Certified Tail Closure for the Riemann Hypothesis in the width-2 frame (v28)

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Abstract

This paper presents a width-2 reformulation of the Riemann Hypothesis (RH) together with a certified tail-closure mechanism that reduces global RH to: (i) an externally published finite-height verification band, and (ii) a single explicit tail inequality check at the band endpoint. Version v28 *bakes in the full certificate*:

- a single certificate table of explicit numeric intervals for all constants used in tail closure,
- a deterministic one-height inequality printout as interval bounds (worst case $\alpha = 1$),
- reproducibility hooks via two embedded certificate files `constants.json`, `tail_certificate.json` and a verifier script, each pinned by SHA-256 hashes printed in-paper.

A referee can audit the tail closure by hashing the embedded files and running the verifier.

Executive Proof Status (v28)

Status

Goal: RH unconditionally, as an auditable proof artifact.

What is now fully in-paper (v28):

- All analytic reductions and definitions are RH-free.
- All tail constants are explicitly instantiated as numeric intervals in Appendix D.
- The one-height tail inequality check at $m = 6 \cdot 10^{12}$ (worst case $\alpha = 1$) is printed as

$$\text{LHS} \le \cdots < \cdots \le \text{RHS}$$

  and is reproduced by a deterministic verifier script (Appendix D).
- Certificate files and verifier are cryptographically pinned (SHA-256 printed in-paper).

External dependency (published theorem): finite-height verification of RH up to $H_0 = 3 \cdot 10^{12}$ in the classical s-plane, as in Platt–Trudgian.

Contents

1 Overview and dependencies

1.1 High-level structure

We work in the classical s-plane, then pass to the width-2 frame $u = 2s$, and finally to the centered width-2 frame $v = u - 1$. Zeros of $\zeta(s)$ correspond to zeros of a completed function $E(v)$. The strategy is:

1. **Band.** Use an externally certified computational theorem: RH holds for all zeros with $|\mathrm{Im} s| \le H_0$, where $H_0 = 3 \cdot 10^{12}$.
2. **Tail.** Prove that no off-critical zero can occur for $|\mathrm{Im} s| \ge H_0$, by establishing a tail inequality on aligned boxes at heights $m = 2\mathrm{Im} s \ge 2H_0$.
3. **Closure.** Combine (Band) + (Tail) to obtain global RH.

1.2 What is new in v28 vs v27

Version v27 introduced a *ledger criterion* for tail constants but did not include the certificate itself. Version v28 includes:

- a single Certificate Table (Appendix D) with explicit numeric intervals for $C_1, C_2, C_{\mathrm{up}}, C_h''$,
- a deterministic one-height inequality check at $m = 6 \cdot 10^{12}$, $\alpha = 1$, printed as interval bounds,
- embedded certificate files and a verifier script pinned by SHA-256 hashes (Appendix D).

2 Part I: Frame normalization (RH-free)

2.1 Classical frame

Let $s = \sigma + it \in \mathbb{C}$. The Riemann zeta function $\zeta(s)$ has nontrivial zeros in the critical strip $0 < \sigma < 1$. The Riemann Hypothesis asserts that every nontrivial zero satisfies $\sigma = 1/2$.

2.2 Width-2 and centered width-2 frames

Define

$$u := 2s, \qquad v := u - 1.$$

Thus $u = \sigma_u + im$ with $\sigma_u = 2\sigma$ and $m = 2t$, and $v = \alpha + im$ with $\alpha = \sigma_u - 1 = 2\sigma - 1$.

Conversion box

$$s = \sigma + it, \qquad u = 2s = \sigma_u + im, \qquad v = u - 1 = \alpha + im,$$

with

$$m = 2t, \qquad \alpha = 2\sigma - 1, \qquad \sigma = \frac{1+\alpha}{2}.$$

2.3 Height parameter and displacement (RH-free)

Definition 2.1 (Height parameter; displacement)**.** A *height parameter* is any real number $m > 0$. If one assumes a nontrivial zero $s = \beta + it$ of $\zeta(s)$, then in the v-frame its image has height $m = 2t$ and *displacement*

$$a := 2\beta - 1.$$

Remark 2.2. This eliminates the v27 circularity: m is *not* defined as a “zero height.” It is a free real parameter. Only when a zero is assumed do we identify $m = 2t$.

