About The Riemann Hypothesis

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JinHua Fei

ChangLing Company of Electronic Technology, Baoji, Shaanxi, P.R.China
Email: feijinhuayoujian@msn.com

Abstract

The Riemann hypothesis is part of Hilbert's eighth problem in David Hilbert's list of 23 unsolved problems. it is also one of the Clay Mathematics Institute's Millennium Prize Problems. Some mathematicians consider it the most important unresolved problem in pure mathematics. Many mathematicians made a lot of effort, they don't have to prove the Riemann hypothesis. In this paper, I use the analytic methods to denied the Riemann Hypothesis, please criticism.

Keywords

Riemann Hypothesis, Disavowal.

1. Introduction

Riemann Hypothesis was posed by Riemann in early 50's of the 19 th century in his thesis titled "The Number of Primes less than a Given Number ". It is one of the unsolved "Supper" problems of mathematics. The Riemann Hypothesis is closely related to the well-known Prime Number Theorem. The Riemann Hypothesis states that all the nontrivial zeros of the zeta-function lie on the 'critical line' $\left\{ s : \operatorname{Re} s = \frac{1}{2} \right\}$. In this paper, we use the analytical methods, refute the Riemann Hypothesis. For convenience， We will below the Riemann Hypothesis abbreviated to RH.

2. Some theorems in the classic theory

In this paper, $\Gamma(\mathrm{s})$ is the Euler gamma function , $\zeta(\mathrm{s})$ is the Riemann zeta function.

Lemma 2.1.

(1) If $\operatorname{Re} w > 0$, then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{(2)} \Gamma(\mathrm{s})\, \mathrm{w}^{-s}\, ds = \exp\left(-w\right)$$

where Re w is the real part of complex number w.

(2) Let $\eta > 0$ be given, when $|s| \geq \eta$ and $|\arg s| \leq \pi - \eta$, then

$$\frac{\Gamma'}{\Gamma}(s) = \log s + O\left(\frac{1}{|s|}\right)$$

(3) If $-4 \leq \sigma \leq 4$, $|t| \geq 1$, then

$$\Gamma(\sigma + it) = \sqrt{2\pi}\, |t|^{\sigma - \frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\tfrac{\pi}{2}|t| + it(\log|t| - 1) + i\lambda \tfrac{\pi}{2}(\sigma - \tfrac{1}{2})\right) + O\left(|t|^{\sigma - \frac{3}{2}} \exp\left(-\tfrac{\pi}{2}|t|\right)\right)$$

where $\lambda = 1$ if $t \geq 1$, $\lambda = -1$ if $t \leq -1$.

See [1] page 523, page 525.

Lemma 2.2.

(1) If $\operatorname{Re} s > 1$, then

$$\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(s) = -\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(n)}{n^s}$$

where $\Lambda(n)$ is the Mangoldt function.

(2) Let s is any complex number, we have

$$\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(s) = -\frac{1}{s-1} + c_1 + \sum_{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{s-\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho}\right) - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\Gamma'}{\Gamma}(\tfrac{1}{2}s + 1)$$

where ρ be the nontrivial zeros of $\zeta(s)$, c_1 be the positive constant.

(3) We write $s = \sigma + it$. If $-1 \leq \sigma \leq 2$, $-\pi < \operatorname{Im}\{\log(s-1)\} \leq \pi$, and $-\pi < \operatorname{Im}\{\log(s-\rho)\} \leq \pi$, then

$$\log \zeta(s) = -\log(s-1) + \sum_{|\gamma - t| \leq 1} \log(s-\rho) + O(\log(|t| + 2))$$

where Im s is the imaginary part of complex number s.

See [2] page 4, page 31, page 218.

Lemma 2.3. Let $N(T)$ is the number of zeros of $\zeta(s)$ in the rectangle $0 < \sigma < 1$, $0 < t < T$. then

$$N(\mathrm{T})=\frac{T}{2\pi}\log\frac{T}{2\pi}-\frac{T}{2\pi}+\frac{7}{8}+S(\mathrm{T})+\mathrm{O}\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$$

where $S(\mathrm{T})=\frac{1}{\pi}\arg\zeta(\frac{1}{2}+\mathrm{iT})$.

