AN INEQUALITY FOR THE RIEMANN ZETA FUNCTION

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As a result of extended computations of the Riemann zeta function and of study of the graphs, the following theorem has been conjectured and proved: Let $\zeta(1-s) = g(s)\zeta(s)$, where $g(s) = (2\pi)^{-s} 2 \cos \pi s/2)\Gamma(s)$, (Titchmarsh [2, Chapter 2]).

Theorem 1. For $t \ge 10, \frac{1}{2} < \sigma < 1, |g(s)| > 1$.

The t = 10 value is chosen for convenience in the estimates. This property fails for t around 2π , as can be observed in the Jahnke and Emde [1] tables. It is clear that $|g(\frac{1}{2} + it)| = 1$, so that the theorem will be proved provided it is shown that $\partial |g(s)|/\partial \sigma > 0$. Starting the proof, we set $g(s) = UV\Gamma(s)$, where

(1)
$$U = (2\pi)^{-*}, \quad V = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} s.$$

Now

(2)
$$|V| = 2\left[\cos^2\frac{\pi}{2}\sigma + \sinh^2\frac{\pi t}{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \ge 2\sinh\frac{\pi t}{2}$$

so that |V| decreases as σ increases, as does $|U| = (2\pi)^{-\sigma}$, leaving the whole burden of the increase upon the Γ -function. Differentiating, we obtain

(3)
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\sigma}|U| = -|U|\log 2\pi, \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial\sigma}|V| = -(\pi \sin (\pi \sigma))/|V|.$$

To estimate the Γ -function, we use the Stirling formula (de Bruijn [3]):

(4)
$$\log \Gamma(s) = (s - \frac{1}{2}) \log s - s + \frac{1}{2} \log 2\pi$$

+
$$\sum_{k=1}^{m} s^{1-2k} (2k)^{-1} (2k-1)^{-1} B_{2k} + R_m$$

where

(5)
$$R_m = -\int_0^\infty (s+x)^{-2m} (2m)^{-1} B_{2m}(x-[x]) dx.$$

For the estimation of R_m , and for other estimates, we have:

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