B, I_{\pm}, Q$	Boundary, short verticals, horizontals	Boundary integrals/suprema; quiet arcs
$Z_{\text{loc}}(v) = \prod_{ \operatorname{Im} \rho - m  \leq 1} (v - \rho)^{m_\rho}$	Local zero/pole factors	De-singularizes $E$ near $\partial B$
$F = E/Z_{\text{loc}}$	Residual analytic factor	Lemma ?? (constants symbolic)
$G(v) = \frac{E(1+v)}{E(1-v)}$	Odd-lane quotient	Links to hinge; two-point identity
$G_{\text{out}} = e^{U+iV}$	Modulus-outer with $ G_{\text{out}}  =  E $ on $\partial B$	$U = \log  E $ solves Dirichlet; $V$ harmonic conjugate
$W = E/G_{\text{out}}$	Inner quotient ( $ W  = 1$ a.e. on $\partial B$ )	Collapses to unimodular constant upon certification
$v_{\pm}^* = \pm(a + im)$	Dial pair	Points of evaluation in the tail on centerline
$Z_{\text{pair}}(v)$	$(v - (a + im))(v - (-a + im))$	Short-side forcing on $I_+$
$\Gamma_\lambda$	Central $\lambda\delta$ sub-arcs + tiny joins	Restricted contour (zero forcing)
$B_{\text{core}}(a, m; \lambda)$	Dial-centred core box	Zero location forced by $\Gamma_\lambda$
$K_{\text{alloc}}^{(*)}(\lambda)$	Allocation coefficient	Shape-only; Lemma ??
$c_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \log(2\sqrt{2})$	Dial deficit constant ( $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ )	From Jensen at dial; Lemma ??
$C_{\text{up}}$	Upper-envelope constant	Disc-based bound; Lemma ??
$C_h''$	Horizontal budget constant	Shape-only; Lemma ??

*Sources.* Digamma: DLMF §5.5 (reflection), §5.11 (vertical-strip bounds).  $\zeta'/\zeta$ : Titchmarsh, *The Theory of the Riemann Zeta-Function*, §14; Ivić, *The Riemann Zeta-Function*, Ch. 9. Lipschitz Hilbert/Cauchy and boundary traces: Coifman–McIntosh–Meyer (1982); Duren; Garnett.

# 1 Frames, symmetry, and the hinge law

We work in the width-2 centered frame  $u = 2s$ ,  $v = u - 1$ , with

$$\Lambda_2(u) = \pi^{-u/4} \Gamma\left(\frac{u}{4}\right) \zeta\left(\frac{u}{2}\right), \quad E(v) := \Lambda_2(1 + v).$$

Then  $E(v) = E(-v) = \overline{E(\bar{v})}$  and off-axis zeros appear as quartets  $\{\pm a \pm im\}$  by the FE symmetry plus conjugation.

**Theorem 1.1** (Hinge-Unitarity). *Let  $\zeta_2(u) = \zeta(u/2)$  and  $\zeta_2(u) = A_2(u) \zeta_2(2 - u)$  with*

$$\chi_2(u) := A_2(u)^{-1} = \pi^{u/2-1/2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{2-u}{4}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{u}{4}\right)}.$$

For each fixed  $t \neq 0$ , define  $f(\sigma) = \log |\chi_2(\sigma + it)|$ . Then

$$f'(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \log \pi - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \psi\left(\frac{\sigma + it}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \pi \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}(\sigma + it)\right) \right].$$

Moreover,

$$|\operatorname{Re} [\pi \cot(x + iy)]| \leq \frac{\pi}{\cosh(2y) - 1}.$$

With  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}\sigma$ ,  $y = \frac{\pi}{4}|t|$ , for  $|t| \geq m_1/2$  (Appendix ??) the cotangent term is negligible, and vertical-strip bounds give  $\operatorname{Re} \psi\left(\frac{\sigma + it}{4}\right) \geq \log\left(\frac{|t|}{4}\right) - \frac{2}{|t|}$ . Hence  $f'(\sigma) < 0$  on  $\mathbb{R}$  for such  $t$ . Since  $f(1) = 0$ , we have  $|\chi_2(u)| = 1$  iff  $\operatorname{Re} u = 1$ . A short proof is also recorded in Appendix ??.

# 2 Boxes, de-singularization, residual control, and forcing

Fix  $m \geq 10$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ , and

$$B(\alpha, m, \delta) = [\alpha - \delta, \alpha + \delta] \times [m - \delta, m + \delta], \quad \delta = \frac{\eta \alpha}{(\log m)^2}, \quad \eta \in (0, 1). \quad (2.1)$$

**Lemma 2.1** (Short boxes stay in  $\operatorname{Re} v > 0$ ). *For  $m \geq 10$  and any  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ , one has  $\delta < \alpha$  and  $B(\alpha, m, \delta) \subset \{\operatorname{Re} v > 0\}$ , uniformly in  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ .*

*Proof.* Since  $\eta/(\log m)^2 < 1$ , we have  $\delta = \alpha \eta/(\log m)^2 < \alpha$ , so the left edge is  $\alpha - \delta > 0$ .  $\square$

**De-singularization on  $\partial B$ .** Let

$$Z_{\text{loc}}(v) = \prod_{\rho: |\operatorname{Im} \rho - m| \leq 1} (v - \rho)^{m_\rho}, \quad F(v) := \frac{E(v)}{Z_{\text{loc}}(v)}. \quad (2.2)$$

Then  $F$  is analytic and zero-free on a neighborhood of  $\partial B$  (all local zeros/poles with  $|\operatorname{Im} \rho - m| \leq 1$  have been removed). If a zero/pole meets  $\partial B$ , shrink  $\delta$  by  $1 - \varepsilon$  or shift  $\alpha$  by  $O(\delta)$ ; all bounds below are stable under  $O(\delta)$  changes.