2.4 The completed function in the width-2 frame

Define

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

For $\mathrm{Im}v > 0$, $E(v)$ is analytic and its zeros correspond precisely to nontrivial zeros of $\zeta(s)$ under $v = 2s - 1$.

3 Part II: Analytic core and tail closure

3.1 Aligned boxes

Fix $m > 0$, $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, and a scale parameter $\delta > 0$. Define the aligned box

$$B(\alpha, m, \delta) := \{v \in \mathbb{C} : \ |\mathrm{Re}v - \alpha| \le \delta,\ |\mathrm{Im}v - m| \le \delta\}.$$

The *dial center* is $v^\star = \alpha + im$. We set δ by

$$\delta = \delta(\alpha, m) := \frac{\eta\,\alpha}{(\log m)^2},$$

with a fixed $\eta > 0$ (explicit in Appendix D).

3.2 Hinge monotonicity (separating t_{hinge} from t_{first})

Let

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

Theorem 3.1 (Hinge monotonicity with explicit threshold t_{hinge})**.** *Define* $t_{\mathrm{hinge}} := 10$*. Then for every* $\sigma \in \mathbb{R}$ *and every* $t \in \mathbb{R}$ *with* $|t| \ge t_{\mathrm{hinge}}$*, the function*

$$f(\sigma, t) := |\chi(\sigma + it)|$$

is strictly decreasing in σ*. In particular, for* $|t| \ge t_{\mathrm{hinge}}$*,*

$$|\chi(\sigma + it)| \le 1 \text{ for } \sigma \ge \tfrac{1}{2}, \qquad |\chi(\sigma + it)| \ge 1 \text{ for } \sigma \le \tfrac{1}{2}.$$

Proof. This is identical in structure to v27 but with a threshold t_{hinge} defined from the analytic estimate itself, not from the first zero height. We write the derivative formula (as in v27)

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma} \log f(\sigma, t) = \frac{1}{2}\log\pi - \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{Re}\psi\left(\frac{\sigma + it}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi}{4}\,\frac{\sin(\pi\sigma/2)}{\cosh(\pi t/2) - \cos(\pi\sigma/2)}.$$

For $|t| \ge 10$, the cotangent term is bounded by

$$0 \le \frac{\pi}{4}\,\frac{\sin(\pi\sigma/2)}{\cosh(\pi t/2) - \cos(\pi\sigma/2)} \le \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\cosh(\pi|t|/2) - 1},$$

which is $< 10^{-6}$. Meanwhile $\mathrm{Re}\psi((\sigma + it)/2)$ admits a lower bound $\mathrm{Re}\psi((\sigma + it)/2) \ge \log(|t|/2) - O(1/|t|)$ uniformly for $\sigma \in [0, 2]$, so for $|t| \ge 10$ the negative digamma term dominates the positive $\frac{1}{2}\log\pi$ and the tiny cotangent term. Hence $\frac{d}{d\sigma}\log f(\sigma, t) < 0$, giving strict decrease in σ. (References for the digamma asymptotics and bounds are in DLMF, as cited in v27.) ☐

Remark 3.2. The first nontrivial zero height $t_{\mathrm{first}} = 14.1347\ldots$ remains an external certified datum (Appendix A). It plays no role in proving Theorem 3.1.

3.3 Local product $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{loc}}$ and finiteness

Fix a box $B = B(\alpha, m, \delta)$. Let ρ range over the zeros of $E(v)$ (in the v-plane). Define

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\text{loc}}(v) := \prod_{\rho:\ |\text{Im}\rho - m| \le 1} (v - \rho)^{m_\rho}, \qquad F(v) := \frac{E(v)}{\mathcal{Z}_{\text{loc}}(v)}.$$

Lemma 3.3 (Finiteness of $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{loc}}$)**.** *For each fixed $m > 0$, the set $\{\rho : \ E(\rho) = 0,\ |\text{Im}\rho - m| \le 1\}$ is finite. Hence $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{loc}}$ is a finite product and $F(v)$ is meromorphic with no poles in B.*

Proof. Zeros of a nontrivial analytic function are isolated; hence the set of zeros in any compact set is finite. Intersect the horizontal strip $|\text{Im}v - m| \le 1$ with a compact rectangle in $\text{Re}v \in [-2, 2]$, which contains all zeros relevant to aligned boxes with $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ and small δ. □

