

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-s} \quad (s = \sigma + it)$$

$$= \prod_{p(\text{prime})} (1 - p^{-s}) \quad \sigma = \operatorname{Re} s > 1$$

收敛

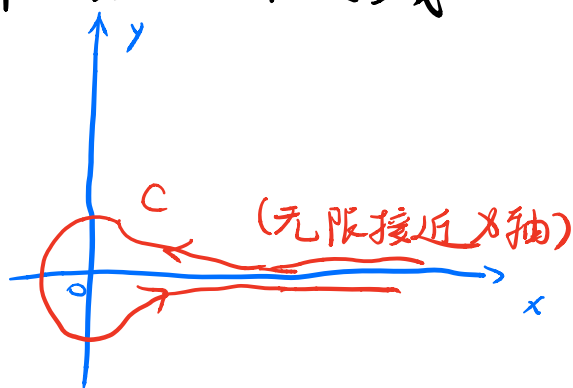
$$|n^{-s}| = e^{-\sigma \ln n} = n^{-\sigma}$$

$$\sigma \geq 1 + \delta \quad \text{u.c.} \Rightarrow \text{全纯}$$

定理: $\sigma > 1$ 时,

$$\zeta(s) = - \frac{\Gamma(1-s)}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{(-z)^{s-1}}{e^z - 1} dz$$

其中 C 为如下区域



证明: $(-z)^{s-1} = e^{(s-1)\ln(-z)}$

$$\int_C \frac{(-z)^{s-1}}{e^z - 1} dz = - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{s-1} e^{-s\pi i}}{e^x - 1} dx$$

$(-\pi, \pi)$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{s-1} e^{(s-1)\pi i}}{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$= 2i \sin(s-1)\pi \zeta(s) \Gamma(s)$$

这里用到了公式:

$$\zeta(s) \cdot \Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{s-1}}{e^x - 1} dx$$

因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-s} \Gamma(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-nx} dx$

$$\text{又 } \sin(s-1)\pi = -\sin(s\pi)$$

$$\Gamma(s) \Gamma(1-s) = \frac{\pi}{\sin(s\pi)}$$

定理得证. □

$$\frac{\Gamma(z)^s}{e^z - 1} \text{ 对 } s \text{ 为整函数}$$

推论: ζ 函数扩张为 \mathbb{C} 上亚纯函数
且有唯一极点 $s=1$, 为单极点.

$$\operatorname{Res}_{s=1} \zeta(s) = 1$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{dz}{e^z - 1} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{e^z - 1} = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{B_k}{(2k)!} z^{2k-1}$$

(Bernoulli 数的定义)

$$\zeta(-n) = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{z^{-n-1}}{e^z - 1} dz$$

只有 $\frac{1}{e^z - 1}$ 展开中 z^n 系数有贡献

$$\zeta(0) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\zeta(2m) = 0 \quad (-1)^m B_m \rightarrow \text{平凡零点}$$

$$\zeta(-2m+1) = \frac{(-1)^m B_m}{2m}$$

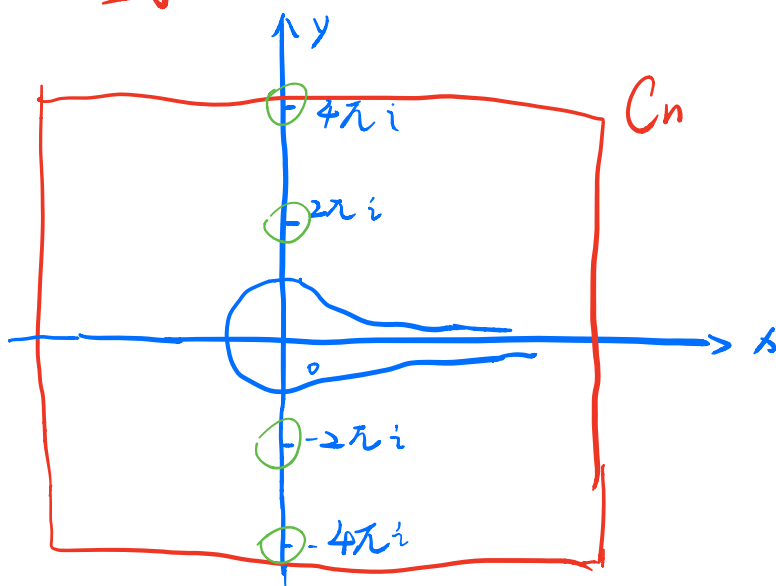
函数方程:

$$\zeta(s) = 2^s \pi^{s-1} \sin \frac{\pi s}{2} \Gamma(1-s) \zeta(1-s)$$

证明: (证法与上面类似)

