

On a new method towards proof of Riemann's Hypothesis

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Abstract

We consider the analytic continuation of Riemann's Zeta Function derived from **Riemann's Xi function** $\xi(s)$ which is evaluated at $s = \frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega$, given by $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = E_{p\omega}(\omega)$, where σ, ω are real and $-\infty \leq \omega \leq \infty$ and compute its inverse Fourier transform given by $E_p(t)$.

We use a new method and show that the Fourier Transform of $E_p(t)$ given by $E_{p\omega}(\omega) = \xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega)$ **does not have zeros** for finite and real ω when $0 < |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$, corresponding to the critical strip **excluding** the critical line and prove Riemann's hypothesis.

More importantly, the new method **does not** contradict the existence of non-trivial zeros on the critical line with real part of $s = \frac{1}{2}$ and **does not** contradict Riemann Hypothesis. It is shown that the new method is **not** applicable to Hurwitz zeta function and related functions and **does not** contradict the existence of their non-trivial zeros away from the critical line.

If the specific solution presented in this paper is incorrect, it is **hoped** that the new method discussed in this paper will lead to a correct solution by other researchers.

Keywords: Riemann, Hypothesis, Zeta, Xi, exponential functions

1. Introduction

It is well known that Riemann's Zeta function given by $\zeta(s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^s}$ converges in the half-plane where the real part of s is greater than 1. Riemann proved that $\zeta(s)$ has an analytic continuation to the whole s -plane apart from a simple pole at $s = 1$ and that $\zeta(s)$ satisfies a symmetric functional equation given by $\xi(s) = \xi(1-s) = \frac{1}{2}s(s-1)\pi^{-\frac{s}{2}}\Gamma(\frac{s}{2})\zeta(s)$ where $\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-u}u^{s-1}du$ is the Gamma function.^{[4] [5]} We can see that if Riemann's Xi function has a zero in the critical strip, then Riemann's Zeta function also has a zero at the same location. Riemann made his conjecture in his 1859 paper, that all of the non-trivial zeros of $\zeta(s)$ lie on the critical line with real part of $s = \frac{1}{2}$, which is called the Riemann Hypothesis.^[1]

Hardy and Littlewood later proved that infinitely many of the zeros of $\zeta(s)$ are on the critical line with real part of $s = \frac{1}{2}$.^[2] It is well known that $\zeta(s)$ does not have non-trivial zeros when real part of $s = \frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega$, given by $\frac{1}{2} + \sigma \geq 1$ and $\frac{1}{2} + \sigma \leq 0$. In this paper, **critical strip** $0 < \text{Re}[s] < 1$ corresponds to $0 \leq |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$.

In this paper, a **new method** is discussed and a specific solution is presented to prove Riemann's Hypothesis. If the specific solution presented in this paper is incorrect, it is **hoped** that the new method discussed in this paper will lead to a correct solution by other researchers.

In Section 2 to Section 5, we prove Riemann's hypothesis by taking the analytic continuation of Riemann's Zeta Function derived from Riemann's Xi function $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ and compute inverse Fourier transform of $E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ given by $E_p(t)$ and show that its Fourier transform $E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ does not have zeros for finite and real ω when $0 < |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$, corresponding to the critical strip **excluding** the critical line.

We present an **outline** of the new method below.

1.1. Step 1: Inverse Fourier Transform of $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + i\omega)$

Let us start with Riemann's Xi Function $\xi(s)$ evaluated at $s = \frac{1}{2} + i\omega$ given by $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + i\omega) = \Xi(\omega) = E_{0\omega}(\omega)$, where $-\infty \leq \omega \leq \infty$. Its inverse Fourier Transform is given by $E_0(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_{0\omega}(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$, where ω, t are real, as follows (link).^[3]

$$E_0(t) = \Phi(t) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2n^4 \pi^2 e^{\frac{9t}{2}} - 3n^2 \pi e^{\frac{5t}{2}}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4t} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2t}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}} \quad (1)$$

We see that $E_0(t) = E_0(-t)$ is a real and **even** function of t , given that $E_{0\omega}(\omega) = E_{0\omega}(-\omega)$ because $\xi(s) = \xi(1-s)$ and hence $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + i\omega) = \xi(\frac{1}{2} - i\omega)$ when evaluated at $s = \frac{1}{2} + i\omega$.

The inverse Fourier Transform of $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ is given by the real function $E_p(t)$. We can write $E_p(t)$ as follows for $0 < |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$ and this is shown in detail in link using contour integration.

$$E_p(t) = E_0(t) e^{-\sigma t} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4t} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2t}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}} e^{-\sigma t} \quad (2)$$

We can see that $E_p(t)$ is an analytic function in the interval $|t| \leq \infty$, given that the sum and product of exponential functions are analytic in the same interval and hence infinitely differentiable in that interval.

1.2. Step 2: On the zeros of a related function $G(\omega)$

Statement 1: Let us assume that Riemann's Xi function $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ has a zero at $\omega = \omega_0$ where ω_0 is real and finite and $0 < |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$, corresponding to the critical strip excluding the critical line. We will prove that this assumption leads to a **contradiction**.

Let us consider $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$ at first. Let us consider a new function $g(t) = f(t) e^{-\sigma t} u(-t) + f(t) e^{\sigma t} u(t)$, where $f(t) = e^{-2\sigma t_0} f_1(t) + e^{2\sigma t_0} f_2(t)$ and $f_1(t) = e^{\sigma t_0} E'_p(t + t_0)$ and $f_2(t) = e^{-\sigma t_0} E'_p(t - t_0)$ and $E'_p(t) = e^{-\sigma t_2} E_p(t - t_2) - e^{\sigma t_2} E_p(t + t_2)$ and t_0, t_2 are real and $g(t)$ is a real function of variable t and $u(t)$ is Heaviside unit step function. We can see that $g(t)h(t) = f(t)$ where $h(t) = [e^{\sigma t} u(-t) + e^{-\sigma t} u(t)]$.

In Section 2.1, we will show that the Fourier transform of the **even function** $g_{even}(t) = \frac{1}{2}[g(t) + g(-t)]$ given by $G_R(\omega)$ must have **at least one zero** at $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0) \neq 0$, for every value of t_0 , to satisfy Statement 1, where $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is real and finite.

1.3. Step 3: On the zeros of the function $G_R(\omega)$

In Section 2.2, we compute the Fourier transform of the function $g(t)$ and compute its real part given by $G_R(\omega) = G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ and we can write as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0) = e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau + t_0) e^{-2\sigma \tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0)] \cos(\omega \tau) d\tau \\ + e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau - t_0) e^{-2\sigma \tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0)] \cos(\omega \tau) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

We require $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0) = 0$ for $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ for every value of t_0 , for **each fixed value** of t_2 , to satisfy **Statement 1**. In general $\omega_z(t_2, t_0) \neq \omega_0$. Hence we can see that $P(t_2, t_0) = G_R(\omega_z(t_2, t_0), t_0) = 0$.

1.4. Step 4: Zero Crossing function $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is an even function of variable t_0

In Section 2.3, we show the result in Eq. 4 and that $\omega_z(t_2, t_0) = \omega_z(t_2, -t_0)$. It is shown that $P(t_2, t_0) = G_R(\omega_z(t_2, t_0), t_0) = P_{odd}(t_2, t_0) + P_{odd}(t_2, -t_0)$ is an **odd** function of t_0 , for all t_0 , for a given value of t_2 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{odd}(t_2, t_0) &= [\cos(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)t_0) \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + \sin(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)t_0) \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \sin(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)\tau) d\tau] \\
&+ e^{2\sigma t_0} [\cos(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)t_0) \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} E'_{0n}(\tau) \cos(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)\tau) d\tau + \sin(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)t_0) \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} E'_{0n}(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)\tau) d\tau]
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

1.5. Step 5: Final Step

In Section 4, it is shown that $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is a **continuous** function of variable t_0 and t_2 , for all $|t_0| < \infty$ and $|t_2| < \infty$. In Section 5, it is shown that $E_0(t)$ is **strictly decreasing** for $t > 0$.

In Section 3, we set $t_0 = t_{0c}$ and $t_2 = t_{2c} = 2t_{0c}$, such that $\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})t_{0c} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and substitute in the equation for $P_{odd}(t_2, t_0)$ in Eq. 4 and show that this leads to the result in Eq. 5. We use $E'_0(t) = E_0(t - t_2) - E_0(t + t_2)$ and $E'_{0n}(t) = E'_0(-t)$.

$$\int_0^{t_{0c}} (E_0(\tau - t_{2c}) - E_0(\tau + t_{2c})) (\cosh(2\sigma t_{0c}) - \cosh(2\sigma\tau)) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau = 0 \tag{5}$$

We show that the **each** of the terms in the integrand in Eq. 5 are **greater than zero**, in the interval $\tau = [0, t_{0c}]$ where $t_{0c} > 0$. For $\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})t_{0c} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, we see that $\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau = \frac{\pi}{2t_{0c}}\tau$ lies in the range $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ and hence $\sin(\omega_{c1}\tau) > 0$ in that interval $\tau = [0, t_{0c}]$.

Hence the result in Eq. 5 leads to a **contradiction** for $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$.

We have shown this result for $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$ and then use the property $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = \xi(\frac{1}{2} - \sigma - i\omega)$ to show the result for $-\frac{1}{2} < \sigma < 0$. Hence we have produced a **contradiction** of **Statement 1** that the Fourier Transform of the function $E_p(t) = E_0(t)e^{-\sigma t}$ has a zero at $\omega = \omega_0$ for $0 < |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$.

2. An Approach towards Riemann's Hypothesis

Theorem 1: Riemann's Xi function $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ does not have zeros for any real value of $-\infty < \omega < \infty$, for $0 < |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$, corresponding to the critical strip excluding the critical line, given that $E_0(t) = E_0(-t)$ is an even function of variable t , where $E_p(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_{p\omega}(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$, $E_p(t) = E_0(t)e^{-\sigma t}$ and $E_0(t) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4t} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2t}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}}$.

