

Farey Sequences and Zeta Function Zeros

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Abstract

Relationships between the Farey sequence and the Riemann hypothesis other than the Franel-Landau theorem are discussed. Whether a function similar to Chebyshev's second function is square-root close to a line having a slope different from 1 is discussed. The nontrivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function can be used to approximate many functions in analytic number theory. For example, it could be said that the nontrivial zeta function zeros and the Möbius function generate in essence the same function - the Mertens function. A different approach is to start with a sequence that is analogous to the nontrivial zeros of the zeta function and follow the same procedure with both this sequence and the nontrivial zeros of the zeta function to generate in essence the same function. A procedure for generating such a function is given.

1 Introduction

The Farey sequence F_x of order x is the ascending series of irreducible fractions between 0 and 1 whose denominators do not exceed x . In this article, the fraction $0/1$ is not considered to be in the Farey sequence. Let $A(x)$ denote the number of fractions in F_x . $A(x) = \sum_{i=1}^x \phi(i)$ where ϕ is Euler's totient function. For $v = 1, 2, 3, \dots, A(x)$ let δ_v denote the amount by which the v th term of the Farey sequence differs from $v/A(x)$. Franel (in collaboration with Landau) [1] proved that the Riemann hypothesis is equivalent to the statement that $|\delta_1| + |\delta_2| + \dots + |\delta_{A(x)}| = o(x^{\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon})$ for all $\epsilon > 0$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$. Let $M(x)$ denote the Mertens function ($M(x) = \sum_{i=1}^x \mu(i)$ where $\mu(i)$ is the Möbius function). Littlewood [2] proved that the Riemann hypothesis is equivalent to the statement that for every $\epsilon > 0$ the function $M(x)x^{-(1/2) - \epsilon}$ approaches zero as $x \rightarrow \infty$. Mertens conjectured that $|M(x)| < \sqrt{x}$. This was disproved by Odlyzko and te Riele [3].

2 Shorter Intervals of Farey Points

Let $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{A(x)}$ denote the terms of the Farey sequence of order x and let $h(\xi)$ denote the number of r_v less than or equal to ξ . Kanemitsu and Yoshimoto [4] proved that each of the estimates $\sum_{r_v \leq 1/3} (r_v - \frac{h(1/3)}{2A(x)}) = O(x^{1/2 + \epsilon})$

and $\sum_{r_v \leq 1/4} (r_v - \frac{h(1/4)}{2A(x)}) = O(x^{1/2+\epsilon})$ is equivalent to the Riemann hypothesis. Let $n = 4, 5, 6, \dots$, and let $j = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$. Let $y_x(n)$ denote the number of fractions less than $1/n$ and let $z_x(n)$ denote the number of fractions greater than $1/n$ and less than $2/n$ in a Farey sequence of order x . (If $x \leq n$, set y_x to 0. If $x \leq j$, set z_x to 0. If $x > j$ and $x < n$, set z_x to $x - j$. If $x = n$, set z_x to $j - 1$ if n is even or j if n is odd.) Franel proved that $M(x) = \sum_{v=1}^{A(x)} e^{2\pi i r_v}$, so there should be some discernible relationship between $M(x)$ and $y_x(4) - z_x(4)$. The “curve” of $y_x(4) - z_x(4)$ values resembles that of $M(x)$ in that the peaks and valleys occur roughly at the same places and have about the same heights and depths. See Figure 1 for a plot of $M(x)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 5000$. See Figure 2 for a plot of $y_x(4) - z_x(4)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 5000$. Let $h_x(n)$ denote $\sum_{i=1}^x (z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n))$.

Theorem 1. $h_{x+n}(n) = h_x(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor$

The value of $h_x(4) - h_{x-1}(4)$ is determined by the distribution of the fractions $1/x, 2/x, 3/x, \dots, \lfloor (x-1)/2 \rfloor/x$ about $1/4$. The difference in the number of fractions after $1/4$ and before $1/4$ is 0 unless 4 divides $x+1$, in which case it is 1. Similar arguments are applicable for $n > 4$. While $\sum_{i=1}^x M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ has only one value (1), $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor/n)$ has up to n values. (For $n = 4$, these values are $1/2, 1/4, 0$, or $-1/4$.)

3 More Comparisons of $M(x)$ and $y_x(n) - z_x(n)$

Let $\Lambda(i)$ denote the Mangoldt function ($\Lambda(i)$ equals $\log(p)$ if $i = p^m$ for some prime p and some $m \geq 1$ or 0 otherwise). Let $\psi(x)$ denote the second Chebyshev function ($\psi(x) = \sum_{i \leq x} \Lambda(i)$). Mertens [5] proved that;

Theorem 2. $\sum_{i=1}^x M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \log(i) = \psi(x)$

Additional comparisons of $M(x)$ and $y_x(n) - z_x(n)$ can then be made by replacing $M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ by $y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor/n$ in formulas such as $\sum_{i=1}^x M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \log(i) = \psi(x)$. See Figure 3 for a plot of $\psi(x)$ and $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(4) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(4) + 1/4) \log(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 5000$ (the prime number theorem is equivalent to the limit relation $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \psi(x)/x = 1$). For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(4) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(4) + 1/4) \log(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 5000$, $p_1 = 0.2188$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.2186, 0.219), $p_2 = 0.9636$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.3775, 1.55), SSE=5.582e+5, R-square=0.9989, and RMSE=10.57. Let $\sigma_x(i)$ denote the sum of positive divisors function ($\sigma_x(i) = \sum_{d|i} d^x$). Let $\lambda(i)$ denote the Liouville function ($\lambda(1) = 1$ or if $i = p_1^{a_1} \cdots p_k^{a_k}$, $\lambda(i) = (-1)^{a_1 + \dots + a_k}$). Let $L(x) = \sum_{i \leq x} \lambda(i)$. Let $H(x) = \sum_{i \leq x} \mu(i) \log(i)$. ($H(x)/(x \log(x)) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (M(x)/x - H(x)/(x \log(x))) = 0$. See pp. 91-92 of Apostol's [6] book.) Other relationships that are useful for comparing $M(x)$ and $y_x(n) - z_x(n)$ are;

Theorem 3. $\sum_{i=1}^x M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \log(i) \sigma_0(i) / 2 = \log(x!)$

Theorem 4. $\sum_{i=1}^x M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \sigma_0(i) = x$

Theorem 5. $\sum_{i=1}^x M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \sigma_1(i) = x(x+1)/2$

Theorem 6. $\sum_{i=1}^x M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \sigma_2(i) = x(x+1)(2x+1)/6$

Theorem 7. $\sum_{i=1}^x M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) = -H(x)$

Theorem 8. $\sum_{i=1}^x M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ where the summation is over i values that are perfect squares equals $L(x)$

(See Cox [7] for proofs of Theorems 3 through 8.) See Figure 4 for a plot of $\log(x!)$ and $4.38 \sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(4) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(4) + 1/4) \log(i) \sigma_0(i) / 2$ (superimposed on each other) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$. See Figure 5 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(5) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(5) + 2/5) \sigma_0(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(5) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(5) + 2/5) \sigma_0(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$, $p_1 = 0.3734$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.3731, 0.3738)$, $p_2 = 0.1249$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.08543, 0.3353)$, $SSE=2863$, $R\text{-square}=0.9998$, and $RMSE=1.694$. See Figure 6 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(6) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(6) + 1/3) \sigma_1(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 200$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(6) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(6) + 1/3) \sigma_1(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 200$, $SSE=2.531e+4$, $R\text{-square}=1$, and $RMSE=11.33$. See Figure 7 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(7) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(7) + 3/7) \sigma_2(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$. For a cubic least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(7) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(7) + 3/7) \sigma_2(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$, $SSE=1.454e+6$, $R\text{-square}=1$, and $RMSE=123.1$. See Figure 8 for a plot of $\frac{1}{x \log(x)} \sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(4) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(4) + 1/4) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 5000$. See Figure 9 for a plot of $L(x)$ and $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(4) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(4) + 1/4)$ where the summation is over i values that are perfect squares for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$. (Pólya conjectured that $L(x) \leq 0$ for $x \geq 2$. This was disproved by Haselgrove [8].)

4 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (y_n(n) - z_n(n)) / n$ and Similar Limits