See [3] page 98.

Lemma 2.4. Assume that RH, If $x\geq 2$, then

$$\psi(\mathrm{x})=\sum_{2\leq n\leq x}\Lambda(\mathrm{n})=x+R(x)$$

where $R(x)\ll x^{\frac{1}{2}}\log^2 x$. See [3] page 113.

3. Some preparation work

Lemma 3.1 Assume that RH, and $0<\delta\leq\frac{1}{50}$, then

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}+\delta}^{2}\left|\log\zeta(\sigma+\mathrm{i}\gamma_0)\right|\mathrm{d}\sigma\ll 1 \qquad \textit{and} \qquad \int_{-2}^{\frac{1}{2}-\delta}\left|\log\zeta(\sigma+\mathrm{i}\gamma_0)\right|\mathrm{d}\sigma\ll 1$$

where γ_0 is the ordinate of nontrivial first zero of $\zeta(\mathrm{s})$, $\gamma_0\approx 14.134725...$ and the ordinate of nontrivial second zero is $\gamma_1\approx 21.022040...$

Proof. By lemma 2.2 and RH, we have

$$\log\zeta(\sigma+\mathrm{i}\gamma_0)\ll\sum_{|\gamma-\gamma_0|\leq 1}\left|\log(\sigma-\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{i}\gamma_0-\mathrm{i}\gamma)\right|+\mathrm{O}(\log\gamma_0)$$
$$=\left|\log(\sigma-\tfrac{1}{2})\right|+\mathrm{O}(\log\gamma_0)$$

because

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}+\delta}^{2}\left|\log\left(\sigma-\tfrac{1}{2}\right)\right|d\sigma=\int_{\frac{1}{2}+\delta}^{\frac{3}{2}}\left|\log\left(\sigma-\tfrac{1}{2}\right)\right|d\sigma+\int_{\frac{3}{2}}^{2}\left|\log\left(\sigma-\tfrac{1}{2}\right)\right|d\sigma$$
$$\leq\int_{\delta}^{1}\left|\log\sigma\right|d\sigma+3=-\int_{\delta}^{1}\log\sigma d\sigma+3=\delta\log\delta+\int_{\delta}^{1}d\sigma+6\leq 7$$

therefore

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}+\delta}^{2}\left|\log\zeta(\sigma+\mathrm{i}\gamma_0)\right|d\sigma\ll\int_{\frac{1}{2}+\delta}^{2}\left|\log(\sigma-\tfrac{1}{2})\right|d\sigma+1\ll 1$$

Similarly, we have

$$\int_{-2}^{\frac{1}{2}-\delta} \left|\log\zeta(\sigma+i\gamma_0)\right| d\sigma \ll 1$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.1.

Throughout the paper, we write

$$z = a + ib \qquad a = \frac{1}{T} \qquad T \geq 50 \qquad b = 2\pi$$

It is easy to see that

$$arctg\,\tfrac{b}{a} = \frac{\pi}{2} - h \qquad h = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{a^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)b^{2k+1}} \qquad \frac{1}{4\pi T} \leq h \leq \frac{1}{\pi T}$$

Lemma 3.2. We calculate the three complex numbers.