**Lemma 2.2** (Residual envelope). *On  $\partial B$ ,*

$$\sup_{\partial B} \left| \frac{F'}{F} \right| \leq C_1 \log m + C_2, \quad (2.3)$$

and

$$|\Delta_{\partial B} \arg F| \leq 8\delta (C_1 \log m + C_2). \quad (2.4)$$

Justification. *DLMF §5.11 controls  $\psi$  on vertical strips; Titchmarsh §14 and Ivić Ch. 9 control  $\zeta'/\zeta$  on  $1/2 \leq \sigma \leq 1$ ,  $t \geq 3$ . After removing local poles via (??) and transporting to width-2, we obtain (??). For (??), write  $\Delta_{\partial B} \arg F = \int_{\partial B} \partial_\tau \arg F ds$  and bound by  $8\delta \sup |F'/F|$ . We keep  $C_1, C_2 > 0$  symbolic (optional instantiation in Appendix ??).*

**Lemma 2.3** (Logarithmic derivatives on  $\partial B$ ). *On  $\partial B$ ,*

$$\frac{E'}{E} = \frac{F'}{F} + \frac{(Z_{\text{loc}})'}{Z_{\text{loc}}}, \quad \sup_{\partial B} \left| \frac{E'}{E} \right| \leq \sup_{\partial B} \left| \frac{F'}{F} \right| + \sum_{\rho: |\text{Im } \rho - m| \leq 1} \sup_{v \in \partial B} \frac{m_\rho}{|v - \rho|}.$$

**Lemma 2.4** (Short-side forcing). *Let  $Z_{\text{pair}}(v) = (v - (a + im))(v - (-a + im))$ . On the near vertical*

$$I_+ = \{\alpha + iy : |y - m| \leq \delta\}, \quad \text{with } |\alpha - a| \leq \delta,$$

*one has*

$$\Delta_{I_+} \arg Z_{\text{pair}} = 2 \arctan \frac{\delta}{|\alpha - a|} + 2 \arctan \frac{\delta}{\alpha + a} \geq \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (2.5)$$

### 3 Boundary-only criteria, bridges, and corner interpolation

#### 3.1 Two-point Schur/outer criterion (boundary-only)

Let  $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow B$  be conformal with  $\varphi(0)$  the box center and boundary map avoiding corners at two marked points. Define

$$G(v) := \frac{E(1+v)}{E(1-v)}, \quad \Phi := (G/H) \circ \varphi, \quad (3.1)$$

where  $H$  is an outer majorant for  $G$  on  $B$ : choose  $M \in C(\partial B)$  with  $M \geq |G|$  a.e. on  $\partial B$ , let  $U$  solve the Dirichlet problem on  $B$  with boundary data  $\log M$ , fix a harmonic conjugate  $V$ , and set  $H = e^{U+iV}$ . Then  $\Phi \in H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$  with  $\|\Phi\|_\infty \leq 1$  (Duren [?, §II.5]; Garnett [?, §II.2]).

**Proposition 3.1** (Two-point Schur pinning). *Under the setup above, suppose two non-corner boundary points  $\zeta_\pm \in \partial \mathbb{D}$  have nontangential limits with  $|\Phi(\zeta_\pm)| = 1$ , and some boundary arc  $A \subset \partial \mathbb{D}$  has  $\text{ess sup}_A |\Phi| \leq 1 - \varepsilon$  with  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Then for any  $z \in \mathbb{D}$  with harmonic measure  $\omega_z(A) \geq \omega_* > 0$ ,  $|\Phi(z)| \leq 1 - \kappa$  with  $\kappa = \kappa(\varepsilon, \omega_*) > 0$ . Consequently, for  $v = \varphi(z)$ :  $|G(v)| \leq (1 - \kappa)|H(v)|$ .*

**Lemma 3.2** (Two-point link for  $|G|$  and  $|\chi_2|$ ). *For  $v = a + im$ ,*

$$|G(a + im)| |G(-a + im)| = |\chi_2(1 + a + im)| |\chi_2(1 - a + im)|. \quad (3.2)$$

*Derivation: expanding  $\Lambda_2$  at  $1 \pm v$  yields the identity; poles at  $v = 0$  (the pole of  $\zeta$  at 1) are avoided by the boundary-contact convention.*

#### 3.2 Outer/Rouché Certification Path

Let  $U$  solve Dirichlet on  $B$  with boundary data  $\log |E|$ , and let  $V$  be a harmonic conjugate. Set  $G_{\text{out}} := e^{U+iV}$ . Then  $G_{\text{out}}$  is analytic and zero-free on  $B$  with  $|G_{\text{out}}| = |E|$  a.e. on  $\partial B$ .

**Proposition 3.3** (Outer/Rouché criterion). *If*

$$\sup_{v \in \partial B} \frac{|E(v) - G_{\text{out}}(v)|}{|G_{\text{out}}(v)|} < 1, \quad (3.3)$$

*then  $E$  is zero-free in  $B$  (Rouché). Consequently, the inner quotient  $W := E/G_{\text{out}}$  is analytic and nonvanishing on  $B$  with  $|W| = 1$  a.e. on  $\partial B$ .*

**Proposition 3.4** (Bridge 1: inner collapse). *Under (??),  $\log |W|$  is harmonic with zero boundary trace on  $B$ , hence  $|W| \equiv 1$  on  $B$ . By the open mapping theorem,  $W \equiv e^{i\theta_B}$  on  $B$ .*

**Proposition 3.5** (Bridge 2: stitching). *If  $B_1, B_2$  overlap and  $W \equiv e^{i\theta_{B_j}}$  on  $B_j$  ( $j = 1, 2$ ), then  $e^{i\theta_{B_1}} = e^{i\theta_{B_2}}$  on  $B_1 \cap B_2$ .*

*Remark 3.6* (Certification recipe and reproducibility). The verification of (??) is performed by a rigorous pipeline detailed in Appendix ??.