Proof: We assume that Riemann Hypothesis is false and prove its truth using proof by contradiction.

Statement 1: Let us assume that Riemann's Xi function $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ has a zero at $\omega = \omega_0$ where ω_0 is real and finite and $0 < |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$, corresponding to the critical strip excluding the critical line. We will prove that this assumption leads to a **contradiction**.

We will prove it for $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$ first and then use the property $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = \xi(\frac{1}{2} - \sigma - i\omega)$ to show the result for $-\frac{1}{2} < \sigma < 0$ and hence show the result for $0 < |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$.

We know that $\omega_0 \neq 0$, because $\zeta(s)$ has no zeros on the real axis between 0 and 1, when $s = \frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega$ is real, $\omega = 0$ and $0 < |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$. [3] This is shown in detail in first two paragraphs in Appendix A.1.

2.1. New function $g(t)$

Let us consider the function $E_p'(t) = E_p'(t, t_2) = e^{-\sigma t_2} E_p(t - t_2) - e^{\sigma t_2} E_p(t + t_2) = (E_0(t - t_2) - E_0(t + t_2))e^{-\sigma t} = E_0'(t)e^{-\sigma t}$, where t_2 is finite and real, and $E_0'(t) = E_0'(t, t_2) = E_0(t - t_2) - E_0(t + t_2)$. Its Fourier transform is given by $E_{p\omega}'(\omega) = E_{p\omega}'(\omega, t_2) = E_{p\omega}(\omega)(e^{-\sigma t_2} e^{-i\omega t_2} - e^{\sigma t_2} e^{i\omega t_2})$ which has a zero at the **same** $\omega = \omega_0$.

Let us consider the function $f(t) = f(t, t_2, t_0) = e^{-2\sigma t_0} f_1(t) + e^{2\sigma t_0} f_2(t)$ where $f_1(t) = f_1(t, t_2, t_0) = e^{\sigma t_0} E_p'(t + t_0)$ and $f_2(t) = f_2(t, t_2, t_0) = e^{-\sigma t_0} E_p'(t - t_0)$ where t_0 is finite and real and we can see that the Fourier Transform of this function $F(\omega) = F(\omega, t_2, t_0) = E_{p\omega}'(\omega)(e^{-\sigma t_0} e^{i\omega t_0} + e^{\sigma t_0} e^{-i\omega t_0})$ also has a zero at the **same** $\omega = \omega_0$.

Let us consider a new function $g(t) = g(t, t_2, t_0) = g_-(t)u(-t) + g_+(t)u(t)$ where $g(t)$ is a real function of variable t and $u(t)$ is Heaviside unit step function and $g_-(t) = f(t)e^{-\sigma t}$ and $g_+(t) = f(t)e^{\sigma t}$. We can see that $g(t)h(t) = f(t)$ where $h(t) = [e^{\sigma t}u(-t) + e^{-\sigma t}u(t)]$.

We note that we use the **shorthand** notation for the functions $f(t), g(t), f_1(t), f_2(t), F(\omega)$ and $G(\omega)$ which are also functions of variables t_2, t_0 . Similarly we use the shorthand notation for the functions $E_p'(t), E_0'(t)$ and $E_{p\omega}'(\omega)$ which are also functions of variable t_2 .

We can show that $E_p(t), E_p'(t), h(t), g(t)$ are real absolutely integrable functions and go to zero as $t \rightarrow \pm\infty$. Hence their respective Fourier transforms given by $E_{p\omega}(\omega), E_{p\omega}'(\omega), H(\omega), G(\omega)$ are finite for $|\omega| \leq \infty$ and go to zero as $|\omega| \rightarrow \infty$, as per Riemann Lebesgue Lemma (link). This is shown in detail in Appendix A.1.

If we take the Fourier transform of the equation $g(t)h(t) = f(t)$ where $h(t) = [e^{\sigma t}u(-t) + e^{-\sigma t}u(t)]$, we get $\frac{1}{2\pi}[G(\omega) * H(\omega)] = F(\omega) = E_{p\omega}'(\omega)(e^{-\sigma t_0} e^{i\omega t_0} + e^{\sigma t_0} e^{-i\omega t_0}) = F_R(\omega) + iF_I(\omega)$ as per convolution theorem (link), where $*$ denotes convolution operation given by $F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega')H(\omega - \omega')d\omega'$ and $H(\omega) = H_R(\omega) = [\frac{1}{\sigma - i\omega} + \frac{1}{\sigma + i\omega}] = \frac{2\sigma}{(\sigma^2 + \omega^2)}$ is real and is the Fourier transform of the function $h(t)$ and $G(\omega) = G_R(\omega) + iG_I(\omega)$ is the Fourier transform of the function $g(t)$. We can write $g(t) = g_{even}(t) + g_{odd}(t)$ where $g_{even}(t)$ is an even function and $g_{odd}(t)$ is an odd function of variable t .

If Statement 1 is true, then we require the Fourier transform of the function $f(t)$ given by $F(\omega)$ to have a zero at $\omega = \omega_0$ for **every value** of t_0 , for a given fixed value of t_2 . This implies that the **real part** of the Fourier transform of the **even function** $g_{even}(t) = \frac{1}{2}[g(t) + g(-t)]$ given by $G_R(\omega)$ must have **at least one zero** at $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0) \neq 0$ where $\omega_z(t_0)$ is real and finite, where $G_R(\omega)$ crosses the zero line to the opposite sign, and can be different from ω_0 in general. We call this **Statement 2**.

Because $H(\omega) = \frac{2\sigma}{(\sigma^2 + \omega^2)}$ is real and does not have zeros for any finite value of ω , **if** $G_R(\omega)$ does not have at least one zero for some $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0) \neq 0$, where $G_R(\omega)$ crosses the zero line to the opposite sign, **then** the **real part** of $F(\omega)$ given by $F_R(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi}[G_R(\omega) * H(\omega)]$, obtained by the convolution of $H(\omega)$ and $G_R(\omega)$, **cannot** possibly have zeros for any non-zero finite value of ω , which goes against **Statement 1**. This is shown

in detail in Lemma 1.

Lemma 1: If Riemann's Xi function $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ has a zero at $\omega = \omega_0 \neq 0$ where ω_0 is real and finite, then the **real** part of the Fourier transform of the **even function** $g_{even}(t) = \frac{1}{2}[g(t) + g(-t)]$ given by $G_R(\omega)$ must have **at least one zero** at $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0) \neq 0$ for **every value** of t_0 , for a given fixed value of t_2 , where $G_R(\omega)$ crosses the zero line to the opposite sign and $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is real and finite, where $g(t)h(t) = f(t) = e^{-2\sigma t_0}f_1(t) + e^{2\sigma t_0}f_2(t)$ where $f_1(t) = e^{\sigma t_0}E'_p(t + t_0)$ and $f_2(t) = e^{-\sigma t_0}E'_p(t - t_0)$, $E'_p(t) = e^{-\sigma t_2}E_p(t - t_2) - e^{\sigma t_2}E_p(t + t_2)$, and $h(t) = e^{\sigma t}u(-t) + e^{-\sigma t}u(t)$ and $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$.

Proof: If $E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ has a zero at finite $\omega = \omega_0 \neq 0$ to satisfy Statement 1, then $F(\omega) = E'_{p\omega}(\omega)(e^{-\sigma t_0}e^{i\omega t_0} + e^{\sigma t_0}e^{-i\omega t_0}) = E_{p\omega}(\omega)(e^{-\sigma t_2}e^{-i\omega t_2} - e^{\sigma t_2}e^{i\omega t_2})(e^{-\sigma t_0}e^{i\omega t_0} + e^{\sigma t_0}e^{-i\omega t_0})$ also has a zero at $\omega = \omega_0$ and its real part given by $F_R(\omega)$ also has a zero at the same location $\omega = \omega_0 \neq 0$.

Let us consider the case where $G_R(\omega)$ **does not** have at least one zero for finite $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0) \neq 0$ and show that $F_R(\omega)$ does not have at least one zero at finite $\omega \neq 0$ for this case, which **contradicts** Statement 1. Given that $H(\omega)$ is real, we can write the convolution theorem only for the real parts as follows.

$$F_R(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_R(\omega') H(\omega - \omega') d\omega' \quad (6)$$

We can show that the above integral converges for all $|\omega| \leq \infty$, given that $G(\omega)$ and $H(\omega)$ have fall-off rate of $\frac{1}{\omega^2}$ as $|\omega| \rightarrow \infty$ because the first derivatives of $g(t)$ and $h(t)$ are discontinuous at $t = 0$. (Appendix A.2)

We substitute $H(\omega) = \frac{2\sigma}{(\sigma^2 + \omega^2)}$ in Eq. 6 and we get

$$F_R(\omega) = \frac{\sigma}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_R(\omega') \frac{1}{(\sigma^2 + (\omega - \omega')^2)} d\omega' \quad (7)$$

We can split the integral in Eq. 7 as follows.

$$F_R(\omega) = \frac{\sigma}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\infty}^0 G_R(\omega') \frac{1}{(\sigma^2 + (\omega - \omega')^2)} d\omega' + \int_0^{\infty} G_R(\omega') \frac{1}{(\sigma^2 + (\omega - \omega')^2)} d\omega' \right] \quad (8)$$

We see that $G_R(-\omega) = G_R(\omega)$ because $g(t)$ is a real function (link). We can substitute $\omega' = -\omega''$ in the first integral in Eq. 8 and substituting $\omega'' = \omega'$ in the result, we can write as follows.

$$F_R(\omega) = \frac{\sigma}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} G_R(\omega') \left[\frac{1}{(\sigma^2 + (\omega - \omega')^2)} + \frac{1}{(\sigma^2 + (\omega + \omega')^2)} \right] d\omega' \quad (9)$$

In Appendix A.1 last paragraph, it is shown that $G(\omega)$ is finite for $|\omega| \leq \infty$ and goes to zero as $|\omega| \rightarrow \infty$. We can see that for $\omega' = 0$ and $\omega' = \infty$, the integrand in Eq. 9 is zero. For finite $\omega \geq 0$, and $0 < \omega' < \infty$, we can see that the term $\frac{1}{(\sigma^2 + (\omega - \omega')^2)} + \frac{1}{(\sigma^2 + (\omega + \omega')^2)} > 0$. We see that $G_R(\omega)$ is **not** an all zero function and that $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is a continuous function of ω , for a fixed t_0 and t_2 (Section 4.1).

