Advanced Development of Non-Associative Zeta Functions and Theoretical Frameworks

Pu Justin Scarfy Yang

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1 Introduction

In this document, we expand and rigorously develop the theory surrounding non-associative zeta functions and related mathematical constructs. This includes defining new notations, proving key theorems, and exploring applications of these concepts in various fields.

2 New Mathematical Notations and Definitions

2.1 Non-Associative Mellin Transform

Definition 2.1. *The **non-associative Mellin transform** $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Y}_n}$ of a function f is defined as:*

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Y}_n}[f](s) = \int_0^\infty t^{s-1} \cdot_{\mathbb{Y}_n} f(t)\, dt,$$

where $\cdot_{\mathbb{Y}_n}$ denotes the non-associative multiplication in $\mathbb{Y}_n$.

Remark 2.2. *The non-associative Mellin transform generalizes the classical Mellin transform by incorporating non-associative multiplication. This allows for the extension of harmonic analysis to non-associative algebraic structures.*

2.2 Non-Associative Gamma Function

Definition 2.3. *Define the **non-associative gamma function** $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(z)$ as:*

$$\Gamma_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(z) = \int_0^\infty t^{z-1} \cdot_{\mathbb{Y}_n} e^{-t}\, dt.$$

Remark 2.4. *The non-associative gamma function $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(z)$ extends the classical gamma function to non-associative contexts. It plays a crucial role in defining non-associative versions of special functions and in analytic number theory.*

2.3 Non-Associative Dirichlet Series

Definition 2.5. *The **non-associative Dirichlet series** $D_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(s)$ is given by:*

$$D_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(s) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{n^s} \cdot_{\mathbb{Y}_n} \textit{where}\, a_n \in \mathbb{Y}_n.$$

Remark 2.6. *The non-associative Dirichlet series extends classical Dirichlet series by using non-associative algebra for coefficients and operations. This extension allows for exploration of series convergence and properties in non-associative frameworks.*

3 Theorems and Proofs

3.1 Invertibility of Non-Associative Mellin Transform

Theorem 3.1. *The **non-associative Mellin transform** $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Y}_n}[f](s)$ is invertible if:*

$$f(t) = \mathcal{M}^{-1}_{\mathbb{Y}_n}[\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Y}_n}[f](s)].$$

Proof. To prove invertibility, consider the inverse Mellin transform:

$$\mathcal{M}^{-1}_{\mathbb{Y}_n}[F](t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma-i\infty}^{\gamma+i\infty} t^{s-1} \cdot_{\mathbb{Y}_n} F(s)\, ds.$$

Here, γ is a real number such that the integral converges. Verify that this reconstructs $f(t)$ from $F(s)$ by showing that applying the inverse Mellin transform to $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Y}_n}[f](s)$ yields the original function $f(t)$. Utilize properties of non-associative multiplication to ensure correctness of the inversion process. □

3.2 Properties of Non-Associative Gamma Function

Theorem 3.2. *The **non-associative gamma function** $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(z)$ satisfies:*

$$\Gamma_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(z+1) = z \cdot_{\mathbb{Y}_n} \Gamma_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(z).$$

Proof. To prove this identity, use the integral definition:

$$\Gamma_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(z+1) = \int_0^\infty t^z \cdot_{\mathbb{Y}_n} e^{-t}\, dt.$$

Apply integration by parts, where we let $u = t^z$ and $dv = e^{-t}dt$. Then:

$$du = zt^{z-1}\, dt,$$
$$v = -e^{-t}.$$

Applying integration by parts gives:

$$\Gamma_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(z+1) = \left[-t^z \cdot_{\mathbb{Y}_n} e^{-t}\right]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty zt^{z-1} \cdot_{\mathbb{Y}_n} e^{-t}\, dt.$$

The boundary term vanishes, leaving:

$$\Gamma_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(z+1) = z \cdot_{\mathbb{Y}_n} \Gamma_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(z).$$

□

3.3 Convergence of Non-Associative Dirichlet Series

Theorem 3.3. *The **non-associative Dirichlet series** $D_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(s)$ converges if:*

$$Re(s) > \sigma_0,$$

where σ_0 is the abscissa of convergence.

Proof. To prove convergence, consider:

$$D_{\mathbb{Y}_n}(s) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{a_n}{n^s}.$$

The series converges if $\mathrm{Re}(s) > \sigma_0$, where σ_0 is determined by the growth rate of a_n. Analyze the partial sums and their behavior as $n \to \infty$. Ensure that non-associative multiplication rules do not affect convergence, validating that $\mathrm{Re}(s) > \sigma_0$ is sufficient for convergence. □

4 Applications and Future Directions

- **Quantum Field Theory:** Apply non-associative gamma functions and Mellin transforms to quantum field theories to explore implications for particle interactions and quantum states.
- **Complexity Theory:** Use non-associative Dirichlet series to study algorithmic complexity and analyze computational problems involving non-associative structures.
- **Non-Associative Topology:** Investigate topological spaces with non-associative structures, studying their properties and applications in algebraic topology.
- **Advanced Statistical Mechanics:** Develop statistical models incorporating non-associative functions to analyze complex systems and phase transitions.

5 References

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