See Figure 10 for a plot of $y_x(65) - z_x(65)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1625$. See Figure 11 for a plot of $y_x(200) - z_x(200)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 5000$. See Figure 12 for a plot of $y_x(200) - z_x(200)$ for $x = 100, 200, 300, \dots, 5000$. Note that the values of $y_x(200) - z_x(200)$ in the x intervals of $(100, 200)$, $(200, 300)$, $(300, 400)$, ..., can be approximated by linear interpolation. For even n , the limits of $(y_{n/2}(n) - z_{n/2}(n)) / n$, $(y_n(n) - z_n(n)) / n$, $(y_{3n/2}(n) - z_{3n/2}(n)) / n$, ..., as $n \rightarrow \infty$ appear to be $-\frac{1}{2}$, $-\frac{1}{4}$, $-\frac{1}{3}$, $-\frac{1}{6}$, $-\frac{2}{5}$, $-\frac{2}{15}$, $-\frac{31}{105}$, $-\frac{29}{140}$, $-\frac{19}{42}$, $-\frac{41}{420}$, $-\frac{76}{385}$, $-\frac{201}{1540}$, $-\frac{751}{1430}$, $-\frac{1109}{4004}$, $-\frac{4436}{15015}$, $-\frac{857}{13411}$, $-\frac{3700}{12213}$, $-\frac{721}{17163}$, $-\frac{738}{2897}$, ... (these values are based on data collected for $n = 10, 000, 000, 000$). $\frac{0}{1}$ is considered to be the first limit. Let $\delta_1(1)$, $\delta_1(2)$, $\delta_1(3)$, ..., denote these limits and let $\delta_m(x)$, $m = 2, 3, 4, \dots$, denote the limits and $m - 1$ values that have been

linearly interpolated between successive limits. See Figure 13 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 79$ (including $\frac{0}{1}$, 20 limits were used). For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 79$, $p_1 = -0.1276$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.1287, -0.1264)$, $p_2 = 0.05253$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-8.043e-5, 0.1051)$, SSE=1.041, R-square=0.9984, and RMSE=0.1163. See Figure 14 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.1276) \log(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 79$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.1276) \log(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 79$, SSE=2.415, R-square=0.9949, and RMSE=0.1771. See Figure 15 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.1276) \sigma_0(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 79$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.1276) \sigma_0(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 79$, SSE=5.123, R-square=0.9892, and RMSE=0.2579. See Figure 16 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.1276) \sigma_1(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 79$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.1276) \sigma_1(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 79$, SSE=92.93, R-square=0.9999, and RMSE=1.106. See Figure 17 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.1276) \sigma_2(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 79$. For a cubic least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.1276) \sigma_2(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 79$, SSE=6289, R-square=1, and RMSE=9.157. See Figure 18 for a plot of $\log(x!)$ and $8.7 \sum_{i=1}^x (\delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.1276) \log(i) \sigma_0(i)/2$ (superimposed on each other) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 79$. See Figure 19 for a plot of $\frac{1}{x \log(x)} \sum_{i=1}^x (\delta_4(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.1276) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 79$.

5 An Analogue of $\psi(x)$

A reformulation of the Riemann hypothesis is that $\psi(x)$ is essentially square-root close to the function $f(x) = x$. See Figure 20 for a plot of $\sqrt{0.17x}$, $-\sqrt{0.17x}$, and $\psi(x) - x$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 999$. See Figure 21 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ and $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 999$ (these values were computed using 1000 approximate limits accurate to about 6 decimal places). For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 999$, $p_1 = -0.1704$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.1706, -0.1703)$, $p_2 = 0.04535$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.03865, 0.1293)$, SSE=455.6, R-square=0.9998, and RMSE=0.676. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 999$, $p_1 = -0.17$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.1705, -0.1695)$, $p_2 = 0.2791$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.009398, 0.5676)$, SSE=5374, R-square=0.9978, and RMSE=2.322. See Figure 22 for a plot of $\sqrt{0.17x}$, $-\sqrt{0.17x}$, and $0.17x + \sum_{i=1}^x (\delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i))$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 999$. $\psi(x)$ appears to deviate from x more than $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ deviates from $-0.17x$. See Figure 23 for a plot of the p_1 values of the linear least-squares fits of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_2(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, ..., $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for respective x values up to 999, 1999, 2999, ..., 39999. See Figure 24 for a plot of the corresponding p_2 values. Denote these p_1 and p_2 values by $p_1(n)$ and $p_2(n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. See Figure 25 for a plot of $\sqrt{-np_1(n)}$ versus $\log(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. For a linear least-squares fit of these quantities, $p_1 = 0.2208$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.219, 0.2226)$, $p_2 = 0.4146$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.4093, 0.4198)$, SSE=0.0009158, R-square=0.9994, and RMSE=0.004909. See Figure

26 for a plot of $np_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of $np_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$, $p_1 = 0.0004067$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.0003452, 0.0004683), $p_2 = 0.08821$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.0856, 0.09081), $p_3 = -0.1282$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.1513, -0.105), SSE=0.01937, R-square=0.9997, and RMSE=0.02288.

See Figure 27 for a plot of the p_1 values of the linear least-squares fits of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_2(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, ..., $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for respective x values up to 999, 1999, 2999, ..., 39999. (The p_1 values are the same as the above p_1 values for the first three or four decimal places.) See Figure 28 for a plot of the corresponding p_2 values (the values are erratic, possibly due to the small number of approximate limits used). Denote these p_1 and p_2 values by $p'_1(n)$ and $p'_2(n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. See Figure 29 for a plot of $\sqrt{-np'_1(n)}$ versus $\log(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. For a linear least-squares fit of these quantities, $p_1 = 0.2209$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.2191, 0.2227), $p_2 = 0.4145$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.4092, 0.4198), SSE=0.0009235, R-square=0.9994, and RMSE=0.00493. See Figure 30 for a plot of $np'_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. For a linear least-squares fit of $np'_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$, $p_1 = 0.6569$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.6251, 0.6886), $p_2 = -0.3898$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-1.137, 0.3578), SSE=49.89, R-square=0.9788, and RMSE=1.146.

See Figure 31 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ and $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ (superimposed on each other) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 99999$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 99999$, $p_1 = -0.01936$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.01936, -0.01936), $p_2 = 0.1094$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.1034, 0.1154), SSE=2.347e+4, R-square=1, and RMSE=0.4845. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 99999$, $p_1 = -0.01936$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.01936, -0.01936), $p_2 = 0.6391$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.6198, 0.6583), SSE=2.415e+5, R-square=1, and RMSE=1.554. See Figure 32 for a plot of $\frac{1}{10}\sqrt{0.01936x}$, $0.01936x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, and $0.01936x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$. The peaks and valleys of the two corresponding curves occur at about the same places.

For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 50000$, $p_1 = -0.005467$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.005467, -0.005467), $p_2 = 0.1394$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.1354, 0.1435), SSE=2664, R-square=1, and RMSE=0.2308. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 50000$, $p_1 = -0.005469$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.005469, -0.005469), $p_2 = 0.5193$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.5138, 0.5249), SSE=5027, R-square=1, and RMSE=0.3171. See Figure 33 for a plot of $\frac{1}{10}\sqrt{0.005469x}$, $0.005467x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, and $0.005469x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$. The peaks and valleys of the curves in this plot resemble the peaks and valleys of the curves in the first fifth of Figure 32. See Figure 34 for a comparison of the $0.01936x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ and $0.005467x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ values (each successive $0.01936x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$

value has been written 5 times). The two curves are almost the same. See Figure 35 for a comparison of the $0.01936x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ and $0.005469x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ values (each successive $0.01936x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ value has been written 5 times). The two curves are roughly the same.

For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{2500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 50000$, $p_1 = -0.001414$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.001414, -0.001414)$, $p_2 = 0.1175$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.1156, 0.1194)$, SSE=597.2, R-square=1, and RMSE=0.1093. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{2500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 50000$, $p_1 = -0.001416$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.001416, -0.001416)$, $p_2 = 0.5083$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.5072, 0.5094)$, SSE=208.3, R-square=1, and RMSE=0.06454. See Figure 36 for a plot of $\frac{1}{10}\sqrt{0.001416x}$, $0.001414x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{2500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, and $0.001416x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{2500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$. The peaks and valleys of the curves in this plot resemble the peaks and valleys of the curves in the first fifth of Figure 33. See Figure 37 for a comparison of the $0.005467x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ values and $0.001414x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{2500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ values (each successive $0.005467x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ value has been written 5 times). The two curves are almost the same. See Figure 38 for a comparison of $0.005469x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ and $0.001416x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{2500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ values (each $0.005469x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{500}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ value has been written 5 times). The two curves are roughly the same.

$-p'_1(10)$ equals 0.08617. See Figure 39 for a plot of $\sqrt{0.08617x}$ and $0.08617x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20$. For this range of x values (up to $2 \cdot 10$), $\sqrt{0.08617x}$ is greater than $0.08617x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$. See Figure 40 for a plot of $\sqrt{0.01936x}$ and $0.01936x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 200$. For this range of x values (up to $2 \cdot 100$), $\sqrt{0.01936x}$ is greater than $0.01936x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$. This appears to be the case for arbitrary $p'_1(n)$ values and corresponding ranges of x values.

Conjecture 1. $\sqrt{-p'_1(n)x} > -p'_1(n)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$ and $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$0.17x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ may eventually exceed $\sqrt{0.17x}$. (Using 13000 approximate limits accurate to about 3 decimal places gives a p'_1 value of -0.1695 and a p'_2 value of -1.693 for a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 12999$. See Figure 41 for a plot of $\sqrt{0.1695x}$, $-\sqrt{0.1695x}$, and $0.1695x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 12999$.) As previously shown, $\sqrt{-p'_1(n)} \approx (0.2209 \log(n) + 0.4145)/\sqrt{n}$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. The ratio of this value for $n = 100$ to the value for $n = 1$ is approximately 0.338 ($0.14/0.4145$), but based on the above empirical evidence, the $-p'_1(1)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ values are "stretched" by a factor of 100 to approximately give the $-p'_1(100)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ values. See Figure 42 for a plot of $\sqrt{-p'_1(1)x}$, $-\sqrt{-p'_1(1)x}$, $\sqrt{-p'_1(100)x}$, $-\sqrt{-p'_1(100)x}$, $-p'_1(1)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, and $-p'_1(100)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 999$. If $-p'_1(n)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \delta_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$

is $O(\sqrt{x})$, it should be possible to use this technique to find a $\sqrt{-p'_1(n)x}$ upper bound.

6 Convolutions Involving Ramanujan's Sum

Let $c_k(x)$ denote Ramanujan's sum ($c_k(x) = \sum_{m \bmod k, (m,k)=1} e^{2\pi imx/k}$).

Conjecture 2. $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor / n) c_k(i)$ is a periodic function with period nk .