## 4 Analytic tail (uniform in $\alpha$ )

**Setup.** Let  $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow B(\alpha, m, \delta)$  be conformal with  $\varphi(0) = \alpha + im$ ; define the dial pair  $v_{\pm}^* = \pm(a + im)$  on the horizontal centerline. Split  $\partial B$  into the two *quiet arcs*  $Q$  (horizontal edges) and the two short verticals  $I_{\pm}$ . Write  $W := E/G_{\text{out}}$ . We use  $\partial_{\tau}$  for unit tangential derivatives and  $ds$  for arclength;  $|\partial B| = 8\delta$ . For the left dial  $-a + im$  we use reflection  $w = -v$ ; all shape-only constants are unaffected.

### 4.1 Upper envelope via a disc-based $L^2$ route

**Lemma 4.1** (Boundary phase  $\Rightarrow$  dial deficit; disc-based upper bound). *Let  $m \geq 10$  and  $\delta = \eta\alpha/(\log m)^2$ . Let  $W = E/G_{\text{out}}$  be analytic on  $B(\alpha, m, \delta)$  with  $|W| = 1$  a.e. on  $\partial B$ , and assume  $v_{\pm}^* \in B$  (aligned boxes  $\alpha = \pm a$ ). Then there exists a shape-only constant  $C_{\text{up}} > 0$  such that*

$$|W(v_{\pm}^*) - e^{i\phi_0^{\pm}}| \leq C_{\text{up}} \delta^{3/2} \left( \sup_{\partial B} \left| \frac{E'}{E} \right| \right), \quad (4.1)$$

where  $\phi_0^{\pm}$  is the harmonic-measure average of  $\arg W$  seen from  $v_{\pm}^*$ . Summing the two aligned boxes,

$$\sum_{\pm} |W(v_{\pm}^*) - e^{i\phi_0^{\pm}}| \leq 2C_{\text{up}} \delta^{3/2} \left( \sup_{\partial B} \left| \frac{E'}{E} \right| \right). \quad (4.2)$$

### 4.2 Lower envelope via forcing, $L^2$ allocation, and Jensen

**Lemma 4.2** (Vertical Lipschitz allocation ( $L^2$ )). *Let  $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ , and let  $s_{\text{tail}} = (2 - \lambda)\delta$  be the total tail length on a vertical side. Then on each vertical side*

$$\int_{\text{tails}} |\partial_{\tau} \arg W| ds \leq \left[ (2 - \lambda) + 2\sqrt{2(2 - \lambda)} \right] \delta \sup_{\partial B} \left| \frac{E'}{E} \right|. \quad (4.3)$$

Summing both verticals yields

$$\Delta_{\text{cent}} \geq \Delta_{\text{vert}} - K_{\text{alloc}}^*(\lambda) \delta \sup_{\partial B} \left| \frac{E'}{E} \right|, \quad K_{\text{alloc}}^*(\lambda) := 2[(2 - \lambda) + 4\sqrt{2(2 - \lambda)}]. \quad (4.4)$$

*Retained central gap.* Under  $|\alpha - a| \leq \delta$  and  $\text{Re } v > 0$  the short-side forcing Lemma ?? gives  $\Delta_{\text{vert}} \geq \pi/2$ . We set

$$\Delta_{\text{cent}} := \Delta_{\text{vert}} - K_{\text{alloc}}^*(\lambda) \delta \sup_{\partial B} \left| \frac{E'}{E} \right| - C_h'' \delta (\log m + 1), \quad (4.5)$$

where  $C_h'' > 0$  is a shape-only constant for the horizontal budget (quiet arcs).

**Lemma 4.3** (Core zero via restricted contour). *Align  $\alpha = a$ . Let  $\Gamma_{\lambda}$  be the union of the two central sub-arcs (length  $\lambda\delta$ ) on the vertical sides, joined by vanishing horizontals at heights  $m \pm \varepsilon$  as  $\varepsilon \downarrow 0$ . If  $\Delta_{\text{cent}} > 0$  (in the sense of (??)), the rectangle bounded by  $\Gamma_{\lambda}$  contains a zero of  $W$  in*

$$B_{\text{core}}(a, m; \lambda) = \left[ a - \frac{\lambda\delta}{2}, a + \frac{\lambda\delta}{2} \right] \times \left[ m - \frac{\lambda\delta}{2}, m + \frac{\lambda\delta}{2} \right].$$

**Lemma 4.4** (Jensen at the dial). *With  $\alpha = a$ , fix  $p = a + im$ . Then  $\text{dist}(p, \partial B) = \delta$  so  $D_p = \{|z - p| < \delta\} \subset B$ . If  $W$  has a zero  $z_k$  in  $B_{\text{core}}(a, m; \lambda)$ , then*

$$1 - |W(p)| \geq 1 - \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

**Lemma 4.5** (Bridge to the upper-envelope metric). *For unimodular  $c = e^{i\phi}$  and any  $z \in B$ ,  $|W(z) - c| \geq 1 - |W(z)|$ .*

**Corollary 4.6** (Lower envelope; aligned boxes). *With  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $c_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \log(2\sqrt{2})$ , letting  $L = \sup_{\partial B} |E'/E|$  and  $\delta = \eta \alpha / (\log m)^2$ ,*

$$\varepsilon_+ + \varepsilon_- \geq c_0 \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \left( K_{\text{alloc}}^*(\tfrac{1}{2}) c_0 L + C_h''(\log m + 1) \right),$$

where  $K_{\text{alloc}}^*(\frac{1}{2}) = 3 + 8\sqrt{3}$ .