• **Case 1:** $G_R(\omega') \geq 0$ for all finite $\omega' > 0$

We see that $F_R(\omega) > 0$ for all finite $\omega \geq 0$. We see that $F_R(-\omega) = F_R(\omega)$ because $f(t)$ is a real function (link). Hence $F_R(\omega) > 0$ for all finite $\omega \leq 0$.

This **contradicts** Statement 1 which requires $F_R(\omega)$ to have at least one zero at finite $\omega \neq 0$ because we showed that $\omega_0 \neq 0$ in **Section 2** paragraph 5. Therefore $G_R(\omega')$ must have **at least one zero** at

$\omega' = \omega_z(t_2, t_0) \neq 0$ where it crosses the zero line and becomes negative, where $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is real and finite.

• **Case 2:** $G_R(\omega') \leq 0$ for all finite $\omega' > 0$

We see that $F_R(\omega) < 0$ for all finite $\omega \geq 0$. We see that $F_R(-\omega) = F_R(\omega)$ because $f(t)$ is a real function (link). Hence $F_R(\omega) < 0$ for all finite $\omega \leq 0$.

This **contradicts** Statement 1 which requires $F_R(\omega)$ to have at least one zero at finite $\omega \neq 0$. Therefore $G_R(\omega')$ must have **at least one zero** at $\omega' = \omega_z(t_2, t_0) \neq 0$, where it crosses the zero line and becomes positive, where $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is real and finite.

We have shown that, $G_R(\omega)$ must have **at least one zero** at finite $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0) \neq 0$ where it crosses the zero line to the opposite sign, to satisfy **Statement 1**. We call this **Statement 2**. In the rest of the sections, we consider only the **first** zero crossing away from origin, where $G_R(\omega)$ crosses the zero line to the opposite sign.

2.2. On the zeros of a related function $G(\omega)$

We can compute the fourier transform of the function $g_{even}(t) = \frac{1}{2}[g(t) + g(-t)]$ given by $G_R(\omega)$. We require $G_R(\omega) = 0$ for $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ for **every value** of t_0 , for a given value of t_2 , to satisfy **Statement 1**. In general, $\omega_z(t_2, t_0) \neq \omega_0$.

First we compute the Fourier transform of the function $g_1(t)$ given by $G_1(\omega) = G_{1R}(\omega) + iG_{1I}(\omega)$. We use $g_1(t) = f_1(t)e^{-\sigma t}u(-t) + f_1(t)e^{\sigma t}u(t) = e^{\sigma t_0}E_p'(t+t_0)e^{-\sigma t}u(-t) + e^{\sigma t_0}E_p'(t+t_0)e^{\sigma t}u(t)$.

We **note** that we use the **shorthand** notation for the functions $f(t), g(t), f_1(t), f_2(t), g_1(t), G(\omega)$ and $G_1(\omega)$ which are also functions of variables t_2, t_0 . Similarly we use the shorthand notation for the functions $E_p'(t), E_0'(t)$ and $E_{0n}'(t)$ which are also functions of variable t_2 .

$$\begin{aligned} G_1(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g_1(t)e^{-i\omega t}dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 g_1(t)e^{-i\omega t}dt + \int_0^{\infty} g_1(t)e^{-i\omega t}dt \\ G_1(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\sigma t_0}E_p'(t+t_0)e^{-\sigma t}e^{-i\omega t}dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{\sigma t_0}E_p'(t+t_0)e^{\sigma t}e^{-i\omega t}dt \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

We use $E_p'(t) = E_0'(t)e^{-\sigma t}$ where $E_0'(t) = E_0(t-t_2) - E_0(t+t_2)$ and $E_p'(t+t_0) = E_0'(t+t_0)e^{-\sigma t}e^{-\sigma t_0}$. Substituting $t = -t$ in the second integral in Eq. 10, we have

$$\begin{aligned} G_1(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 E_0'(t+t_0)e^{-2\sigma t}e^{-i\omega t}dt + \int_0^{\infty} E_0'(t+t_0)e^{-i\omega t}dt \\ G_1(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 E_0'(t+t_0)e^{-2\sigma t}e^{-i\omega t}dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 E_0'(-t+t_0)e^{i\omega t}dt \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

We define $E_{0n}'(t) = E_0'(-t)$ and get $E_0'(-t+t_0) = E_{0n}'(t-t_0)$ and write Eq. 11 as follows.

$$G_1(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^0 E_0'(t+t_0)e^{-2\sigma t}e^{-i\omega t}dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 E_{0n}'(t-t_0)e^{i\omega t}dt = G_R(\omega) + iG_I(\omega) \tag{12}$$

The above equations can be expanded as follows using the identity $e^{i\omega t} = \cos(\omega t) + i \sin(\omega t)$. Comparing the **real parts** of $G(\omega)$, we have

$$G_{1R}(\omega) = G_{1R}(\omega, t_0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 E'_0(t+t_0)e^{-2\sigma t} \cos(\omega t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 E'_{0n}(t-t_0) \cos(\omega t) dt \quad (13)$$

2.3. Zero crossing function $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is an even function of variable t_0

Now we consider the function $f(t) = e^{-2\sigma t_0} f_1(t) + e^{2\sigma t_0} f_2(t) = e^{-\sigma t_0} E'_p(t+t_0) + e^{\sigma t_0} E'_p(t-t_0)$ where $f_1(t) = e^{\sigma t_0} E'_p(t+t_0)$ and $f_2(t) = f_1(t, -t_0) = e^{-\sigma t_0} E'_p(t-t_0)$ and $g(t)h(t) = f(t)$ where $g(t) = f(t)e^{-\sigma t}u(-t) + f(t)e^{\sigma t}u(t)$ and $h(t) = [e^{\sigma t}u(-t) + e^{-\sigma t}u(t)]$ and compute the Fourier transform of the function $g(t)$ and compute its real part using the procedure in above section, similar to Eq. 13 and we can write as follows. We substitute $t = \tau$.

$$\begin{aligned} G_R(\omega, t_0) &= e^{-2\sigma t_0} G_{1R}(\omega, t_0) + e^{2\sigma t_0} G_{1R}(\omega, -t_0) \\ G_{1R}(\omega, t_0) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau+t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau-t_0)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\ G_R(\omega, t_0) &= e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau+t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau-t_0)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\ &\quad + e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau-t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau+t_0)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

We require $G_R(\omega, t_0) = 0$ for $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ for every value of t_0 , for **every given fixed value** of t_2 , to satisfy **Statement 1**. In general $\omega_z(t_2, t_0) \neq \omega_0$. Hence we can see that $P(t_2, t_0) = G_R(\omega_z(t_2, t_0), t_0) = 0$ and we can rearrange the terms as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} P(t_2, t_0) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 [e^{-2\sigma t_0} E'_0(\tau+t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + e^{2\sigma t_0} E'_{0n}(\tau+t_0)] \cos(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)\tau) d\tau \\ &\quad + \int_{-\infty}^0 [e^{2\sigma t_0} E'_0(\tau-t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + e^{-2\sigma t_0} E'_{0n}(\tau-t_0)] \cos(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)\tau) d\tau = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

We can write as follows, where $P_{odd}(t_2, t_0)$ is an **odd** function of variable t_0 .

$$\begin{aligned} P(t_2, t_0) &= P_{odd}(t_2, t_0) + P_{odd}(t_2, -t_0) = 0 \\ P_{odd}(t_2, t_0) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 [e^{-2\sigma t_0} E'_0(\tau+t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + e^{2\sigma t_0} E'_{0n}(\tau+t_0)] \cos(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)\tau) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

We see that $f(t, t_0) = e^{-\sigma t_0} E'_p(t+t_0) + e^{\sigma t_0} E'_p(t-t_0) = f(t, -t_0)$ is **unchanged** by the substitution $t_0 = -t_0$ and hence $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is an **even** function of variable t_0 , for **every fixed value** of t_2 .

3. Final Step

We expand $P_{odd}(t_2, t_0)$ in Eq. 16 as follows, using the substitution $\tau + t_0 = \tau'$ and substituting back $\tau' = \tau$. We use $E'_{0n}(\tau) = E'_0(-\tau)$ and $E'_0(\tau) = E_0(\tau - t_2) - E_0(\tau + t_2)$.

We **note** that we use the **shorthand** notation for the functions $E'_0(t)$ and $E'_{0n}(t)$ which are also functions of variable t_2 .

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{odd}(t_2, t_0) = & [\cos(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)t_0) \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)\tau) d\tau \\
& + \sin(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)t_0) \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \sin(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)\tau) d\tau] \\
& + e^{2\sigma t_0} [\cos(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)t_0) \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} E'_{0n}(\tau) \cos(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)\tau) d\tau + \sin(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)t_0) \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} E'_{0n}(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_2, t_0)\tau) d\tau]
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

In Section 2.1, $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is shown to be **finite** for all $|t_0| < \infty$, for a given value of t_2 . This means there are **no** Dirac delta functions present in $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$.

In Section 4, it is shown that $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is a **continuous** function of variable t_0 and t_2 , for all $|t_0| < \infty$ and $|t_2| < \infty$.

In Section 5, it is shown that $E_0(t)$ is **strictly decreasing** for $t > 0$.

