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# A Short and Simple Proof of the Riemann's Hypothesis

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## Abstract

We present a short and simple proof of the Riemann's Hypothesis where only undergraduate maths is needed.

**Keywords:** Riemann Hypothesis; Zeta function; Prime Numbers; Millennium Problems.

## 1 The Riemann Hypothesis

The prime number theorem gives us the average distribution of the primes. The Riemann hypothesis tells us about the deviation from the average. Formulated in Riemann's 1859 paper[1], it asserts that all the 'non-trivial' zeros of the zeta function are complex numbers with real part  $1/2$ .

## 2 Riemann Zeta Function

For a complex number  $s$  where  $\Re(s) > 1$ , the Zeta function is defined as the sum of the following series:

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

In his 1859 paper[1], Riemann went further and extended the zeta function  $\zeta(s)$ , by analytical continuation, to an absolutely convergent function in the half plane  $\Re(s) > 0$ , minus a simple pole at  $s = 1$ :

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{s}{s-1} - s \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\{x\}}{x^{s+1}} dx \quad (2)$$

Where  $\{x\} = x - [x]$  and  $[x]$  is the integer part of  $x$ . Riemann also obtained the analytic continuation of the zeta function to the whole complex plane.

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Riemann[1] has shown that Zeta has a functional equation<sup>1</sup>

$$\zeta(s) = 2^s \pi^{s-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-s) \zeta(1-s) \quad (4)$$

Where  $\Gamma(s)$  is the Gamma function. Using the above functional equation, Riemann has shown that the non-trivial zeros of  $\zeta$  are located symmetrically with respect to the line  $\Re(s) = 1/2$ , inside the critical strip  $0 < \Re(s) < 1$ . Riemann has conjectured that all the non trivial-zeros are located on the critical line  $\Re(s) = 1/2$ . In 1921, Hardy & Littlewood[3] showed that there are infinitely many zeros on the critical line. In 1896, Hadamard[3] and De la Vallée Poussin[3] independently proved that  $\zeta(s)$  has no zeros of the form  $s = 1 + it$  for  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . Some of the known results[3] of  $\zeta(s)$  are as follows:

- $\zeta(s)$  has no zero for  $\Re(s) > 1$ .
- $\zeta(s)$  has no zero of the form  $s = 1 + i\tau$ . i.e.  $\zeta(1 + i\tau) \neq 0, \forall \tau$ .
- $\zeta(s)$  has a simple pole at  $s = 1$  with residue 1.
- $\zeta(s)$  has all the trivial zeros at the negative even integers  $s = -2k, k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ .
- The non-trivial zeros are inside the critical strip: i.e.  $0 < \Re(s) < 1$ .
- If  $\zeta(s) = 0$ , then  $1 - s, \bar{s}$  and  $1 - \bar{s}$  are also zeros of  $\zeta$ : i.e.  $\zeta(s) = \zeta(1-s) = \zeta(\bar{s}) = \zeta(1-\bar{s}) = 0$ .

Therefore, to prove the ‘‘Riemann Hypothesis’’ (RH), it is sufficient to prove that  $\zeta$  has no zero on the right hand side  $1/2 < \Re(s) < 1$  of the critical strip.

### 3 Proof of the Riemann Hypothesis

Let’s take a complex number  $s$  such that  $s = \sigma + i\tau$ . Unless we explicitly mention otherwise, let’s suppose that  $0 < \sigma < 1, \tau > 0$  and  $\zeta(s) = 0$ .

We have from the Riemann’s integral above:

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{s}{s-1} - s \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\{x\}}{x^{s+1}} dx \quad (5)$$

We have  $s \neq 1, s \neq 0$  and  $\zeta(s) = 0$ , therefore:

$$\frac{1}{s-1} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\{x\}}{x^{s+1}} dx \quad (6)$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{1}{\sigma + i\tau - 1} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\{x\}}{x^{\sigma+i\tau+1}} dx \quad (7)$$

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<sup>1</sup>This is slightly different from the functional equation presented in Riemann’s paper[1]. This is a variation that is found everywhere in the literature[2,3,4]. Another variant using the cos:

$$\zeta(1-s) = 2^{1-s} \pi^{-s} \cos\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right) \Gamma(s) \zeta(s) \quad (8)$$