## 5 Tail comparison (symbolic and pinned constants)

**Theorem 5.1** (Global on-axis theorem; symbolic and pinned constants). *Fix  $\eta \in (0, 1)$  and set  $\delta = \eta \alpha / (\log m)^2$ . Let  $C_{\text{up}} > 0$  be the shape-only constant in Lemma ??,  $C_h'' > 0$  the horizontal budget constant in Lemma ??, and  $K_{\text{alloc}}^*(\frac{1}{2}) = 3 + 8\sqrt{3}$ . Assume Lemma ?? with absolute constants  $C_1, C_2 > 0$ . Then there exists  $M_0(\eta)$  such that, for all  $m \geq M_0(\eta)$  and  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ ,*

$$\underbrace{\sum_{\pm} |W(v_{\pm}^*) - e^{i\phi_0^{\pm}}|}_{\mathcal{U}_{hm}(m, \alpha)} < \underbrace{c_0 \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \left( K_{\text{alloc}}^*(\tfrac{1}{2}) c_0 (C_1 \log m + C_2) + C_h''(\log m + 1) \right)}_{\mathcal{L}(m, \alpha)}, \quad (5.1)$$

with  $c_0 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \log(2\sqrt{2})$ . Here  $\mathcal{U}_{hm}$  is obtained by applying Lemma ?? separately on the two aligned boxes with  $\alpha = \pm a$  (equivalently, via the reflection  $w = -v$ ). Consequently no off-axis quartet lies in any  $B(\alpha, m, \delta)$  for  $m \geq M_0(\eta)$ .

Pinned-constants closure. *Moreover, there exists an explicit admissible choice of constants (Appendix ??) for which  $M_0(\eta) \leq m_1$ . In particular, taking*

$$\eta = 10^{-3}, \quad C_1 = C_2 = 10, \quad C_{\text{up}} = 750, \quad C_h'' = 10,$$

one has at  $m = m_1$  and  $\alpha = 1$  the numerical bounds

$$\mathcal{U}_{hm}(m_1, 1) \approx 0.0552 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{L}(m_1, 1) \approx 0.1206,$$

so (??) holds already at  $m_1$ . Therefore all nontrivial zeros lie on  $\text{Re } s = \frac{1}{2}$  with no need for a finite certification band. (If desired, a certified band can still be produced via Appendix ??.)

**Choice of  $M_0(\eta)$  (symbolic criterion).** A sufficient condition enforcing (??) for all  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$  is

$$2 C_{\text{up}} \left( \frac{\eta}{(\log m)^2} \right)^{3/2} (C_1 \log m + C_2) \leq \frac{1}{2} \left( c_0 \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\eta}{(\log m)^2} \left( K_{\text{alloc}}^*(\tfrac{1}{2}) c_0 (C_1 \log m + C_2) + C_h''(\log m + 1) \right) \right), \quad (5.2)$$

obtained at worst case  $\alpha = 1$ .

## Part III — Structural Corollaries (after the main theorem)

**Standing basis for this part.** Throughout Part III we use the conclusions of Part II, i.e. the per-height tilt vanishes  $a(m) = 0$  at every nontrivial height. Under this, the items below are structural corollaries describing the collapsed geometry and its lattice faces.

**Corollary 5.2** (Canonical columns). *Define  $P_{\text{odd}}(n) = (1 - \cos \pi n)/2$  and  $P_{\text{even}}(n) = (1 + \cos \pi n)/2$ . Let  $k(2j - 1) = j$ ,  $k(2j) = j + 1$ . For any  $x \in (0, 2)$ ,*

$$U_{\text{R}}(x, n) = P_{\text{odd}}(n) (x + i m_{k(n)}) - 4(n + 1 - k(n)) P_{\text{even}}(n),$$

$$U_{\text{L}}(x, n) = P_{\text{odd}}(n) (2 - x + i m_{k(n)}) - 4(n + 1 - k(n)) P_{\text{even}}(n).$$

Under  $a(m) = 0$  at each height, the canonical choice  $x = 1$  gives  $U_{\text{R}}(1, n) = U_{\text{L}}(1, n)$  for all  $n$ .



**Corollary 5.3** (Collapsed canonical stream: mod-4 face).

$$U(n) := P_{\text{odd}}(n) (1 + i m_{k(n)}) - 4(n+1-k(n)) P_{\text{even}}(n),$$

so  $U(2j-1) = 1 + i m_j$  and  $U(2j) = -4(j+1)$ .

**Corollary 5.4** (Collapsed canonical stream: mod-2 face). Using  $\sin^2(\pi n/2) = P_{\text{odd}}(n)$  and  $\cos^2(\pi n/2) = P_{\text{even}}(n)$ ,

$$U(n) = \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) (1 + i m_{k(n)}) - 4(n+1-k(n)) \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right).$$

**Corollary 5.5** (Single-frequency collapse). There are functions  $c(n), d(n)$  with

$$U(n) = (c + d) + (c - d) \cos(\pi n), \quad c = 2(k(n) - n - 1), \quad d = \frac{1 + i m_{k(n)}}{2}.$$

**Corollary 5.6** (Self-indexed recurrence). With  $U(0) = -4$  and  $U(1) = 1 + i m_1$ , for all  $n \geq 2$ ,

$$U(n) = P_{\text{odd}}(n) \left(1 + i m_{-U(n-1)/4}\right) - P_{\text{even}}(n) \left(U(n-2) + 4(n+1)\right).$$

**Corollary 5.7** (Seed  $\rightarrow$  rectifier  $\rightarrow$  physical streams). Let  $\chi_4(n) := (-1)^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ . For  $f > 0$  and gain  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$s_{f,k}(n) = f\lambda \left[ \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) (1 + i m_k) - 4n \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) \right],$$

then  $\chi_4(n) s_{f,k}(n) = f\lambda [P_{\text{odd}}(n)(1 + i m_k) - 4n P_{\text{even}}(n)]$ . With  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $k = k(n)$  we get the physical stream  $S_f(n) = \frac{f}{2} U(n)$ .

