

76. Some Explicit Formulae in the Theory of Numbers

A Remark on the Riemann Hypothesis

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§ 1. Introduction. We put for $x \geq 1$ and for $0 < \alpha \leq 1$,

$$H(x, \alpha) = \sum_{1 \leq n \leq x} \sum_{1 \leq h \leq \alpha n} \log(h, n) - \alpha \sum_{1 \leq n \leq x} \sum_{1 \leq h \leq n} \log(h, n) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \leq x} \log n,$$

where (h, n) is the greatest common divisor of h and n . We put for irrational α

$$F(x, \alpha) = H(x, \alpha) + xZ_\alpha(1)$$

and for rational $\alpha = a/q$ with $(a, q) = 1$,

$$F(x, \alpha) = H(x, a/q) - (x/2q) \log(x/q) + x(\lambda_1(a/q) + \lambda_2(a/q)) - (x/q)(\lambda_3(a/q) + \lambda_4(a/q)),$$

where we put

$$\lambda_j(a/q) = \sum_{b=1}^q \left(\left\{ \frac{ab}{q} \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \nu_j(b) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq 4, \nu_1(b) = 1/b,$$

$\nu_2(b) = 1/(b+q)$, $\nu_3(b) = \log(1+b/q)$ and $\nu_4(b) = 2 + \gamma_0 - \gamma_{b/q}$ with

$$\gamma_\eta = - \int_1^\infty \frac{\{y\} dy}{(y+\eta)^2},$$

$\{y\}$ is the fractional part of y and $Z_\alpha(1)$ is defined below. Under these notations we have shown in [2] the following two theorems which are stated in a slightly different way.

Theorem 1. *The Riemann Hypothesis is equivalent to the statement that for any positive ε and for $X > X_0$,*

$$\int_0^1 |F(X, \alpha)|^2 d\alpha \ll X^{1+\varepsilon}.$$

Theorem 2. *Let Q be an integer ≥ 1 . Let f_1, f_2, \dots, f_A be the Farey series of order Q , namely, $f_i = a_i/q_i$ with integral a_i and q_i , $(a_i, q_i) = 1$, $0 < a_i \leq q_i$, $0 < q_i \leq Q$ and $f_1 < f_2 < \dots < f_A$. Then the Riemann Hypothesis is equivalent to the statement that for any positive ε and for $Q > Q_0$,*

$$\sum_{i=1}^A |F(Q, a_i/q_i)|^2 \ll Q^{3+\varepsilon}.$$

In fact, the gap between above Theorem 1 and our previous Theorem 1 in [2] can be filled by the proof of Lemma 3 below and the gap between above Theorem 2 and our previous Theorem 2 in [2] will be filled in § 2. The purpose of the present note is to give, by the classical methods, an explicit relation between $F(X, \alpha)$ for an individual