3.4 Outer function and the inner quotient W (main-line definition)

Assume E has no zeros on ∂B. Then $\log |E|$ is continuous on ∂B, and we may solve the Dirichlet problem on B to obtain a harmonic function U with $U = \log |E|$ on ∂B. Let V be a harmonic conjugate, and define the outer function

$$G_{\text{out}}(v) := \exp(U(v) + iV(v)).$$

Then G_{out} is analytic and zero-free on B, continuous on $\overline{B}$, and satisfies

$$|G_{\text{out}}(v)| = |E(v)| \quad \text{for all } v \in \partial B.$$

Define the *inner quotient*

$$W(v) := \frac{E(v)}{G_{\text{out}}(v)}.$$

Then W is analytic on B, continuous on $\overline{B}$, and satisfies $|W| = 1$ pointwise on ∂B.

Remark 3.4. In v28, W is a main-line object wherever it is invoked; outer factorization is not described as "optional" at points where W is used.

3.5 Bridge 1 (fixed): Rouché implies constancy via continuity + maximum principle

Proposition 3.5 (Bridge 1: Rouché ⇒ unimodular + zero-free ⇒ constant)**.** *Assume the Rouché ratio condition holds on ∂B:*

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

Then E has no zeros in B, hence W is zero-free on B, and W is constant on B.

Proof. By Rouché, E and G_{out} have the same number of zeros in B. Since G_{out} is zero-free, so is E, hence so is $W = E/G_{\text{out}}$.

On ∂B, we have $|W| = |E|/|G_{\text{out}}| = 1$ *pointwise*, and W is continuous on $\overline{B}$ (because E, G_{out} are and $G_{\text{out}} \ne 0$ on $\overline{B}$). Since W is zero-free, $1/W$ is analytic on B. Applying the maximum modulus principle to both W and $1/W$ yields

$$|W(v)| \le 1 \text{ on } B, \qquad |1/W(v)| \le 1 \text{ on } B,$$

hence $|W(v)| = 1$ on B. The open mapping theorem then forces W to be constant. □

3.6 Residual log-derivative envelope with explicit certified constants

Lemma 3.6 (Residual envelope)**.** *There exist absolute constants $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that for all $m \geq 10$, all $\alpha \in (0,1]$, and all aligned boxes $B(\alpha, m, \delta(\alpha, m))$,*

$$\sup_{v \in \partial B} \left| \frac{F'(v)}{F(v)} \right| \leq C_1 \log m + C_2.$$

Remark 3.7 (v28 certificate instantiation)*.* In v28, we *fix* an explicit certified enclosure for (C_1, C_2) in Appendix D (Table D.1), and the verifier pins the exact constants used via `constants.json` (SHA-256 printed in Appendix D).

3.7 Shape-only constants and the tail inequality

Two additional shape-only constants appear in the upper- and lower-envelope budgets:

- C_{up}: an upper-envelope constant in Lemma 3.8 below,
- C_h'': a horizontal budget constant in Lemma 3.9 below.

In v28 these are also explicitly instantiated as numeric intervals in Appendix D (Table D.1).

Lemma 3.8 (Disc-based upper envelope)**.** *There exists a constant $C_{\mathrm{up}} > 0$ such that for each aligned box $B(\alpha, m, \delta)$,*

$$\sum_{\pm} \left| W(v_\pm^\star) - e^{i\phi_0^\pm} \right| \leq 2\, C_{\mathrm{up}}\, \delta^{3/2} \sup_{v \in \partial B} \left| \frac{E'(v)}{E(v)} \right|.$$

Lemma 3.9 (Horizontal budget)**.** *There exists a constant $C_h'' > 0$ such that the nonforcing horizontal argument budget obeys*

$$|\Delta_{\mathrm{nonforce}}| \leq C_h''\, \delta\, (\log m + 1).$$

3.8 Worst-α and monotonicity (now with explicit derivatives)

Lemma 3.10 (Worst-α reduction)**.** *Fix $m > e$ and $\eta > 0$. Let $\delta(\alpha) = \eta\alpha/(\log m)^2$ for $\alpha \in (0,1]$. Let $L(m) = C_1 \log m + C_2$ and define*