And

$$\frac{\sigma - 1 - i\tau}{(\sigma - 1)^2 + \tau^2} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\cos(\tau \ln(x)) - i \sin(\tau \ln(x)))\{x\}}{x^{\sigma+1}} dx \quad (8)$$

The integral is absolutely convergent. We take the real part of both sides of the above equation and define the functions  $F$  and  $G$  as following:

$$F(\sigma, \tau) = \frac{\sigma - 1}{(\sigma - 1)^2 + \tau^2} \quad (9)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\cos(\tau \ln(x)))\{x\}}{x^{\sigma+1}} dx \quad (10)$$

And

$$G(\sigma, \tau) = \frac{\tau}{(\sigma - 1)^2 + \tau^2} \quad (11)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\sin(\tau \ln(x)))\{x\}}{x^{\sigma+1}} dx \quad (12)$$

We also have  $1 - \bar{s} = 1 - \sigma + i\tau = \sigma_1 + i\tau_1$  a zero for  $\zeta$  with a real part  $\sigma_1$  such that  $0 < \sigma_1 = 1 - \sigma < 1$ . Therefore

$$F(1 - \sigma, \tau) = \frac{\sigma_1}{(\sigma_1 - 1)^2 + \tau_1^2} \quad (13)$$

$$= \frac{-\sigma}{\sigma^2 + \tau^2} \quad (14)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\cos(\tau \ln(x)))\{x\}}{x^{2-\sigma}} dx \quad (15)$$

And

$$G(1 - \sigma, \tau) = \frac{\tau_1}{(\sigma_1 - 1)^2 + \tau_1^2} \quad (16)$$

$$= \frac{\tau}{\sigma^2 + \tau^2} \quad (17)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\sin(\tau \ln(x)))\{x\}}{x^{2-\sigma}} dx \quad (18)$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{F(\sigma, \tau)}{F(1 - \sigma, \tau)} = \frac{1 - \sigma}{\sigma} \frac{\sigma^2 + \tau^2}{(1 - \sigma)^2 + \tau^2} \quad (19)$$

And

$$\frac{G(\sigma, \tau)}{G(1 - \sigma, \tau)} = \frac{\sigma^2 + \tau^2}{(1 - \sigma)^2 + \tau^2} \quad (20)$$

By combining the equations (19) and (20) we get:

$$\frac{1 - \sigma}{\sigma} = \frac{F(\sigma, \tau) G(1 - \sigma, \tau)}{G(\sigma, \tau) F(1 - \sigma, \tau)} \quad (21)$$

We apply Fubini theorem to rewrite  $F(\sigma, \tau)G(1 - \sigma, \tau)$ . The conditions for Fubini theorem are present since the functions involved are peicewise continuous and absolutely integrable ( $1 + \sigma > 1$  and  $2 - \sigma > 1$ ):

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \left| \frac{(\cos(\tau \ln(x)))\{x\}}{x^{1+\sigma}} \frac{(\sin(\tau \ln(y)))\{y\}}{y^{2-\sigma}} \right| \leq \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{1+\sigma}} \frac{dy}{y^{2-\sigma}} \quad (22)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma(1-\sigma)} \quad (23)$$

$$< +\infty \quad (24)$$

So we have:

$$F(\sigma, \tau)G(1 - \sigma, \tau) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\cos(\tau \ln(x)))\{x\}}{x^{1+\sigma}} dx \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\sin(\tau \ln(y)))\{y\}}{y^{2-\sigma}} dy \quad (25)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{(\cos(\tau \ln(x)))\{x\}}{x^{1+\sigma}} \frac{(\sin(\tau \ln(y)))\{y\}}{y^{2-\sigma}} \quad (26)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\cos(\tau \ln(x)) \sin(\tau \ln(y))}{x^{1+\sigma} y^{2-\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} \quad (27)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(xy)) - \sin(\tau \ln(x/y))}{2 x^{1+\sigma} y^{2-\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} \quad (28)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(xy)) - \sin(\tau \ln(x/y))}{2 (xy)^{1+\sigma} y^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} \quad (29)$$

$$\quad (30)$$

Therefore:

$$F(\sigma, \tau)G(1 - \sigma, \tau) = \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(xy)) - \sin(\tau \ln(x/y))}{2 (xy)^{1+\sigma} y^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} \quad (31)$$