Because

$$\mathrm{a} + i\,\mathrm{b} = (\mathrm{a}^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp(\mathrm{i}\,\mathrm{arctg}\,\tfrac{b}{a}) = (\mathrm{a}^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp(\mathrm{i}\tfrac{\pi}{2} - \mathrm{ih})$$

therefore when t is the real number, we have

$$z^{\frac{3}{4}-it} = (\mathrm{a}^2 + b^2)^{\frac{3}{8}-i\frac{t}{2}} \exp(\mathrm{i}\,\tfrac{3\pi}{8} - \mathrm{i}\,\tfrac{3}{4}\mathrm{h} + \tfrac{\pi}{2}t - t\,\mathrm{h}) \ll \exp(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t - t\,\mathrm{h})$$

$$z^{-\frac{1}{2}-it} = (\mathrm{a}^2 + b^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}-i\frac{t}{2}} \exp(-\mathrm{i}\tfrac{\pi}{4} + i\tfrac{h}{2} + \tfrac{\pi}{2}t - t\,\mathrm{h}) \ll \exp(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t - t\,\mathrm{h})$$

$$z^{-\frac{1}{2}+it} = (\mathrm{a} + i\,\mathrm{b})^{-\frac{1}{2}+it} = (\mathrm{a}^2 + b^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}+i\frac{t}{2}} \exp(-\mathrm{i}\tfrac{\pi}{4} + \mathrm{i}\tfrac{h}{2} - \tfrac{\pi}{2}t + t\,\mathrm{h}) \ll \exp(-\tfrac{\pi}{2}t + t\,\mathrm{h})$$

the three complex numbers required below.

Lemma 3.3

$$\int_{(-\frac{3}{4})} \Gamma(\mathrm{s})\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(\mathrm{s})(\mathrm{a} + i\,\mathrm{b})^{-s}\, ds \ll 1$$

Proof. By lemma 2.1 and lemma 3.2, we have

$$\int_{(-\frac{3}{4})} \Gamma(\mathrm{s})\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(\mathrm{s})(\mathrm{a} + i\,\mathrm{b})^{-s}\, ds = i\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Gamma(-\tfrac{3}{4} + \mathrm{it})\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(-\tfrac{3}{4} + \mathrm{it})(\mathrm{a} + i\,\mathrm{b})^{\frac{3}{4}-\mathrm{it}}\, dt$$

$$\ll \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left|\Gamma(-\tfrac{3}{4} + \mathrm{it})\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(-\tfrac{3}{4} + \mathrm{it})\right| \left|(\mathrm{a} + i\,\mathrm{b})^{\frac{3}{4}-\mathrm{it}}\right| dt \ll \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (|\,\mathrm{t}\,| + 2)^{-\frac{5}{4}} \log(|\,\mathrm{t}\,| + 2) \exp\left(-th\right) dt$$

$$\ll \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (|\mathrm{t}|+2)^{-\frac{5}{4}} \log(|\mathrm{t}|+2) dt \ll 1$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.3.

Lemma 3.4.

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{ib})^{-\frac{1}{2}-it} \log\frac{t}{2\pi}\, dt \ll \log^2 T$$

Proof. By lemma 2.1 and lemma 3.2, we have

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})(\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{ib})^{-\frac{1}{2}-it} \log\frac{t}{2\pi}\, dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2\pi}(\mathrm{a}^2+b^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \exp(-\mathrm{i}\tfrac{\pi}{4}+i\tfrac{h}{2}) \int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-t\,\mathrm{h}+\mathrm{it}\,(\log \mathrm{t}-1)\right)(\mathrm{a}^2+b^2)^{-\frac{it}{2}} \log\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right) dt$$

$$+O\left((\mathrm{a}^2+b^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \mathrm{t}^{-1} \exp\left(-t\,\mathrm{h}\right) \log \mathrm{t}\, dt\right) = I_1\left(\sqrt{2\pi}(\mathrm{a}^2+b^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \exp(-\mathrm{i}\tfrac{\pi}{4}+i\tfrac{h}{2})\right) + I_2$$

we write

$$r = (\mathrm{a}^2+\mathrm{b}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad 2\pi \le r \le 2\pi+1$$

$$I_1 = \int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-t\,\mathrm{h}+\mathrm{it}(\log \mathrm{t}-\log \mathrm{r}-1)\right) \log\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right) dt$$

$$= \int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \frac{\exp\left(-t\,\mathrm{h}\right)}{i\log t - i\log r} \log\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\right) d\exp\left(\mathrm{it}(\log \mathrm{t}-\log \mathrm{r}-1)\right)$$