See Figure 43 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor / n) c_k(i)$ where $n = 13$, $k = 13$, and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 169$ and $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor / n)$ where $n = 169$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 169$. See Figure 44 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor / n) c_k(i)$ where $n = 12$, $k = 10$, and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 120$ and $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor / n)$ where $n = 120$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 120$. See Figure 45 for a plot of the real parts of the Fourier coefficients of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor / n) c_k(i)$ where $n = 4$, $k = 19$, and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 76$.

See Figure 46 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) c_k(i)$ where $k = 150$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 300$.

Conjecture 3. $\sum_{i=1}^x M(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) c_k(i) = \phi(k)$ for $x \geq k$.

See Figure 47 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $k = 17$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 500$.

Conjecture 4. When k is prime, the $\sum_{i=1}^x c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, values fall on the line segments $y = -x' + kn$, $0 < x' < (n+1)k^2$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. If $k > 2$, at least one value falls on every line segment.

See Figure 48 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $k = 7$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10000$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $k = 7$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10000$, $p_1 = -0.7868$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.787, -0.7866)$, $p_2 = -0.2229$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-1.563, 1.118)$, $SSE=1.169e+7$, $R\text{-square}=0.9998$, and $RMSE=34.19$. See Figure 49 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.7868) \log(i)$ for $k = 7$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.7868) \log(i)$ for $k = 7$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$, $SSE=6.434e+6$, $R\text{-square}=0.924$, and $RMSE=56.75$. For such convolutions with $\log(i)$ and $\sigma_0(i)$, the points are typically scattered when k is prime, accounting for the relatively poor linear least-squares fits. See Figure 50 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.7868) \sigma_1(i)$ for $k = 7$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 0.7868) \sigma_1(i)$ for $k = 7$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$, $SSE=5.623e+9$, $R\text{-square}=0.9999$, and $RMSE=1678$.

See Figure 51 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $k = 6$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$,

10000. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $k = 6$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10000$, $p_1 = 0.1862$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(.1861, 0.1863)$, $p_2 = 0.1341$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.2456, 0.5139)$, $\text{SSE}=9.379\text{e}+5$, $\text{R-square}=0.9997$, and $\text{RMSE}=9.686$. See Figure 52 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.1862)\sigma_0(i)$ for $k = 6$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.1862)\sigma_0(i)$ for $k = 6$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$, $\text{SSE}=1.419\text{e}+6$, $\text{R-square}=0.9821$, and $\text{RMSE}=26.65$. See Figure 53 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.1862)\sigma_2(i)$ for $k = 6$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$. For a cubic least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.1862)\sigma_2(i)$ for $k = 6$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$, $\text{SSE}=5.281\text{e}+13$, $\text{R-square}=1$, and $\text{RMSE}=1.627\text{e}+5$. See Figure 54 for a plot of $2.65 \sum_{i=1}^x (c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.1862) \log(i)\sigma_0(i)/2$ and $\log(x!)$ (superimposed on each other) for $k = 6$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$. See Figure 55 for a plot of $\frac{x}{\log(x)} \sum_{i=1}^x (c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.1862)\Lambda(i)$ for $k = 6$ and $x = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 2000$.

See Figure 56 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)M(i)$ for $k = 6$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$. See Figure 57 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)(y_i(n) - z_i(n))$ for $k = 6$, $n = 4$, and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$. The oscillations of these two functions appear to be due to the first non-trivial zero of the Riemann zeta function. See Figure 58 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (c_k(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) + 1)(y_i(n) - z_i(n))$ for $k = 17$, $n = 50$, and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1500$.

7 Convolutions Involving Gauss Sums Associated with Dirichlet Characters

$\chi_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 7$ (a Dirichlet character mod 7) equal $1, \omega^2, \omega, -\omega, -\omega^2, -1$, and 0 respectively where $\omega = e^{\pi i/3}$. Let $G(n, \chi)$ denote the Gauss sum associated with the Dirichlet character χ ($G(n, \chi) = \sum_{m=1}^k \chi(m)e^{2\pi imn/k}$). See Figure 59 for a plot of the real and imaginary components of $\sum_{i=1}^x G(\lfloor x/i \rfloor, \chi)$ for $\chi_3 \bmod 7$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10000$. For a linear least-squares fit of the real components, $p_1 = -0.9076$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.9077, -0.9075)$, $p_2 = -0.5372$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-1.155, 0.0835)$, $\text{SSE}=2.481\text{e}+6$, $\text{R-square}=1$, and $\text{RMSE}=15.75$. For a linear least-squares fit of the imaginary components, $p_1 = 0.8163$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.8163, 0.8164)$, $p_2 = 0.434$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.0005784, 0.8675)$, $\text{SSE}=1.222\text{e}+6$, $\text{R-square}=1$, and $\text{RMSE}=11.06$. See Figure 60 for a plot of the real components of $\sum_{i=1}^x (G(\lfloor x/i \rfloor, \chi) + 0.9076) \log(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10000$. For a linear least-squares fit of the real components, $p_1 = -0.7917$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.7921, -0.7913)$, $p_2 = 0.2297$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-2.059, 2.519)$, $\text{SSE}=3.407\text{e}+7$, $\text{R-square}=0.9993$, and $\text{RMSE}=58.38$. See Figure 61 for a plot of the imaginary components of $\sum_{i=1}^x (G(\lfloor x/i \rfloor, \chi) - 0.8163) \log(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10000$. For a linear least-squares fit of the imaginary components, $p_1 = 0.4265$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.4262, 0.4268)$, $p_2 = -0.5898$ with a 95% confidence interval of

($-2.109, 0.9297$), $SSE=1.502e+7$, $R\text{-square}=0.999$, and $RMSE=38.76$. See Figure 62 for a plot of the real components of $\sum_{i=1}^x (G(\lfloor x/i \rfloor, \chi) + 0.9076)\sigma_1(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of the real components, $p_1 = -0.5349$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.5355, -0.5344)$, $p_2 = -0.5832$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-1.132, -0.03472)$, $p_3 = 6.08$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-112.8, 125)$, $SSE=4.049e+8$, $R\text{-square}=1$, and $RMSE=637.3$. (Note that the p_1 and p_2 values are almost equal.) See Figure 63 for a plot of the imaginary components of $\sum_{i=1}^x (G(\lfloor x/i \rfloor, \chi) - 0.8163)\sigma_1(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of the imaginary components, $p_1 = 0.1821$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.1818, 0.1824)$, $p_2 = 0.1867$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.129, 0.5024)$, $p_3 = -0.6871$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-69.11, 67.73)$, $SSE=1.341e+8$, $R\text{-square}=1$, and $RMSE=366.8$.

For a linear least-squares fit of the real components of $\sum_{i=1}^x G(\lfloor x/i \rfloor, \chi)$ for a Dirichlet character mod 13 and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10000$, $p_1 = -1.247$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-1.247, -1.247)$, $p_2 = -0.7454$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-1.438, -0.05244)$, $SSE=3.123e+6$, $R\text{-square}=1$, and $RMSE=17.67$. For a linear least-squares fit of the imaginary components, $p_1 = 0.08855$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.08847, 0.08863)$, $p_2 = 0.004716$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.4692, 0.4787)$, $SSE=1.461e+6$, $R\text{-square}=0.9978$, and $RMSE=12.09$. See Figure 64 for a plot of the real components of $\sum_{i=1}^x (G(\lfloor x/i \rfloor, \chi) + 1.247)\log(i)\sigma_0(i)/2$ for the Dirichlet character mod 13, the imaginary components of $\sum_{i=1}^x (G(\lfloor x/i \rfloor, \chi) - 0.08855)\log(i)\sigma_0(i)/2$ for the Dirichlet character mod 13, $-1.25\log(x!)$, and $-0.2289\log(x!)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$.

8 Limits Associated with Convolutions of Gauss Sums Associated with Dirichlet Characters

$\chi_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 11$ (a Dirichlet character mod 11) equal $1, \omega, -\omega^3, \omega^2, \omega^4, -\omega^4, -\omega^2, \omega^3, -\omega, -1$, and 0 respectively where $\omega = e^{\pi i/5}$. See Figure 65 for a plot of the real and imaginary components of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor/n)G(i, \chi)$ where $n = 200$, χ is the Dirichlet character mod 11, and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$. See Figure 66 for a plot of the real components of $\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor/n)G(i, \chi)$ where $n = 40$, χ is the Dirichlet character mod 11, and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$ superimposed on a plot of the replicated (two times) real components of $2\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor/n)G(i, \chi)$ where $n = 20$, χ is the Dirichlet character mod 11, and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 50$. The two curves are roughly the same. See Figure 67 for a plot of the real components of $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor/n)G(i, \chi)$ where $n = 400$, χ is the Dirichlet character mod 11, and $x = n, 2n, 3n, \dots, 100n$ superimposed on a plot of the real components of $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor/n)G(i, \chi)$ where $n = 200$, χ is the Dirichlet character mod 11, and $x = n, 2n, 3n, \dots, 100n$. As $n \rightarrow \infty$, the real (and imaginary) components of $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) -$

$z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor / n G(i, \chi)$, $x = n, 2n, 3n, \dots$, where χ is the Dirichlet character mod 11 appear to approach limits. For $n = 10, 000, 000$, these values are 0.4776508, 0.3240762, 0.8212111, -0.4973424 , -0.06077291 , 0.6700821, 0.8753683, -0.1347543 , 0.4056038, -0.3244519 , 0.3555685, 0.5669565, 0.8245811, 0.1917227, -0.0002897262 , -0.6083173 , 0.6168052, 0.8068949, 0.4895114, -0.2735334 , Let $\epsilon_1(1), \epsilon_1(2), \epsilon_1(3), \dots$, denote these approximate limits and let $\epsilon_m(x)$, $m = 2, 3, 4, \dots$, denote the limits and $m-1$ values that have been linearly interpolated between successive limits. See Figure 68 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$ (201 limits were used). For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$, $p_1 = 0.449$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.4489, 0.4491), $p_2 = 0.02979$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.06429 , 0.1239), SSE=2297, R-square=1, and RMSE=1.072. See Figure 69 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.449) \log(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.449) \log(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$, SSE=3075, R-square=0.9977, and RMSE=1.241. See Figure 70 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.449) \sigma_0(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.449) \sigma_0(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$, SSE=1.12e+4, R-square=0.9917, and RMSE=2.368. See Figure 71 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.449) \sigma_1(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.449) \sigma_1(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$, $p_1 = 0.01704$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.01704, 0.01705), $p_2 = 0.01579$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.01202, 0.01956), $p_3 = 0.3726$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-1.261 , 2.006), SSE=3.073e+5, R-square=1, and RMSE=12.41. (Note that the p_1 and p_2 values are almost equal.) See Figure 72 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.449) \sigma_2(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$. For a cubic least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.449) \sigma_2(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$, SSE=5.26e+9, R-square=1, and RMSE=1623. See Figure 73 for a plot of $\log(x!)$ and $23.9 \sum_{i=1}^x (\epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.449) \log(i) \sigma_0(i) / 2$ (superimposed on each other) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$. See Figure 74 for a plot of $\frac{1}{x \log(x)} \sum_{i=1}^x (\epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 0.449) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 2000$.

