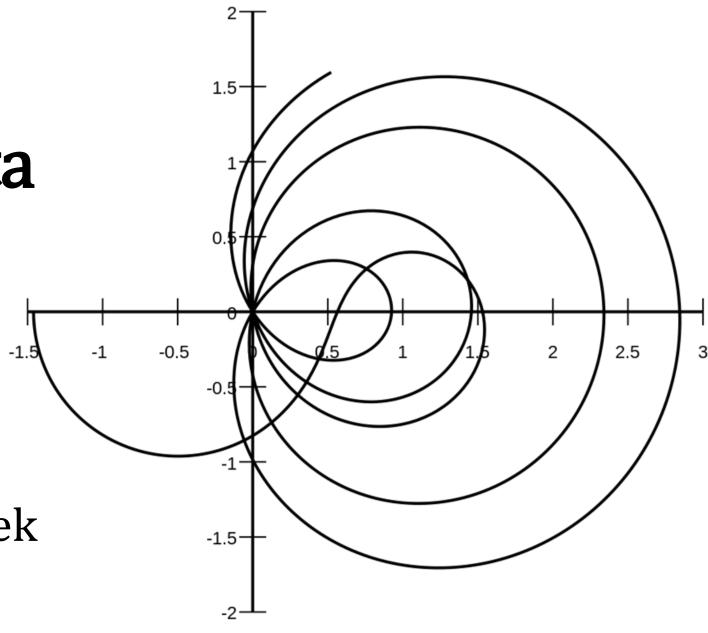
The Riemann Zeta Function

Tasnia Kader

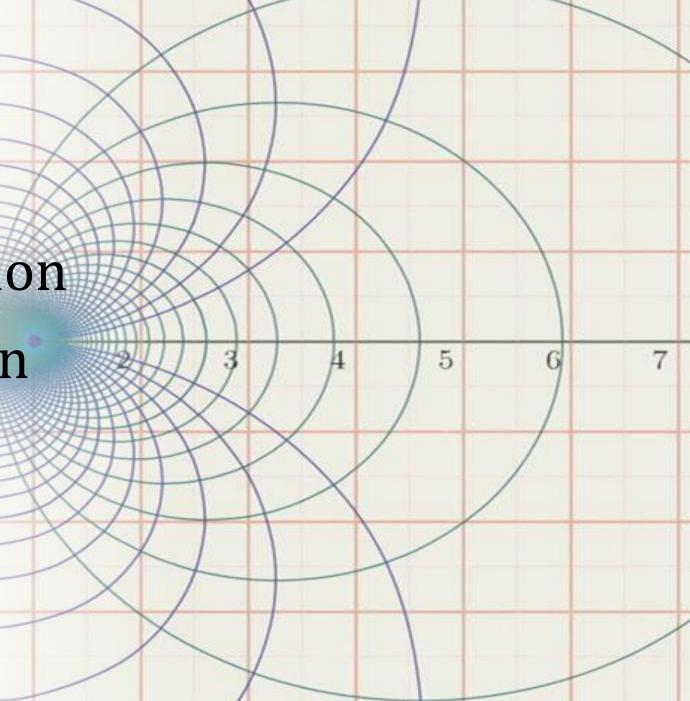
Course: MATH 3138

Professor: Dr. Jeromy Sivek



Agenda

- Definition
- Analytic Continuation
- Functional Equation
- Zeros of $\zeta(s)$
- Basel Problem
- $\cdot \zeta(-1)$





Bernhard Riemann (1826 – 1866)

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Definition

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} + \cdots$$

where
$$s = \sigma + ti$$

 $Re(s) > 1$

Analytic Continuation

If D_1, D_2 : domains, $D_1 \cap D_2 \neq \emptyset$ f_1 : analytic on D_1, f_2 : analytic on D_2 $f_1 = f_2$ on $D_1 \cap D_2$