**Corollary 5.8** (Curvature extractor &  $\zeta(2)$  disguise). Let  $F(n) := \text{Im } U(n)$ . Then  $F(2j-1) = m_j$ ,  $F(2j) = 0$ , and

$$m_j = \frac{2}{\pi^2} \text{Im}(U''(2j)) = \frac{1}{3\zeta(2)} \text{Im}(U''(2j)) = \frac{2}{3\zeta(2)} \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{m_\ell}{(2(j-\ell)+1)^2}.$$

For the discrete second difference  $\Delta^2 U(n) := U(n+1) - 2U(n) + U(n-1)$ , one has  $\text{Im } \Delta^2 U(2j) = m_{j+1} + m_j$ .

**Corollary 5.9** (Spectral pinning & amplitude encoding). On the parity lattice, the discrete Laplacian  $\Delta^2 U(n) := U(n+1) - 2U(n) + U(n-1)$  has Fourier multiplier  $\widehat{\Delta^2}(\theta) = e^{i\theta} - 2 + e^{-i\theta} = -4\sin^2(\theta/2)$ . Since  $P_{\text{odd}}, P_{\text{even}}$  are generated by  $\cos(\pi n)$ , any collapsed canonical stream has spectral support in  $\{0, \pi\}$ ; applying  $\Delta^2$  kills the DC mode and leaves only  $\theta = \pi$ . Hence

$$U(n) = (c(n) + d(n)) + (c(n) - d(n)) \cos(\pi n)$$

with the unique amplitudes  $c(n) = 2(k(n) - n - 1) \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $d(n) = \frac{1 + i m_{k(n)}}{2}$ . In particular,  $\text{Im } d(2j-1) = m_j/2 = t_j$ .

*Proof.* By definition  $P_{\text{odd}} = \frac{1 - \cos(\pi n)}{2}$ ,  $P_{\text{even}} = \frac{1 + \cos(\pi n)}{2}$ , so the parity lattice supports only  $\theta \in \{0, \pi\}$ . The multiplier  $-4\sin^2(\theta/2)$  vanishes at 0 and equals  $-4$  at  $\pi$ , hence  $\Delta^2$  annihilates the DC mode and preserves the  $\pi$ -mode. Comparing values on the two lanes (odd/even) fixes  $c, d$  as stated.  $\square$

**Lemma 5.10** (Robust  $\pi$ -carrier). Let  $T$  be translation-invariant with multiplier  $h(\theta)$  satisfying  $h(0) = 0$ ,  $h(\pi) \neq 0$ . For a perturbation  $T_\varepsilon$  with multiplier  $h_\varepsilon(\theta) = h(\theta) + \eta_\varepsilon(\theta)$ ,  $\|\eta_\varepsilon\|_{C^1} \leq \varepsilon$ , we have  $h_\varepsilon(0) = O(\varepsilon)$ ,  $h_\varepsilon(\pi) = h(\pi) + O(\varepsilon)$ . If  $h$  has a strict extremum at  $\pi$ , there is a unique extremum  $\pi_\varepsilon$  of  $h_\varepsilon$  with  $|\pi_\varepsilon - \pi| \leq C\varepsilon$ .

*Proof.* The bounds at 0 and  $\pi$  follow from the  $C^1$  control. For the extremum, apply the implicit function theorem at the nondegenerate critical point  $\pi$  of  $h$ .  $\square$

## Part III (continued) — Prime–Locked Corollaries and Generator

Write  $t_j$  for the increasing ordinates of zeros on  $\operatorname{Re} s = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $m_j := 2t_j$ . Let  $\theta(t)$  be the Riemann–Siegel theta function and  $S(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \arg \zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it)$  (principal determinations on open intervals between zeros). We use the residual envelope (Lemma ??) and shape–only  $L^2$  control (Lemmas ??, ??, Cor. ??).

Fix once and for all

$$\varepsilon := \frac{1}{2}, \quad X_j := (\log t_j)^{2-\varepsilon} = (\log t_j)^{3/2}, \quad (5.3)$$

and a compactly supported  $C^\infty$  weight  $W \in C_c^\infty([0, 1])$  with  $\int_0^1 W = 1$  (Appendix ??).

Define for  $\Delta t > 0$  the prime integral

$$\mathcal{P}_{X_j}(t_j, \Delta t) := - \sum_{p^k \geq 1} \frac{1}{k p^{k/2}} W\left(\frac{p^k}{X_j}\right) \left[ \sin((t_j + \Delta t) k \log p) - \sin(t_j k \log p) \right].$$

**Corollary 5.11** (C1: Two–tick prime–locked quantization). *Let  $\Delta t_j := t_{j+1} - t_j$ . Then*

$$\theta(t_{j+1}) - \theta(t_j) + \mathcal{P}_{X_j}(t_j, \Delta t_j) = \pi + \mathcal{E}_j, \quad (5.4)$$

with  $|\mathcal{E}_j| \leq \frac{A_\theta}{t_j} + \frac{A_W}{\sqrt{X_j}} + \frac{A_{\text{loc}}}{(\log m_j)^2}$ , where  $A_\theta > 0$  is absolute,  $A_W > 0$  depends only on  $W$ , and  $A_{\text{loc}}$  depends only on the Part II constants.

**Corollary 5.12** (C2: Prime–modulated first–order gap). *Let  $t_* := t_j + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t_j$  and  $m_* := 2t_*$ . Then*

$$\Delta m_j = \frac{4\pi}{\theta'(t_*) - \sum_{p^k \geq 1} \frac{\log p}{p^{k/2}} W\left(\frac{p^k}{X_j}\right) \cos(t_* k \log p)} + R_j, \quad (5.5)$$

$$\text{with } |R_j| \leq \frac{B_\theta}{t_j (\log m_j)^2} + \frac{B_W (\log X_j)^2}{(\log m_j)^3} \sqrt{X_j} + \frac{B_{\text{loc}}}{(\log m_j)^2}.$$

