On the Riemann Hypothesis

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Abstract

In this paper we try to disprove the Riemann hypothesis

Part1

let ζ the zeta function and η the diriklet function $\forall s \in \mathbb{C}$ $with\ Re(s) > 0$ $\eta(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{k=+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k^s}$

We know that $\forall s \in \mathbb{C}$ $with\ Re(s) > 0$ $\left(1 - 2^{(1-s)}\right)\zeta(s) = \eta(s)$

Let $s = a + ib$ a complex number with $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$; $0 < a < 1$ such that $\zeta(s) = 0$

We have also $\zeta(1-s) = 0$

So $\eta(s) = 0$ and also $\eta(1-s) = 0$ (because $s \neq 1 + \frac{2k\pi i}{\ln 2}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$)

Since $\eta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{(s-1)}}{e^x+1} = 0$ we have $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{(s-1)}}{e^x+1} = 0$ and also $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{(-s)}}{e^x+1} = 0$

an integration by substitution$(x = e^t)$ gives $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} = 0$ and also $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{(1-s)t}}{e^{e^t}+1} = 0$

Let the complex function f $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ $f(z) = \frac{e^{sz}}{e^{e^z}+1}$ f is meromorphic and poles of f are :

$z_{k,m} = \ln(|2k+1|\pi) + sgn(2k+1)i\frac{\pi}{2} + i2m\pi$ $\quad k, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ where $sgn(2k+1)$ is the sign of $(2k+1)$

$z_{k,m} = \ln(|2k+1|\pi) \pm i\frac{\pi}{2} + i2m\pi$ $\quad k \in \mathbb{N}, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

See that $Re\left(z_{k,m}\right)$ is strictly positive

Let $A, B \in \mathbb{R}, A = A_n = \ln\left(\frac{2n\pi+(2n+1)\pi}{2}\right) = ln\left(\frac{(4n+1)\pi}{2}\right) = ln\left(\left(2n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\pi\right), n \in \mathbb{N}^* and\ B = B_m = ln\left(\frac{(4m+1)\pi}{2}\right), m \in \mathbb{N}^*$

and $K_{(n,m)}$ the compact set in $\mathbb{C}$ (the rectangle)

$K_{(n,m)} = \{x + iy, x, y \in \mathbb{R}\ -B_m \leq x \leq A_n\ and\ 0 \leq y \leq 2\pi\}$

Poles of f in $K_{(n,m)}$ are

$z_k = ln((2k+1)\pi) + i\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $z'_k = ln((2k+1)\pi) + i\frac{3\pi}{2}$ $\quad 0 \leq k \leq (n-1)$

(see the graph below)

The residu formula gives

$\oint_{\partial K_{(n,m)}} f(z)dz = 2\pi i(\sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z_k) + \sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z'_k))$

$$\oint_{\gamma_1} f(z)dz + \oint_{\gamma_2} f(z)dz + \oint_{\gamma_3} f(z)dz + \oint_{\gamma_4} f(z)dz = 2\pi i(\sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z_k) + \sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z'_k))$$

$$\int_{-B}^{A} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt + i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}}{e^{e^{(it+A)}}+1} dt - \int_{-B}^{A} \frac{e^{s(t+2\pi i)}}{e^{e^{(t+2\pi i)}}+1} dt - i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it-B)}}{e^{e^{(it-B)}}+1} dt$$

$$= 2\pi i(\sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z_k) + \sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z'_k))$$

$$\left(1 - e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{-B}^{A} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt + i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}}{e^{e^{(it+A)}}+1} dt - ie^{-sB}\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{(it-B)}}+1} dt \qquad (1)$$

$$= 2\pi i(\sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z_k) + \sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z'_k))$$

Let's calculate $\lim_{m\to+\infty} e^{-sB}\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{(it-B)}}+1} dt = \lim_{m\to+\infty} e^{-sB_m}\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{(it-B_m)}}+1} dt$

$\forall\, z \in \mathbb{C}\; with\; |z| \leq 1\; |e^z + 1| \neq 0$ so the function$z \to |e^z + 1|$ has aminima $p > 0$ On the cmopact

