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Odlyzko–Schönhage algorithm

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In mathematics, the **Odlyzko–Schönhage algorithm** is a fast [algorithm](#) for evaluating the [Riemann zeta function](#) at many points, introduced by ([Odlyzko & Schönhage 1988](#)). The main point is the use of the [fast Fourier transform](#) to speed up the evaluation of a finite [Dirichlet series](#) of length *N* at *O*(*N*) equally spaced values from *O*(*N*²) to *O*(*N*^{1+ε}) steps (at the cost of storing *O*(*N*^{1+ε}) intermediate values). The [Riemann–Siegel formula](#) used for calculating the Riemann zeta function with imaginary part *T* uses a finite Dirichlet series with about *N* = *T*^{1/2} terms, so when finding about *N* values of the Riemann zeta function it is sped up by a factor of about *T*^{1/2}. This reduces the time to find the zeros of the zeta function with imaginary part at most *T* from about *T*^{3/2+ε} steps to about *T*^{1+ε} steps.

The algorithm can be used not just for the Riemann zeta function, but also for many other functions given by Dirichlet series.

The algorithm was used by [Gourdon \(2004\)](#) to verify the [Riemann hypothesis](#) for the first 10¹³ zeros of the zeta function.

References [\[edit\]](#)

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- Gourdon (2004), *The 10¹³ first zeros of the Riemann Zeta function, and zeros computation at very large height*
- Odlyzko, A. (1992), *The 10²⁰-th zero of the Riemann zeta function and 175 million of its neighbors* This unpublished book describes the implementation of the algorithm and discusses the results in detail.
- Odlyzko, A. M.; Schönhage, A. (1988), "Fast algorithms for multiple evaluations of the Riemann zeta function", *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* **309** (2): 797–809, doi:10.2307/2000939 , JSTOR 2000939 , MR 0961614



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