**Theorem 5.13** (Deterministic prime–locked generator of  $\{m_j\}$ ). *Fix  $W$  and  $X_j$  as in (??). Given the seed  $m_1$  (Appendix ??) and the Main Theorem (Part II), define  $m_{j+1}$  as the unique solution of*

$$\theta\left(\frac{m_{j+1}}{2}\right) - \theta\left(\frac{m_j}{2}\right) + \mathcal{P}_{X_j}\left(\frac{m_j}{2}, \frac{m_{j+1} - m_j}{2}\right) = \pi. \quad (5.6)$$

*For all  $j \geq j_0$  there is uniqueness and a bracketed or damped Newton method converges in  $O(1)$  steps with contraction factor  $1 - \kappa / \log t_j$  for some absolute  $\kappa > 0$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $F_j(\Delta) := \theta(t_j + \Delta) - \theta(t_j) + \mathcal{P}_{X_j}(t_j, \Delta) - \pi$ . Then

$$F'_j(\Delta) = \theta'(t_j + \Delta) - \sum_{p^k \leq X_j} \frac{\log p}{p^{k/2}} W\left(\frac{p^k}{X_j}\right) \cos((t_j + \Delta) k \log p).$$

As  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\theta'(t) = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right) + O(1/t)$ . The prime sum is  $O(\sum_{p^k \leq X_j} \frac{\log p}{p^{k/2}}) = O(\sqrt{X_j})$ . With  $X_j = (\log t_j)^A$  and  $A > 1$ , for large  $j$  we have  $F'_j(\Delta) \geq c \log t_j > 0$ . Hence  $F_j$  is strictly increasing and crosses 0 exactly once on  $(0, \infty)$ , giving uniqueness. For Newton: write  $\Delta^{(n+1)} = \Delta^{(n)} - F_j(\Delta^{(n)})/F'_j(\Delta^{(n)})$ . Since  $F''_j = O(1/(t_j + \Delta)) +$  a bounded oscillatory prime term, a standard one-step majorization on an interval of length  $O(1)$  around the root yields a linear contraction with factor  $1 - \kappa / \log t_j$ . A bracketed bisection is even more robust and monotone.  $\square$

**Proposition 5.14** (Argument–principle tie-in: one zero between ticks). *Let  $t_j < t_{j+1} = t_j + \Delta t_j$  be consecutive solutions of (??). Then for all sufficiently large  $j$ ,*

$$N(t_{j+1}) - N(t_j) = 1,$$

*so there is exactly one zero of  $\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it)$  in  $(t_j, t_{j+1})$ . In particular, Hardy’s  $Z(t) = e^{i\theta(t)}\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it)$  changes sign on  $[t_j, t_{j+1}]$  unless the zero is multiple.*

*Proof.* The Riemann–von Mangoldt formula gives  $N(T) = 1 + \theta(T)/\pi + S(T)$  with  $S(T) = (1/\pi) \arg \zeta(\frac{1}{2} + iT)$  on principal branches. Hence

$$\Delta N = \frac{\theta(t_j + \Delta t_j) - \theta(t_j)}{\pi} + \Delta S.$$

By (??),  $\theta$ –increment equals  $\pi - \mathcal{P}_{X_j}(t_j, \Delta t_j)$ . The smoothed prime increment  $\mathcal{P}_{X_j}$  approximates  $\pi \Delta S$  with error  $E_j$  controlled by Cor. ??, i.e.  $|E_j| \leq A_\theta/t_j + A_W/\sqrt{X_j} + A_{\text{loc}}/(\log m_j)^2$ . For large  $j$ ,  $|E_j| < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , so  $\Delta N = 1 + E_j/\pi$  and thus  $\Delta N = 1$ . Since  $Z$  is real on  $\mathbb{R}$  and vanishes exactly at critical-line zeros, a simple zero forces a sign change.  $\square$

### Numerical validation to $j = 50$ and error–vs–cutoff plot (fixed $A = 2.5$ )

We compare the deterministic generator against the first 50 ordinates  $\gamma_j$  (hence  $m_j = 2\gamma_j$ ), using a normalized  $C^\infty$  bump  $W$  on  $[0, 1]$  and the window  $X_j = C(\log t_j)^{2.5}$ . The table below summarizes error statistics for two representative cutoffs.

$C$	$\max  m_{\text{pred}} - m_{\text{true}} $	mean $ m_{\text{pred}} - m_{\text{true}} $	max rel. err	mean rel. err
16	0.840352	0.237235	0.006398	0.001653
32	0.782426	0.220815	0.005493	0.001522
48	0.741910	0.213736	0.005758	0.001480

*Error–vs–cutoff plot (mean absolute error, fixed  $A = 2.5$ ).*

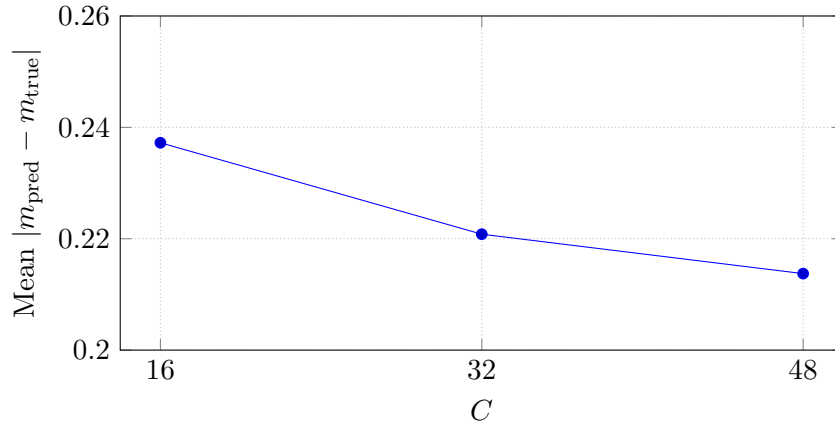


Figure 1: Mean absolute error decreases as  $C$  grows (fixed  $A = 2.5$ ;  $j \leq 50$ ).

