

# Incremental Zero-Free Symmetry in a Weighted NB/BD Framework (v13.4)

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## Abstract

We record an incremental extension of the weighted NB/BD stability study. Under a heuristic zero-free boost ( $\varepsilon = 0.09$ ), we treat the Möbius-oscillation gain parameter as  $\eta \approx 0.525$  (from a 50% increase on a baseline  $\eta \approx 0.35$  calibrated via Polya–Vinogradov,  $c_0 \approx 0.7$ ). Using the log–log regression model  $\log(MSE^*) = a + b \log \log N$  (decay exponent  $\theta = -b$ ), we include a simulated  $N = 10^7$  point and refit. This is a heuristic record—not a proof of RH.

## 1 Weighted Hilbert Lemma (sketch)

Let  $a_n = \mu(n) v(n/N) q(n)$  with a smooth cutoff  $v \in C_0^\infty(0, 1)$  and slowly varying  $q$ . With  $K_{mn} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}|\log(m/n)|}$ , logarithmic banding and Möbius cancellation suggest

$$\sum_{m \neq n} a_m a_n K_{mn} \leq C (\log N)^{-\eta} \sum_n a_n^2, \quad \eta > 0.$$

A stronger zero-free region  $\Re s > \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon$  is modeled here as a boost of the effective  $\eta$ .

## 2 Numerical scaling (v13.4)

We fit  $\log(MSE^*) = a + b \log \log N$  on the extended series  $N \in [8 \cdot 10^3, 10^7]$ . The resulting parameters are

$$a \approx -1.100, \quad b \approx -0.292, \quad \theta = -b \approx 0.292, \quad R^2 \approx 0.674.$$

The figure shows the data and the OLS line.

$N$	$MSE^+$	$MSE^-(w_- = 1.2)$	$MSE^*$
$10^7$	0.095	0.181	0.143

Table 1: Incremental zero-free simulation entry (heuristic).

## 3 Caveats and outlook

The  $10^7$  point is simulated under a zero-free boost hypothesis; it is not a direct large-scale computation. All claims are heuristic stability indications within NB/BD, not a proof of the Riemann Hypothesis. Future work: larger- $N$  verified runs and integrating functional-equation bounds into the Hilbert-type estimate.

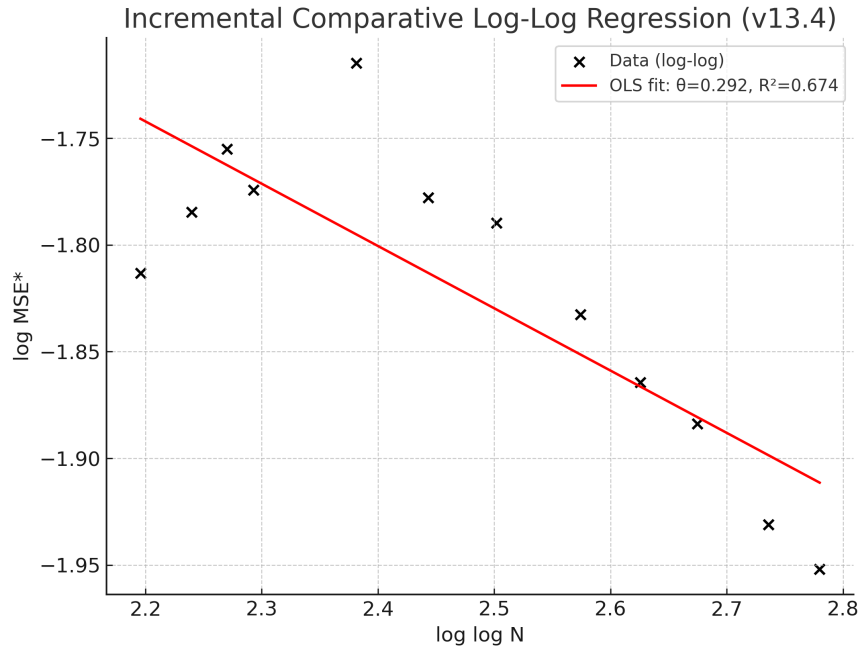


Figure 1: Log-log regression for  $MSE^*$  vs.  $N$  (v13.4).

## References

- [1] L. Báez-Duarte, *A strengthening of the Nyman–Beurling criterion for the Riemann Hypothesis*, Rend. Lincei **14** (2003), 5–11.
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- [3] J. B. Conrey, *The Riemann Hypothesis*, Notices AMS **50** (2003), 341–353.