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# A pseudo hermitian operator and non-trivial Riemann zeros

Yu Li

## Abstract

Abstract: In this paper we construct a pseudo hermitian operator and reveal a connection between its eigenvalues and non-trivial Riemann zeros.

**Keywords.** Riemann hypothesis, non-trivial Riemann zero, Pseudo hermitian operator

## 1 Introduction

One of the most attracting problems in Mathematics is Riemann hypothesis and it states that the non-trivial zeros of Riemann zeta function

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^s} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{s-1}}{e^t - 1} dt$$

are equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

One proposed way of proving Riemann hypothesis, known as Hilbert-Pólya conjecture, is to find an unbounded self-adjoint operator such that the imaginary part of Riemann zeros corresponds to the eigenvalues of this operator. It has been suggested [4] that the possible approach to solve Hilbert-Pólya conjecture lies in a quantization of the classical Hamiltonian  $H = XP$ , where  $P$  is the canonical momentum operator associated with position operator  $X$ . Inspired of the previous works, an operator  $\tilde{H}$  similar to quantum analogy was proposed [3]. However, the momentum operator  $P$  in this case has no self-adjoint extension [2].

In this paper we define an operator  $\tilde{H}$  on the Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H} = L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ , then we show that momentum operator in this setting has the unique self-adjoint extension. Finally, we demonstrate that the operator is pseudo hermitian and prove a relationship between its eigenvalues and Riemann zeros.

## 2 Hurwitz zeta functions

The Hurwitz zeta function [1, 6] is originally defined for complex arguments  $s$  with  $\mathcal{R}(s) > 1$  and  $\mathcal{R}(x) > 0$  by

$$\zeta(s, x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{(n+x)^s}$$

Hurwitz zeta function has an analytic continuation on  $\mathbb{C}$  with the only singularity  $s = 1$  and it can be represented

$$\zeta(s, x) = -\frac{\Gamma(1-s)}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{\xi^{s-x} e^{x\xi}}{e^\xi - 1} d\xi \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathcal{C}$  is the contour around the negative real axis and it starts at  $-\infty$ , encircles the origin once in the positive direction without enclosing any of the points  $\xi = \pm 2ni, \pm 4ni, \dots$  and returns to  $-\infty$  [6]. The famous Riemann zeta function is the special case of Hurwitz zeta function with  $x = 1$

$$\zeta(s, 1) = \zeta(s)$$

and also with  $x = \frac{1}{2}$

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

The partial derivative of Hurwitz zeta function with respect to  $x$

$$\frac{\partial \zeta(s, x)}{\partial x} = -s\zeta(s+1, x), \quad s \neq 0, 1; \mathcal{R}(x) > 0 \quad (3)$$

## 3 Non-trivial Riemann zeros

Let  $X$  be the position operator on  $L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  and  $P_0$  the momentum operator  $P_0 = -i\frac{d}{dx}$  densely defined on  $L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  with domain

$$D(P_0) = \left\{ f \in C^1[\frac{1}{2}, 1] : f(\frac{1}{2}) = f(1) \right\} \quad (4)$$

and obviously  $P_0$  is essentially self-adjoint [5] and it has the unique self-adjoint extension  $\overline{P_0} = P$ . The functions  $\varphi_n(x) = e^{2\pi i n(2x-1)}$  form an orthogonal basis for  $L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  and the closure of  $D(P_0)$  is all functions of  $L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$

$$\overline{D(P_0)} = L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$$

From the Stone's theorem on one-parameter unitary groups,  $\{e^{itP}\}_t$  is a strongly continuous one-parameter group of unitary operators on  $L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ .

So both operators  $e^{\pm iP} - I$  are bijective and bounded, and then the bounded inverses  $(e^{\pm iP} - I)^{-1}$  exist, from the bounded inverse theorem in functional analysis.

We construct an operator  $\tilde{H}$  on  $L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$

$$\tilde{H} = (e^{iP} - I)^{-1} (XP + PX) (e^{iP} - I)$$

It holds obviously for  $\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$  and  $0 < \mathcal{R}(s) < 1$

$$(XP + PX)x^{-s} = i(2s - 1)x^{-s} \quad (5)$$

Here the  $H = XP + PX$  is called Berry-Keating operator [4].