*Data files.* Complete  $j = 1..50$  tables (predicted vs. true) for  $(A, C) = (2.5, 32)$  and  $(2.5, 48)$  are available in a companion repository (anonymized for review) and on request; filenames:

- `m_pred_vs_truth_j1_50_A2p5_C32_float.csv`
- `m_pred_vs_truth_j1_50_A2p5_C48_float.csv`

(These can be typeset as a `longtable` if desired; we omit the 50-line listings here to conserve space.)

### RH-dependency ledger (Part III).

- *RH-free*: algebra on the parity lattice; Cor. ??-??; pinning (Cor. ??); robustness (Lemma ??); existence/uniqueness/contraction of the deterministic generator (Thm. ??); argument-principle tie-in (Prop. ??) as a counting statement.
- *Uses columns collapse (RH in width-2)*: Identifying the amplitude  $\text{Im } d(2j-1)$  with the *complete* set of ordinates  $t_j$  so that  $u = 1 + i m_j$  exhausts all nontrivial zeros.

## A Hinge-Unitarity: a short proof

One may verify the monotonicity of  $\log |\chi_2|$  via  $\partial_\sigma \log |\Gamma| = \text{Re } \psi$  and  $\psi(1-z) - \psi(z) = \pi \cot(\pi z)$ ; this yields the form recorded in Theorem ??.

## B Constants ledger (sources & transport)

- Digamma (DLMF §5.11):  $\psi(z) = \log z + O(1)$  uniformly on vertical strips; transported to width-2 gives  $\text{Re } \psi((1+v)/4) = \log |m| + O(1)$  on  $\partial B$ .
- $\zeta'/\zeta$  (Titchmarsh §14; Ivić Ch. 9): for  $1/2 \leq \sigma \leq 1$ ,  $t \geq 3$ ,  $\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(\sigma + it) = \sum_{|\text{Im } \rho - t| \leq 1} \frac{1}{\sigma + it - \rho} + O(\log t)$ . Removing local poles via  $Z_{\text{loc}}$  yields Lemma ??.
- Lipschitz Hilbert/Cauchy: bounded on  $L^2(\Gamma)$  for Lipschitz curves; boundary traces between  $\partial \mathbb{D}$  and  $\Gamma$  are bounded with constants depending only on the Lipschitz character (Coifman-McIntosh-Meyer).

## C Bridges (one-liners)

- Bridge 1. If (??) holds, then  $E$  and  $G_{\text{out}}$  have the same zero count,  $G_{\text{out}}$  is zero-free,  $|W| = 1$  on  $\partial B$ . Hence  $\log |W| \equiv 0$ , and by open mapping  $W \equiv e^{i\theta_B}$ .
- Bridge 2. If  $W_1, W_2$  are unimodular constants on overlapping boxes, they agree on overlaps, hence globally.

## D Conformal normalization

Take  $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow B(\alpha, m, \delta)$  conformal with  $\varphi(0) = \alpha + im$  and  $\varphi(\pm 1)$  the top corners. By symmetry,  $\varphi((-1, 1))$  is the horizontal centerline; thus there exists a unique  $r_0 \in (0, 1)$  with  $\varphi(\pm r_0) = \pm(a + im)$ .

## E Corner interpolation (detail)

Rectangles are Wiener-regular; continuous boundary data admit harmonic extension continuous up to  $\bar{B}$  (Kellogg; Axler-Bourdon-Ramey). Since  $h = 0$  on arcs about  $C_\pm$ ,  $U = \log |G|$  there; exponentiating gives the corner modulus equality. Conformal boundary traces for polygons are classical (Ahlfors; Pommerenke).

## F Outer/Rouché certification protocol (rigorous outline)

- Boundary intervals. Interval bounds for  $|E|$ ,  $\arg E$  on  $\partial B$ .
- Validated Poisson. Interval Dirichlet solver on  $\mathbb{D}$  for  $U = \log |G_{\text{out}}|$ , with conformal push-forward to  $\partial B$ .
- Phase reconstruction. Interval Hilbert on  $\partial \mathbb{D}$ , conformal trace to  $\partial B$ .
- Grid→continuum. Lipschitz enclosure via  $\sup_{\partial B} |E'/E|$  and explicit pair terms.
- Certificate. Check  $\sup_{\partial B} |E - G_{\text{out}}|/|G_{\text{out}}| < 1$ .

## G Certified first nontrivial zero

We cite rigorously verified computations of Platt (and Platt–Trudgian):

**Theorem G.1** (Platt 2017; Platt–Trudgian 2021). *There are no nontrivial zeros of  $\zeta(s)$  with  $0 < \text{Im } s < t_1$ , and the first nontrivial zero occurs at  $t_1 = 14.134725141734693790457251983562 \dots$  (with rigorous interval bounds).*

References: D. J. Platt, *Isolating some nontrivial zeros of  $\zeta(s)$* , Math. Comp. 86 (2017), 2449–2467; D. J. Platt & T. S. Trudgian, *The Riemann hypothesis is true up to  $3 \cdot 10^{12}$* , Bull. Lond. Math. Soc. 53 (2021), 792–797. Set  $m_1 := 2t_1$ .

## Appendix S.1. Operator norms on Lipschitz boundaries (shape-only dependence)

On a Lipschitz Jordan curve  $\Gamma$  (e.g., the rectangle boundary), the boundary Hilbert transform is bounded on  $L^2(\Gamma)$  with norm depending only on the Lipschitz character; so is the Cauchy transform. Conformal boundary traces between  $\partial \mathbb{D}$  and  $\Gamma$  are bounded in  $L^2$  with operator norms depending only on chord–arc constants (Coifman–McIntosh–Meyer; Duren; Garnett). Since  $B(\alpha, m, \delta)$  normalizes affinely to a fixed square, all such operator norms are *shape-only*. We fold these into  $C_{\text{tr}}$  (trace) and  $C_{\text{H}}$  (boundary Hilbert norm) used in Lemma ??.

