

Math 259: Introduction to Analytic Number Theory

The product formula for $\xi(s)$ and $\zeta(s)$; vertical distribution of zeros

Behavior on vertical lines. We next show that $(s^2 - s)\xi(s)$ is an entire function of order 1; more precisely:

Lemma. *There exists a constant C such that $(s^2 - s)\xi(s) \ll \exp(C|s| \log |s|)$, but no constant C' such that $(s^2 - s)\xi(s) \ll \exp(C'|s|)$.*

Proof: By the functional equation $\xi(s) = \xi(1 - s)$, it is enough to consider $s = \sigma + it$ with $\sigma \geq 1/2$. From Stirling it follows that for fixed $\sigma \in \mathbf{R}$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\log \Gamma(\sigma + it)) = (\sigma - \frac{1}{2}) \log |t| - \frac{\pi}{2} |t| + C_\sigma + O_\sigma(|t|^{-1}).$$

For $\sigma > 1$, the Euler product for $\zeta(s)$ shows that $\log |\zeta(\sigma + it)| = O_\sigma(1)$; indeed we have the upper and lower bounds

$$\zeta(\sigma) \geq |\zeta(\sigma + it)| > \prod_p (1 + p^{-s})^{-1} = \zeta(2\sigma)/\zeta(\sigma).$$

Hence $|\xi(\sigma + it)|$ is within a constant factor of $|t|^{(\sigma-1)/2} e^{-\pi|t|/4}$ for large $|t|$. This estimate on $|\xi(\sigma + it)|$ already proves that $|(s^2 - s)\xi(s)|$ grows faster than $\exp(C'|s|)$ for any C' ; together with the functional equation, it also shows that for each $\sigma < 0$ there exists C_σ such that $|\zeta(\sigma + it)|$ is within a factor of C_σ of $|t|^{1/2-\sigma}$ for large $|t|$.

To prove our Lemma, it remains to bound $\zeta(s)$ for s in or near the critical strip. Generalizing our formula for analytically continuing $\zeta(s)$, we find for $\sigma > 0$

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} n^{-s} + \frac{N^{1-s}}{s-1} + \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} \int_n^{n+1} (n^{-s} - x^{-s}) dx,$$

which for large t , N is $\ll N^{1-\sigma} + |t|N^{-\sigma}$, uniformly at least for $\sigma \geq 1/2$. Taking $N = |t| + O(1)$ we find $\zeta(\sigma + it) \ll |t|^{1-\sigma}$ for $\sigma \geq 1/2$, $|t| > 1$. Together with Stirling's approximation, this completes the proof of our Lemma. $\square$

A remark about our choice of $N \sim |t|$ in the bound $\zeta(\sigma + it) \ll N^{1-\sigma} + |t|N^{-\sigma}$: of course we wanted to choose N to make the bound as good as possible, i.e., to minimize $N^{1-\sigma} + |t|N^{-\sigma}$. In calculus we learned to do this by setting the derivative equal to zero. That would give N proportional to $|t|$, but we arbitrarily set the constant of proportionality to 1 even though another choice would make $N^{1-\sigma} + |t|N^{-\sigma}$ slightly smaller. In general when we bound some quantity by a sum $O(f(N) + g(N))$ of an increasing and a decreasing function of some parameter N , we shall simply choose N so that $f(N) = g(N)$ (or, if N is constrained to be an integer, so that $f(N), g(N)$ are nearly equal). This is much simpler and less error-prone than fumbling with derivatives, and is sure to give the minimum to within a factor of 2, which is good enough when we're dealing with $O(\dots)$ bounds.

Product and logarithmic-derivative formulas. By our general product formula for an entire function of finite order we know that $\xi(s)$ has a product expansion:

$$\xi(s) = \frac{e^{A+Bs}}{s^2-s} \prod_{\rho} (1-s/\rho)e^{s/\rho}, \quad (1)$$

for some constants A, B , with the product ranging over zeros ρ of ξ (that is, the nontrivial zeros of ζ) listed with multiplicity. Moreover, $\sum_{\rho} |\rho|^{-1-\epsilon} < \infty$ for all $\epsilon > 0$ but $\sum_{\rho} |\rho|^{-1} = \infty$. The logarithmic derivative of (1) is

$$\frac{\xi'}{\xi}(s) = B - \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s-1} + \sum_{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{s-\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \right); \quad (2)$$

since $\xi(s) = \pi^{-s/2} \Gamma(s/2) \zeta(s)$ we also get a product formula for $\zeta(s)$, and a partial-fraction expansion of its logarithmic derivative:

$$\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(s) = B - \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{2} \log \pi - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma'}{\Gamma} \left(\frac{s}{2} + 1 \right) + \sum_{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{s-\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \right). \quad (3)$$

(We have shifted from $\Gamma(s/2)$ to $\Gamma(s/2+1)$ to absorb the term $-1/s$; note that $\zeta(s)$ does not have a pole or zero at $s=0$.)