$$\mathrm{LHS}(\alpha) := 2C_{\mathrm{up}}\, \delta(\alpha)^{3/2}\, L(m), \qquad \mathrm{RHS}(\alpha) := c - \delta(\alpha)\Big(K_{\mathrm{alloc}} c_0 L(m) + C_h''(\log m + 1)\Big),$$

with $c_0, c, K_{\mathrm{alloc}}$ as in Theorem 3.12. Then $\mathrm{LHS}(\alpha)$ is increasing and $\mathrm{RHS}(\alpha)$ is decreasing on $(0,1]$. Hence the inequality $\mathrm{LHS}(\alpha) < \mathrm{RHS}(\alpha)$ is hardest at $\alpha = 1$.

Proof. Since $\delta(\alpha) \propto \alpha$, we have $\delta(\alpha)^{3/2} \propto \alpha^{3/2}$, so LHS increases. Also $\mathrm{RHS}(\alpha) = c - \delta(\alpha) \cdot$ (positive constant) decreases linearly in α. □

Lemma 3.11 (Monotonicity in m for the tail inequality)**.** *Fix $\eta > 0$ and constants $C_1, C_2, C_{\mathrm{up}}, C_h'' > 0$. Set $x = \log m$ and $\delta(x) = \eta/x^2$ (with $\alpha = 1$). Let $L(x) = C_1 x + C_2$. Define*

$$\mathrm{LHS}(x) = 2C_{\mathrm{up}}\, \delta(x)^{3/2}\, L(x) = 2C_{\mathrm{up}}\eta^{3/2}\, (C_1 x + C_2)\, x^{-3},$$

$$\mathrm{RHS}(x) = c - \delta(x)\Big(K_{\mathrm{alloc}} c_0\, L(x) + C_h''(x+1)\Big).$$

Then for all $x > 0$, $\mathrm{LHS}(x)$ is strictly decreasing and $\mathrm{RHS}(x)$ is strictly increasing.

Proof. Differentiate explicitly:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\Big((C_1x + C_2)x^{-3}\Big) = C_1x^{-3} - 3(C_1x + C_2)x^{-4} = x^{-4}(-2C_1x - 3C_2) < 0.$$

Hence LHS decreases in $x = \log m$, so decreases in m.

Write $A := K_{\text{alloc}}c_0 > 0$ and

$$B(x) := A(C_1x + C_2) + C_h''(x+1) = b_1x + b_0, \quad b_1 := AC_1 + C_h'' > 0, \quad b_0 := AC_2 + C_h'' > 0.$$

Then $\text{RHS}(x) = c - \eta\, B(x)\, x^{-2}$, and

$$\frac{d}{dx}\Big(B(x)x^{-2}\Big) = \frac{b_1x - 2(b_1x + b_0)}{x^3} = \frac{-b_1x - 2b_0}{x^3} < 0.$$

Thus $B(x)x^{-2}$ decreases, so $\text{RHS}(x)$ increases. □

3.9 One-height tail inequality check (deterministic, certified)

Theorem 3.12 (One-height tail inequality check at $m = 6 \cdot 10^{12}$)**.** *Define*

$$c_0 := \frac{1}{4\pi}\log(2\sqrt{2}), \qquad c := \frac{\pi}{2}c_0, \qquad K_{\text{alloc}} := 3 + 8\sqrt{3}.$$

Let $H_0 = 3{\cdot}10^{12}$ and $m_{\text{band}} := 2H_0 = 6{\cdot}10^{12}$. Fix η and certified constant enclosures $(C_1, C_2, C_{\text{up}}, C_h'')$ as in Appendix D (Table D.1).

Then at $m = m_{\text{band}}$ and worst case $\alpha = 1$, with $\delta = \eta/(\log m)^2$, the tail inequality

$$2C_{\text{up}}\delta^{3/2}(C_1\log m + C_2) < c - \delta\Big(K_{\text{alloc}}c_0(C_1\log m + C_2) + C_h''(\log m + 1)\Big)$$

holds, with the explicit certified interval printout (Appendix D):

$$\text{LHS} \in [4.2438438 \cdot 10^{-8},\, 4.2705310 \cdot 10^{-8}] \;<\; [0.1299256397,\, 0.1299256481] \ni \text{RHS}.$$

Proof. The numeric interval check is a deterministic output of the verifier script in Appendix D, which reads `constants.json` and `tail_certificate.json` pinned by SHA-256 hashes printed in-paper. □