Then, f_2 is called an **analytic continuation** of f_1

Extend f_1 to larger domain: $f_1 = f_2 \ \forall z \in D_1 \cup D_2$

Example of Analytic Continuation

$$f_1(z) = 1 + z + z^2 + z^3 + \cdots$$

Converges for $D_1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C}: |z| < 1\}$

$$f_2(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$$
Defined for $D_2 = \{z \in \mathbb{C}: z \neq 1\}$

$$f_1 = f_2 \text{ on } D_1 \cap D_2$$

 f_2 analytic continuation of f_1 Define $f_1 = f_2 \ \forall z \in D_1 \cup D_2$

Analytic Continuation of $\zeta(s)$

$$Z(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^s} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} - \frac{1}{4^s} + \cdots$$

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{Z(s)}{1 - 2^{1-s}}$$

analytic continuation of $\zeta(s)$ to $\{s \in \mathbb{C}: Re(s) > 0 \land s \neq 1\}$

Proof

$$\zeta(s) = 1 + \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} + \frac{1}{4^s} + \cdots$$

$$\zeta(s) = 1 + \left(\frac{2}{2^s} - \frac{1}{2^s}\right) + \frac{1}{3^s} + \left(\frac{2}{4^s} - \frac{1}{4^s}\right) + \cdots$$

$$\zeta(s) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} - \frac{1}{4^s} + \dots\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{4^s} + \dots\right)$$

$$\zeta(s) = Z(s) + 2\left(\frac{\zeta(s)}{2^s}\right)$$

Proof Cont.

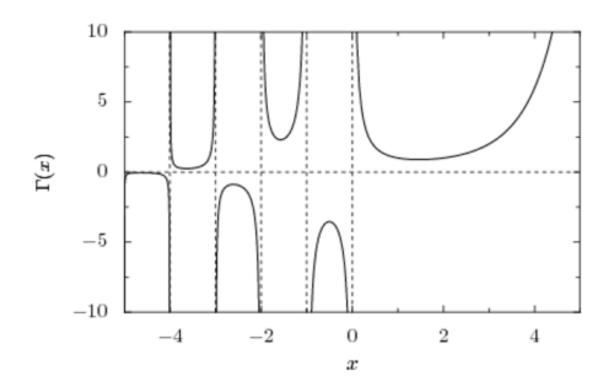
$$\zeta(s) = Z(s) + 2\left(\frac{\zeta(s)}{2^s}\right)$$
$$\zeta(s) = Z(s) + \frac{\zeta(s)}{2^{s-1}}$$

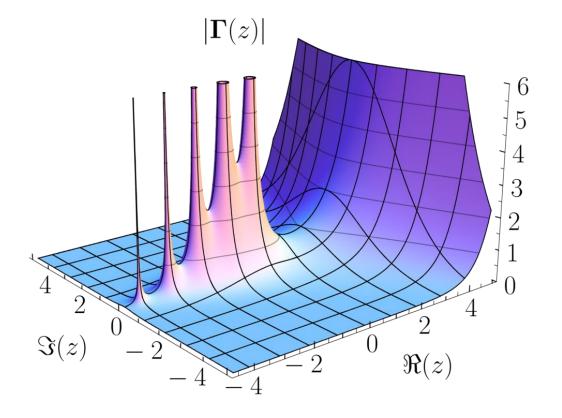
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$$\zeta(s) = \frac{Z(s)}{1 - 2^{1-s}}$$

Gamma Function Γ

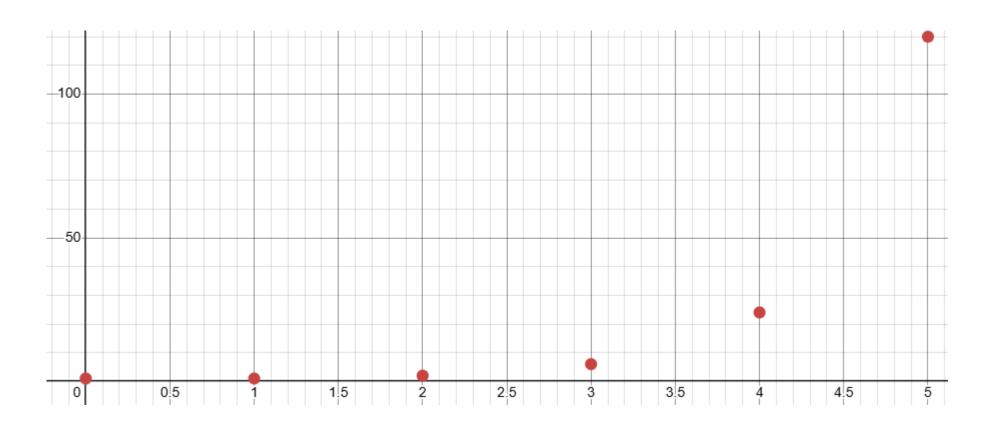
$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \, t^{s-1} dt$$