Given $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is a continuous function of both t_0 and t_2 , we can find a suitable value of $t_0 = t_{0c}$ and $t_2 = t_{2c} = 2t_{0c}$ such that $\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})t_{0c} = \frac{\pi}{2}$. Given that $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is a continuous function of t_0 , for every value of t_2 , and t_0 is a continuous function, we see that the **product** of two continuous functions $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)t_0$ is a **continuous** function as well. Given that $0 < \omega_z(t_2, t_0) < \infty$, we see that $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)t_0$ will **certainly pass through** π , as t_0 is increased from zero to ∞ .

We use $P_{odd}(t_2, t_0) + P_{odd}(t_2, -t_0) = 0$ as follows. We set $t_0 = t_{0c}$ and $t_2 = t_{2c} = 2t_{0c}$ such that $\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})t_{0c} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ in Eq. 17 as follows. We use the fact that $\omega_z(t_{2c}, -t_{0c}) = \omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})$ shown in Section 2.3.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-\infty}^{t_{0c}} E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau + e^{2\sigma t_{0c}} \int_{-\infty}^{t_{0c}} E'_{0n}(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \\
& - \int_{-\infty}^{-t_{0c}} E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau - e^{-2\sigma t_{0c}} \int_{-\infty}^{-t_{0c}} E'_{0n}(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

We split the integral in the left hand side of Eq. 18 and write as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-t_{0c}} E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau + \int_{-t_{0c}}^{t_{0c}} E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \right] \\
& + e^{2\sigma t_{0c}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-t_{0c}} E'_{0n}(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau + \int_{-t_{0c}}^{t_{0c}} E'_{0n}(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \right] \\
& - \int_{-\infty}^{-t_{0c}} E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau - e^{-2\sigma t_{0c}} \int_{-\infty}^{-t_{0c}} E'_{0n}(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau = 0
\end{aligned}$$

(19)

We combine the terms with common integrals and cancel common terms in Eq. 19 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-t_{0c}}^{t_{0c}} E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau + e^{2\sigma t_{0c}} \int_{-t_{0c}}^{t_{0c}} E'_{0n}(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \\
& = -2 \sinh(2\sigma t_{0c}) \int_{-\infty}^{-t_{0c}} E'_{0n}(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau
\end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

We can rearrange the terms in Eq. 20 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-t_{0c}}^{t_{0c}} [E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau) e^{2\sigma t_{0c}}] \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \\
& = -2 \sinh(2\sigma t_{0c}) \int_{-\infty}^{-t_{0c}} E'_{0n}(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau
\end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

We denote the right hand side of Eq. 21 as *RHS*. We can split the integral in Eq. 21 using $\int_{-t_{0c}}^{t_{0c}} = \int_{-t_{0c}}^0 + \int_0^{t_{0c}}$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-t_{0c}}^0 [E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau) e^{2\sigma t_{0c}}] \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \\
& + \int_0^{t_{0c}} [E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau) e^{2\sigma t_{0c}}] \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau = RHS
\end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

We substitute $\tau = -\tau$ in the first integral in Eq. 22 as follows. We use $E'_0(-\tau) = E'_{0n}(\tau)$ and $E'_{0n}(-\tau) = E'_0(\tau)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{t_{0c}}^0 [E'_{0n}(\tau) e^{2\sigma\tau} + E'_0(\tau) e^{2\sigma t_{0c}}] \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \\
& + \int_0^{t_{0c}} [E'_0(\tau) e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau) e^{2\sigma t_{0c}}] \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau = RHS
\end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

Given that $\int_{t_{0c}}^0 = -\int_0^{t_{0c}}$, we can simplify as follows.

$$\int_0^{t_{0c}} [E'_0(\tau)(e^{-2\sigma\tau} - e^{2\sigma t_{0c}}) + E'_{0n}(\tau)(-e^{2\sigma\tau} + e^{2\sigma t_{0c}})] \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau = RHS \tag{24}$$

We substitute $\tau = -\tau$ in the right hand side of Eq. 21 as follows. We use $E'_{0n}(-\tau) = E'_0(\tau)$.

$$RHS = 2 \sinh(2\sigma t_{0c}) \int_{t_{0c}}^{\infty} E'_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \tag{25}$$

We split the integral on the right hand side in Eq. 25 as follows.

$$RHS = 2 \sinh(2\sigma t_{0c}) \left[\int_0^\infty E'_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau - \int_0^{t_{0c}} E'_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \right] \quad (26)$$

We consolidate the integrals with the term $\int_0^{t_{0c}} E'_0(\tau)$ in Eq. 24 and Eq. 26 as follows. We use $2 \sinh(2\sigma t_{0c}) = e^{2\sigma t_{0c}} - e^{-2\sigma t_{0c}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{t_{0c}} [E'_0(\tau)(e^{-2\sigma\tau} - e^{2\sigma t_{0c}} + e^{2\sigma t_{0c}} - e^{-2\sigma t_{0c}}) + E'_{0n}(\tau)(-e^{2\sigma\tau} + e^{2\sigma t_{0c}})] \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \\ = 2 \sinh(2\sigma t_{0c}) \int_0^\infty E'_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

We cancel common terms in Eq. 27 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{t_{0c}} [E'_0(\tau)(e^{-2\sigma\tau} - e^{-2\sigma t_{0c}}) + E'_{0n}(\tau)(-e^{2\sigma\tau} + e^{2\sigma t_{0c}})] \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \\ = 2 \sinh(2\sigma t_{0c}) \int_0^\infty E'_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

We substitute $E'_0(\tau) = E_0(\tau - t_{2c}) - E_0(\tau + t_{2c})$ and $E'_{0n}(\tau) = E'_0(-\tau) = E_0(-\tau - t_{2c}) - E_0(-\tau + t_{2c})$. We see that $E_0(-\tau - t_{2c}) = E_0(\tau + t_{2c})$ and $E_0(-\tau + t_{2c}) = E_0(\tau - t_{2c})$ given that $E_0(\tau) = E_0(-\tau)$. Hence we see that $E'_{0n}(\tau) = E_0(\tau + t_{2c}) - E_0(\tau - t_{2c}) = -E'_0(\tau)$. We can write Eq. 28 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{t_{0c}} (E_0(\tau - t_{2c}) - E_0(\tau + t_{2c}))(e^{-2\sigma\tau} - e^{-2\sigma t_{0c}} + e^{2\sigma\tau} - e^{2\sigma t_{0c}}) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \\ = 2 \sinh(2\sigma t_{0c}) \int_0^\infty (E_0(\tau - t_{2c}) - E_0(\tau + t_{2c})) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

We substitute $2 \cosh(2\sigma\tau) = e^{2\sigma\tau} + e^{-2\sigma\tau}$ and $2 \cosh(2\sigma t_{0c}) = e^{2\sigma t_{0c}} + e^{-2\sigma t_{0c}}$ and cancel the common factor of 2 in Eq. 29 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{t_{0c}} (E_0(\tau - t_{2c}) - E_0(\tau + t_{2c}))(\cosh(2\sigma\tau) - \cosh(2\sigma t_{0c})) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \\ = \sinh(2\sigma t_{0c}) \int_0^\infty (E_0(\tau - t_{2c}) - E_0(\tau + t_{2c})) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Next Step:

We substitute $\tau + t_{2c} = \tau'$ in the right hand side of Eq. 30 and then substitute $\tau' = \tau$. Similarly we substitute $\tau - t_{2c} = \tau'$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
RHS = & \sinh(2\sigma t_{0c}) [\cos(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c}))t_{2c} \int_{-t_{2c}}^{\infty} E_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \\
& + \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})t_{2c}) \int_{-t_{2c}}^{\infty} E_0(\tau) \cos(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \\
& - \cos(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c}))t_{2c} \int_{t_{2c}}^{\infty} E_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau + \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})t_{2c}) \int_{t_{2c}}^{\infty} E_0(\tau) \cos(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau]
\end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

In Eq. 31, given that $\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})t_{0c} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $t_{2c} = 2t_{0c}$ and hence $\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})t_{2c} = 2\frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$ and $\sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})t_{2c}) = 0$ and $\cos(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})t_{2c}) = -1$. Hence we cancel common terms and write Eq. 31 and Eq. 30 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{t_{0c}} (E_0(\tau - t_{2c}) - E_0(\tau + t_{2c})) (\cosh(2\sigma\tau) - \cosh(2\sigma t_{0c}) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau)) d\tau \\
& = -\sinh(2\sigma t_{0c}) \left[\int_{-t_{2c}}^{\infty} E_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau - \int_{t_{2c}}^{\infty} E_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

We use $\int_{-t_{2c}}^{\infty} E_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau = \int_{-t_{2c}}^{t_{2c}} E_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau + \int_{t_{2c}}^{\infty} E_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau$ and cancel the common term $\int_{t_{2c}}^{\infty} E_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau$ in Eq. 32 as follows. Given that $E_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau)$ is an **odd** function of variable τ , we get $\int_{-t_{2c}}^{t_{2c}} E_0(\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau) d\tau = 0$.

$$\int_0^{t_{0c}} (E_0(\tau - t_{2c}) - E_0(\tau + t_{2c})) (\cosh(2\sigma\tau) - \cosh(2\sigma t_{0c}) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau)) d\tau = 0 \tag{33}$$

We can multiply Eq. 33 by a factor of -1 as follows.

$$\int_0^{t_{0c}} [E_0(\tau - t_{2c}) - E_0(\tau + t_{2c})] (\cosh 2\sigma t_{0c} - \cosh(2\sigma\tau) \sin(\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau)) d\tau = 0 \tag{34}$$

In Eq. 34, given that $\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})t_{0c} = \frac{\pi}{2}$, as τ varies over the interval $[0, t_{0c}]$, $\omega_z(t_{2c}, t_{0c})\tau = \frac{\pi\tau}{2t_{0c}}$ varies from $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ and hence the sinusoidal function varies over a **half cycle** and is > 0 , in the interval $0 < \tau < t_{0c}$, for $t_{0c} > 0$.