See Figure 75 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ and $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 60$. The peaks and valleys of the two curves fall roughly at the same places. See Figure 76 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 200$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 200$, $p_1 = 0.3944$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.3902, 0.3986), $p_2 = 0.0452$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.4404 , 0.5308), SSE=595.7, R-square=0.9943, and RMSE=1.735. See Figure 77 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 200$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 200$, $p_1 = 0.3877$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.3818, 0.3936), $p_2 = 0.1115$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.5763 , 0.7992), SSE=1195, R-square=0.9882, and RMSE=2.457. Let $p_1(n)$ and $p_2(n)$ denote the p_1 and p_2 values of the linear least-squares fits of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_2(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, ..., $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for respective x values up to 200, 400, 600, ..., 8000. See Figure 78 for a plot of $np_1(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. For a linear least-squares fit of $np_1(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$, $p_1 = 0.4693$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.4684,

0.4702), $p_2 = -0.1823$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.2032, -0.1614)$, SSE=0.03882, R-square=1, and RMSE=0.03196. See Figure 79 for a plot of $np_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. For a linear least-squares fit of $np_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$, $p_1 = 0.02812$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.02778, 0.02846)$, $p_2 = 0.03972$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.03166, 0.04778)$, SSE=0.005795, R-square=0.9986, and RMSE=0.01235.

For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 4000$, the respective p_1 and p_2 values are 0.4588 and 0.02951. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 8000$, the respective p_1 and p_2 values are 0.4658 and 0.0292. See Figure 80 for a plot of $-0.4588x - 0.02951 + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ (where each value is replicated twice) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$ and $-0.4658x - 0.0292 + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$ (superimposed on each other). The peaks and valleys of the two curves occur at the same places and have almost the same magnitudes. See Figure 81 for a plot of the difference in the two curves. Another way to compare such curves is to use the smoothed p_1 and p_2 values given by the linear least-squares fits of the np_1 and np_2 values (although the normalized value of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ may no longer be zero). The smoothed $p_1(n)$ values (denoted by $p_1''(n)$) would then be $(0.4693n - 0.1823)/n$ and the smoothed $p_2(n)$ values (denoted by $p_2''(n)$) would then be $(0.02812n + 0.03972)/n$. See Figure 82 for the curves corresponding to those given in Figure 80. See Figure 83 for the difference in the two curves given by using the smoothed p_1 and p_2 values. This approach is useful for determining the rate of growth of $-p_1(n)x - p_2(n) + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ due to small errors in the estimation of the slope. See Figure 84 for a plot of $-p_1''(10)x - p_2''(10) + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ (where each value is replicated eight times) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 105$ and $-p_1''(80)x - p_2''(80) + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{80}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 840$. See Figure 85 for a plot of the difference between these two curves. For a linear least-squares fit of the difference, $p_1 = -0.003741$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.003763, -0.003719)$, $p_2 = 0.005433$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.005125, 0.01599)$, SSE=5.082, R-square=0.9927, and RMSE=0.07788. When the $-p_1''(10)x - p_2''(10) + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ values are replicated two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight times and the corresponding differences are made, the respective p_1 values of the linear least-squares fits of the differences are 0.0003594, -0.000597 , -0.001536 , -0.002294 , -0.002794 , -0.003306 , and -0.003741 . Denote these values by $d(1)$, $d(2)$, $d(3)$, $d(4)$, $d(5)$, $d(6)$, and $d(7)$. See Figure 86 for a plot of $\sqrt{d(1) - d(n)}$ versus $\log(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$, and 7. For a quadratic least-squares fit of these quantities, $p_1 = -0.008382$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.01046, -0.006301)$, $p_2 = 0.04871$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.04443, 0.05298)$, $p_3 = 0.0002991$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.001672, 0.00227)$, SSE=2.125e-6, R-square=0.9993, and RMSE=0.000729.

See Figure 87 for a plot of the p_1 values of the linear least-squares fits of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_2(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, ..., $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for respective x values up to 200, 400, 600, ..., 8000. Denote these p_1 values

by $p'_1(n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. See Figure 88 for a plot of $np'_1(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. For a linear least-squares fit of $np'_1(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$, $p_1 = 0.4694$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.4685, 0.4703), $p_2 = -0.1883$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.2099, -0.1666), SSE=0.04194, R-square=1, and RMSE=0.03322. See Figure 89 for a plot of the corresponding p_2 values (the intercepts are erratic and appear to oscillate around zero).

See Figure 90 for a plot of $-p'_1(10)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ and $-p'_1(20)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$. The peaks and valleys of the two curves occur at the same places and have about the same magnitudes. See Figure 91 for a plot of $-p'_1(20)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p'_1(10)x - \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $-p'_1(30)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{30}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p'_1(10)x - \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $-p'_1(40)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p'_1(10)x - \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, ..., $-p'_1(100)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p'_1(10)x - \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 60$. Denote the above values at $x = 22$ by $d(n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$ respectively. See Figure 92 for plot of $nd(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of $nd(n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$, $p_1 = -0.006309$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.0009185, -0.003433), $p_2 = -0.05533$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.08481, -0.02584), $p_3 = 0.08285$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.01863, 0.1471), SSE=0.002553, R-square=0.997, and RMSE=0.02063. Similar results valid for a larger range of x values can be obtained by using smoothed $p'_1(n)$ values. Denote the smoothed $p'_1(n)$ values (given by $(0.4694n - 0.1883)/n$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$) by $p''_1(n)$. See Figure 93 for a plot of $-p''_1(20)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p''_1(10)x - \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $-p''_1(30)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{30}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p''_1(10)x - \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $-p''_1(40)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p''_1(10)x - \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, ..., $-p''_1(100)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{100}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p''_1(10)x - \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$. The respective p_1 values of the linear least-squares fits of the above curves are $-2.396e-5$, 0.001556, 0.002892, 0.003458, 0.004141, 0.004583, 0.005121, 0.005499, and 0.005678. Denote these values by $d(n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$. See Figure 94 for a plot of $\sqrt{d(n) - d(1)}$ versus $\log(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of these quantities, $p_1 = -0.01216$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.01583, -0.008491), $p_2 = 0.05993$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.05123, 0.06863), $p_3 = 0.001261$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.003448, 0.005971), SSE=2.419e-5, R-square=0.9947, and RMSE=0.002008.

See Figure 95 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ (where each value is replicated eight times) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 105$ and $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{80}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 840$. See Figure 96 for a plot of the difference between these two curves. For a linear least-squares fit of the difference, $p_1 = -0.4147$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.4154, -0.4141), $p_2 = 0.2906$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.007371, 0.5886), SSE=4049, R-square=0.9995, and RMSE=2.198. When the $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ values are replicated two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight times and the corresponding differences are made, the respective p_1 values of the linear least-squares fits of the differences are -0.2344 , -0.3135 , -0.3523 , -0.3779 , -0.3935 , -0.4048 , and -0.4147 . (See Figure 97 for a plot of all these difference curves.) Denote these values by $d(1)$, $d(2)$, $d(3)$, $d(4)$,

$d(5)$, $d(6)$, and $d(7)$. See Figure 98 for a plot $\sqrt{-d(n)}$ versus $\log(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$, and 7 . For a quadratic least-squares fit of these quantities, $p_1 = -0.02134$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.0229, -0.01978)$, $p_2 = 0.1234$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.1202, 0.1266)$, $p_3 = 0.4843$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.4828, 0.4857)$, $SSE=1.192e-6$, $R\text{-square}=0.9999$, and $RMSE=0.0005485$.