$\{z \in \mathbb{C}\; with\; |z| \leq 1\}$

So $\forall\, z \in \mathbb{C}\; with\; |z| \leq 1\; |e^z + 1| \geq p$

$\forall m \in \mathbb{N}^*\;\; \forall\, t \in [0,2\pi]\;\; \left|e^{(it-B_m)}\right| = e^{(-B_m)} \leq 1$ so $\left|e^{e^{(it-B_m)}} + 1\right| \geq p$

So $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*\;\; \forall\, t \in [0,2\pi]\;\; \left|\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{(it-B)}}+1}\right| \leq \frac{e^{-bt}}{p}$

Since$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-bt} du < +\infty$ So $\lim_{m\to+\infty} e^{-sB}\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{(it-B)}}+1} dt = 0$

When m tends to$+\infty$ the equation (1) becomes

$$\left(1 - e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{-\infty}^{A} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt + i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}}{e^{e^{(it+A)}}+1} dt = 2\pi i(\sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z_k) + \sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z'_k))$$

Since $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} = 0$ we have $\int_{-\infty}^{A} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt = -\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt$

$$-\left(1 - e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt + i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}}{e^{e^{(it+A)}}+1} dt = 2\pi i(\sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z_k) + \sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z'_k))$$

Let's calculate $\sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z_k)$

$$Res(f, z_k) = \frac{e^{sz_k}}{e^{e^{z_k}} \times e^{z_k}} = \frac{e^{sz_k}}{(-1) \times e^{z_k}} = -e^{(s-1)z_k} = -e^{(s-1)\left(ln((2k+1)\pi) + i\frac{\pi}{2}\right)} = -\pi^{(s-1)} e^{(s-1)i\frac{\pi}{2}} \times \frac{1}{(2k+1)^{(1-s)}}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z_k) = -\pi^{(s-1)} e^{(s-1)i\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^{(1-s)}}$$

By the same we have

$$\sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} Res(f, z'_k) = -\pi^{(s-1)} e^{(s-1)i\frac{3\pi}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^{(1-s)}}$$

So

$$-\left(1 - e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt + i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}}{e^{e^{(it+A)}}+1} dt = -2i\pi^s\left(e^{(s-1)i\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{(s-1)i\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^{(1-s)}} \qquad (2)$$

Let the complex function g $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ $g(z) = \frac{e^{sz}}{e^{e^z}-1}$ g is meromorphic and poles of g are :

$$z_{k,m} = \ln(|2k|\pi) + sgn(k) i\frac{\pi}{2} + i2m\pi \qquad k, m \in \mathbb{Z}, \; k \neq 0$$

$$z_{k,m} = \ln(|2k|\pi) \pm i\frac{\pi}{2} + i2m\pi \qquad k \in \mathbb{N}, m \in \mathbb{Z}, k \neq 0$$

Let H_{A_n} the compact set in $\mathbb{C}$ (the rectangle) $H_{A_n} = \{x + iy, x, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad 0 \leq x \leq A_n \; and \; 0 \leq y \leq 2\pi\}$

Poles of g in H_{A_n} are

$z_k = ln((2k)\pi) + i\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $z'_k = ln((2k)\pi) + i\frac{3\pi}{2}$ $\quad 1 \leq k \leq n$

By the same way the residu formula on H_{A_n} gives

$$\left(1 - e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt + i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}}{e^{e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt - i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt \qquad (3)$$

$$= 2i\pi^s\left(e^{(s-1)i\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{(s-1)i\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(2k)^{(1-s)}}$$

Adding the equalities (2) and (3) we get

$$-\left(1 - e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + \left(1 - e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt + 2i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt - i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt$$

$$= 2i\pi^s\left(e^{(s-1)i\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{(s-1)i\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(2k)^{(1-s)}} - \sum_{k=0}^{(n-1)} \frac{1}{(2k+1)^{(1-s)}}\right)$$

$$= 2i\pi^s\left(e^{(s-1)i\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{(s-1)i\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(2k)^{(1-s)}} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^{(1-s)}}\right)$$

$$= 2i\pi^s\left(e^{(s-1)i\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{(s-1)i\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{2k}}{(2k)^{(1-s)}} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{(2k-1)}}{(2k-1)^{(1-s)}}\right)$$

$$= 2i\pi^s\left(e^{(s-1)i\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{(s-1)i\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}}$$

$$= 2i\pi^s\left(-ie^{si\frac{\pi}{2}} + ie^{si\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}}$$

$$= 2\pi^s\left(e^{si\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{si\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}}$$