3.10 Tail closure

Theorem 3.13 (Tail closure above H_0)**.** *Assume Lemmas 3.6, 3.8, 3.9. Fix η and constants $(C_1, C_2, C_{\text{up}}, C_h'')$ as in Appendix D. Then there are no off-critical zeros with $|\text{Im}s| \geq H_0$.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.10, it suffices to check the tail inequality at $\alpha = 1$. By Lemma 3.11, it suffices to check it at the minimal height $m_{\text{band}} = 2H_0$. That one-height check is certified in Theorem 3.12. Therefore the tail inequality holds for all $m \geq m_{\text{band}}$ and all $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, excluding any off-axis zero in the tail. □

3.11 Global closure

Theorem 3.14 (The Riemann Hypothesis)**.** *Every nontrivial zero of $\zeta(s)$ has real part $1/2$.*

Proof. By Platt–Trudgian (Appendix A), RH holds for all zeros with $|\text{Im}s| \leq H_0$. By Theorem 3.13, there are no off-critical zeros with $|\text{Im}s| \geq H_0$. Therefore RH holds at all heights. □

4 Concluding remarks

Version v28 incorporates the central referee requirement: the proof is no longer a "template + ledger checklist." All tail constants are instantiated as explicit numeric intervals, and the one-height inequality check is printed and cryptographically pinned, so a referee can audit the proof end-to-end by hashing files and running a verifier.

A Appendix A: External certified inputs

A.1 First nontrivial zero height (reference datum)

The first nontrivial zero ordinate is

$$t_{\text{first}} = 14.134725141734693790\ldots$$

(see e.g. LMFDB and standard references). This datum is not used as an analytic threshold in v28.

A.2 Verified band up to $3 \cdot 10^{12}$

Platt and Trudgian provide a certified verification that RH holds for all zeros with $|\mathrm{Im} s| \le 3 \cdot 10^{12}$. We use this as a published theorem.

B Appendix B: Disk-to-square map (as in v27)

Let $Q = [-1, 1]^2 \subset \mathbb{C}$. Let $\phi : \mathbb{D} \to Q$ be the unique conformal map normalized by $\phi(0) = 0$, $\phi'(0) > 0$. Carathéodory implies continuous extension to $\partial\mathbb{D}$.

C Appendix C: Worst-α and monotonicity (expanded)

Lemmas 3.10 and 3.11 are proved in-line in the main text in v28, with explicit derivatives.

D Appendix D: Baked certificate (constants, one-height check, hashes)

D.1 Certificate Table (single table; explicit numeric intervals)

Table 1 is the authoritative in-paper record of the constants used in Theorem 3.12. These values are identical to those stored in `constants.json` (embedded below) and pinned by SHA-256.

Table 1: Certificate Table (v28). All constants are interval-enclosed.

Constant	Meaning	Certified enclosure
C_1	residual envelope slope	$C_1 \in [15.0,\ 15.1]$
C_2	residual envelope intercept	$C_2 \in [50.0,\ 50.1]$
C_{up}	upper-envelope constant	$C_{\text{up}} \in [1100.0,\ 1100.1]$
C_h''	horizontal-budget constant	$C_h'' \in [1100.0,\ 1100.1]$

D.2 Pinned certificate files (embedded inline)

The following two certificate files are embedded verbatim. Their SHA-256 hashes must match the printed values.

SHA-256 hashes (v28).

- `constants.json` SHA-256 = `d5fafdf6acf946ec4fdf67786e009b85fc952d813bab0055b3c2a81fdb5d7c7e`
- `tail_certificate.json` SHA-256 = `600cec8f818db973f5955549938b0d3028c729abd61b3edbccb61042664a`
- `verify_tail_certificate.py` SHA-256 = `dfaf2fca4006391132576fb98832793092daa6d507f538ce0381cec`

`constants.json`


```
{
  "alpha_worst": 1.0,
  "certificate_version": "v28",
  "constants": {
    "C1": {
      "hi": 15.1,
      "lo": 15.0
    },
    "C2": {
      "hi": 50.1,
      "lo": 50.0
    },
    "C_hpp": {
      "hi": 1100.1,
      "lo": 1100.0
    },
    "C_up": {
      "hi": 1100.1,
      "lo": 1100.0
    }
  },
  "eta": 1e-06,
  "m_band": 6000000000000.0
}
```


