

On the Báez-Duarte criterion for the Riemann hypothesis

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This work is an attempt to prove the existence of a Family of Beurling functions satisfying Báez-Duarte Criterion for Riemann Hypothesis.

Let the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H} = L^2 \left([0, +\infty[, t^{-2}dt] \right)$ with the inner product $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \overline{g(t)} t^{-2} dt$. For any integer *n* let as consider the functions e_n defined over \mathcal{H} by $e_n(t) = \left\{ \frac{t}{n} \right\}$. Only the Beurling functions are of the form $f_n = ce_1 + g_n$ where g_n is the sum $\sum_{k=2}^n c_k v_k$ and $v_k(t) = e_n(\lfloor t \rfloor)$. Supposing that $\sum_{k\geq 0} \frac{g_n(k)}{k(k+1)}$, $\langle e_1, g_n \rangle$ and $\sum_{k\geq 0} \frac{g_n^2(k)}{k(k+1)}$ are converging respectively to α , λ and β when *n* tends to infinity. And using technics from Hilbert geometry, the limit when *n* tends to infinity of the distance of the characteristic function χ of the interval $[1, +\infty[$ to the subspace generated by $f_n([2], [3])$ is

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} d_n^2(\chi, f_n) = 1 - \frac{(1 - \gamma)^2 c^2 + 2c(1 - \gamma)\alpha + \alpha^2}{c^2 (\log 2\pi - \gamma) + 2c\lambda + \beta}$$

By means of Báez-Duarte criterion [1] the Riemann hypothesis holds if

$$\left(\log 2\pi + \gamma - \gamma^2 - 1\right)c^2 + 2\left(\lambda - (1 - \gamma)\alpha\right)c + \beta - \alpha^2 = 0.$$

This expression is an equation of second degree on *c* and it's discriminant Δ' is only negative. If $\Delta' = 0$ we get $c = \frac{(1-\gamma)\alpha - \lambda}{\log 2\pi - \gamma - (1-\gamma)^2}$.

References

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