9 Convolutions Involving Nontrivial Zeros of the Riemann Zeta Function

Let $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \dots$ denote the imaginary parts of the nontrivial zeros of the zeta function. Let $\kappa_1(1), \kappa_1(2), \kappa_1(3), \dots$, denote $\log(\theta_1), \log(\theta_2), \log(\theta_3), \dots$ and let $\kappa_m(x)$, $m = 2, 3, 4, \dots$, denote these values and $m - 1$ values that have been linearly interpolated between successive values. See Figure 99 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3000$ (1001 zeta function zeros from Andrew Odlyzko's [9] tables were used). For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3000$, $p_1 = 2.894$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(2.894, 2.894)$, $p_2 = -1.927$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-1.943, -1.91)$, $SSE=163.6$, $R\text{-square}=1$, and $RMSE=0.2336$. See Figure 100 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 2.894) \log(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3000$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 2.894) \log(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3000$, $p_1 = -0.4148$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.4149, -0.4148)$, $p_2 = 2.761$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(2.708, 2.815)$, $SSE=1649$, $R\text{-square}=1$, and $RMSE=0.7416$. See Figure 101 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 2.894) \sigma_0(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3000$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 2.894) \sigma_0(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3000$, $p_1 = -0.4144$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.4145, -0.4143)$, $p_2 = 0.2982$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.1788, 0.4176)$, $SSE=8335$, $R\text{-square}=1$, and $RMSE=1.667$. See Figure 102 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 2.894) \sigma_1(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3000$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 2.894) \sigma_1(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3000$, $p_1 = -0.1477$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.1477, -0.1477)$, $p_2 = -0.1478$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.1566, -0.1389)$, $p_3 = 0.08416$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-5.657, 5.825)$, $SSE=8.553e+6$, $R\text{-square}=1$, and $RMSE=53.42$. (Note that the p_1 and p_2 values are almost equal.) See Figure 103 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 2.894) \sigma_2(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3000$. For a cubic least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x (\kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 2.894) \sigma_2(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3000$, $SSE=2.891e+12$, $R\text{-square}=1$, and $RMSE=3.107e+4$. See Figure 104 for a plot of $-\log(x!)$ and $2.65 \sum_{i=1}^x (\kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 2.894) \log(i) \sigma_0(i)/2$ (superimposed on each other) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3000$. See Figure 105 for a plot of $\frac{1}{x \log(x)} \sum_{i=1}^x (\kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) - 2.894) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 3000$. Other than giving more accurate results, the convolutions of $\kappa_m(x)$ appear to have the same properties as those of $\epsilon_m(x)$.

See Figure 106 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ and $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ (superim-

posed on each other) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$ (20001 zeta function zeros were used). For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$, $p_1 = 2.763$ with a 95% confidence interval of (2.763, 2.763), $p_2 = -2.269$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-2.274, -2.263), SSE=902.8, R-square=1, and RMSE=0.2125. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$, $p_1 = 2.762$ with a 95% confidence interval of (2.762, 2.762), $p_2 = -5.208$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-6.866, -3.55), SSE=7.153e+7, R-square=1, and RMSE=59.87. See Figure 107 for a plot of the p_1 values of the linear least-squares fits of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_2(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$, ..., $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$. Denote these p_1 and p_2 values by $p_1(n)$ and $p_2(n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. See Figure 108 for a plot of $np_1(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. For a linear least-squares fit of $np_1(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$, $p_1 = 2.673$ with a 95% confidence interval of (2.67, 2.676), $p_2 = 0.824$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.7509, 0.897), SSE=0.4766, R-square=1, and RMSE=0.112. See Figure 109 for a plot of $np_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of $np_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$, $p_1 = 0.01105$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.01016, 0.01194), $p_2 = -2.136$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-2.173, -2.098), $p_3 = -2.03$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-2.364, -1.695), SSE=4.042, R-square=0.9997, and RMSE=0.3305.

For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$, the respective p_1 and p_2 values are 2.719 and -2.013. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$, the respective p_1 and p_2 values are 2.69 and -1.757. See Figure 110 for a plot of $-2.719x + 2.013 + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ (where each value is replicated twice) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$ and $-2.69x + 1.757 + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$ (superimposed on each other). See Figure 111 for a plot of the difference in the two curves. For a linear least-squares fit of the difference, $p_1 = -0.0004672$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-0.0004708, -0.0004636), $p_2 = 0.2681$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.264, 0.2723), SSE=4.395, R-square=0.9707, and RMS=0.0469. The smoothed $p_1(n)$ values would be $(2.673n + 0.824)/n$ and the smoothed $p_2(n)$ values would be $(0.01105n^2 - 2.136n - 2.03)/n$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Denote these values by $p_1''(n)$ and $p_2''(n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. See Figure 112 for the curves corresponding to those given in Figure 110. See Figure 113 for a plot of the difference in the two curves. For a linear least-squares fit of the difference, $p_1 = 0.005533$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.005529, 0.005536), $p_2 = 0.2851$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.2809, 0.2892), SSE=4.447, R-square=0.9998, and RMS=0.04718. See Figure 114 for a plot of $-p_1''(10)x - p_2''(10) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ (where each value is replicated eight times) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 105$ and $-p_1''(80)x - p_2''(80) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{80}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 840$. See Figure 115 for a plot of the difference between these two curves. For a linear least-squares fit of the difference, $p_1 = 0.01142$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.01141, 0.01144), $p_2 = 0.9804$ with a 95% confidence interval of (0.9732, 0.9877), SSE=2.399, R-square=0.9996, and RMSE=0.0535. When the $-p_1''(10)x - p_2''(10) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ values are replicated two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight times and the corresponding differences are

made, the respective p_1 values of the linear least-squares fits of the differences are -0.0007004 , 0.002501 , 0.005195 , 0.007298 , 0.008966 , 0.01031 , and 0.01142 . (See Figure 116 for a plot of these differences.) Denote these values by $d(1)$, $d(2)$, $d(3)$, $d(4)$, $d(5)$, $d(6)$, and $d(7)$. See Figure 117 for a plot $\sqrt{d(n) - d(1)}$ versus $\log(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$, and 7 . For a quadratic least-squares fit of these quantities, $p_1 = -0.01688$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.02197, -0.01179)$, $p_2 = 0.08835$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.0779, 0.09879)$, $p_3 = 0.0008116$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.004008, 0.005631)$, $SSE=1.271e-5$, $R\text{-square}=0.9986$, and $RMSE=0.001783$. Note the similarity of this curve to the corresponding curve for the ϵ sequence given in Figure 86.

See Figure 118 for a plot of the p_1 values of the linear least-squares fits of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_2(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_3(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, ..., $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$. Denote these p_1 and p_2 values by $p'_1(n)$ and $p'_2(n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. See Figure 119 for a plot of $np'_1(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. For a linear least-squares fit of $np'_1(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$, $p_1 = 2.672$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(2.669, 2.675)$, $p_2 = 0.8237$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.7509, 0.8965)$, $SSE=0.4732$, $R\text{-square}=1$, and $RMSE=0.1116$. See Figure 120 for a plot of $np'_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of $np'_2(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$, $p_1 = 0.03749$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.03416, 0.04082)$, $p_2 = -4.593$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-4.734, -4.452)$, $p_3 = -8.21$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-9.462, -6.958)$, $SSE=56.74$, $R\text{-square}=0.9989$, and $RMSE=1.238$.

See Figure 121 for a plot of $-p'_1(10)x - p'_2(10) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ and $-p'_1(20)x - p'_2(20) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ (superimposed on each other) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$. The peaks and valleys of the two curves occur at the same places and have almost the same magnitudes. See Figure 122 for a plot of $-p'_1(20)x - p'_2(20) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p'_1(10)x + p'_2(10) - \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$. See Figure 123 for a plot of $-p'_1(20)x - p'_2(20) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p'_1(10)x + p'_2(10) - \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $-p'_1(30)x - p'_2(30) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{30}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p'_1(10)x + p'_2(10) - \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $-p'_1(40)x - p'_2(40) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p'_1(10)x + p'_2(10) - \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, ..., $-p'_1(110)x - p'_2(110) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{110}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p'_1(10)x + p'_2(10) - \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$. The values of these curves at $x = 5$ are -0.7718 , -1.2023 , -1.5266 , -1.767 , -1.9679 , -2.1416 , -2.2691 , -2.4135 , -2.5138 , and -2.625 . Denote these values by $d(n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10$. See Figure 124 for a plot of $nd(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of $nd(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10$, $p_1 = -0.1087$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.126, -0.09139)$, $p_2 = -1.677$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-1.872, -1.482)$, $p_3 = 1.249$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.7822, 1.716)$, $SSE=0.1974$, $R\text{-square}=0.9997$, and $RMSE=0.1679$. Note the similarity of this curve to the corresponding curve for the ϵ sequence given in Figure 92.

The smoothed $p'_1(n)$ values would be $(2.672n + 0.8237)/n$ and the smoothed

$p'_2(n)$ values would be $(0.03749n^2 - 4.593n - 8.21)/n$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Denote these values by $p''_1(n)$ and $p''_2(n)$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. See Figure 125 for a plot of $-p''_1(20)x - p''_2(20) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p''_1(10)x + p''_2(10) - \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $-p''_1(30)x - p''_2(30) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{30}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p''_1(10)x + p''_2(10) - \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, $-p''_1(40)x - p''_2(40) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{40}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p''_1(10)x + p''_2(10) - \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$, \dots , and $-p''_1(110)x - p''_2(110) + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{110}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i) + p''_1(10)x + p''_2(10) - \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$. The endpoints of these curves (at $x = 1000$) are $-2.4217, -6.3512, -9.3307, -11.5999, -13.3032, -14.6796, -15.7949, -16.7158, -17.5157$, and -18.1906 . Denote these values by $d(n)$, $d = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10$. See Figure 126 for a plot of $\sqrt{-d(n)}$ versus $\log(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10$. For a quadratic least-squares fit of these quantities, $p_1 = -0.1618$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.1853, -0.1382)$, $p_2 = 1.56$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(1.501, 1.619)$, $p_3 = 1.544$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(1.51, 1.578)$, $\text{SSE}=0.001596$, $\text{R-square}=0.9998$, and $\text{RMSE}=0.0151$. Note the similarity of this curve to the corresponding curve for the ϵ sequence given in Figure 94.