And the same for  $G(\sigma, \tau)F(1 - \sigma, \tau)$ . So we have:

$$G(\sigma, \tau)F(1 - \sigma, \tau) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\sin(\tau \ln(x)))\{x\}}{x^{1+\sigma}} dx \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(\cos(\tau \ln(y)))\{y\}}{y^{2-\sigma}} dy \quad (32)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{(\sin(\tau \ln(x)))\{x\}}{x^{1+\sigma}} \frac{(\cos(\tau \ln(y)))\{y\}}{y^{2-\sigma}} \quad (33)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(x)) \cos(\tau \ln(y))}{x^{1+\sigma} y^{2-\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} \quad (34)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(xy)) - \sin(\tau \ln(y/x))}{2 x^{1+\sigma} y^{2-\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} \quad (35)$$

We do a change of variables and we get:

$$\boxed{G(\sigma, \tau)F(1 - \sigma, \tau) = \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(xy)) - \sin(\tau \ln(x/y))}{2(xy)^{1+\sigma} x^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\}} \quad (36)$$

By a change of variables we have:

$$\boxed{\int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(xy))}{2(xy)^{1+\sigma} y^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} = \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(xy))}{2(xy)^{1+\sigma} x^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} = C} \quad (37)$$

And we denote this last term as  $C$ .

Let's now focus on the terms  $A$  and  $B$  where:

$$A = \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(x/y))}{2(xy)^{1+\sigma} x^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} \quad (38)$$

$$B = \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(x/y))}{2(xy)^{1+\sigma} y^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} \quad (39)$$

By a change of variables we have:

$$A = -B \quad (40)$$

Let's now summarize. We have so far the following relations:

$$F(\sigma, \tau)G(1 - \sigma, \tau) = C + A \quad (41)$$

$$G(\sigma, \tau)F(1 - \sigma, \tau) = C - A \quad (42)$$

Let's now develop the term  $A$  further:

$$A = \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(x)) \cos(\tau \ln(y)) - \sin(\tau \ln(y)) \cos(\tau \ln(x))}{2(xy)^{1+\sigma} x^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} \quad (43)$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(x)) \cos(\tau \ln(y))}{2(xy)^{1+\sigma} x^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} - \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(y)) \cos(\tau \ln(x))}{2(xy)^{1+\sigma} x^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} \quad (44)$$

$$(45)$$

By a change of variables on the second term we get:

$$A = \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(x)) \cos(\tau \ln(y))}{2(xy)^{1+\sigma} x^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} - \int_1^{+\infty} \int_1^{+\infty} dx dy \frac{\sin(\tau \ln(x)) \cos(\tau \ln(y))}{2(xy)^{1+\sigma} y^{1-2\sigma}} \{x\}\{y\} \quad (46)$$

We apply again Fubini on the term  $A$ . We get:

$$A = F(\sigma, \tau)G(1 - \sigma, \tau) - G(\sigma, \tau)F(1 - \sigma, \tau) \quad (47)$$

$$= C + A - (C - A) \quad (48)$$

$$= 2A \quad (49)$$

Therefore

$$\boxed{A = 0} \quad (50)$$

And

$$\boxed{F(\sigma, \tau)G(1 - \sigma, \tau) = C = G(\sigma, \tau)F(1 - \sigma, \tau)} \quad (51)$$

Hence from the equation (21) and since  $C \neq 0$ , we conclude that:

$$\frac{1 - \sigma}{\sigma} = \frac{F(\sigma, \tau) G(1 - \sigma, \tau)}{G(\sigma, \tau) F(1 - \sigma, \tau)} \quad (52)$$

$$= 1 \quad (53)$$

Therefore

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \quad (54)$$

Hence, the Riemann hypothesis is true. ■

## 4 Conclusion

We saw that if  $s$  is a zeta zero, then real part  $\Re(s)$  can only be  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Therefore the Riemann hypothesis is true: *The non-trivial zeros of  $\zeta(s)$  have real part equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .* In the next article, we will study the possibility of applying this method to resolve the Generalized Riemann hypothesis.

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