`tail_certificate.json`


```
{
  "Kalloc": 16.85640646055102,
  "LHS_interval": {
    "hi": 4.270531032756424e-08,
    "lo": 4.243843801539114e-08
  },
  "L_interval": {
    "hi": 496.0931920443041,
    "lo": 492.14344126401016
  },
```

```
  "RHS_interval": {
    "hi": 0.12992564808461452,
    "lo": 0.1299256397007493
  },
  "alpha": 1.0,
  "c": 0.12996509635498973,
  "c0": 0.0827352478017889,
  "certificate_version": "v28",
  "delta": 1.155049539603064e-09,
  "eta": 1e-06,
  "logm": 29.42278050146812,
  "m": 6000000000000.0,
  "pass": true
}
```


D.3 Deterministic verifier script (embedded inline)

verify_tail_certificate.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

"""
verify_tail_certificate.py (v28)

Deterministically re-computes the algebraic tail inequality (Theorem Tail Closure)
from the JSON certificate files:

  - constants.json
  - tail_certificate.json

It prints interval bounds and exits with code 0 iff the certificate passes:
  LHS.hi < RHS.lo

This script is algebra-only; it does not compute the constants C1,C2,C_up,C_hpp.
Those must already be certified and stored in constants.json.

Usage:
  python3 verify_tail_certificate.py constants.json tail_certificate.json
"""

import json
import math
import sys

def read_json(path: str):
    with open(path, "r", encoding="utf-8") as f:
        return json.load(f)

def main():
    if len(sys.argv) != 3:
        print("Usage: verify_tail_certificate.py constants.json tail_certificate.json",
            file=sys.stderr)
        sys.exit(2)
```

```
constants_path = sys.argv[1]
tail_path = sys.argv[2]

C = read_json(constants_path)
T = read_json(tail_path)

eta = float(C["eta"])
m = float(T["m"])
alpha = float(T["alpha"])

# Read constant intervals
C1_lo = float(C["constants"]["C1"]["lo"])
C1_hi = float(C["constants"]["C1"]["hi"])
C2_lo = float(C["constants"]["C2"]["lo"])
C2_hi = float(C["constants"]["C2"]["hi"])
Cup_lo = float(C["constants"]["C_up"]["lo"])
Cup_hi = float(C["constants"]["C_up"]["hi"])
Ch_lo = float(C["constants"]["C_hpp"]["lo"])
Ch_hi = float(C["constants"]["C_hpp"]["hi"])

logm = math.log(m)
delta = eta*alpha/(logm**2)

# Fixed numeric constants (exact as in the paper)
c0 = (1.0/(4.0*math.pi))*math.log(2.0*math.sqrt(2.0))
c = c0*math.pi/2.0
Kalloc = 3.0 + 8.0*math.sqrt(3.0)

# L interval
L_lo = C1_lo*logm + C2_lo
L_hi = C1_hi*logm + C2_hi

# LHS interval upper bound
lhs_hi = 2.0*Cup_hi*(delta**1.5)*L_hi
lhs_lo = 2.0*Cup_lo*(delta**1.5)*L_lo

# RHS interval lower bound
sub_hi = delta*(Kalloc*c0*L_hi + Ch_hi*(logm+1.0))
sub_lo = delta*(Kalloc*c0*L_lo + Ch_lo*(logm+1.0))
rhs_lo = c - sub_hi
rhs_hi = c - sub_lo

ok = lhs_hi < rhs_lo

print("m =", m)
print("eta =", eta)
print("alpha =", alpha)
print("log m =", logm)
print("delta =", delta)
print("")
print("L interval =", (L_lo, L_hi))
print("LHS interval =", (lhs_lo, lhs_hi))
print("RHS interval =", (rhs_lo, rhs_hi))
```

```
    print("")
    print("PASS" if ok else "FAIL")
    sys.exit(0 if ok else 1)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

D.4 Expected verifier output

Running:

```
python3 verify_tail_certificate.py constants.json tail_certificate.json
```

produces a deterministic printout including the interval inequality and ends with `PASS`.

E Appendix E: Tick generator (supplementary; unchanged)

(As in v27; omitted here for brevity in v28 text export.)