So

$$-\left(1 - e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + \left(1 - e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt + 2i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt - i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt \qquad (4)$$

$$= 2\pi^s\left(e^{si\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{si\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}}$$

We have $\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt - \int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt = 2\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{2e^t}-1}dt = 2\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^{(t+\ln 2)}}-1}dt = 2e^{(-s\ln 2)}\int_{\ln 2}^{(A+\ln 2)} \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du$

$= \frac{1}{2^{(s-1)}}\int_{\ln 2}^{(A+\ln 2)} \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du$ (by substitution $t + \ln 2 = u$)

So $2^{(s-1)}\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt - 2^{(s-1)}\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt = \int_{ln 2}^{(A+ln 2)} \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du$

$$2^{(s-1)}\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt - 2^{(s-1)}\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt = \int_{ln\,2}^0 \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du + \int_0^A \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du + \int_A^{(A+ln\,2)} \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du$$

So $(2^{(s-1)}-1)\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt = 2^{(s-1)}\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + \int_{\ln 2}^0 \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du + \int_A^{(A+ln\,2)} \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du$

So $\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt = \frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\int_{ln\,2}^0 \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\int_A^{(A+ln\,2)} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt$

Since $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} = 0$ we have $\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt = -\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt - \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt$

So $\int_0^A \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt = \frac{-2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt - \frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\int_{ln\,2}^0 \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\int_A^{(A+ln\,2)} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt$

Equality (4) gives

$$-\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + 2i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt - i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt$$

$$+\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\left[\frac{-2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt - \frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\int_{ln\,2}^0 \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\int_A^{(A+ln\,2)} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt\right]$$

$$= 2\pi^s\left(e^{si\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{si\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}}$$

So

$$-i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt + \frac{-2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{ln\,2}^0 \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du + 2i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt$$

$$-\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt - \frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_A^{(A+ln\,2)} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt$$

$$= 2\pi^s\left(e^{si\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{si\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}}$$

Let $C(s) and\ D(s,A)$ such that

$$C(s) = -i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt + \frac{-2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{ln\,2}^0 \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du$$

$$D(s,A) = -\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt - \frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_A^{(A+ln\,2)} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt$$

So $C(s) + D(s,A) + 2i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt = 2\pi^s\left(e^{si\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{si\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}}$ (5)

Let's prove that $C(s) = 0$

$$C(s) = -i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt + \frac{-2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{ln\,2}^0 \frac{e^{su}}{e^{e^u}-1}du$$

The residu formula on the compact (rectangle) $\{x+iy, x,y \in \mathbb{R} - B_m \le x \le 0 and\ 0 \le y \le 2\pi\}$

When m tends to$+\infty$ we get

$$\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt + i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}+1}dt = 0$$

So $\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}dt = -i\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}+1}dt$

On the compact (rectangle) $\{x+iy, x, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad 0 \le x \le \ln 2 \ and\ 0 \le y \le 2\pi\}$ the residu formula gives

$$\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_0^{\ln 2}\frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt + i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{s(it+\ln 2)}}{e^{e^{(it+\ln 2)}}-1}dt - i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt = 0$$

So $\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right)\int_{\ln 2}^{0}\frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt = i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{s(it+\ln 2)}}{e^{e^{(it+\ln 2)}}-1}dt - i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt$

$$C(s) = -i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt + \frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}+1}dt + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{s(it+\ln 2)}}{e^{e^{(it+\ln 2)}}-1}dt - \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt$$

$$C(s) = -\frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt + \frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}+1}dt + \frac{e^{s\ln 2}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{2e^{it}}-1}dt$$

$$C(s) = -\frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\left(\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}-1}dt - \int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{e^{it}}+1}dt\right) + \frac{2^{s}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{2e^{it}}-1}dt$$

$$C(s) = -\frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{2e^{sit}}{e^{2e^{it}}-1}dt + \frac{2^{s}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{2e^{it}}-1}dt$$

