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Non trivial zeros of the Zeta function using the differential equations

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Abstract

In this paper, we investigate a relation between the differential equations and the non trivial zeros of the Zeta function.

Keywords: Zeta function, Riemann hypothesis, Differential equations.

AMS subject classifications: 00A05

1 Main result

Consider the representation of the Riemann Zeta function ζ defined by the Abel summation formula [[1], page 14 Equation 2.1.5] as

$$\zeta(s) := -\frac{s}{1-s} - s \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\{t\}}{t^{1+s}} dt, \quad \Re(s) \in (0, 1), \quad \Im(s) \in \mathbb{R}^*, \quad (1)$$

where $\{t\}$ is the fractional part of the real t . We prove the following Theorem.

Theorem 1. *Consider the function ζ defined by the Equation (1). For every $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^*$ and $r \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ we have*

$$|\zeta(r + i\tau)| \neq 0.$$

Thanks to the Riemann functional equation we deduce that any *non trivial zero* of the Zeta function has a real part equal to $\frac{1}{2}$, where the *non trivial zeros* are defined in the following sense

Definition 2. Consider the function ζ defined by the Equation (1). Let be $s \in \mathbb{C}$. We say that s is a *non trivial zero of the function ζ* if

$$|\zeta(s)| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \Re(s) \in (0, 1), \quad \Im(s) \in \mathbb{R}^*.$$

2 Main Proposition

For every $r \in (0, 1)$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^*$ the Equation (1) implies,

$$\frac{\zeta(r + i\tau)}{r + i\tau} = -\frac{1}{1 - r - i\tau} - \int_1^{+\infty} u^{-i\tau-1-r} \{u\} du.$$

The aim is to studies the differential equation of solutions the functions

$$t \mapsto \psi_{\tau,r}(z, t) := t^{r+i\tau} \left[z + \int_1^t u^{-i\tau-1-r} \{u\} du \right], \quad z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad t \geq 1.$$

We focus only on the bounded solutions (there is a unique bounded solution. All other solutions are oscillating and diverge to infinity in norm). More precisely, the strategy to prove the Theorem 1, is to prove that $\sup_{t \geq 1} |\psi_{\tau,r}(\frac{1}{1-r-i\tau}, t)| < +\infty$ implies $2r \leq 1$. In other words $|\frac{\zeta(r+i\tau)}{r+i\tau}| = 0$ implies $2r \leq 1$.

For every $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^*$ and $r \in (0, 1)$ we consider the following differential equation

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}x &= t^{-1} \left[(r + i\tau)x + \{t\} \right], & (2) \\ t \in \mathbb{R}_+/\mathbb{N}, \quad x(1) &= \frac{1}{1 - r - i\tau}, \quad x : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}. \end{aligned}$$

In this paper we derive the functions only on \mathbb{R}_+/\mathbb{N} .

Lemma 3. *For every $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^*$ and $r \in (0, 1)$ there exists a unique continuous solution $\psi_{\tau,r}(t) : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ of the differential equation (2). Further,*

$$\psi_{\tau,r}(t) = t^{r+i\tau} \int_0^t u^{-i\tau-1-r} \{u\} du, \quad \forall t \geq 1.$$

Proof. Let be $r \in (0, 1)$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^*$ fixed. Since $\{u\} = u$ for every $u \in (0, 1)$ then

$$t^{r+i\tau} \int_0^t u^{-i\tau-1-r} \{u\} du = \frac{t}{1 - r - i\tau}, \quad \forall t \in [0, 1].$$

Since $0 \leq \{u\} \leq 1$ for every $u \geq 1$ then the function

$$t \mapsto t^{r+i\tau} \int_0^t u^{-i\tau-1-r} \{u\} du,$$

is continuous and C^1 on \mathbb{R}_+/\mathbb{N} . The Equation (2) is a non-homogeneous linear differential equation. The unique continuous solution $\psi_{\tau,r}(t) : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\psi_{\tau,r}(1) = \frac{1}{1-r-i\tau}$ is given by

$$\psi_{\tau,r}(t) = t^{r+i\tau} \int_0^t u^{-i\tau-1-r} \{u\} du, \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

□

Proposition 4. *Let be $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^*$ and $r \in (0, 1)$. Consider the continuous solution $\psi_{\tau,r}(t) : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ of the differential equation (2). Suppose that $\sup_{t \geq 1} |\psi_{\tau,r}(t)| < +\infty$, then $2r \leq 1$.*

Notation 5. Denote

$$p(t) := \int_0^t \left(\{u\} - \frac{1}{2} \right) du, \quad \forall t \geq 0,$$

where we recall that $\{u\}$ is the fractional part of the real u .