See Figure 127 for a plot of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ (where each value is replicated eight times) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 105$ and $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{80}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 840$. See Figure 128 for a plot of the difference between these two curves. For a linear least-squares fit of the difference, $p_1 = -2.329$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-2.333, -2.326)$, $p_2 = 1.695$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.07374, 3.317)$, $\text{SSE}=1.199\text{e}+5$, $\text{R-square}=0.9996$, and $\text{RMSE}=11.96$. When the $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{10}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ values are replicated two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight times and the corresponding differences are made, the respective p_1 values of the linear least-squares fits of the differences are $-1.338, -1.78, -1.994, -2.132, -2.216, -2.277$, and -2.329 . (See Figure 129 for a plot of all these difference curves.) Denote these values by $d(1), d(2), d(3), d(4), d(5), d(6)$, and $d(7)$. See Figure 130 for a plot of $\sqrt{-d(n)}$ versus $\log(n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$, and 7 . For a quadratic least-squares fit of these quantities, $p_1 = -0.05185$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.05533, -0.04838)$, $p_2 = 0.29$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.2828, 0.2971)$, $p_3 = 1.157$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(1.154, 1.16)$, $\text{SSE}=5.933\text{e}-6$, $\text{R-square}=0.9999$, and $\text{RMSE}=0.001218$. Note the similarity of this curve to the corresponding curve for the ϵ sequence given in Figure 98.

10 A Common Function

For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40000$ (where 2001 zeta function zeros are used), $p_1 = 2.719$ and $p_2 = -14.28$. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 4000$ (where 201 limits are used), $p_1 = 0.4585$ and $p_2 = -0.09845$. See Figure 131 for a plot of $-2.719x + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i)$ and $(2.719/0.4585)(-0.4585x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)\Lambda(i))$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 99$ (5 limits are used). The peaks and valleys of the two curves occur at the same places and have roughly the same magnitudes. Only 201 approximate limits accurate to about four (or

possibly more) decimal places were used for the ϵ convolutions. This may account for the erratic y -intercepts in some of the linear least-squares fits. Even when 1001 zeta function zeros are used, the y -intercepts in some of the linear least-squares fits of the κ convolutions are erratic. For a linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2000$ where 101 of the limits corresponding to the imaginary parts of the Dirichlet character modulo 11 are used, $p_1 = -1.704$ and $p_2 = 1.617$. See Figure 132 for a plot of $-2.719x + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ and $(2.719/ - 1.704)(1.704x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_{20}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i))$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 99$. The peaks and valleys of the two curves occur at the same places and have almost the same magnitudes.

If principal Dirichlet characters are used, exact values for the ϵ sequence can be computed. For example, the ϵ sequence is a repeating pattern of $\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, 2, \frac{3}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}$, and 0 for the principal Dirichlet character modulo 11 and the ϵ sequence is a repeating pattern of $\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, \frac{5}{2}, 3, 3, \frac{5}{2}, 2, \frac{3}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}$, and 0 for the principal Dirichlet character modulo 13. Let $m = 2, 3, 4, \dots$ and let $r(w) = w - \lfloor w/m \rfloor m$ for $w = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Let $q(w)$ equal $\frac{r(w)}{2}$ if $r(w) \leq \lfloor m/2 \rfloor$ or $\frac{m-r(w)}{2}$ if $r(w) > \lfloor m/2 \rfloor$.

Conjecture 5. As $n \rightarrow \infty$, the real components of $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^x (y_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) - z_{\lfloor x/i \rfloor}(n) + \lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor / n) G(i, \chi)$, $x = n, 2n, 3n, \dots$, where χ is the principal Dirichlet character modulo m approach $q(1), q(2), q(3), \dots$

For such an ϵ sequence, let $p'_1(n)$ denote the p_1 values of the linear least squares fits of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, x'$ and $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Similarly, let $p_1(n)$ denote the p_1 values of the linear least squares fits of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, x'$ and $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Conjecture 6. As $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $x' \rightarrow \infty$, $-p_1(n)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) - \frac{p_1(n)}{p'_1(n)} (-p'_1(n)x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i))$ goes to zero for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Of course, the number of limits used cannot remain fixed as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $x' \rightarrow \infty$. For the linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1999999$, $n = 50000$, and where 40 elements of the ϵ sequence for the principal Dirichlet character modulo 13 are used, the p_1 and p_2 values are 0.5001 and 5.844 respectively. For the linear least-squares fit of $\sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1999999$, $n = 50000$, and where 40 nontrivial zeta function zeros are used, the p_1 and p_2 values are 2.649 and 41.15 respectively. See Figure 133 for a plot of $-2.649x + \sum_{i=1}^x \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ and $\frac{2.649}{0.5001} (-0.5001x + \sum_{i=1}^x \epsilon_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i))$ (superimposed on each other) for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$. For x up to 2000, the maximum difference between the two curves is 0.1793. The curves are expected to overlap since only two limits are used. Note the similarity of the curves to the above curves where five limits are used.

11 Dirichlet Products

Upper bounds of convolutions can also be found when Dirichlet products are used. See Figure 134 for a plot of $\sum_{i|x} \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ where $n = 1$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$. The plot consists of about 30 different slowly increasing "curves" with gaps in them. (Note that Möbius inversion can be used to regenerate the κ values from these curves.) Curve #0 (numbering from the bottom) consists of a single element at $x = 1$ and having a value of $\log(\theta_1)$. Curve #1 consists of elements at $x = 2, 3, 5, \dots$ (the primes) and having values of $\log(\theta_1) + \log(\theta_x)$. Curve #2 consists of elements at $x = 2^2, 3^2, 5^2, \dots$. Curve #3 consists of elements at $x = 2^3, 3^3, 5^3, \dots$ and x values that are the product of two distinct primes. Curve #4 consists of elements at $x = 2^4, 3^4, 5^4, \dots$. Curve #5 consists of elements at $x = 2^5, 3^5, 5^5, \dots$ and x values that are the product of the square of a prime and a different prime. In general, Curve # k consists of at least elements at $x = 2^k, 3^k, 5^k, \dots$. See Figure 135 for a plot of $\log(x-1)/1.45$ and the normalized curve starting at $x = 2$ for $x = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 20000$. Gaps in the curve are filled by duplicating the first value at the beginning of the gap. The curve is then normalized by subtracting 5.694206 (the value at $x = 2$) from each element of the curve. The plot shows that the normalized curve is increasing more rapidly than $\log(x-1)/1.45$. The curves with larger elements are almost quadratic. See Figure 136 for a plot of the normalized curve starting at $x = 2520$ (having an initial value of 242.2441). For a quadratic least squares fit of the curve for $x = 2520, 2521, 2522, \dots, 19992$, $p_1 = -1.104e-7$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-1.111e-7, -1.097e-7)$, $p_2 = 0.004475$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(0.004459, 0.004492)$, $p_3 = -8.94$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-9.023, -8.857)$, SSE=2.124e+4, R-square=0.9888, and RMSE=1.103. Let $b(n, x')$ denote the maximum of $\sum_{i|x} \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, x'$. See Figure 137 for a plot of $nb(n, x')$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20$ and $x' = 5000$. For a quadratic least fit of this quantity, $p_1 = -1.119$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-1.278, -0.9597)$, $p_2 = 192.5$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(189, 195.9)$, $p_3 = 87.18$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(71.48, 102.9)$, SSE=1702, R-square=0.9999, and RMSE=10.01. For the corresponding plot where $x' = 10000$, $p_1 = -1.613$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-1.843, -1.383)$, $p_2 = 268.9$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(264, 273.9)$, $p_3 = 122.2$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(99.46, 144.9)$, SSE=3558, R-square=0.9999, and RMSE=14.47. For the corresponding plot where $x' = 15000$, $p_1 = -1.901$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-2.165, -1.638)$, $p_2 = 311.6$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(305.9, 317.3)$, $p_3 = 140.3$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(114.3, 166.2)$, SSE=4659, R-square=0.9999, and RMSE=16.55. For the corresponding plot where $x' = 20000$, $p_1 = -2.172$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-2.472, -1.872)$, $p_2 = 353.3$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(346.8, 359.8)$, $p_3 = 158.4$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(128.9, 188)$, SSE=6022, R-square=0.9999, and RMSE=18.82. See Figure 138 for a plot of all four of these curves.

See Figure 139 for a plot of $\sum_{i|x} \epsilon_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor)$ where $n = 1$ and the epsilon sequence corresponds to the principal Dirichlet character modulo 3 for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$,

1000. The plot consists of 16 curves starting at multiples of $1/2$ and having slopes of zero. Curve #0 consists of elements at $x = 3^0, 3^1, 3^2, \dots$ and having values of $\frac{1}{2}$. Curve #1 consists of elements at $x = 2, 5, 7, \dots$ (the primes excluding 3) and elements at $x = 3^k 2, 3^k 5, 3^k 7, \dots$, where $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. Curve #2 consists of elements at $x = 3^k 2^2, 3^k 5^2, 3^k 7^2, \dots$ where $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Curve #3 consists of elements at $x = 3^k 2^3, 3^k 5^3, 3^k 7^3, \dots$ and elements at x where x is the product of 3^k and two distinct primes (excluding 3), \dots , where $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

See Figure 140 for a plot of $\sum_{i|x} \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ where $n = 1$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 5000$. See Figure 141 for a plot of $\sum_{i|x} \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) - \log(\theta_1) \log(x)$ where $n = 1$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 5000$.

Conjecture 7. $\log(\theta_1) \log(x)$ is less than or equal to $\sum_{i|x} \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$.