$$C(s) = -\frac{2^{s}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{2e^{it}}-1}dt + \frac{2^{s}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)}i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{sit}}{e^{2e^{it}}-1}dt$$

$$C(s) = 0$$

So equality (5) becomes

$$D(s,A) + 2i\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt = 2\pi^s\left(e^{si\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{si\frac{3\pi}{2}}\right)\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)}\frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}} = 2\pi^s e^{\frac{si\pi}{2}}\left(1-e^{si\pi}\right)\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)}\frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi}\frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt = \int_0^{\pi}\frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi}\frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt = \int_0^{\pi}\frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt + \int_0^{\pi}\frac{e^{s(i(u+\pi)+A)}e^{e^{(i(u+\pi)+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(i(u+\pi)+A)}}-1}du$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi}\frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt + e^{si\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\frac{e^{s(iu+A)}e^{-e^{(iu+A)}}}{e^{-2e^{(iu+A)}}-1}du = \int_0^{\pi}\frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt + e^{si\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\frac{e^{s(iu+A)}e^{e^{(iu+A)}}}{1-e^{2e^{(iu+A)}}}du$$

$$\left(1-e^{si\pi}\right)\int_0^{\pi}\frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{e^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2e^{(it+A)}}-1}dt$$

$= \left(1-e^{si\pi}\right)e^{\frac{si\pi}{2}}\int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{ie^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2ie^{(it+A)}}-1}dt$ (integral by substitution)

So $D(s,A) + 2i\left(1-e^{si\pi}\right)e^{\frac{si\pi}{2}}\int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{ie^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2ie^{(it+A)}}-1}dt = 2\pi^s e^{\frac{si\pi}{2}}\left(1-e^{si\pi}\right)\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)}\frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}}$

So $\frac{1}{(1-e^{si\pi})e^{\frac{si\pi}{2}}}D(s,A) + 2i\int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{ie^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2ie^{(it+A)}}-1}dt = 2\pi^s\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)}\frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}}$ (6)

Let's calculate $\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)}\frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}}$

We know that $\frac{1}{k^{(1-s)}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)}\int_0^{+\infty}x^{(-s)}\,e^{-kx}dx$ so

$$\frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)}\int_0^{+\infty}x^{(-s)}\,(-e^{-x})^k dx$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)}\frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)}\int_0^{+\infty}x^{(-s)}\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)}(-e^{-x})^k\,dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)}\int_0^{+\infty}x^{(-s)}\,\frac{(1-e^{(-2nx)})\times(-e^{-x})}{1+e^{-x}}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{(-s)} \frac{(e^{(-2nx)}-1)}{e^x+1} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{(-s)} e^{(-2nx)}}{e^x+1} dx - \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{(-s)}}{e^x+1} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{(-s)} e^{(-2nx)}}{e^x+1} dx$$

By substutition($u = 2nx$)

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{(-s)} e^{(-2nx)}}{e^x+1} dx = \frac{1}{(2n)^{(1-s)}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)} e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} du = (2n)^{(s-1)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)} e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} du \quad \text{so}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{(2n)} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^{(1-s)}} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)} (2n)^{(s-1)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)} e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} du$$

So equality (6) becomes

$$\frac{1}{(1-e^{si\pi}) e^{\frac{si\pi}{2}}} D(s,A) + 2i \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{s(it+A)} e^{ie^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2ie^{(it+A)}}-1} dt = 2\pi^s \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)} (2n)^{(s-1)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)} e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} du$$

$$= 2\pi^s \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)} \left(\frac{2n}{\left(2n+\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right)^{(s-1)} \left(2n+\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(s-1)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)} e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} du$$

$$= 2\pi \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)} \left(\frac{2n}{\left(2n+\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right)^{(s-1)} \left(\left(2n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\pi\right)^{(s-1)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)} e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} du$$

$$= 2\pi \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)} \left(\frac{2n}{\left(2n+\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right)^{(s-1)} e^{(s-1)A} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)} e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} du$$