Gamma Function Γ

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n!$$
 where $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$



Functional Equation of $\zeta(s)$

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

defined for all complex s, except s = 1

Zeros of $\zeta(s)$

$$\zeta(s) = 2^{s} \pi^{s-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-s) \zeta(1-s)$$
Let $s = -2n, \ n \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$

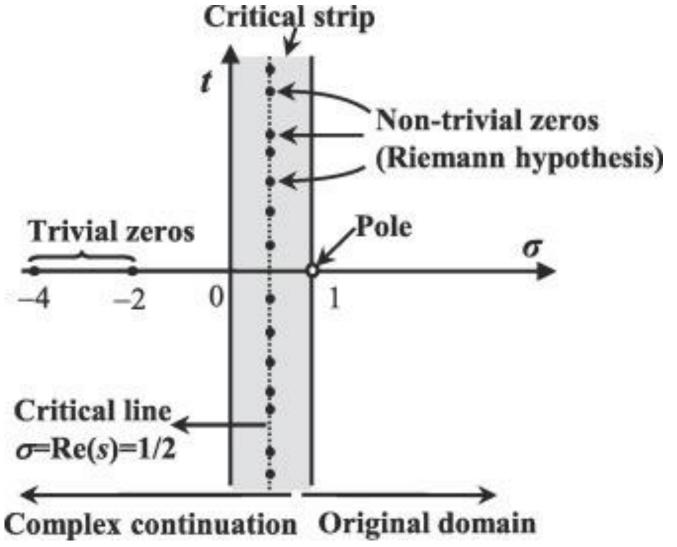
$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi \cdot -2n}{2}\right) = \sin(-\pi n) = 0$$

so
$$\zeta(-2n) = 0$$

 $s = -2n$ known as **trivial zeros**

Riemann Hypothesis

The **nontrivial zeros** of $\zeta(s)$ have real part equal to $\frac{1}{2}$



Basel Problem $\zeta(2)$

$$\zeta(2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$



$$\sin(x) = x\left(-\frac{x^3}{3!}\right) + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots$$

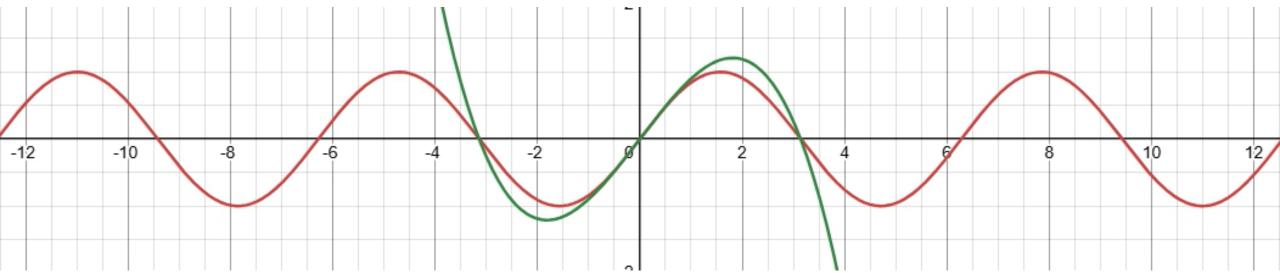
Weierstrass Factorization Theorem

Any function that is analytic over the entire complex plane can be written as a product involving its zeros

Weierstrass Factorization Theorem

 $\sin(x)$ is analytic over the entire complex plane zeros of $\sin(x)$ occur at $0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \pm 3\pi, ...$

$$\sin(x) = x \left(1 - \frac{x}{\pi}\right) \left(1 + \frac{x}{\pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x}{2\pi}\right) \left(1 + \frac{x}{2\pi}\right) \cdots$$



Basel Problem $\zeta(2)$ Cont.