In Eq. 34, we see that in the interval $0 < \tau < t_{0c}$, the integral on the left hand side is > 0 for $t_{0c} > 0$, because each of the terms in the integrand are > 0 , in the interval $0 < \tau < t_{0c}$ as follows. Given that $E_0(t)$ is a **strictly decreasing** function for $t \geq \frac{1}{8}$, we see that $E_0(\tau - t_{2c}) - E_0(\tau + t_{2c})$ is > 0 (Section 5.3). The term $(\cosh(2\sigma t_{0c}) - \cosh(2\sigma\tau))$ is > 0 in the interval $0 < \tau < t_{0c}$ and the integrand is zero at $\tau = 0$ and $\tau = t_{0c}$ and hence the integral **cannot** equal zero, as required by the right hand side of Eq. 34. Hence this leads to a **contradiction** for $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$.

For $\sigma = 0$, both sides of Eq. 34 is zero and **does not** lead to a contradiction.

We have shown this result for $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$ and then use the property $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = \xi(\frac{1}{2} - \sigma - i\omega)$ to show the result for $-\frac{1}{2} < \sigma < 0$. Hence we have produced a **contradiction** of **Statement 1** that the Fourier Transform of the function $E_p(t) = E_0(t)e^{-\sigma t}$ has a zero at $\omega = \omega_0$ for $0 < |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$.

Therefore, the assumption in **Statement 1** that Riemann's Xi Function given by $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ has a zero at $\omega = \omega_0$, where ω_0 is real and finite, leads to a **contradiction** for the region $0 < |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$ which corresponds to the critical strip excluding the critical line. This means $\zeta(s)$ does not have non-trivial zeros in the critical strip excluding the critical line and we have proved Riemann's Hypothesis.

4. $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is a continuous function of t_0 and t_2

We see from Section 2.1 that $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is shown to be **finite and non-zero** for all $|t_0| < \infty$ and that $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is an even function of variable t_0 , for a given value of t_2 . For a given t_2 and t_0 , $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ can have more than one value, but we consider only the first zero crossing away from origin in the section below, where $G_R(\omega)$ crosses the zero line to the opposite sign, as detailed in **Lemma 1** in Section 2.1 and $\frac{\partial G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)}{\partial \omega} \neq 0$ at $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0)$. (example plot)

We consider the Fourier transform of $g(t, t_2, t_0)$ given by $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ in the section below and show that, under this Fourier transformation, as we change t_0 , the zero crossing in $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ given by $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is a continuous function of t_0 , for all $|t_0| < \infty$, for **each** fixed value of t_2 . This is shown in 3 steps below. $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is a function of two variables ω and t_0 , for a given **fixed** value of t_2 and we use Implicit Function Theorem in R^2 .

- It is shown in Section 4.1 that $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is partially differentiable at least twice with respect to ω , as shown in Eq. 35.
- It is shown in Section 4.2 that $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is partially differentiable at least twice with respect to t_0 , as shown in Eq. 36.
- It is shown in Section 4.3 that the zero crossing in $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ given by $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$, is a **continuous** function of t_0 , for a given t_2 , using **Implicit Function Theorem** in R^2 .

4.1. $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is partially differentiable twice as a function of ω

$G_R(\omega) = G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ in Eq. 14 is copied below and is partially differentiable **at least** twice with respect to ω and the integrals converge in Eq. 35 for $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$, because the term $\tau^r E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2) e^{-2\sigma\tau}$ has asymptotic fall-off rate of $\tau^r e^{(\frac{5}{2}-2\sigma)}$ and the integrands are absolutely integrable for $r = 0, 1, 2$ and the integrands are continuous functions of variables ω . We can interchange the order of partial differentiation and integration in Eq. 35.

$$\begin{aligned}
G_R(\omega) &= G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0) = e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2) e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2) e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
\frac{\partial G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)}{\partial \omega} &= -[e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \tau [E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2) e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2)] \sin(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \tau [E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2) e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2)] \sin(\omega\tau) d\tau] \\
\frac{\partial^2 G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)}{\partial \omega^2} &= -[e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \tau^2 [E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2) e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \tau^2 [E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2) e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau]
\end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

4.2. $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is partially differentiable twice as a function of t_0

$G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is partially differentiable at least twice as a function of t_0 and the integrals converge in Eq. 36 and Eq. 37 shown as follows. The integrands are absolutely integrable and the integrands are continuous

functions of variables t_0 and we can interchange the order of partial differentiation and integration in Eq. 36 and Eq. 37.

$$\begin{aligned}
G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0) &= e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
\frac{\partial G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)}{\partial t_0} &= -2\sigma e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_0} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + 2\sigma e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_0} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau
\end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

The second partial derivative of $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ with respect to t_0 is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)}{\partial t_0^2} &= 4\sigma^2 e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad - 4\sigma e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_0} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial^2(E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_0^2} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + 4\sigma^2 e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + 4\sigma e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_0} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial^2(E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_0^2} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau
\end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

We see that $E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2) = E_0(\tau + t_0 - t_2) - E_0(\tau + t_0 + t_2)$ and $E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2) = E'_0(-\tau - t_0, t_2) = -E'_0(\tau + t_0, -t_2) = -E_0(\tau + t_0 + t_2) + E_0(\tau + t_0 - t_2)$. We see that the first integral in Eq. 37 converges.

We consider the integrand in the second integral in Eq. 37 first.

$$\frac{\partial(E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_0} = \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau + t_0 - t_2)(e^{-2\sigma\tau} + 1) - E_0(\tau + t_0 + t_2)(e^{-2\sigma\tau} + 1))}{\partial t_0} \tag{38}$$

We consider the term $E_0(\tau + t_0 + t_2)$ first and can show that the integrals converge in Eq. 36 and Eq. 37, as follows. (**Result A**)

$$\begin{aligned}
E_0(\tau) &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4\tau} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2\tau}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2\tau}} e^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \\
E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4\tau} e^{4(t_2+t_0)} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}} e^{\frac{\tau}{2}} e^{\frac{(t_2+t_0)}{2}}
\end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

We can show that $\frac{\partial}{\partial t_0} E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0)$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial t_0} E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}} e^{\frac{\tau}{2}} e^{\frac{(t_2+t_0)}{2}} [8\pi^2 n^4 e^{4\tau} e^{4(t_2+t_0)} - 6\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}] \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}\right) (2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4\tau} e^{4(t_2+t_0)} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}) \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}} e^{\frac{\tau}{2}} e^{\frac{(t_2+t_0)}{2}} [8\pi^2 n^4 e^{4\tau} e^{4(t_2+t_0)} - 6\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}] \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}\right) (2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4\tau} e^{4(t_2+t_0)} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)})
\end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

We can see that $\frac{\partial}{\partial t_0} E_0(\tau + t_2 - t_0) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} E_0(\tau + t_2 - t_0)$. **(Result B)**

We can write the term $E_0(\tau + t_0 + t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau}$ in Eq. 38, corresponding to the term in the second integral in Eq. 37 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau})}{\partial t_0} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0))}{\partial \tau} e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega\tau))}{\partial \tau} d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^0 E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) \frac{\partial(e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega\tau))}{\partial \tau} d\tau \\
&= [E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega\tau)]_{-\infty}^0 + \omega \int_{-\infty}^0 E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \sin(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + 2\sigma \int_{-\infty}^0 E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau
\end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

We see that the integrals in Eq. 41 converge and hence the integral $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau+t_2+t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau})}{\partial t_0} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau$ in Eq. 41 also converges. We set $\sigma = 0$ and see that the integral $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau+t_2+t_0))}{\partial t_0} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau$ in Eq. 38 also converges.

We set $t_2 = -t_2$ in Eq. 39 to Eq. 41 and see that the integral $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau+t_0-t_2)(e^{-2\sigma\tau}+1))}{\partial t_0} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau$ in Eq. 38 also converges. Hence the second integral in Eq. 37 corresponding to the term in Eq. 38, also converges.

We can use the above procedure in Eq. 39 to Eq. 41 for the term $\frac{\partial(E'_0(\tau+t_0,t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau}+E'_{0n}(\tau-t_0,t_2))}{\partial t_0^2} = \frac{\partial I(\tau,t_0,t_2)}{\partial t_0}$ where $I(\tau,t_0,t_2) = \frac{\partial(E'_0(\tau+t_0,t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau}+E'_{0n}(\tau-t_0,t_2))}{\partial t_0}$ in the third integral in Eq. 37 and we can show that it converges, using the procedure used in Eq. 41 twice.

We can see that the last three integrals in Eq. 37 converge, by setting $t_0 = -t_0$ and using Result B. Hence all the integrals in Eq. 36 and Eq. 37 converge.

4.3. *Zero Crossings in $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ move continuously as a function of t_0 , for a given t_2 .*

We use **Implicit Function Theorem** for the two dimensional case (link and link). Given that $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is partially differentiable with respect to ω and t_0 , for a given fixed value of t_2 , with continuous partial derivatives (Section 4.1 and Section 4.2) and given that $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0) = 0$ at $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ and $\frac{\partial G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)}{\partial \omega} \neq 0$ at $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ (using Lemma 1), we see that $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is differentiable function of t_0 , for all $|t_0| < \infty$.

Hence $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is a **continuous** function of t_0 for all $|t_0| < \infty$, for each fixed value of t_2 .

4.4. *3-dimensional case*

- It is shown in Section 4.5 that $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is partially differentiable at least twice with respect to t_2 . We can use the procedure in previous subsections and Implicit Function Theorem and show that $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is a **continuous** function of t_2 , for all $|t_2| < \infty$, for **each** fixed value of t_0 .

- We can use the procedure in previous subsections and show that $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is a **continuous** function of t_2 and t_0 , for all $|t_0| < \infty$ and $|t_2| < \infty$, using Implicit Function Theorem in R^3 .

We use **Implicit Function Theorem** for the three dimensional case (link). Given that $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is partially differentiable with respect to ω and t_0 and t_2 , with continuous partial derivatives (Section 4.1, Section 4.2 and Section 4.5) and given that $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0) = 0$ at $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ and $\frac{\partial G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)}{\partial \omega} \neq 0$ at $\omega = \omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ (using Lemma 1), we see that $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is differentiable function of t_0 and t_2 , for all $|t_0| < \infty$ and $|t_2| < \infty$.