(Numbering from the bottom, the first four major curves in Figure 141 occur at x where x equals 2 times the primes other than 2, where x equals 3 times the primes other than 3, where x equals 2^2 times the primes other than 2, and where x equals 5 times the primes other than 5. Two other curves that intersect these curves occur at x where x equals the square of a prime and where x equals the cube of a prime.) Let $c(n, x')$ denote the maximum of $\sum_{i|x} \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) - \log(\theta_1) \log(x)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, x'$. See Figure 142 for a plot of $nc(n, x')$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40$ and $x' = 5000$. For a quadratic least fit of this quantity, $p_1 = -0.1564$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.1708, -0.142)$, $p_2 = 19.9$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(19.29, 20.51)$, $p_3 = 35.58$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(30.16, 41.01)$, SSE=1064, R-square=0.9989, and RMSE=5.363. For the corresponding plot where $x' = 10000$, $p_1 = -0.1828$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.1991, -0.1664)$, $p_2 = 25.94$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(25.25, 26.64)$, $p_3 = 39.96$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(33.8, 46.12)$, SSE=1371, R-square=0.9993, and RMSE=6.088. For the corresponding plot where $x' = 15000$, $p_1 = -0.1989$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.216, -0.1817)$, $p_2 = 29.85$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(29.12, 30.58)$, $p_3 = 42.25$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(35.79, 48.71)$, SSE=1510, R-square=0.9994, and RMSE=6.389. For the corresponding plot where $x' = 20000$, $p_1 = -0.2088$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(-0.2268, -0.1908)$, $p_2 = 32.59$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(31.83, 33.35)$, $p_3 = 43.97$ with a 95% confidence interval of $(37.22, 50.72)$, SSE=1648, R-square=0.9995, and RMSE=6.673. See Figure 143 for a plot of all four of these curves. See Figure 144 for a plot of $\sum_{i|x} \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) / \sum_{i|x} \epsilon_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ where $n = 1$ and the ϵ sequence corresponds to the principal Dirichlet character modulo 33 for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000$. $\sum_{i|x} \kappa_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) / \sum_{i|x} \epsilon_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ equals $2 \log(\theta_1)$ when x is prime. By choosing the modulus large enough for larger x' values, the ratios become less than or equal to $2 \log(\theta_1)$. For example, for $x' = 1000, 2000, 3000, \dots, 10000$, the ratios are less than or equal to $2 \log(\theta_1)$ for moduli of 33, 61, 61, 85, 85, 85, 85, 91, 90, and 102 respectively.

See Figure 145 for a plot of $\sum_{i|x} \epsilon_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ where the ϵ sequence corresponds to the principal Dirichlet character modulo 5 for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$. When 5 divides x , $\sum_{i|x} \epsilon_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ equals 0.804719 or 1.609438. Let $\epsilon_{(n,m)}$ denote the ϵ sequence corresponding to the principal Dirichlet character modulo m . See Figure 146 for a plot of $2 \sum_{i|x} \epsilon_{(1,m)}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) - \log(x)$, m does not divide x for $m = 5$ and $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$ (the values have been set to zero when 5 divides x).

Conjecture 8. $\log(x)$ is less than or equal to $2 \sum_{i|x} \epsilon_{(1,m)}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$, m does not divide x . If $m = 2$ or 3 and m does not divide x , $2 \sum_{i|x} \epsilon_{(1,m)}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) = \log(x)$.

Conjecture 9. If m is odd and greater than 3, $\frac{m-3}{2} \log(x)$ is greater than or equal to $2 \sum_{i|x} \epsilon_{(1,m)}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) - \log(x)$, m does not divide x .

(Numbering from the bottom, Curve #0 in Figure 146 occurs at $x = 2, 3, 7, \dots$ [the primes other than 5] and the values are 0.0. Curve #1 occurs at $x = 2^2$ and $x = 2^2 2, 2^2 3, 2^2 7, \dots$ and the values are 0.6931472. Curve #2 occurs at $x = 3^2$ and $x = 3^2 2, 3^2 3, 3^2 7, \dots$ and the values are 1.098612. Curve #3 occurs at $x = 4^2$ and $x = 4^2 2, 4^2 3, 4^2 7, \dots$ and the values are 1.386294. Curve #4 occurs at $x = 6, x = 6^2$, and x equals 6 or 6^2 times 2, 3, 7, \dots and the values are 1.791759.) See Figure 147 for a plot of the maxima of $2 \sum_{i|x} \epsilon_{(1,m)}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) - \log(x)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$ and $m = 4, 5, 6, \dots, 103$, m does not divide x . For a linear least-squares fit of the maxima, $p_1 = 4.793$ with a 95% confidence interval of (4.763, 4.822), $p_2 = -12.17$ with a 95% confidence interval of (-13.96, -10.37), SSE=1808, R-square=0.9991, and RMSE=4.296. The maxima usually do not occur at $x = 20000$, so a linear increase of the maxima is still consistent with Conjecture 9. See Figure 148 for a plot of the least multiples (in increments of 0.1) of $\sum_{i|x} \kappa_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) - \log(\theta_1) \log(x)$ that are greater than or equal to $2 \sum_{i|x} \epsilon_{(1,m)}(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i) - \log(x)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20000$ and $m = 4, 5, 6, \dots, 103$, m does not divide x . The multiples resemble a step function.

Note that inverses of the κ convolutions can be computed at $x = 2, 4, 6, \dots$ to give $\kappa_n(1), \kappa_n(2), \kappa_n(3), \dots$. See Figure 149 for a plot of the inverses of $\sum_{i|x} \kappa_1(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100$. For a linear least-squares fit of the inverses, $p_1 = 0.000397$ and $p_2 = 2.648$ ($2.648 \approx \log(14.134725)$ and $0.000397 \approx (\log(21.022040) - \log(14.134725))/999$).

See Figure 150 for a plot of $\sum_{i|x} \delta_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ and $-\log(x)$ where $n = 1$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 999$ (1000 limits accurate to about 6 decimal places were used). Positive values occur only when x has exactly two prime factors (not necessarily distinct). See Figure 151 for a plot of $\sum_{i|x} \delta_n(\lfloor x/i \rfloor) \Lambda(i)$ and $-\log(x)$ where $n = 2$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 1999$. Positive values occur only when x has at least three distinct prime factors.

12 Materials and Methods

A C program for computing the ϵ , κ , and δ convolutions is at the following link. “Include” files are at the subsequent links. The 201 limits for the ϵ convolutions are included.

“www.darrellcox.website/test1g.htm”
“www.darrellcox.website/zeros1.htm”
“www.darrellcox.website/table2g.htm”
“www.darrellcox.website/output2.htm”

References

- [1] Franel, J. and Landau, E., Les suites de Farey et le problème des nombres premiers, *Göttinger Nachr.*, 198-206 (1924)
- [2] Littlewood, J. E., Quelques conséquences de l’hypothèse que la fonction $\zeta(s)$ n’a pas de zéros dans le demi-plan $\text{Re}(s) > 1/2$. *C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris* **154**, 263-266 (1912)
- [3] Odlyzko, A. M., and te Riele, H. J. J., Disproof of the Mertens Conjecture, *Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik*, **357**:138-160 (1985)
- [4] Kanemitsu, S. and Yoshimoto, M., Farey series and the Riemann hypothesis, *Acta Arith.*, LXXV.4 (1996)
- [5] Mertens, F., Über eine zahlentheoretische Funktion, *Akademie Wissenschaftlicher Wien Mathematik-Naturlich Kleine Sitzungsber*, **106** (1897) 761-830
- [6] Apostol, T. M., *Introduction to Analytic Number Theory*, Springer, 1976
- [7] Cox, D., “www.darrellcox.website/bound.pdf”
- [8] Haselgrove, C. B., A disproof of a conjecture of Pólya, *Mathematika*, **5**(02), 141-145 (1958)
- [9] Odlyzko, A. M., “www.dtc.umn.edu/~odlyZko/zeta_tables/index.html”