So $\frac{1}{(1-e^{si\pi}) e^{\frac{si\pi}{2}}} D(s,A) + 2i \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{s(it+A)} e^{ie^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2ie^{(it+A)}}-1} dt = 2\pi \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)} \left(\frac{2n}{\left(2n+\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right)^{(s-1)} e^{(s-1)A} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)} e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} du$

So $\frac{1}{(1-e^{si\pi}) e^{\frac{si\pi}{2}}} e^{(1-s)A} D(s,A) + 2ie^{(1-s)A} \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{s(it+A)} e^{ie^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2ie^{(it+A)}}-1} dt = 2\pi \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-s)} \left(\frac{2n}{\left(2n+\frac{1}{2}\right)}\right)^{(s-1)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)} e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} du \qquad (7)$

$$D(s,A) = -\left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right) \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt - \frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)} \left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right) \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)} \left(1-e^{s2\pi i}\right) \int_A^{(A+\ln 2)} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-e^{si\pi}) e^{\frac{si\pi}{2}}} e^{(1-s)A} D(s,A)$$

$$= \frac{(1+e^{si\pi})}{e^{\frac{si\pi}{2}}} \left[-e^{(1-s)A} \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt - \frac{2^{(s-1)}}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)} e^{(1-s)A} \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt + \frac{1}{(2^{(s-1)}-1)} e^{(1-s)A} \int_A^{(A+\ln 2)} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1} dt\right]$$

Let's calculate $\lim_{n\to+\infty} e^{(1-s)A} \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt$

$$\left|\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt\right| \le \int_A^{+\infty} \left|\frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1}\right| dt = \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{at}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt \le \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{at}}{e^{e^t}} dt \le \frac{1}{e^{\left(\frac{1}{2}e^A\right)}} \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{at}}{\frac{1}{e^{\left(\frac{1}{2}e^t\right)}}} dt \qquad \frac{1}{e^{e^t}} = \frac{1}{e^{\left(\frac{1}{2}e^t\right)}} \times \frac{1}{e^{\left(\frac{1}{2}e^t\right)}}$$

So $\left|e^{(1-s)A} \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt\right| \le \frac{e^{(1-a)A}}{e^{\left(\frac{1}{2}e^A\right)}} \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{at}}{\frac{1}{e^{\left(\frac{1}{2}e^t\right)}}} dt$

Clearly $\lim_{n\to+\infty} e^{(1-s)A} \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}+1} dt = 0$

By the same we get $\lim_{n\to+\infty} e^{(1-s)A}\int_A^{(A+ln\,2)} \frac{e^{st}}{e^{e^t}-1}dt = 0$ $\left(\forall t \geq A\ \ \frac{1}{e^{e^t}-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{e^t}-1}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{e^t}-1}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{e^A}-1}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{e^t}-1}}\right)$

So $\lim_{n\to+\infty} \frac{1}{(1-e^{si\pi})e^{\frac{si\pi}{2}}} D(s,A) = 0$

Let's calculate $\lim_{n\to+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)}e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} du$

Let the functions $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*\ \ \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^+\ \ h_n(u) = \frac{u^{(-s)}e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1}$

The sequence h_n converge simply to the function h where $\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^+\ \ h(u) = \frac{u^{(-s)}e^{(-u)}}{2}$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*\ \ \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^+\ \ |h_n(u)| = \frac{u^{(-a)}e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} \leq \frac{u^{(-a)}e^{(-u)}}{2}$ and $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-a)}e^{(-u)}}{2} du < \infty$