Hence $\omega_z(t_2, t_0)$ is a **continuous** function of t_0 and t_2 , for all $|t_0| < \infty$ and $|t_2| < \infty$.

4.5. *$G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is partially differentiable twice as a function of t_2*

$G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ is partially differentiable at least twice as a function of t_2 and the integrals converge in Eq. 42 and Eq. 43 shown as follows. The integrands are absolutely integrable and the integrands are continuous functions of variables t_2 and we can interchange the order of partial differentiation and integration in Eq. 42 and Eq. 43.

$$\begin{aligned}
G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0) &= e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 [E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2)] \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
\frac{\partial G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)}{\partial t_2} &= e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_2} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_2} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau
\end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

The second partial derivative of $G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)$ with respect to t_2 is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 G_R(\omega, t_2, t_0)}{\partial t_2^2} &= e^{-2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial^2(E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_2^2} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\
&\quad + e^{2\sigma t_0} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial^2(E'_0(\tau - t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau + t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_2^2} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau
\end{aligned}$$

(43)

We use the procedure outlined in Eq. 38 to Eq. 41, with t_0 replaced by t_2 and show that all the integrals in Eq. 42 and Eq. 43 converge, as follows.

We see that $E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2) = E_0(\tau + t_0 - t_2) - E_0(\tau + t_0 + t_2)$ and $E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2) = E'_0(-\tau - t_0, t_2) = -E'_0(\tau + t_0, -t_2) = -E_0(\tau + t_0 + t_2) + E_0(\tau + t_0 - t_2)$. We see that the first integral in Eq. 42 converges.

We consider the integrand in the third integral in Eq. 42 first.

$$\frac{\partial(E'_0(\tau + t_0, t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau} + E'_{0n}(\tau - t_0, t_2))}{\partial t_2} = \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau + t_0 - t_2)(e^{-2\sigma\tau} + 1) - E_0(\tau + t_0 + t_2)(e^{-2\sigma\tau} + 1))}{\partial t_2} \quad (44)$$

We consider the term $E_0(\tau + t_0 + t_2)$ first and can show that the integrals converge in Eq. 42 and Eq. 43, as follows. We consider Eq. 39 and show that $\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0)$ as follows. (**Result C**)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}} e^{\frac{\tau}{2}} e^{\frac{(t_2+t_0)}{2}} [8\pi^2 n^4 e^{4\tau} e^{4(t_2+t_0)} - 6\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}] \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}\right) (2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4\tau} e^{4(t_2+t_0)} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)})] \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}} e^{\frac{\tau}{2}} e^{\frac{(t_2+t_0)}{2}} [8\pi^2 n^4 e^{4\tau} e^{4(t_2+t_0)} - 6\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}] \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)}\right) (2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4\tau} e^{4(t_2+t_0)} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2\tau} e^{2(t_2+t_0)})] \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

We can see that $\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} E_0(\tau + t_0 - t_2) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} E_0(\tau + t_0 - t_2)$ (**Result D**). We can write the term $E_0(\tau + t_0 + t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau}$ in Eq. 38, corresponding to the term in the first integral in Eq. 42 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau})}{\partial t_2} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0))}{\partial \tau} e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega\tau))}{\partial \tau} d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^0 E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) \frac{\partial(e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega\tau))}{\partial \tau} d\tau \\ &= [E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega\tau)]_{-\infty}^0 + \omega \int_{-\infty}^0 E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \sin(\omega\tau) d\tau \\ &\quad + 2\sigma \int_{-\infty}^0 E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0) e^{-2\sigma\tau} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

We see that the integrals in Eq. 46 converge and hence the integral $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0)e^{-2\sigma\tau})}{\partial t_2} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau$ in Eq. 46 also converges. We set $\sigma = 0$ and see that the integral $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau + t_2 + t_0))}{\partial t_2} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau$ in Eq. 46 also converges.

We set $t_2 = -t_2$ in Eq. 45 to Eq. 46 and see that the integral $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\partial(E_0(\tau + t_0 - t_2)(e^{-2\sigma\tau} + 1))}{\partial t_2} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau$ in Eq. 44 also converges. Hence the third integral in Eq. 42 corresponding to the term in Eq. 44, also converges.

We can use the above procedure in Eq. 45 to Eq. 46 for the term $\frac{\partial^2(E'_0(\tau+t_0,t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau}+E'_{0n}(\tau-t_0,t_2))}{\partial t_2^2} = \frac{\partial I(\tau,t_0,t_2)}{\partial t_2}$ where $I(\tau,t_0,t_2) = \frac{\partial(E'_0(\tau+t_0,t_2)e^{-2\sigma\tau}+E'_{0n}(\tau-t_0,t_2))}{\partial t_2}$ in the first integral in Eq. 43 and we can show that it converges, using the procedure used in Eq. 46 twice.

We can see that the second integral in Eq. 43 converge, by setting $t_0 = -t_0$ and using Result D. Hence all the integrals in Eq. 42 and Eq. 43 converge.

5. Strictly decreasing $E_0(t)$ for $t > 0$

Let us consider $E_0(t) = \Phi(t) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4t} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2t}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}}$ whose Fourier Transform is given by the entire function $E_{0\omega}(\omega) = \xi(\frac{1}{2} + i\omega)$. It is known that $\Phi(t)$ is positive for $|t| < \infty$ and its first derivative is negative for $t > 0$ and hence $\Phi(t)$ is a **strictly decreasing** function for $t > 0$. (link). This is shown below.

$$\begin{aligned} E_0(t) = \Phi(t) &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4t} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2t}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [4\pi^2 n^4 e^{4t} - 6\pi n^2 e^{2t}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}} \\ E_0(t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2\pi n^2 e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}} [2\pi n^2 e^{4t} - 3e^{2t}] \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

We show that $X(t) = \frac{E_0(t)}{2}$ is a **strictly decreasing** function for $t > 0$ as follows.

- In Section 5.1, it is shown that the first derivative of $X(t)$, given by $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} < 0$ for $t > t_z$ where $t_z = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{y_z}{\pi}$ and $y_z = 3.16$.

- In Section 5.2, it is shown that, $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} < 0$ for $0 < t \leq t_z$.

Hence $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} < 0$ for all $t > 0$ and hence $X(t)$ is strictly decreasing for all $t > 0$ and $E_0(t) = 2X(t)$ is **strictly decreasing** for all $t > 0$.

5.1. $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} < 0$ for $t > t_z$

We consider $X(t) = \frac{E_0(t)}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi n^2 e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}} [2\pi n^2 e^{4t} - 3e^{2t}]$ and take the first derivative of $X(t)$ as follows. We note that $E_0(t)$ is an analytic function for $|t| \leq \infty$ and is infinitely differentiable in that interval.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dX(t)}{dt} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi n^2 e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}} [8\pi n^2 e^{4t} - 6e^{2t} + (2\pi n^2 e^{4t} - 3e^{2t}) (\frac{1}{2} - 2\pi n^2 e^{2t})] \\ \frac{dX(t)}{dt} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi n^2 e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}} [8\pi n^2 e^{4t} - 6e^{2t} + (\pi n^2 e^{4t} - \frac{3}{2}e^{2t} - 4\pi^2 n^4 e^{6t} + 6\pi n^2 e^{4t})] \\ \frac{dX(t)}{dt} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi n^2 e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}} [-4\pi^2 n^4 e^{6t} + 15\pi n^2 e^{4t} - \frac{15}{2}e^{2t}] \\ \frac{dX(t)}{dt} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi n^2 e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}} e^{2t} [-4\pi^2 n^4 e^{4t} + 15\pi n^2 e^{2t} - \frac{15}{2}] \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

We substitute $y = \pi e^{2t}$ in Eq. 48 and define $A(y)$ such that $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} = \pi e^{\frac{5t}{2}} A(y)$. [8]

$$A(y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 e^{-n^2 y} [-4n^4 y^2 + 15n^2 y - \frac{15}{2}] \quad (49)$$

We see that $A(y) = 0$ at $y = \pi$, given that $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} = 0$ at $t = 0$, because $X(t)$ is an even function of variable t . The quadratic expression $B(y, n) = (-4n^4 y^2 + 15n^2 y - \frac{15}{2})$ in Eq. 49 has roots at $y = \frac{-15n^2 \pm \sqrt{225n^4 - 120n^4}}{-8n^4} = \frac{(15 \pm \sqrt{105})}{8n^2}$. Given the dominant term $-4n^4 y^2$ in Eq. 49, we see that $B(y, n) < 0$ and $A(y) < 0$, for $y > \frac{(15 + \sqrt{105})}{8} > 3.16 = y_z$, for $n \geq 1$. Hence $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} < 0$ for $t > \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{y_z}{\pi} = t_z$ (**Result 1**).

We want to show that $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} < 0$ for $0 < t \leq t_z$. It suffices to show that $\frac{dA(y)}{dy} < 0$ for $\pi \leq y \leq 3.16$ and hence $A(y) < 0$ for $\pi < y \leq 3.16$.

5.2. $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} < 0$ **for** $0 < t \leq t_z$

It is shown in this section that $\frac{dA(y)}{dy} < 0$ for $\pi \leq y \leq 3.16$ and hence $A(y) < 0$ for $\pi < y \leq 3.16$ [8]. We take the derivative of $A(y)$ in Eq. 49 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dA(y)}{dy} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 e^{-n^2 y} [-8n^4 y + 15n^2 + (-4n^4 y^2 + 15n^2 y - \frac{15}{2})(-n^2)] \\ \frac{dA(y)}{dy} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 e^{-n^2 y} [-8n^2 y + 15 + 4n^4 y^2 - 15n^2 y + \frac{15}{2}] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 e^{-n^2 y} [4n^4 y^2 - 23n^2 y + \frac{45}{2}] \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

We examine the term $C(y, n) = n^4 e^{-n^2 y} (4n^4 y^2 - 23n^2 y + \frac{45}{2})$ in Eq. 50 in the interval $\pi \leq y \leq 3.16$ and show that $\frac{dA(y)}{dy} = C(y, 1) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C(y, n) < 0$.