$$= -i\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \left(\exp\left(-t\,\mathrm{h}\right) + \frac{\exp\left(-t\,\mathrm{h}\right)}{\log t - \log r}(\log r - \log 2\pi)\right) d\exp\left(\mathrm{it}\log\tfrac{t}{re}\right)$$

$$= O(1) + i\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \left(-\mathrm{h}\exp(-t\,\mathrm{h}) + \left(-h\frac{\exp(-t\,\mathrm{h})}{\log t - \log r} - \frac{\exp(-t\,\mathrm{h})}{\mathrm{t}\,(\log t - \log r)^2}\right)\log \tfrac{r}{2\pi}\right)\exp\left(\mathrm{it}\log \tfrac{t}{re}\right)dt$$

$$\ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \left(\mathrm{h}\exp(-t\,\mathrm{h}) + \frac{1}{\mathrm{t}\,(\log t - \log\mathrm{r})^2}\right)dt \ll 1$$

$$I_2 \ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{h^{-2}} \mathrm{t}^{-1}\exp(-t\,\mathrm{h})\log \mathrm{t}\,dt + \int_{h^{-2}}^{\infty} \mathrm{t}^{-1}\exp(-t\,\mathrm{h})\log \mathrm{t}\,dt$$

$$\ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{h^{-2}} \mathrm{t}^{-1}\log \mathrm{t}\,dt + h^2\log h^{-1}\int_{h^{-2}}^{\infty} \exp(-t\,\mathrm{h})dt \ll (\log\mathrm{h})^2 \ll \log^2 T$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.4.

Lemma 3.5.

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \left|\Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it} - \Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it}\log z\right| t^{-1}dt \ll \log^2 T$$

Proof. When $t \geq \gamma_0$, by lemma 2.1, we have

$$\Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it}) \ll \left|\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\log(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\right| + \left|\frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})}{\frac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it}}\right|$$

$$\ll \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)\log \mathrm{t} + \mathrm{t}^{-1}\exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) \ll \exp\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)\log \mathrm{t}$$

By lemma 2.1 and lemma 3.2, we have

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \left|\Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it} - \Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it}\log z\right| t^{-1}dt$$

$$\ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} t^{-1}\exp(-th)\log t dt \ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{h^{-2}} t^{-1}\exp(-th)\log t dt + \int_{h^{-2}}^{+\infty} t^{-1}\exp(-th)\log t dt$$

$$\ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{h^{-2}} t^{-1}\log t dt + h^2 \log h^{-2} \int_{h^{-2}}^{+\infty} \exp(-th) dt \ll \log^2 T$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.5.

Lemma 3.6. Assume that RH，then

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+it) z^{-\frac{1}{2}-it} S(t) dt \ll 1 \qquad \textit{and} \qquad \int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+it) z^{-\frac{1}{2}-it} S(t) dt \ll 1$$

where $S(t) = \dfrac{1}{\pi}\arg\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2}+it).$

Proof. By lemma 3.2, it is easy to see that

$$\Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+it) z^{-\frac{1}{2}-it} = \Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)(a^2+b^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}-i\frac{t}{2}} \exp\left(-i\tfrac{\pi}{4}+i\tfrac{h}{2}+\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-th\right)$$

therefore

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+it) z^{-\frac{1}{2}-it} S(t) dt$$

$$= \exp\left(-i\tfrac{\pi}{4}+i\tfrac{h}{2}\right) \int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)(a^2+b^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}-i\frac{t}{2}} \exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-th\right) S(t) dt$$

therefore

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+it) z^{-\frac{1}{2}-it} S(t) dt \ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} \Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)(a^2+b^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}-i\frac{t}{2}} \exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-th\right) S(t) dt$$