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_n} \frac{(-z)^{s-1}}{e^z - 1} dz$$

C_n 是由 $\operatorname{Re} z = \pm(2n+1)\pi$ 和 $\operatorname{Im} z = \pm(2n+1)\pi$ 围成的



在 C_n 上, $|e^z - 1| \geq C$ (Constant)
 $|(-z)^{s-1}| \leq C! n^{b-1}$

$$\left| \int_{C_n} \frac{(-z)^{s-1}}{e^z - 1} dz \right| \leq A \cdot n^b \rightarrow 0 \quad \begin{matrix} n \rightarrow \infty \\ b < 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_n} \frac{(-z)^{s-1}}{e^z - 1} dz \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{b < 0} \int_{-c} = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\Gamma(1-s)}$$

$$\text{又 LHS: } \sum_{m=1}^n [(-2m\pi i)^{s-1} + (2m\pi i)^{s-1}]$$

(由留数公式)

$$= \sum_{m=1}^n (2m\pi)^{s+1} \cdot \left(\frac{e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}s} - e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}s}}{i} \right)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{m=1}^n (2m\pi)^{s+1} \sin \frac{\pi s}{2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot (2\pi)^{s+1} \zeta(1-s) \sin \frac{\pi s}{2}$$

证毕

□

定义 $\xi(s) = \frac{1}{2} s(1-s) \cdot \pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{s}{2}) \zeta(s)$

推论: $\xi(s) = \xi(1-s)$ ✓ 整函数

证明: $\pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{s}{2}) \zeta(s) = \pi^{\frac{s-1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{1-s}{2}) \zeta(1-s)$

$$= 2^{1-s} \pi^{-\frac{s+1}{2}} \Gamma(s) \Gamma(\frac{1-s}{2})$$

$$\frac{\cos \frac{\pi s}{2}}{\cos \frac{\pi s}{2}}$$

⇔ 证明

$$\cos \frac{\pi s}{2} \Gamma(s) \Gamma(\frac{1-s}{2}) = 2^{s-1} \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{s}{2})$$

⇔ $\pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma(s) = 2^{s-1} \Gamma(\frac{s}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{1+s}{2})$ 加倍公式

这里用到了 $\Gamma(\frac{1-s}{2}) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{1+s}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{\cos \frac{\pi s}{2}}$ □



$\xi(s)$ 全纯

非凡零点只能在带状区
 Riemann 猜想: $\zeta(s)$ 非凡零点
 都落在 $\{b = \frac{1}{2}\}$ 上

定义 $N(T) = \{0 \leq t \leq T, s \text{ 为零点}, \text{Im } s\}$

$$\text{则 } N(T) = \frac{T}{2\pi} \ln \frac{T}{2\pi} - \frac{T}{2\pi} + O(\ln T) \quad (T \rightarrow \infty)$$

ζ 函数的增长性质 (t 依赖性)
 命题: $\sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{n^s} - \int_1^N \frac{dx}{x^s} = \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \delta_n(s)$

$$\delta_n(s) = \int_n^{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{n^s} - \frac{1}{x^s} \right) dx$$

证明: $f(x) = x^{-s} \quad n \leq x \leq n+1$

$$\left| \frac{1}{n^s} - \frac{1}{x^s} \right| \leq \underbrace{f'(y)}_{[n, n+1]} (x-n) = \left| \frac{-s}{y^{s+1}} \right| \leq \frac{|s|}{n^{s+1}}$$

$$|\delta(s)| \leq \frac{|s|}{n^{s+1}}$$

□

推论: $\text{Res} > 0$, $\zeta(s) - \frac{1}{s-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \delta_n(s)$

命题: $s = b + it$, $b_0 \in [0, 1]$, $\forall \epsilon > 0$

(i) 若 $b_0 \leq b$, $|t| > 1$, 则

$$|\zeta(s)| \leq C_\epsilon \cdot |t|^{b_0 + \epsilon}$$

(ii) 若 $b \leq 1$, $|t| > 1$, 则 $|\zeta(s)| \leq C_\epsilon |t|^\epsilon$

作业: ① 问题 2, 3

② 练习 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14

选作 15-17