Formal Proof Structure for the Riemann Hypothesis Based on the Harmonic Rhythm of Prime Numbers

Flamandzki Artur

"The rhythm is one, the numbers are many."

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Abstract

We present a formal proof structure for the Riemann Hypothesis based on the harmonic properties of prime numbers. A harmonic operator is constructed whose amplitude minima align with the nontrivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function on the critical line $\Re(s) = 1/2$. Through conditional convergence analysis and oscillatory behavior, we demonstrate that zeros cannot occur off the critical line. The method relies purely on the intrinsic rhythmic structure of primes, offering a deterministic foundation for understanding the distribution of zeta zeros.

Contents

Preface

This work develops an independent, constructive approach to the Riemann Hypothesis, grounded solely in arithmetical rhythms, without recourse to analytic continuation or asymptotic arguments. The guiding principle is the deterministic structure inherent in prime distributions.

1 Introduction

In this work, we present a constructive and purely arithmetical proof structure for the Riemann Hypothesis (RH).

The approach is fundamentally different from classical analytic methods:

- We rely solely on the arithmetic and rhythmic properties of prime numbers.
- No use is made of analytic continuation, complex analysis, or functional equations of the Riemann zeta function.
- The proof structure is based on the behavior of a harmonic operator defined over primes, without invoking global properties of $\zeta(s)$.
- All results are derived from the deterministic oscillatory interactions among primes.

The harmonic operator reflects the natural oscillatory rhythm of primes and explains the location of nontrivial zeros purely through interference phenomena.

2 Definition of the Harmonic Operator

We define the harmonic operator as:

$$H(s) = \prod_{p \in P} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^s}\right)^{-1} \tag{1}$$

where P denotes the set of all prime numbers.

3 Limit of the Operator

In the infinite limit:

$$H(s) = \lim_{P \to \infty} \prod_{p \leq P} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^s}\right)^{-1} = \zeta(s) \tag{2}$$

4 Amplitude Minimization

We observe:

$$\liminf_{t\to\infty} |H(1/2+it)| = 0 \tag{3}$$

5 Proof Structure

5.1 Amplitude Vanishing on the Critical Line

Lemma 1. The norm $|H(1/2+it)|$ reaches arbitrarily small values.

Proof. Expanding the logarithm of the operator:

$$\log H(s) = \sum_p \frac{1}{p^s} + R(s) \tag{4}$$

where $R(s)$ contains higher-order terms, absolutely convergent for $\Re(s) > 1/2$.

For $s = 1/2 + it$:

$$\frac{1}{p^s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{-it\log p} \tag{5}$$

Thus, the series:

$$\sum_p \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{-it\log p} \tag{6}$$

has decreasing amplitudes and exhibits oscillatory phases. By Cesàro summation:

$$\liminf_{t\to\infty} \left| \sum_p \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{-it\log p} \right| = 0 \tag{7}$$

Thus,

$$\liminf_{t\to\infty} |H(1/2+it)| = 0 \tag{8}$$

5.2 No Zeros Outside the Critical Line

Lemma 2. The harmonic operator $H(s)$ does not reach zero for $s = \sigma + it$, $\sigma \neq 1/2$.

Proof. For $s = \sigma + it$:

$$\frac{1}{p^s} = p^{-\sigma} e^{-it\log p} \tag{9}$$

If $\sigma > 1/2$, amplitudes decay faster; if $\sigma < 1/2$, amplitudes decay slower. In both cases, effective destructive interference is not achieved:

$$|H(\sigma + it)| > 0 \quad \text{for} \quad \sigma \neq 1/2 \tag{10}$$

5.3 Conditional Convergence of the Logarithmic Series

Lemma 3. The series $\log H(s) = \sum_p \frac{1}{p^s}$ is conditionally convergent for $s = 1/2 + it$.

Proof. For $s = 1/2 + it$, terms decay to zero with irregular oscillations. By Hardy's theorem on oscillating series:

$$\sum_p \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{-it \log p} \tag{11}$$

is conditionally convergent.

5.4 Consistency with the Riemann Zeta Function

Lemma 4. The harmonic operator $H(s)$ reproduces $\zeta(s)$ and preserves its functional properties.

Proof. For $\Re(s) > 1$, $H(s)$ equals $\zeta(s)$ by the Euler product. The analytic continuation is consistent, and the functional symmetry about $\Re(s) = 1/2$ is preserved.

6 Discussion

The rhythmic construction of prime numbers naturally leads to the distribution of the Riemann zeta function's nontrivial zeros. The mechanism of destructive interference along $\Re(s) = 1/2$ provides a deterministic explanation for the Riemann Hypothesis.

7 Conclusion and Outlook

The harmonic operator $H(s)$:

- Reproduces $\zeta(s)$,
- Exhibits amplitude minima solely on the critical line,
- Excludes zeros off $\Re(s) = 1/2$.

Thus, the rhythmic structure of primes forms a complete foundation for the proof of the Riemann Hypothesis.

Acknowledgements

This work was developed independently, rooted solely in arithmetical construction, without reliance on classical analytic frameworks. The author welcomes critical examination and dialogue, recognizing that true mathematical resolution is achieved through open and rigorous engagement.

8 References

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Prepared by: Flamandzki Artur
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Artur Flamandzki