The deep relation of the non-trivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function with electromagnetism and gravity

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Abstract

In one of my previous articles (https://vixra.org/abs/1701.0042) I already demonstrated the deep relationship of this Riemann function (canonical partition function of the imaginary parts of the non-trivial zeros of the Riemann z function) with gravity and electromagnetism. In this work we recover it to show its deep connection with a new very simple function that uses the imaginary part of the first zero of the Riemann zeta function together with another well-known function of the non-trivial zeros of the zeta function. Its extraordinary simplicity, without random terms appearing, and that in both functions (the canonical partition function of the imaginary parts of the non-trivial zeros of the zeta function and the new one, derived from the imaginary part of the first zero of zeta) are present the Planck mass, Newton's gravitation constant and the elementary electric charge, implies that their coincidence is completely impossible. At the same time, and for some time now, both mathematicians and physicists have been trying to demonstrate the Riemann hypothesis from quantum mechanics, but so far this has not been achieved. Our work works in reverse and demonstrates that the Riemann zeta function for non-trivial zeros plays an essential role in quantum mechanics and in a possible unification theory, as will be observed by the equations that we will show. We even dare to conjecture that the Physical baryon density (value 2018.0.0224±0.0001) parameter is obtained with a function involved in this work (non-trivial zeros of the function z).

Introduction

As is well known, the quantum vacuum does not contain any real particles. This is due to the nature of virtual particles, which can appear in particle-antiparticle pairs and exist ephemerally under the Heisenberg uncertainty principle. In this work we will make a bold conjecture and suggest that this state of zero real
particles of the quantum vacuum is related, in part, to the non-trivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function. Instance, a non-trivial zero of the Riemann zeta function can be related as follows:

In the following way: particle-antiparticle pair \( p + \bar{p} = \varsigma \left( \frac{1}{2} + i t_n \right) = 0 \), where \( t_n \) is \( n \)th imaginary part of the non-trivial zero.

It should be noted that the integer part \((1/2)\) of these non-trivial zeros is mathematically related to the Heisenberg uncertainty principle with the following equation: \( \text{max} \left( \frac{\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_p}{\hbar} = \frac{1}{2} \right) \)

Meaning com máx, the maximum possible uncertainty.

1 The equation that unifies electromagnetism and gravity with a very simple equation that contains the canonical partition function of the imaginary parts of the non-trivial zeros of the Riemann z function, and assuming an integer part of \(1/2\)

\( m_{PK} = \) Planck mass, \( m_e = \) electron mass, \( G_N = \) Newton’s gravitation constant, \( \pm e = \) elementary electric charge constant.

Canonical partition function of the imaginary parts of the non-trivial zeros of the Riemann z function. \( \varsigma \left( \frac{1}{2} + i t_n \right) \) calculated with the first 1000 zeros.

\[
\left( \sum e^{-t_n} \right)_{n=1}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{1374617.454518844354}
\]

\[
\pi^2 \cdot (\pm e) \cdot \left[ \left( \sum \exp^{-t_n} \right)_{n=1}^{\infty} \right] = \pm \sqrt{m_{PK} \cdot m_e \cdot G_N}
\]

2 The equation that unifies electromagnetism and gravitation with the elementary electric charge, Planck’s mass and Newton’s constant of gravitation.

Imaginary part of the first non-trivial zero of the Riemann z function (https://oeis.org/A058303). \( \varsigma \left( \frac{1}{2} + i 14, 134725141734693790 \cdots \right), t_1 = 14, 1347251417 \cdots \)
The Riemann zeta function can be factored over its nontrivial zeros \( \rho \) as the Hadamard product 
\[ \zeta(s) = (e^{-\left[\ln(2\pi) - 1 - \frac{\gamma}{2}\right]s}) / (2(s-1)\Gamma(1+1/2s)) \prod_{\rho} \left(1 - s/\rho\right) e^{s/\rho} \] 
(Titchmarsh 1987, Voros 1987).

Let \( \rho_k \) denote the \( k \)th non trivial zero of \( \zeta(s) \), and write the sums of the negative integer powers of such zeros as 
\[ Z(n) = \sum_k \rho_k^{-n} \] 
(Lehmer 1988, Keiper 1992, Finch 2003, p. 168), sometimes also denoted \( \sigma_n \) (e.g., Finch 2003, p. 168). But by the functional equation, the non-trivial zeros are paired as \( \rho \) and \( 1-\rho \), so if the zeros with positive imaginary part are written as \( \sigma_k + it_k \), then the sums become 
\[ Z(n) = \sum_k [(\sigma_k + it_k)^{-n} + (1-\sigma_k-it_k)^{-n}] \]


\[
Z(n) = \sum_k \left[ (\sigma_k + it_k)^{-n} + (1-\sigma_k-it_k)^{-n} \right]_k 
\]

\[
Z(1) = \frac{1}{2} [2 + \gamma - \ln(4\pi)] = 0.023095708966121
\]

\[
\sqrt{2} \cdot Z(1) = T
\]

W boson, Z boson, e electron, tau, muon, Weinberg angle

\[
\sin \theta_W = \frac{m_e + m_\mu + m_\tau}{m_e} = S
\]

\[
\exp (t_1 - T - S) = \frac{m_{PK}}{\sqrt{(\pm e)^2}} \frac{1}{G_N}
\]

Physical baryon density parameter \( \Omega_B h^2 = 0.02230 \pm 0.00014 \sim Z(1) = 0.023095708966121 \)

**Conclusion**

The equations presented here are extremely simple and without random parameters. This leads us to the resounding statement that, indeed, the non-trivial zeros of Riemann’s zeta function play an essential role in a future unification theory, and surely in quantum mechanics.
References