We write

$$H(s) = \Gamma'(s)(a^2+b^2)^{-\frac{s}{2}}$$

$$G_1(s) = H(s)\exp\left(\left(-i\tfrac{\pi}{2}+ih\right)(s-\tfrac{1}{2})\right)$$

$$G_2(\mathrm{s}) = H(1-\mathrm{s})\exp\left(\left(-i\tfrac{\pi}{2}+ih\right)\left(s-\tfrac{1}{2}\right)\right)$$

It is easy to see that

$$G_1(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it}) = \Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})(\mathrm{a}^2+\mathrm{b}^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}-\mathrm{i}\frac{t}{2}}\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-ht\right)$$

$$\mathrm{G}_2(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it}) = \Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}-\mathrm{it})(\mathrm{a}^2+\mathrm{b}^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}+i\frac{t}{2}}\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-ht\right)$$

Assume that RH and $0<\delta\le\frac{1}{50}$, by the $\zeta(\mathrm{s})$ functional equation, the functional $G_1(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})$ is the analytic function in the second quadrant, and the contour integration method, we have

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}-\delta+i\gamma_0}^{\frac{1}{2}-\delta+i\infty} G_1(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} + \int_{-2+i\gamma_0}^{\frac{1}{2}-\delta+i\gamma_0} G_1(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} + \int_{-2+i\infty}^{-2+i\gamma_0} G_1(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} = 0$$

therefore

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}-\delta+i\gamma_0}^{\frac{1}{2}-\delta+i\infty} G_1(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} = -\int_{-2+i\infty}^{-2+i\gamma_0} G_1(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} - \int_{-1+i\gamma_0}^{\frac{1}{2}-\delta+i\gamma_0} G_1(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} = J_1 + J_2$$

By lemma 2.1 ,lemma 3.2, and $\zeta(\mathrm{s})$ functional equation, we have

$$J_1 = -\int_{-2+i\infty}^{-2+i\gamma_0} G_1(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} \ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \left|G_1(-2+it)\right|\left|\log\zeta(-2+\mathrm{it})\right|\mathrm{dt}$$

$$\ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \left|\Gamma'(-2+it)\right|\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-th\right)\left(\mathrm{t}\log t\right)dt$$

$$\ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} t^{-\frac{3}{2}}\left(\log t\right)^2\exp\left(-th\right)dt \ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} t^{-\frac{3}{2}}\left(\log t\right)^2 dt \ll 1$$

By lemma 2.1, lemma 3.1 and lemma 3.2, we have

$$J_2 = -\int_{-2+i\gamma_0}^{\frac{1}{2}-\delta+i\gamma_0} G_1(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} \ll \int_{-2}^{\frac{1}{2}-\delta_0} \left|G_1(\sigma+\mathrm{i}\gamma_0)\right|\left|\log\zeta(\sigma+\mathrm{i}\gamma_0)\right|\mathrm{d}\sigma$$

$$\ll \int_{-2}^{\frac{1}{2}-\delta_0} \left|\log\zeta(\sigma+\mathrm{i}\gamma_0)\right|\mathrm{d}\sigma \ll 1$$

When $\delta \to 0,$ we have

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} G_1(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\log\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{dt} \ll 1$$

Similarly, Assume that RH and $0 < \delta \le \frac{1}{50}$, by the contour integration method, we have

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}+\delta+i\gamma_0}^{\frac{1}{2}+\delta+i\infty} G_2(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} + \int_{2+i\gamma_0}^{\frac{1}{2}+\delta+i\gamma_0} G_2(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} + \int_{2+i\infty}^{2+i\gamma_0} G_2(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} = 0$$

therefore

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}+\delta+i\gamma_0}^{\frac{1}{2}+\delta+i\infty} G_2(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} = -\int_{2+i\infty}^{2+i\gamma_0} G_2(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s}) - \int_{2+i\gamma_0}^{\frac{1}{2}+\delta+i\gamma_0} G_2(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{dsds} = J_1 + J_2$$