Vertical distribution of zeros. Since the zeros ρ of $\xi(s)$ are limited to a strip we can find much more precise information about the distribution of their sizes than the convergence and divergence of $\sum_{\rho} |\rho|^{-1-\epsilon}$ and $\sum_{\rho} |\rho|^{-1}$. Let $N(T)$ be the number of zeros in the rectangle $\sigma \in [0, 1]$, $t \in [0, T]$ — which is very nearly half of what we would call $n(T)$ in the context of the general product formula for $(s^2-s)\xi(s)$.

Theorem (von Mangoldt). *As $T \rightarrow \infty$,*

$$N(T) = \frac{T}{2\pi} \log \frac{T}{2\pi} - \frac{T}{2\pi} + O(\log T). \quad (4)$$

Proof: We follow chapter 15 of [Davenport 1967], keeping track of the fact that Davenport's ξ and ours differ by a factor of $(s^2-s)/2$.

We may assume that T does not equal the imaginary part of any zero of $\zeta(s)$. Then

$$2N(T) - 2 = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_R} \frac{\xi'}{\xi}(s) ds = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_R} d(\log \xi(s)) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{C_R} d(\operatorname{Im} \log \xi(s)),$$

where C_R is the boundary of the rectangle $\sigma \in [-1, 2]$, $t \in [-T, T]$. Since $\xi(s) = \xi(1-s) = \overline{\xi(\bar{s})}$, we may by symmetry evaluate the last integral by integrating over a quarter of C_R and multiplying by 4. We use the top right quarter, going from 2 to $2+iT$ to $1/2+iT$. At $s=2$, $\log \xi(s)$ is real, so we have

$$\pi(N(T)-1) = \operatorname{Im} \log \xi\left(\frac{1}{2}+iT\right) = \operatorname{Im}(\log \Gamma(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{iT}{2})) - \frac{T}{2} \log \pi + \operatorname{Im}(\log \zeta(\frac{1}{2}+iT)).$$

By Stirling, the first term is within $O(T^{-1})$ of

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Im} \left(\left(\frac{iT}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \log \left(\frac{iT}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right) - \frac{T}{2} \\ &= \frac{T}{2} \log \left| \frac{iT}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Im} \log \left(\frac{iT}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) - \frac{T}{2} = \frac{T}{2} \left(\log \frac{T}{2} - 1 \right) + O(1). \end{aligned}$$

Thus (4) is equivalent to

$$\operatorname{Im} \log \zeta \left(\frac{1}{2} + iT \right) \ll \log T. \quad (5)$$

We shall show that for $s = \sigma + it$ with $\sigma \in [-1, 2]$, $|t| > 1$ we have

$$\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(s) = \sum_{|\operatorname{Im}(s-\rho)| < 1} \frac{1}{s-\rho} + O(\log |t|), \quad (6)$$

and that the sum comprises at most $O(\log |t|)$ terms, from which our desired estimate will follow by integrating from $s = 2 + iT$ to $s = 1/2 + iT$. We start by taking $s = 2 + it$ in (3). At that point the LHS is uniformly bounded (use the Euler product) and the RHS is

$$\sum_{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{2 + it - \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \right) + O(\log |t|)$$

by Stirling. Thus the sum, and in particular its real part, is $O(\log |t|)$. But each summand has positive real part, which is at least $1/(4 + (t - \operatorname{Im} \rho)^2)$. Our second claim, that $|t - \operatorname{Im} \rho| < 1$ holds for at most $O(\log |t|)$ zeros ρ , follows immediately. It also follows that

$$\sum_{|\operatorname{Im}(s-\rho)| \geq 1} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Im}(s-\rho)^2} \ll \log |t|.$$

Now by (3) we have

$$\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(s) - \frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(2 + it) = \sum_{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{s-\rho} - \frac{1}{2 + it - \rho} \right) + O(1).$$

The LHS differs from that of (6) by $O(1)$, as noted already; the RHS summed over zeros with $|\operatorname{Im}(s-\rho)| < 1$ is within $O(\log |t|)$ of the RHS of (6); and the remaining terms are

$$(2 - \sigma) \sum_{|\operatorname{Im}(s-\rho)| \geq 1} \frac{1}{(s-\rho)(2 + it - \rho)} \ll \sum_{|\operatorname{Im}(s-\rho)| \geq 1} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Im}(s-\rho)^2} \ll \log |t|.$$

This proves (6) and thus also (5); von Mangoldt's theorem (4) follows. $\square$

For much more about the vertical distribution of the nontrivial zeros ρ of $\zeta(s)$ see [Titchmarsh 1951], Chapter 9.