Lemma 6. *The function p is a continuous 1-periodic function and $\max_{t \in [0,1]} |p(t)| \leq \frac{1}{2}$.*

Proof. The function $u \mapsto \{u\}$ is 1-periodic, then there exists a continuous 1-periodic function $p : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\int_0^t \{u\} du = t \int_0^1 \{u\} du + p(t), \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

Since

$$\int_0^1 \{u\} du = \int_0^1 u du = \frac{1}{2},$$

we get

$$\int_0^t \{u\} du = t \frac{1}{2} + p(t), \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

We have

$$\max_{t \in [0,1]} |p(t)| = \max_{t \in [0,1]} \left| \int_0^t \left(\{u\} - \frac{1}{2} \right) du \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

□

Lemma 7. *Let be $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^*$ and $r \in (0, 1)$. Let $\psi_{\tau,r}(t) : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be the continuous solution of the differential equation (2). Suppose that $\sup_{t \geq 1} |\psi_{\tau,r}(t)| < +\infty$. Then*

$$\left| \psi_{\tau,r}(t) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r + i\tau} \right| < \frac{|1 + r + i\tau|}{1 + r} t^{-1}, \quad \forall t \geq 1.$$

Proof. Let be $r \in (0, 1)$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^*$ fixed. By Lemma 3

$$\psi_{\tau,r}(t) = t^{r+i\tau} \int_0^t u^{-i\tau-1-r} \{u\} du, \quad \forall t > 0. \quad (3)$$

Suppose that

$$\sup_{t \geq 1} |\psi_{\tau,r}(t)| < +\infty.$$

Since

$$\sup_{t \geq 1} |\psi_{\tau,r}(t)| < +\infty \implies \left| \int_0^{+\infty} u^{-i\tau-1-r} \{u\} du \right| = 0,$$

then

$$\int_0^t u^{-i\tau-1-r} \{u\} du = - \int_t^{+\infty} u^{-i\tau-1-r} \{u\} du, \quad \forall t > 1.$$

Equation (3) can be written as

$$\psi_{\tau,r}(t) = -t^{r+i\tau} \int_t^{+\infty} u^{-i\tau-1-r} \{u\} du, \quad \forall t > 1. \quad (4)$$

Consider the function p given in the Notation 5. By Lemma 6, the function p is 1-periodic, then it is bounded. Use the integration part formula in Equation (4),

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\tau,r}(t) &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r+i\tau} \\ &\quad - (i\tau+1+r)t^{i\tau+r} \int_t^{+\infty} u^{-i\tau-2-r} (p(u) - p(t)) du, \end{aligned}$$

Since $|p(u) - p(t)| \leq 1$ for all $u \geq t \geq 1$, we obtain

$$\left| \psi_{\tau,r}(t) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r+i\tau} \right| < |1+r+i\tau| t^r \int_t^{+\infty} u^{-2-r} = \frac{|1+r+i\tau|}{1+r} t^{-1}.$$

□

Proof of the Proposition 4. Let be $r \in (0, 1)$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^*$. Use the change of variable

$$\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}(t) := -\frac{t}{1-r-i\tau} + (r+i\tau)\psi_{\tau,r}(t) + \{t\}, \quad t \geq 1.$$

The Equation (2) can be written as

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}(t) = t^{-1} (r+i\tau) \tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}(t), \quad \forall t \geq 1. \quad (5)$$

For the particular initial condition of $\psi_{\tau,r}$, we have

$$\psi_{\tau,r}(1) = \frac{1}{1-r-i\tau},$$

by the definition of $\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}$ we get

$$\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}(1) = -1.$$

The Equation (5) implies the following new differential equation,

$$t^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}(t) = (r + i\tau)t^{-1} \int_1^t u^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}(u)du - t^{-1}[t], \quad \forall t \geq 1,$$

where $u \mapsto [u]$ is the floor function. The wronksien is given by

$$\frac{d}{dt}\Psi_{\tau,r}(t) = 2rt^{-1}\Psi_{\tau,r}(t) - 2t^{-1}[t]w_{\tau,r}(t), \quad (6)$$

where in order to simplify the notation, we denoted

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{\tau,r}(t) &:= \left| \int_1^t u^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}(u)du \right|^2, \\ w_{\tau,r}(t) &:= \int_1^t u^{-1}\Re(\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}(u))du \quad \text{and} \quad v_{\tau,r}(t) := \int_1^t u^{-1}\Im(\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}(u))du. \end{aligned}$$