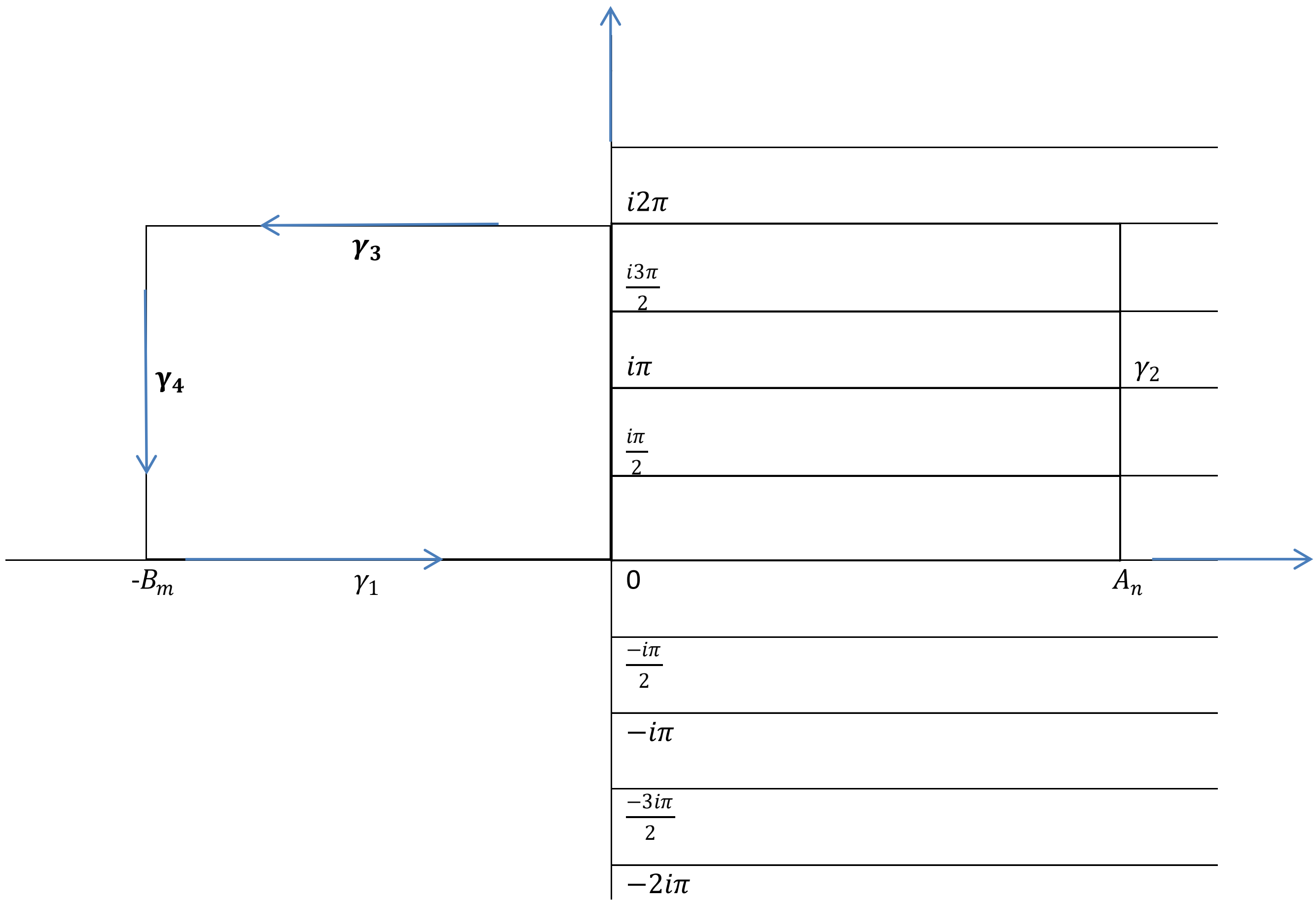
The lebegue therem gives

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)}e^{(-u)}}{e^{(\frac{u}{2n})}+1} du = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^{(-s)}e^{(-u)}}{2} = \frac{\Gamma(1-s)}{2}$$

When n tends to +∞ equality (7) gives

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} 2ie^{(1-s)A} \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{ie^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2ie^{(it+A)}}-1} dt = \pi$$

So $\lim_{n\to+\infty} e^{(1-s)A} \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{s(it+A)}e^{ie^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2ie^{(it+A)}}-1} dt = -\frac{i\pi}{2}$ (or $\lim_{n\to+\infty} e^{A} \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{sit}e^{ie^{(it+A)}}}{e^{2ie^{(it+A)}}-1} dt = -\frac{i\pi}{2}$)



$i2\pi$
γ_3
$\frac{i3\pi}{2}$
γ_4
$i\pi$
γ_2
$\frac{i\pi}{2}$
$-B_m$
γ_1
0
A_n
$\frac{-i\pi}{2}$
$-i\pi$
$\frac{-3i\pi}{2}$
$-2i\pi$