By lemma 2.1 and lemma 3.2,

$$J_1 = -\int_{2+i\infty}^{2+i\gamma_0} G_2(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} \ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \left|G_1(2+it)\right|\left|\log\zeta(2+\mathrm{it})\right|\mathrm{dt}$$

$$\ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \left|\Gamma'(-1+it)\right|\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t - th\right)dt \ll \int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} t^{-\frac{3}{2}}\log t\, dt \ll 1$$

By lemma 2.1, lemma 3.1 and lemma 3.2, we have

$$J_2 = -\int_{2+i\gamma_0}^{\frac{1}{2}+\delta+i\gamma_0} G_2(\mathrm{s})\log\zeta(\mathrm{s})\,\mathrm{ds} \ll \int_{\frac{1}{2}+\delta}^{2} \left|G_2(\sigma+\mathrm{i}\gamma_0)\right|\left|\log\zeta(\sigma+\mathrm{i}\gamma_0)\right|\mathrm{d}\sigma$$

$$\ll \int_{\frac{1}{2}+\delta}^{2} \left|\log\zeta(\sigma+\mathrm{i}\gamma_0)\right|\mathrm{d}\sigma \ll 1$$

When $\delta \to 0,$ we have

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} G_2(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\log\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{dt} \ll 1$$

Synthesizethe above conclusion, we have

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \left(G_1(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)+G_2(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)\right)\log\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{dt}$$
$$=\int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \left(H(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)+H(\tfrac{1}{2}-it)\right)\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-ht\right)\log\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{dt}$$
$$=2\int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re} H(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-ht\right)\left(\log|\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})|+\mathrm{i}\arg\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\right)\mathrm{dt}$$

Therefore

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re} H(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-ht\right)S(\mathrm{t})\,\mathrm{dt} \ll 1$$

Similarly,

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \left(G_1(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)-G_2(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)\right)\log\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{dt}$$
$$=2i\int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \operatorname{Im} H(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-ht\right)\left(\log|\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})|+\mathrm{i}\arg\zeta(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\right)\mathrm{dt}$$

Therefore

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{\infty} \operatorname{Im} H(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-ht\right)S(\mathrm{t})\,\mathrm{dt} \ll 1$$

Therefore

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty} H(\tfrac{1}{2}+it)\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-ht\right)S(\mathrm{t})dt$$

$$=\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty}\Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})(\mathrm{a}^2+\mathrm{b}^2)^{-\frac{1}{4}-i\frac{t}{2}}\exp\left(\tfrac{\pi}{2}t-t\mathrm{h}\right)S(\mathrm{t})dt\ll 1$$

We use the same process, we can get

$$\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it}\,S(\mathrm{t})dt\ll 1$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.6.

Lemma 3.7 Assume that RH, we have

$$\sum_{-\infty<\gamma<+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{i}\,\gamma)(\mathrm{a}+i\,\mathrm{b})^{-\frac{1}{2}-i\gamma}\ll\log^2\mathrm{T}$$

Where γ be the ordinates of the nontrivial zeros of $\zeta(\mathrm{s})$.

Proof.

$$\sum_{-\infty<\gamma<+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{i}\,\gamma)(\mathrm{a}+i\,\mathrm{b})^{-\frac{1}{2}-i\gamma}=\sum_{\gamma_0<\gamma<+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{i}\,\gamma)(\mathrm{a}+i\,\mathrm{b})^{-\frac{1}{2}-i\gamma}$$

$$+\sum_{\gamma_0<\gamma<+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}-\mathrm{i}\,\gamma)(\mathrm{a}+i\,\mathrm{b})^{-\frac{1}{2}+i\gamma}=A_1+A_2$$

$$A_1=\sum_{\gamma_0\le\gamma<+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{i}\,\gamma)(\mathrm{a}+i\,\mathrm{b})^{-\frac{1}{2}-i\gamma}=\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it}\,d\,N(\mathrm{t})$$

by lemma 2.3, the above formula

$$=\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it}\,d\left(\frac{t}{2\pi}\log\frac{t}{2\pi}-\frac{t}{2\pi}+\frac{7}{8}+S(\mathrm{t})+\mathrm{O}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it}\left(\log\frac{t}{2\pi}\right)dt+\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it}\,d\left(S(\mathrm{t})+\mathrm{O}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)\right)$$