Remarks

In our proof of the product formula for $\xi(s)$ we showed that for each σ there exists ν such that $|\zeta(\sigma + it)| \ll |t|^\nu$ as $|t| \rightarrow \infty$. This was more than enough to prove that $(s^2 - s)\xi(s)$ has order 1, but one may naturally ask how small ν can become. Let $\mu(\sigma)$ be the infimum of all such ν ; that is,

$$\mu(\sigma) := \limsup_{|t| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |\zeta(\sigma + it)|}{\log |t|}.$$

We have seen that $\mu(\sigma) = 0$ for $\sigma > 1$, that $\mu(1 - \sigma) = \mu(\sigma) + \sigma - \frac{1}{2}$ by the functional equation (so in particular $\mu(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} - \sigma$ for $\sigma < 0$), and that $\mu(\sigma) \leq 1 - \sigma$ for $\sigma < 1$. For $\sigma \in (0, 1)$ one can improve on these bounds using the “approximate functional equation” for $\zeta(s)$ (usually attributed to Siegel, but now known to have been used by Riemann himself) to show that $\mu(\sigma) \leq (1 - \sigma)/2$; this result, and the fact that $\mu(\sigma) \geq 0$ for all σ , also follows from general results in complex analysis, which indicate that since $\mu(\sigma)$ is finite for all σ , the function $\mu(\cdot)$ must be convex. For example, $\mu(1/2) \leq 1/4$, so $|\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it)| \ll_\epsilon |t|^{\frac{1}{4} + \epsilon}$.

The value of $\mu(\sigma)$ is not known for any $\sigma \in (0, 1)$. The *Lindelöf conjecture* asserts that $\mu(1/2) = 0$, from which it would follow that $\mu(\sigma) = 0$ for all $\sigma \geq 1/2$ while $\mu(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} - \sigma$ for all $\sigma \leq 1/2$. Equivalently, the Lindelöf conjecture asserts that $\zeta(\sigma + it) \ll_\epsilon |t|^\epsilon$ for all $\sigma \geq 1/2$ (excluding a neighborhood of the pole $s = 1$), and thus by the functional equation that also $\zeta(\sigma + it) \ll_\epsilon |t|^{1/2 - \sigma + \epsilon}$ for all $\sigma \leq 1/2$. We shall see that this conjecture is implied by the Riemann hypothesis, and also that it holds on average in the sense that $\int_0^T |\zeta(\frac{1}{2} + it)|^2 dt \ll T^{1+\epsilon}$. However, the best upper bound currently proved on $\mu(1/2)$ is only a bit smaller than $1/6$; when we get to exponential sums later this term we shall derive the upper bound of $1/6$.

Exercises

1. Show that in the product formula (1) we may take $A = 0$. Prove the formula

$$\gamma = \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \left(\zeta(s) - \frac{1}{s-1} \right)$$

for Euler’s constant, and use it to compute

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\xi'}{\xi}(s) + \frac{1}{s} \right) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\xi'}{\xi}(s) + \frac{1}{1-s} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log 4\pi - 1 - \frac{\gamma}{2} = -0.0230957 \dots \end{aligned}$$

Show also (starting by pairing the ρ and $\bar{\rho}$ terms in the infinite product) that

$$B = - \sum_{\rho} \operatorname{Re}(\rho) / |\rho|^2,$$

and thus that $|\operatorname{Im}(\rho)| > 6$ for every nontrivial zero ρ of $\zeta(s)$. [From [Davenport 1967], Chapter 12. It is known that in fact the smallest zeros have (real part $1/2$ and) imaginary part $\pm 14.134725\dots$]

2. Prove the alternative infinite product

$$\xi(s) = \frac{\xi(1/2)}{4(s-s^2)} \prod_{\rho}^+ \left[1 - \left(\frac{s-1/2}{\rho-1/2} \right)^2 \right],$$

the product extending over zeros ρ of ξ whose imaginary part is positive.

3. Let f be any analytic function on the vertical strip $a < \sigma < b$ such that

$$M_f(\sigma) := \limsup_{|t| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |f(\sigma + it)|}{\log |t|}$$

is finite for all $\sigma \in (a, b)$. Prove that M_f is a convex function on that interval. [Hint: Apply the maximum principle to αf for suitable analytic functions $\alpha(s)$.]

It follows in particular that M_f is continuous on (a, b) . While $\zeta(s)$ is not analytic on vertical strips that contain $s = 1$, we can still deduce the convexity of $\mu : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ from $\mu(\sigma) = M_f(\sigma)$ for $f(s) = \zeta(s) - (1/(s-1))$.

Much the same argument proves the “three lines theorem”: if f is actually bounded on the strip then $\log \sup_t |f(\sigma + it)|$ is a convex function of σ . The name of this theorem alludes to the equivalent formulation: if $a < \sigma_1 < \sigma_2 < \sigma_3 < b$ then the supremum of $|f(s)|$ on the line $s = \sigma_2 + it$ is bounded by a weighted geometric mean of its suprema on the lines $s = \sigma_1 + it$ and $s = \sigma_3 + it$.

Reference

[Titchmarsh 1951] Titchmarsh, E.C.: *The Theory of the Riemann Zeta-Function*. Oxford: Clarendon, 1951. [HA 9.51.14 / QA351.T49; 2nd ed. revised by D.R. Heath-Brown 1986, QA246.T44]