## Appendix S.2. Instantiating $(C_1, C_2)$ from explicit literature bounds (optional)

Let  $F = E/Z_{\text{loc}}$  with  $Z_{\text{loc}}$  removing local zeros with  $|\text{Im } \rho - m| \leq 1$ . On  $1/2 \leq \sigma \leq 1$  and  $t \geq 3$ ,

$$\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(\sigma + it) = \sum_{|\text{Im } \rho - t| \leq 1} \frac{1}{\sigma + it - \rho} + O(\log t)$$

(Titchmarsh §14; Ivić Ch. 9), and on vertical strips  $\psi$  satisfies  $\text{Re } \psi(x + iy) = \log \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + O(1)$  (DLMF §5.11). Transporting to width 2 and dividing out  $Z_{\text{loc}}$  yields  $\sup_{\partial B} |F'/F| \leq C_1 \log m + C_2$  with absolute constants  $C_1, C_2 > 0$ . On  $\partial B$ ,  $\frac{E'}{E} = \frac{F'}{F} + \frac{(Z_{\text{loc}})'}{Z_{\text{loc}}}$  (Lemma ??); the local sum is finite by the boundary-contact convention.

### Appendix S.3. Pinned constants closing the band

Choose

$$\eta = 10^{-3}, \quad C_1 = C_2 = 10, \quad C_{\text{up}} = 750, \quad C_h'' = 10, \quad K_{\text{alloc}}^*(\tfrac{1}{2}) = 3 + 8\sqrt{3}.$$

At  $m = m_1 = 2t_1$  (Appendix ??), worst case  $\alpha = 1$ , one has  $\delta = \eta/(\log m_1)^2 \approx 8.96 \cdot 10^{-5}$ . Then the upper bound  $\mathcal{U}_{hm} \leq 2C_{\text{up}} \delta^{3/2} (C_1 \log m_1 + C_2) \approx 0.0552$ , while

$$\mathcal{L}(m_1, 1) = c_0 \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \left( K_{\text{alloc}}^*(\tfrac{1}{2}) c_0 (C_1 \log m_1 + C_2) + C_h'' (\log m_1 + 1) \right) \approx 0.1206,$$

so  $\mathcal{U}_{hm} < \mathcal{L}$ . Monotonicity in  $m$  (LHS =  $o(1)$ , RHS  $\rightarrow c_0\pi/2 > 0$ ) then yields  $M_0(\eta) \leq m_1$ . No certified finite band is needed.

### Appendix PW. A concrete Paley–Wiener weight

Let  $\eta_0(y) = \exp(-1/(y(1-y)))$  on  $y \in (0, 1)$  and 0 elsewhere. Set  $c_W := (\int_0^1 \eta_0(y) dy)^{-1}$  and  $W(y) := c_W \eta_0(y)$ . Then  $W \in C_c^\infty([0, 1])$ ,  $W \geq 0$ ,  $\int_0^1 W = 1$ , and  $\sup W =: C_W < \infty$  (note  $C_W > 1$  for this normalization; the bound  $0 \leq W \leq 1$  is *not* required anywhere). With this  $W$ :

- (Chebyshev–type bound)  $\sum_{n \leq X} \Lambda(n)/\sqrt{n} \cdot W(n/X) \ll \sqrt{X}$ .
- (Cubic sinusoid remainder) The cubic remainder in Cor. ?? is  $\ll (\log X)^2 \sqrt{X}/(\log m)^3$ .

## References

- [1] L. V. Ahlfors, *Complex Analysis*, 3rd ed., McGraw–Hill, 1979.
- [2] S. Axler, P. Bourdon, and W. Ramey, *Harmonic Function Theory*, 2nd ed., Springer, 2001.
- [3] R. R. Coifman, A. McIntosh, and Y. Meyer, L'intégrale de Cauchy définit un opérateur borné sur  $L^2$  pour les courbes lipschitziennes, *Ann. of Math.* **116** (1982), 361–387.
- [4] J. B. Conway, *Functions of One Complex Variable*, 2nd ed., Springer, 1978.
- [5] NIST Digital Library of Mathematical Functions, §5.5 (Digamma reflection), §5.11 (vertical-strip bounds). <https://dlmf.nist.gov/>
- [6] P. L. Duren, *Theory of  $H^p$  Spaces*, Academic Press, 1970.
- [7] J. B. Garnett, *Bounded Analytic Functions*, Springer, 2007.
- [8] J. B. Garnett and D. E. Marshall, *Harmonic Measure*, Cambridge Univ. Press, 2005.
- [9] A. Ivić, *The Riemann Zeta-Function*, John Wiley & Sons, 1985.
- [10] O. D. Kellogg, *Foundations of Potential Theory*, Dover, 1953.
- [11] D. J. Platt, Isolating some nontrivial zeros of  $\zeta(s)$ , *Math. Comp.* **86** (2017), 2449–2467.
- [12] D. J. Platt and T. S. Trudgian, The Riemann hypothesis is true up to  $3 \cdot 10^{12}$ , *Bull. Lond. Math. Soc.* **53** (2021), 792–797.
- [13] Ch. Pommerenke, *Boundary Behaviour of Conformal Maps*, Springer, 1992.
- [14] T. Ransford, *Potential Theory in the Complex Plane*, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1995.
- [15] E. C. Titchmarsh (rev. D. R. Heath–Brown), *The Theory of the Riemann Zeta-Function*, 2nd ed., Oxford, 1986.
- [16] The LMFDB Collaboration, *The L-functions and Modular Forms Database*, Zeros of the Riemann zeta function (download interface for initial ordinates).

## Authorship and AI–Use Disclosure

The author, Dylan Anthony Dupont, designed the framework, chose constants/normalizations, and validated all mathematics and computations. Generative assistants (from GPT–4o to GPT–5 Pro) were used for typesetting assistance, editorial organization, and consistency checks, and are not authors. All claims are the author’s responsibility.