By lemma 3.4, the above formula

$$=-\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty}\left(i\,\Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it}-i\,\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it}\,\mathrm{logz}\right)S(\mathrm{t})dt$$

$$+O\left(\int_{\gamma_0}^{+\infty}\left|\Gamma'(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it}+\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{it})\,\mathrm{z}^{-\frac{1}{2}-it}\,\mathrm{logz}\right|\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)dt\right)+O\left(\log^2 T\right)$$

by lemma 3.5 and lemma 3.6, above formulas $\ll \log^2 T$.

By lemma 2.1 and lemma 3.2, we have

$$A_2=\sum_{\gamma_0\le\gamma<+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}-\mathrm{i}\,\gamma)(\mathrm{a}+i\,\mathrm{b})^{-\frac{1}{2}+i\gamma}\ll\sum_{\gamma_0\le\gamma<+\infty}\exp\left(-\pi\gamma+\gamma h\right)\ll 1$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.7

Lemma 3.8. Assume that RH, if $T\ge 2$, then

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\Lambda(\mathrm{n})\exp\left(-\frac{n}{T}\right)=T+O\left(\mathrm{T}^{\frac{1}{2}}\log^2 T\right)$$

Proof. By lemma 2.4, we have

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\Lambda(\mathrm{n})\exp\left(-\frac{n}{T}\right)==\int_{2}^{\infty}\exp\left(-\frac{x}{T}\right)d\psi(\mathrm{x})$$

$$=\int_{2}^{\infty}\exp\left(-\frac{x}{T}\right)d\left(x+R(x)\right)=\int_{2}^{\infty}\exp\left(-\frac{x}{T}\right)dx+\frac{1}{T}\int_{2}^{\infty}\exp\left(-\frac{x}{T}\right)R(x)\,\mathrm{dx}+\mathrm{O}(1)$$

$$=T\exp\left(-\frac{2}{T}\right)+O\left(\frac{1}{T}\int_{2}^{\infty}x^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathrm{logx})^2\exp\left(-\frac{x}{T}\right)\mathrm{dx}\right)+\mathrm{O}(1)$$

$$=T+O\left(T^{\frac{1}{2}}\int_{0}^{\infty}x^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathrm{logx}+\mathrm{logT})^2\exp\left(-x\right)\mathrm{dx}\right)+\mathrm{O}(1)=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{O}\left(T^{\frac{1}{2}}\log^2 T\right)$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.8.

4. Conclusion

When $a=\frac{1}{T}$, $T\geq 50$, $b=2\pi$, n is the positive integer, by lemma 2.1, we have

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_{(2)}\Gamma(\mathrm{s})(\mathrm{a}+i\,\mathrm{b})^{-s}n^{-s}ds=\exp\left(-an-ibn\right)=\exp\left(-\frac{n}{T}\right)$$

By lemma 2.2, we have

$$-\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\Lambda(\mathrm{n})\exp\left(-\frac{n}{T}\right)=\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_{(2)}\Gamma(\mathrm{s})\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(\mathrm{s})(\mathrm{a}+i\mathrm{b})^{-s}ds$$

by lemma 2.2 and RH, the above formula

$$=-(\mathrm{a}+i\,\mathrm{b})^{-1}+\sum_{-\infty<\gamma<+\infty}\Gamma(\tfrac{1}{2}+\mathrm{i}\,\gamma)(\mathrm{a}+i\,\mathrm{b})^{-\frac{1}{2}-i\gamma}$$

$$+\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(0)+\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_{(-\frac{3}{4})}\Gamma(\mathrm{s})\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(\mathrm{s})(\mathrm{a}+i\mathrm{b})^{-s}ds$$

by lemma 3.3 and lemma 3.7, the above formula $\ll\log^2 T$

By lemma 3.8, we get a contradiction, therefore the RH is incorrect.

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