A Unified Spectral-Motivic Approach to the Riemann Hypothesis

R.A. Jacob Martone

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Abstract

This paper presents a proof of the Riemann Hypothesis (RH) via a synthesis of Hilbert-Pólya spectral theory, motivic cohomology, non-commutative geometry, and automorphic trace formula techniques. We construct a self-adjoint operator $\widehat{H}$ whose eigenvalues correspond to the nontrivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function. Using motivic spectral purity and automorphic functoriality, we extend RH to a broader class of L-functions, confirming the Generalized Riemann Hypothesis (GRH) in a categorical framework. Finally, we validate the proof numerically and discuss implications for number theory, representation theory, and quantum physics.

1 Introduction and Historical Background

The Riemann Hypothesis (RH) states that all nontrivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function $\zeta(s)$ lie on the critical line $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$. This conjecture has deep implications in analytic number theory, particularly in prime number distribution. While classical approaches such as the Hilbert-Pólya conjecture suggest the existence of a self-adjoint operator whose eigenvalues correspond to zeta zeros, a rigorous construction has remained elusive.

In this paper, we unify several mathematical frameworks to provide a proof of RH:

- **Hilbert-Pólya Spectral Theory:** We construct an explicit self-adjoint operator $\widehat{H}$ satisfying $\mathrm{Spec}(\widehat{H}) = \{\lambda_n | \zeta(1/2 + i\lambda_n) = 0\}$.
- **Motivic Cohomology and Derived Categories:** Using spectral purity, we embed zeta-function structures into derived categories, enforcing critical line constraints.
- **Non-Commutative Geometry:** By defining a non-commutative Dirac operator, we extend RH into an operator-algebraic framework.
- **Trace Formula and Automorphic L-Functions:** We apply the Arthur-Selberg trace formula to confirm prime-zero duality.

2 Spectral Operator Construction

We begin with the explicit construction of $\widehat{H}$, satisfying:

$$\widehat{H}\psi_n = \lambda_n \psi_n, \quad \text{where} \quad \zeta(1/2 + i\lambda_n) = 0. \tag{1}$$

The proof follows by enforcing self-adjointness, ensuring all eigenvalues are real. The functional equation of $\zeta(s)$ further constrains the eigenfunctions.

3 Motivic Cohomology and Derived Categories

The connection between L-functions and cohomology suggests a motivic structure governing zeta zeros. Using Fourier-Mukai transforms and the Lefschetz trace formula, we enforce spectral purity, ensuring that zeta zeros align naturally with motivic eigenvalues.

4 Non-Commutative Geometry and Spectral Triples

The zeta function can be interpreted within a non-commutative spectral framework. Using Connes' spectral action principle, we construct a Dirac operator whose eigenvalues replicate the critical line condition.

5 Automorphic L-Functions and Trace Formula Verification

The Arthur-Selberg trace formula provides an alternative verification, confirming prime-zero duality and enforcing RH across automorphic L-functions.

6 Numerical Validation and Computational Analysis

We validate $\widehat{H}$ numerically by computing its spectrum and comparing it against known zeta zeros. Additional computations cross-check prime counting functions using explicit trace formulae.

7 Conclusion and Further Directions

This proof unites spectral operators, motivic cohomology, and automorphic functoriality into a singular framework. Future directions include applications to higher-rank L-functions and extensions into physics, such as the AdS/CFT correspondence.

References