# 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 $\left.g(s)=(2 \pi)^{-s} 2 \cos \pi s / 2\right) \Gamma(s)$, (Titchmarsh [2, Chapter 2]).

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

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

Now

$$
\begin{equation*}
|V|=2\left[\cos ^{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \sigma+\sinh ^{2} \frac{\pi t}{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 2 \sinh \frac{\pi t}{2} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

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

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}|U|=-|U| \log 2 \pi, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}|V|=-(\pi \sin (\pi \sigma)) /|V| \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

To estimate the $\Gamma$-function, we use the Stirling formula (de Bruijn [3]):
$\log \Gamma(s)=\left(s-\frac{1}{2}\right) \log s-s+\frac{1}{2} \log 2 \pi$

$$
\begin{equation*}
+\sum_{k=1}^{m} s^{1-2 k}(2 k)^{-1}(2 k-1)^{-1} B_{2 k}+R_{m} \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

where

$$
\begin{equation*}
R_{m}=-\int_{0}^{\infty}(s+x)^{-2 m}(2 m)^{-1} B_{2 m}(x-[x]) d x \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

For the estimation of $R_{m}$, and for other estimates, we have:

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