Integrate the Equation (6) as a non-homogeneous linear differential equation, we obtain

$$\Psi_{\tau,r}(t) = -2t^{2r} \int_1^t u^{-2r-1}[u]w_{\tau,r}(u)du, \quad \forall t \geq 1. \quad (7)$$

Suppose that $\sup_{t \geq 1} |\psi_{\tau,r}(t)| < +\infty$. Thanks to the Lemma 7 there exist $\omega_{\tau,r} > 0$ and a continuous function $\epsilon_{\tau,r} : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$|\epsilon_{\tau,r}(t)| < \omega_{\tau,r}t^{-1}, \quad \forall t \geq 1, \quad (8)$$

and there exists a constant $c_{\tau,r} \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\int_1^t u^{-1}[(r + i\tau)\psi_{\tau,r}(u) + \{u\}]du = c_{\tau,r} + \epsilon_{\tau,r}(t), \quad \forall t \geq 1.$$

By definition of $\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^t u^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}(u)du &= -\frac{t}{1-r-i\tau} + \tilde{c}_{\tau,r} + \epsilon_{\tau,r}(t), \quad \forall t \geq 1, \\ \tilde{c}_{\tau,r} &:= c_{\tau,r} + \frac{1}{1-r-i\tau}. \end{aligned}$$

For every $t \geq 1$, the Equation (7) implies

$$\left| \frac{t}{1-r-i\tau} + \tilde{c}_{\tau,r} + \epsilon_{\tau,r}(t) \right|^2 = \frac{2(1-r)}{(1-r)^2 + \tau^2} t^{2r} \int_1^t u^{-2r} \lfloor u \rfloor du - 2\Re(\tilde{c}_{\tau,r}) t^{2r} \int_1^t u^{-2r-1} \lfloor u \rfloor du \quad (9)$$

$$- 2t^{2r} \int_1^t u^{-2r-1} \lfloor u \rfloor \Re(\epsilon_{\tau,r}(u)) du. \quad (10)$$

By the Lemma 7 for every $t \in \mathbb{R}_+/\mathbb{N}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d}{dt} \epsilon_{\tau,r}(t) \right| &= t^{-1} \left| (r+i\tau)\psi_{\tau,r}(t) + \{t\} \right| \\ &< \frac{|1+r+i\tau|^2}{1+r} t^{-2} + \left(\{t\} - \frac{1}{2} \right) t^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

By the Equations (8) and (10) we deduce that $2r \leq 1$. \square

Remark 8. In the previous Proof, using the fact

$$\tilde{\psi}_{\tau,r}(1) = -1.$$

remark that the sequence $\left(n^{-r-i\tau} \tilde{\psi}(n) \right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ is given by the Riemann series;

$$n^{-r-i\tau} \tilde{\psi}(n) = - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^{r+i\tau}}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

3 Proof of the Theorem 1

Proof of the Theorem 1. Let be $x \in (0,1)$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^*$. Suppose that $|\zeta(x+i\tau)| = 0$. By the Equation (1) we have,

$$\frac{\zeta(x+i\tau)}{x+i\tau} = - \int_0^{+\infty} u^{-i\tau-1-x} \{u\} du.$$

Then

$$\left| \int_0^{+\infty} u^{-i\tau-1-x} \{u\} du \right| = 0.$$

Implies

$$\int_0^t u^{-i\tau-1-x} \{u\} du = - \int_t^{+\infty} u^{-i\tau-1-x} \{u\} du, \quad \forall t \geq 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{t \geq 1} \left| t^{x+i\tau} \int_0^t u^{-i\tau-1-x} \{u\} du \right| &= \sup_{t \geq 1} \left| t^{x+i\tau} \int_t^{+\infty} u^{-i\tau-1-x} \{u\} du \right| \\ &\leq \sup_{t \geq 1} \left[t^x \int_t^{+\infty} u^{-1-x} du \right] \leq \frac{1}{x}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Let $\psi_{\tau,x}(t) : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be the unique continuous solution of the differential equation (2). By Lemma 3 and the Equation (11) we have,

$$\sup_{t \geq 1} |\psi_{\tau,x}(t)| < +\infty,$$

Thanks to the Main Proposition 4 we get $2x \leq 1$. □

References

- [1] E.C. Titchmarsh, The Theory of the Riemann Zeta-Function (revised by D.R. Heath-Brown), Clarendon Press, Oxford. (1986).