$$\sin(x) = x \left(1 - \frac{x}{\pi}\right) \left(1 + \frac{x}{\pi}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x}{2\pi}\right) \left(1 + \frac{x}{2\pi}\right) \cdots$$

$$\sin(x) = x \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{\pi^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{4\pi^2}\right) \cdots$$

$$\sin(x) = x \left[\dots - \frac{x^2}{\pi^2} - \frac{x^2}{4\pi^2} - \frac{x^2}{9\pi^2} - \dots \right]$$

Basel Problem $\zeta(2)$ Cont.

$$\sin(x) = x \left[\dots - \frac{x^2}{\pi^2} - \frac{x^2}{4\pi^2} - \frac{x^2}{9\pi^2} - \dots \right]$$

$$\sin(x) = \dots - \frac{1}{\pi^2} x^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots \right) \dots$$

$$\sin(x) = \dots - \frac{1}{\pi^2} x^3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \dots$$

Basel Problem $\zeta(2)$ Cont.

$$\sin(x) = \dots - \frac{1}{\pi^2} x^3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \dots$$

$$-\frac{1}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

 $\zeta(-1)$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n = 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots$$

$\zeta(-1)$ Cont.

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

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

$$\zeta(-1) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \cdot -1 \cdot 1! \cdot \zeta(2)$$

$\zeta(-1)$ Cont.

$$\zeta(-1) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \cdot -1 \cdot 1! \cdot \zeta(2)$$

$$\zeta(-1) = -\frac{1}{2\pi^2} \cdot \zeta(2)$$

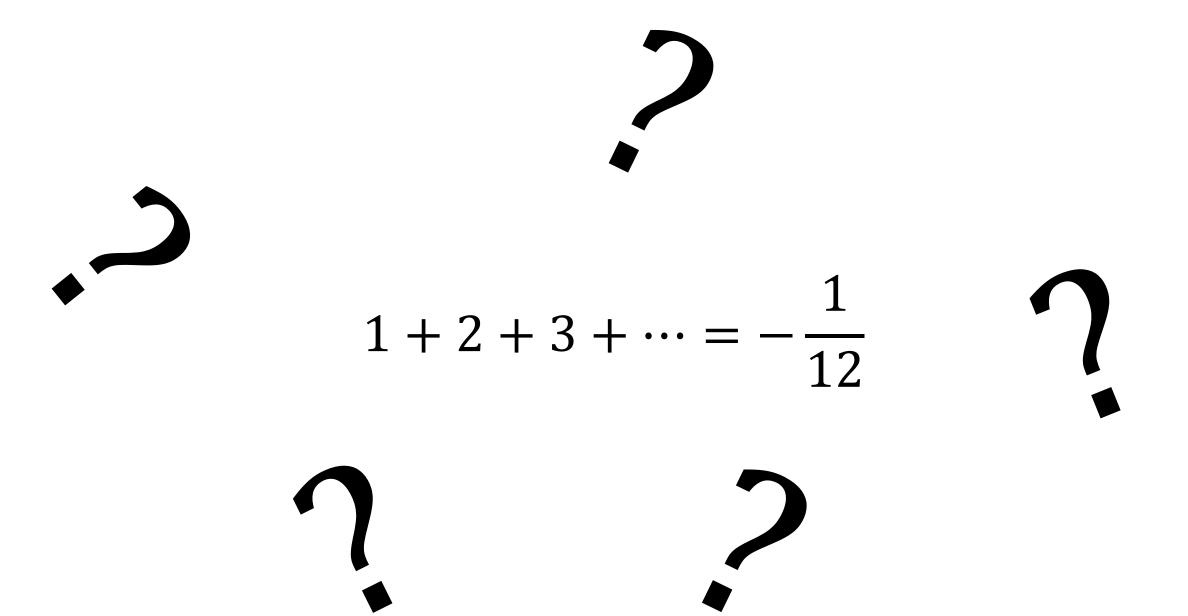
$$\zeta(-1) = -\frac{1}{2\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

 $\zeta(-1)$ Cont.

$$\zeta(-1) = -\frac{1}{2\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\zeta(-1) = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots = -\frac{1}{12}$$



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Thank you!

Any Questions?