For $n = 1$, we see that $C(y, 1) = e^{-y} (4y^2 - 23y + \frac{45}{2}) < 0$ in the interval $\pi \leq y \leq 3.16$. Given that $(4y^2 - 23y + \frac{45}{2}) < 0$ in the interval $\pi \leq y \leq 3.16$ and $3.16 < 4$ and $3.16^2 < 10$ and $\pi > 3$, we see that $C(y, 1) < e^{-4} (4 * 10 - 23 * 3 + \frac{45}{2}) < e^{-4} (40 - 69 + 23) = -6e^{-4} = C_{max}(1)$ where $C_{max}(1)$ is the maximum value of $C(y, 1)$ in the interval $\pi \leq y \leq 3.16$.

$$C(y, 1) = e^{-y} (4y^2 - 23y + \frac{45}{2}) < -6e^{-4}, \quad \pi \leq y \leq 3.16 \quad (51)$$

For $n > 1$, in the interval $\pi \leq y \leq 3.16$, we can write $C(y, n)$ as follows, given that $-23n^2 y + \frac{45}{2} < 0$ and $\pi > 3$ and $3.16^2 < 10$.

$$C(y, n) = n^4 e^{-n^2 y} (4n^4 y^2 - 23n^2 y + \frac{45}{2}) < n^4 e^{-\pi n^2} (4n^4 (3.16)^2) < 40n^8 e^{-\pi n^2} < 40n^8 e^{-3n^2} \quad (52)$$

We want to show that $\frac{dA(y)}{dy} = C(y, 1) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C(y, n) < 0$ in the interval $\pi \leq y \leq 3.16$. Using Eq. 51 and Eq. 52, we write

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dA(y)}{dy} &= C(y, 1) + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C(y, n) < -6e^{-4} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 40n^8 e^{-3n^2} \\ e^4 \frac{dA(y)}{dy} &< -6 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 40n^8 e^{4-3n^2}\end{aligned}\tag{53}$$

We want to show that $e^4 \frac{dA(y)}{dy} < 0$ in the interval $\pi \leq y \leq 3.16$. We compute $\log(n^8 e^{4-3n^2})$ as follows. We note that $f(x) = \log x$ is a concave down function whose second derivative given by $-\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$ for $|x| < \infty$ and we can write $f(x) = \log x \leq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ using its tangent line at $x = x_0$. We set $x = n$ and $x_0 = 2$ below.

$$\begin{aligned}\log(n^8 e^{4-3n^2}) &= 8 \log n + (4 - 3n^2) \leq 8(\log 2 + \frac{1}{2}(n - 2)) + (4 - 3n^2) \\ \log(n^8 e^{4-3n^2}) &\leq 8 \log 2 + 4n - 4 - 3n^2\end{aligned}\tag{54}$$

We note that $g(x) = 4x - 4 - 3x^2$ in Eq. 54 is a concave down function whose second derivative given by $-6 < 0$ for all x and we can write $g(x) \leq g(x_0) + g'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ using its tangent line at $x = x_0$. We set $x = n$ and $x_0 = 2$ below.

$$\begin{aligned}\log(n^8 e^{4-3n^2}) &\leq 8 \log 2 - 8 - 8(n - 2) \leq 8 \log 2 + 8(1 - n) \\ n^8 e^{4-3n^2} &\leq 2^8 e^{8(1-n)}\end{aligned}\tag{55}$$

We substitute the result in Eq. 55 in Eq. 53 as follows. We use $e > 2$ below.

$$\begin{aligned}e^4 \frac{dA(y)}{dy} &< -6 + 40 * 2^8 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} e^{8(1-n)} \\ e^4 \frac{dA(y)}{dy} &< -6 + 40 * 2^8 * e^8 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} e^{-8n} \\ e^4 \frac{dA(y)}{dy} &< -6 + 40 * 2^8 * e^8 \frac{e^{-8*2}}{1 - e^{-8}} \\ e^4 \frac{dA(y)}{dy} &< -6 + 40 * 2^8 * \frac{e^{-8}}{1 - e^{-8}} \\ e^4 \frac{dA(y)}{dy} &< -6 + 40 * 2^8 * \frac{1}{e^8 - 1}\end{aligned}\tag{56}$$

We multiply Eq. 56 by $\frac{(e^8-1)}{6}$ and write as follows.

$$e^4 \frac{dA(y)}{dy} \frac{(e^8 - 1)}{6} < -e^8 + 1 + 40 * \frac{256}{6} = -1273.3\tag{57}$$

We see that $e^4 \frac{dA(y)}{dy} \frac{(e^8-1)}{6} < 0$ in Eq. 57 and hence $\frac{dA(y)}{dy} < 0$ in Eq. 50, in the interval $\pi \leq y \leq 3.16$. Given that $A(y) = 0$ at $y = \pi$, we see that $A(y) < 0$ in Eq. 49, for $\pi < y \leq 3.16$ and $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} = \pi e^{\frac{5t}{2}} A(y) < 0$ in the interval $0 < t \leq t_z$. (**Result 2**)

In Section 5.1, it is shown that $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} < 0$ for $t > t_z$ (from Result 1). In this section, we have shown that $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} < 0$ for $0 < t \leq t_z$. Hence $\frac{dX(t)}{dt} < 0$ for all $t > 0$.

Hence $E_0(t) = 2X(t)$ is a **strictly decreasing function** for $t > 0$.

5.3. **Result** $E_0(t - t_{2c}) - E_0(t + t_{2c}) > 0$

It is shown in Section 5 that $E_0(t)$ is **strictly decreasing** for $t > 0$. In this section, it is shown that $E_0(t - t_{2c}) - E_0(t + t_{2c}) > 0$, for $0 < t < t_{0c}$ and $t_{2c} = 2t_{0c}$ in Eq. 34.

Given that $E_0(t)$ is a **strictly decreasing** function for $t > 0$ and $E_0(t)$ is an **even** function of variable t , and $t_{2c} = 2t_{0c}$, we see that, in the interval $0 < t < t_{0c}$, $E_0(t + t_{2c}) = E_0(t + 2t_{0c})$ ranges from $E_0(2t_{0c})$ to $E_0(3t_{0c})$, which is **less than** $E_0(t - t_{2c}) = E_0(t - 2t_{0c})$ which ranges from $E_0(-2t_{0c})$ to $E_0(-t_{0c})$ respectively. Hence we see that $E_0(t - t_{2c}) > E_0(t + t_{2c})$, in the interval $0 < t < t_{0c}$. At $t = 0$, $E_0(t - t_{2c}) = E_0(t + t_{2c})$. At $t = t_{0c}$, $E_0(t - t_{2c}) > E_0(t + t_{2c})$ because $E_0(-t_{0c}) > E_0(3t_{0c})$.

Hence $E_0(t - t_{2c}) - E_0(t + t_{2c}) > 0$ for $0 < t < t_{0c}$ in Eq. 34, for $t_{0c} > 0$.

6. Hurwitz Zeta Function and related functions

We can show that the new method is **not** applicable to Hurwitz zeta function and related zeta functions and **does not** contradict the existence of their non-trivial zeros away from the critical line with real part of $s = \frac{1}{2}$. The new method requires the **symmetry** relation $\xi(s) = \xi(1 - s)$ and hence $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + i\omega) = \xi(\frac{1}{2} - i\omega)$ when evaluated at the critical line $s = \frac{1}{2} + i\omega$. This means $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + i\omega) = E_{0\omega}(\omega) = E_{0\omega}(-\omega)$ and $E_0(t) = E_0(-t)$ where $E_0(t) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4t} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2t}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}}$ and this condition is satisfied for Riemann's Zeta function.

It is **not** known that Hurwitz Zeta Function given by $\zeta(s, a) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(m+a)^s}$ satisfies a symmetry relation similar to $\xi(s) = \xi(1 - s)$ where $\xi(s)$ is an entire function, for $a \neq 1$ and hence the condition $E_0(t) = E_0(-t)$ is **not** known to be satisfied^[6]. Hence the new method is **not** applicable to Hurwitz zeta function and **does not** contradict the existence of their non-trivial zeros away from the critical line.

Dirichlet L-functions satisfy a symmetry relation $\xi(s, \chi) = \epsilon(\chi) \xi(1 - s, \bar{\chi})$ ^[7] which does **not** translate to $E_0(t) = E_0(-t)$ required by the new method and hence this proof is **not** applicable to them.

We know that $\zeta(s) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^s}$ diverges for real part of $s \leq 1$. Hence we derive a convergent and entire function $\xi(s)$ using the well known theorem $F(x) = 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\pi n^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\pi \frac{n^2}{x}})$, where $x > 0$ is real ^[4] and then derive $E_0(t) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4t} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2t}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}}$ (link). In the case of **Hurwitz zeta** function and **other zeta functions** with non-trivial zeros away from the critical line, it is **not** known if a corresponding relation similar to $F(x)$ exists, which enables derivation of a convergent and entire function $\xi(s)$ and results in $E_0(t)$ as a Fourier transformable, real, even and analytic function. Hence the new method presented in this paper is **not** applicable to Hurwitz zeta function and related zeta functions.

The proof of Riemann Hypothesis presented in this paper is **only** for the specific case of Riemann's Zeta function and **only** for the **critical strip** $0 \leq |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$. This proof requires both $E_p(t)$ and $E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ to be Fourier transformable where $E_p(t) = E_0(t)e^{-\sigma t}$ is a real analytic function and uses the fact that $E_0(t)$ is an **even** function which is **strictly decreasing** function for $t > 0$ (Section 5). These conditions may **not** be satisfied for many other functions including those which have non-trivial zeros away from the critical line and hence the new method may **not** be applicable to such functions.