The operator  $\tilde{H}$  is pseudo hermitian, i.e. there exists an invertible operator  $\eta$  such that the adjoint operator  $\tilde{H}^\dagger$  can be represented

$$\tilde{H}^\dagger = \eta \tilde{H} \eta^{-1}$$

**Proposition 3.1.**  *$\tilde{H}$  is pseudo hermitian and all the eigenvalues are real.*

*Proof.* Let  $\eta = (e^{iP} - I)^\dagger (e^{iP} - I)$ , then

$$\tilde{H}^\dagger = \eta \tilde{H} \eta^{-1}$$

The operator  $\tilde{H}$  is similar to its adjoint  $\tilde{H}^\dagger$ , then all eigenvalues are real.  $\square$

Let  $s$  denote a point in critical strip  $0 < \mathcal{R}(s) < 1$  and we define a function  $\zeta_s$  on interval  $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$  for Hurwitz zeta function

$$\zeta_s(x) := \zeta(s, x), \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$$

If the complex number  $z$  is a non-trivial Riemann zero,

$$\zeta_z(1) = 0$$

then the function  $\zeta_z$  vanishes at  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  from (2)

$$\zeta_z(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

**Proposition 3.2.** *For each non-trivial Riemann zero  $z$ ,  $\zeta_z$  is an eigenfunction of  $\tilde{H}$  with eigenvalue  $i(2z - 1)$ .*

*Proof.* We only need to show

$$\zeta_z(x) = \left( \frac{I}{e^{iP} - I} \right) x^{-z}, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$$

The operator  $iP = \frac{d}{dx}$  is a differential operator densely defined on  $L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ , we consider for non-trivial Riemann zeros  $z$

$$\frac{1}{iP} \left( \frac{iP}{e^{iP} - I} \right) x^{-z}, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$$

where  $\frac{1}{iP}$  denotes an integral operator on  $L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$

$$\frac{1}{iP} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^x f(\xi) d\xi, \quad f \in L^2[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$$

Notice

$$(iP)^n x^{-z} = \frac{\Gamma(-z+1)}{\Gamma(-z+1-n)} x^{-z-n}$$

We use Hankel loop contour integral formula [6, 7]

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(-z+1-n)} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \xi^{-(1-z-n)} e^{\xi} d\xi$$

where the integration is done along the Hankel-Bromwich contour and it begins at  $-\infty$ , circles the origin once in the positive direction, and returns to  $-\infty$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} (iP)^n x^{-z} &= \Gamma(1-z) \left( \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \xi^{-(1-z-n)} e^{\xi} d\xi \right) x^{-z-n} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(1-z)}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \left( \frac{\xi}{x} \right)^{z+n-1} e^{\xi} d\frac{\xi}{x} \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\{B_n\}$  denote the Bernoulli numbers and then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{iP}{e^{iP} - I} x^{-z} &= \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{B_n}{n!} (iP)^n x^{-z} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(1-z)}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{B_n}{n!} \left( \frac{\xi}{x} \right)^{z+n-1} e^{\xi} d\frac{\xi}{x} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(1-z)}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \left( \frac{\xi}{x} \right)^{z-1} \frac{\frac{\xi}{x}}{e^{\frac{\xi}{x}} - 1} e^{(\frac{\xi}{x})x} d\frac{\xi}{x} \end{aligned}$$

Let  $u = \frac{\xi}{x}$  and  $\mathcal{C}' = \frac{\mathcal{C}}{x}$ , then Hurwitz zeta function can be reproduced (1)

$$\frac{iP}{e^{iP} - I} x^{-z} = \frac{\Gamma(1-z)}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathcal{C}'} \frac{u^z}{e^u - 1} e^{ux} du = -z\zeta(z+1, x)$$

Then from (3)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{iP} \left( \frac{iP}{e^{iP} - I} \right) x^{-z} &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^x -z\zeta(z+1, \xi) d\xi \\ &= \zeta(z, x) - \zeta(z, \frac{1}{2}) = \zeta_z(x) \end{aligned}$$

The final equality holds as the function  $\zeta_z$  vanishes at  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  for non-trivial Riemann zero  $z$ . Combining (5), we reach

$$\tilde{H}\zeta_z = i(2z - 1)\zeta_z$$

□

**Theorem 3.3.** *The Riemann zeta function has its non-trivial zeros only at the complex numbers with real part  $\frac{1}{2}$ .*

**Corollary.** *The Hurwitz zeta function*

$$\zeta(s, \frac{1}{2})$$

*has its non-trivial zeros only at the complex numbers with real part  $\frac{1}{2}$ .*

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