

# Riemann Hypothesis

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April 2020

Subject Classification code- 11M26

Keywords- Riemann Zeta function; Analytic Continuation; Critical strip;  
Critical line.

## 1 Abstract

The Riemann Zeta function is defined as

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/n^s, \quad \operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$$

*The Zeta function is holomorphic in the complex plane except for a pole at  $s = 1$ . The trivial zeros of  $\zeta(s)$  are  $-2, -4, -6, \dots$ . Its non trivial zeros lie in the critical strip  $0 < \operatorname{Re}(s) < 1$ .*

*The Riemann Hypothesis states that all the non trivial zeros lie on the critical line*

$$\operatorname{Re}(s) = 1/2.$$

## 2 Proof

Riemann Hypothesis is equivalent to the integral

equation (see [3, p.136, Corollary 8.7])

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+it)|}{1+4t^2} dt = 0$$

$$Let, I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+it)|}{1+4t^2} dt$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+it)|}{1+4t^2} dt + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+it)|}{1+4t^2} dt$$

Let,  $I = J + K$ , where

$$J = \int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+it)|}{1+4t^2} dt$$

$$K = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+it)|}{1+4t^2} dt$$

We have,

$$J = \int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+it)|}{1+4t^2} dt$$

Substitute  $t = 1/u$ .

$$dt = -1/u^2 du.$$

$$J = - \int_0^1 \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+i/u)|}{u^2(1+4/u^2)} du$$

$$J = - \int_0^1 \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+i/u)|}{u^2+4} du$$

We have,

$$K = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+it)|}{1+4t^2} dt$$

Substitute  $t = 1/v$ .

$$dt = -1/v^2 dv.$$

$$K = - \int_1^0 \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+i/v)|}{v^2(1+4/v^2)} dv$$

$$K = \int_0^1 \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+i/v)|}{v^2+4} dv$$

$$I = J + K$$

$$I = - \int_0^1 \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+i/u)|}{u^2+4} du + \int_0^1 \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+i/v)|}{v^2+4} dv$$

Since in definite integral  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(t)dt$

$$I = - \int_0^1 \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+i/u)|}{u^2+4} du + \int_0^1 \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+i/u)|}{u^2+4} du$$

$$I = 0.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\log|\zeta(1/2+it)|}{1+4t^2} dt = 0$$

which proves the Riemann Hypothesis.

### **3 References**

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