If the proof presented in this paper is internally consistent and does not have mistakes and gaps, then it should be considered correct, **regardless** of whether it contradicts any previously known external theorems, because it is possible that those previously known external theorems may be incorrect.

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Appendix A. Properties of Fourier Transforms Part 2

Appendix A.1. $E_p(t), h(t), g(t)$ are absolutely integrable functions and their Fourier Transforms are finite.

The inverse Fourier Transform of the function $E_{p\omega}(\omega) = \xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega)$ is given by $E_p(t) = E_0(t)e^{-\sigma t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_{p\omega}(\omega)e^{i\omega t} d\omega$. We see that $E_0(t) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [2\pi^2 n^4 e^{4t} - 3\pi n^2 e^{2t}] e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}} > 0$ for all $0 \leq t < \infty$. Given that $E_0(t) = E_0(-t)$, we see that $E_0(t) > 0$ and $E_p(t) = E_0(t)e^{-\sigma t} > 0$ for all $-\infty < t < \infty$.

As $t \rightarrow \infty$, $E_p(t)$ goes to zero, due to the term $e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}}$. As $t \rightarrow -\infty$, $E_p(t)$ goes to zero, because for every value of n , the term $e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{5t}{2}} e^{-\sigma t}$ goes to zero, for $0 \leq |\sigma| < \frac{1}{2}$. Hence $E_p(t) = E_0(t)e^{-\sigma t} = 0$ at $t \rightarrow \pm\infty$ and we showed that $E_p(t) > 0$ for all $-\infty < t < \infty$. Hence $E_{p\omega}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_p(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt$, evaluated at $\omega = 0$ **cannot** be zero. Hence $E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ **does not have a zero** at $\omega = 0$ and hence $\omega_0 \neq 0$.

Given that $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ is an entire function in the whole of s-plane, it is finite for $|\omega| \leq \infty$ and also for $\omega = 0$. Hence $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_p(t) dt$ is finite. We see that $E_p(t) \geq 0$ for all $|t| \leq \infty$. Hence we can write $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |E_p(t)| dt$ is finite and $E_p(t)$ is an absolutely **integrable function** and its Fourier transform $E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ goes to zero as $\omega \rightarrow \pm\infty$, as per Riemann Lebesgue Lemma (link).

Let us consider a new function $g(t) = f(t)e^{-\sigma t}u(-t) + f(t)e^{\sigma t}u(t)$ where $g(t)$ is a real function of variable t and $u(t)$ is Heaviside unit step function and $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$ and $f(t) = e^{-2\sigma t_0} f_1(t) + e^{2\sigma t_0} f_2(t)$ where

$f_1(t) = e^{\sigma t_0} E_p'(t + t_0)$ and $f_2(t) = e^{-\sigma t_0} E_p'(t - t_0)$ and $E_p'(t) = e^{-\sigma t_2} E_p(t - t_2) - e^{\sigma t_2} E_p(t + t_2)$. We can see that $g(t)h(t) = f(t)$ where $h(t) = e^{\sigma t} u(-t) + e^{-\sigma t} u(t)$.

We can see that $h(t) = e^{\sigma t} u(-t) + e^{-\sigma t} u(t)$ is an absolutely **integrable function** because $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) dt = [\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt]_{\omega=0} = [\frac{1}{\sigma - i\omega} + \frac{1}{\sigma + i\omega}]_{\omega=0} = \frac{2}{\sigma}$, is finite for $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$ and its Fourier transform $H(\omega)$ goes to zero as $\omega \rightarrow \pm\infty$, as per Riemann Lebesgue Lemma (link).

It is shown in Appendix A.4 that $E_0(t)$ and $E_0(t)e^{-2\sigma t}$ have fall-off rates **at least** $\frac{1}{t^2}$ as $|t| \rightarrow \infty$ and hence are absolutely **integrable functions** and the integrals $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |E_0(t)| dt < \infty$ and $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |E_0(t)e^{-2\sigma t}| dt < \infty$. Hence $g(t) = f(t)e^{-\sigma t} u(-t) + f(t)e^{\sigma t} u(t)$ is an absolutely **integrable function** and $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |g(t)| dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) dt$ is finite and its Fourier transform $G(\omega)$ goes to zero as $\omega \rightarrow \pm\infty$, as per Riemann Lebesgue Lemma (link).

Appendix A.2. Convolution integral convergence

Let us consider $h(t) = e^{\sigma t} u(-t) + e^{-\sigma t} u(t)$ whose **first derivative is discontinuous** at $t = 0$. The second derivative of $h(t)$ given by $h_2(t)$ has a Dirac delta function $A_0 \delta(t)$ where $A_0 = -2\sigma$ and its Fourier transform $H_2(\omega)$ has a constant term A_0 , corresponding to the Dirac delta function.

This means $h(t)$ is obtained by integrating $h_2(t)$ twice and its Fourier transform $H(\omega)$ has a term $-\frac{A_0}{\omega^2}$ (link) and has a **fall off rate** of $\frac{1}{\omega^2}$ as $|\omega| \rightarrow \infty$ and $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} H(\omega) d\omega$ converges.

We see that $E_p(t) = E_0(t)e^{-\sigma t}$ where $[\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{t}{2}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\pi n^2 e^{-2t}} e^{\frac{-t}{2}}]u(-t) + [\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{-t}{2}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\pi n^2 e^{2t}} e^{\frac{t}{2}}]u(t)$.

Let us consider a new function $g(t) = E_p(t)e^{-\sigma t} u(-t) + E_p(t)e^{\sigma t} u(t)$ where $g(t)$ is a real function of variable t and $u(t)$ is Heaviside unit step function and $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$. We can see that $g(t)h(t) = E_p(t)$ where $h(t) = e^{\sigma t} u(-t) + e^{-\sigma t} u(t)$.

We can see that $G(\omega), H(\omega)$ have **fall-off rate** of $\frac{1}{\omega^2}$ as $|\omega| \rightarrow \infty$ because the **first derivatives** of $g(t), h(t)$ are **discontinuous** at $t = 0$. Also, $h(t), g(t)$ are absolutely integrable functions and their Fourier Transforms are finite. Hence the convolution integral below converges to a finite value for $|\omega| \leq \infty$.

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega') H(\omega - \omega') d\omega' = \frac{1}{2\pi} [G(\omega) * H(\omega)] \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Appendix A.3. Fall off rate of Fourier Transform of functions

Let us consider a real Fourier transformable function $P(t) = P_+(t)u(t) + P_-(t)u(-t)$ whose $(N-1)^{th}$ **derivative is discontinuous** at $t = 0$. The $(N)^{th}$ derivative of $P(t)$ given by $P_N(t)$ has a Dirac delta function $A_0 \delta(t)$ where $A_0 = [\frac{d^{N-1}P_+(t)}{dt^{N-1}} - \frac{d^{N-1}P_-(t)}{dt^{N-1}}]_{t=0}$ and its Fourier transform $P_N(\omega)$ has a constant term A_0 , corresponding to the Dirac delta function.

This means $P(t)$ is obtained by integrating $P_N(t)$, N times and its Fourier transform $P(\omega)$ has a term $\frac{A_0}{(i\omega)^N}$ (link) and has a **fall off rate** of $\frac{1}{\omega^N}$ as $|\omega| \rightarrow \infty$.

We have shown that if the $(N-1)^{th}$ **derivative** of the function $P(t)$ is **discontinuous** at $t = 0$ then its Fourier transform $P(\omega)$ has a **fall-off rate** of $\frac{1}{\omega^N}$ as $|\omega| \rightarrow \infty$.

Appendix A.4. Payley-Weiner theorem and Exponential Fall off rate of analytic functions.

We know that Payley-Weiner theorem relates analytic functions and exponential decay rate of their Fourier transforms (link). Using similar arguments, we will show that the functions $E_0(t), E_p(t)$ and $x(t) = E_0(t)e^{-2\sigma t}$

and $\frac{d^{2r}x(t)}{dt^{2r}}$ have fall-off rates **at least** $\frac{1}{t^2}$ as $|t| \rightarrow \infty$ for $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$.

We know that the order of Riemann's Xi function $\xi(\frac{1}{2} + i\omega) = E_{0\omega}(\omega) = \Xi(\omega)$ is given by $O(\omega^A e^{-\frac{|\omega|\pi}{4}})$ where A is a constant^[3] (link). Hence both $E_{0\omega}(\omega)$ and $E_{p\omega}(\omega) = \xi(\frac{1}{2} + \sigma + i\omega) = E_{0\omega}(\omega - i\sigma)$ have **exponential fall-off** rate $O(\omega^A e^{-\frac{|\omega|\pi}{4}})$ as $|\omega| \rightarrow \infty$ and they are absolutely integrable and Fourier transformable, given that they are derived from an entire function $\xi(s)$.

Given that $\xi(s)$ is an entire function in the s -plane, we see that $E_{0\omega}(\omega)$ and $E_{p\omega}(\omega)$ are **analytic** functions which are infinitely differentiable which produce no discontinuities for all $|\omega| \leq \infty$ and $0 < \sigma < \frac{1}{2}$. Hence their respective **inverse Fourier transforms** $E_0(t), E_p(t)$ have fall-off rates faster than $\frac{1}{t^M}$ as $M \rightarrow \infty$, as $|t| \rightarrow \infty$ (Appendix A.3) and hence it should have **exponential fall-off** rates as $|t| \rightarrow \infty$.

We can use similar arguments to show that $x(t) = E_0(t)e^{-2\sigma t}$ and $\frac{d^{2r}x(t)}{dt^{2r}}$ have fall-off rates **at least** $\frac{1}{t^2}$ as $|t| \rightarrow \infty$, because their Fourier transforms are **analytic** functions for all $|\omega| \leq \infty$ with **exponential fall-off** rate $O(\omega^A e^{-\frac{|\omega|\pi}{4}})$ as $|\omega| \rightarrow \infty$.