Figure 1

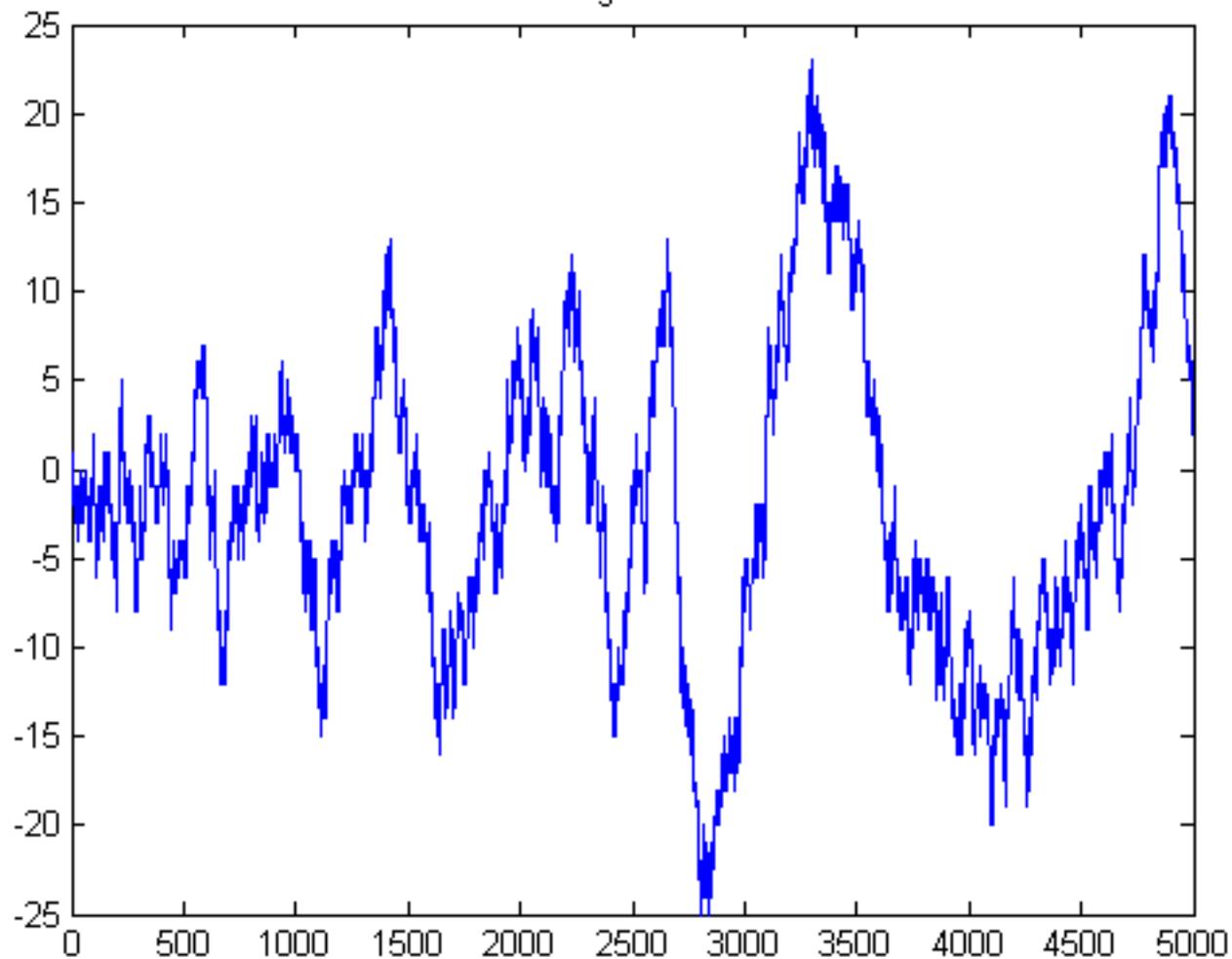


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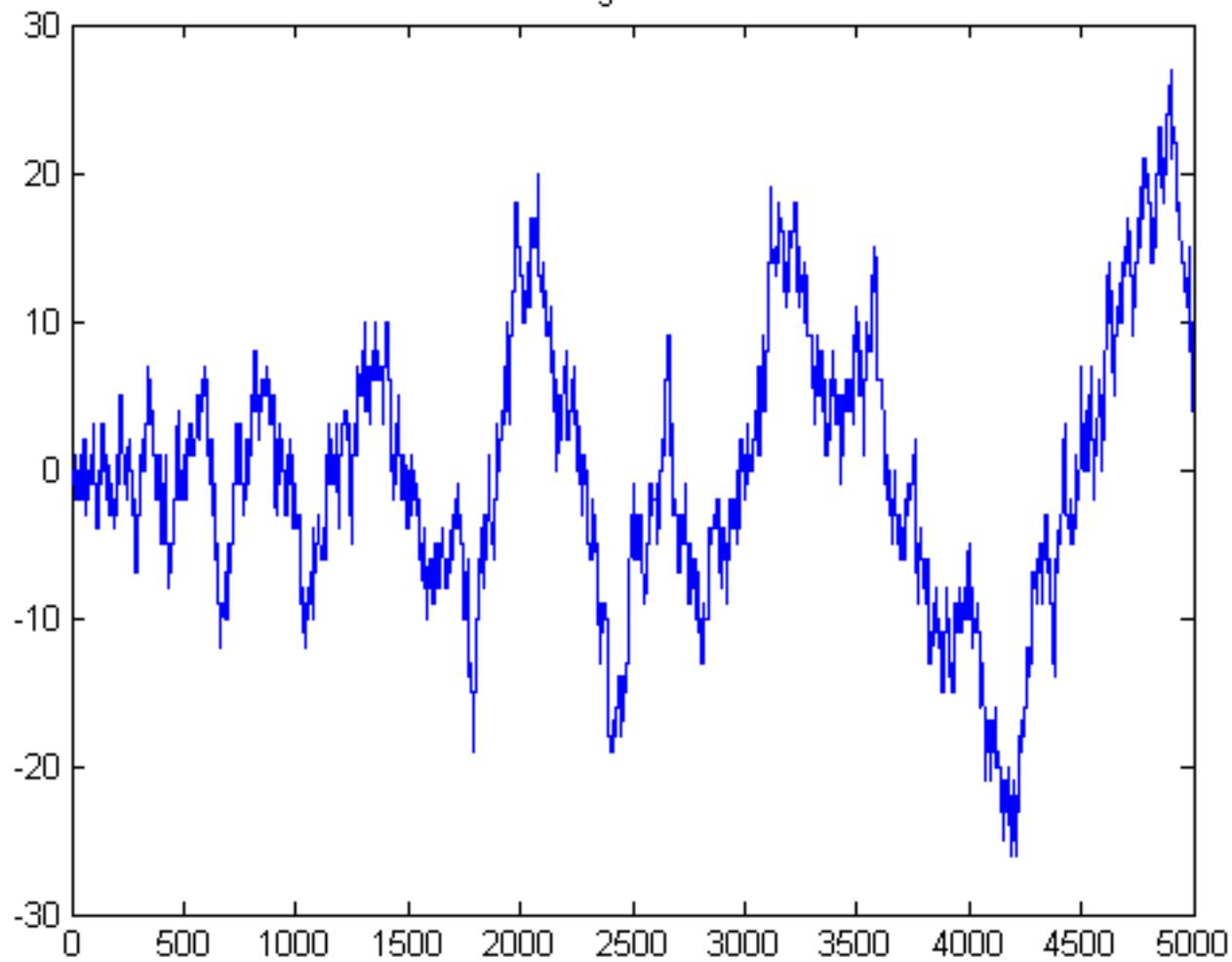


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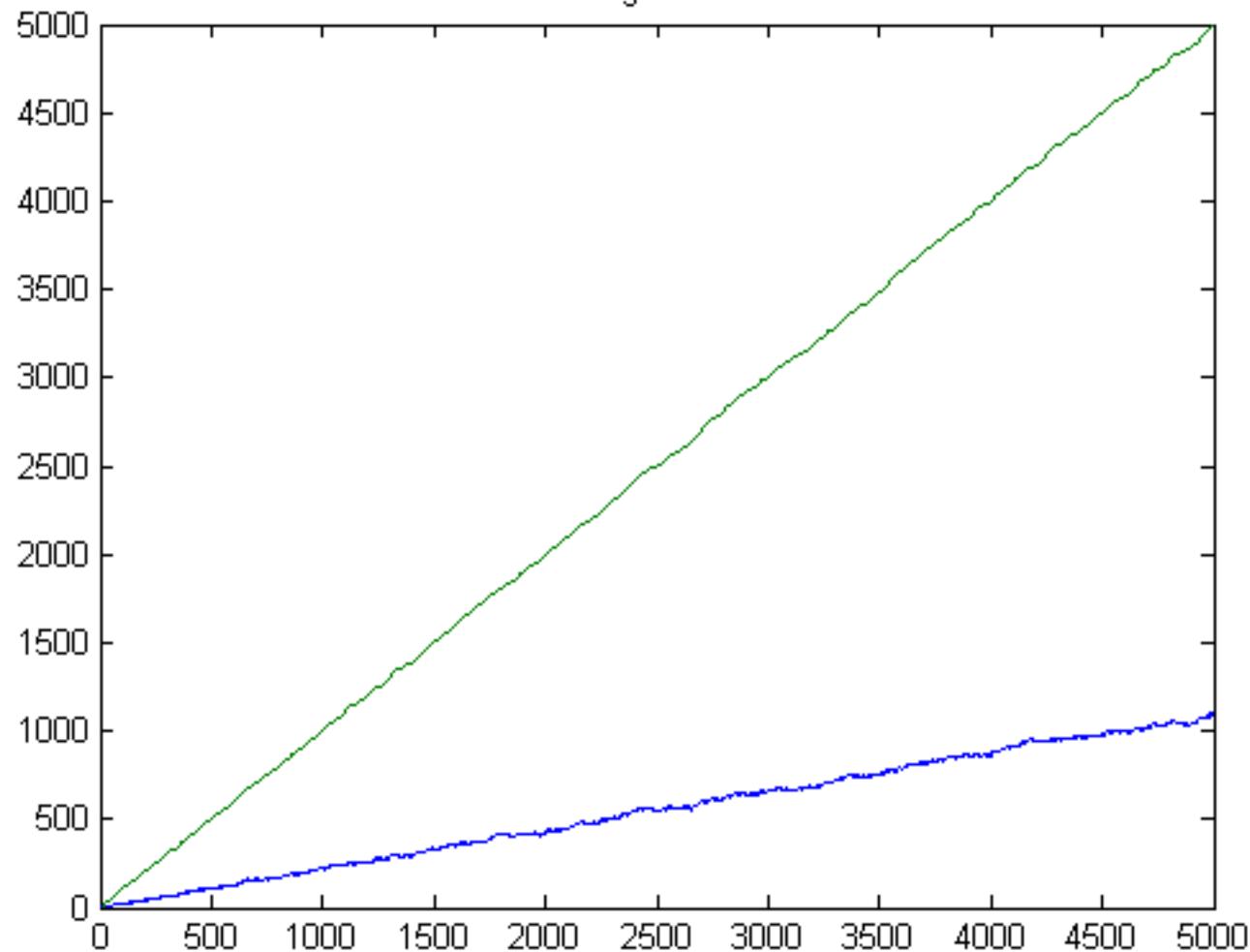


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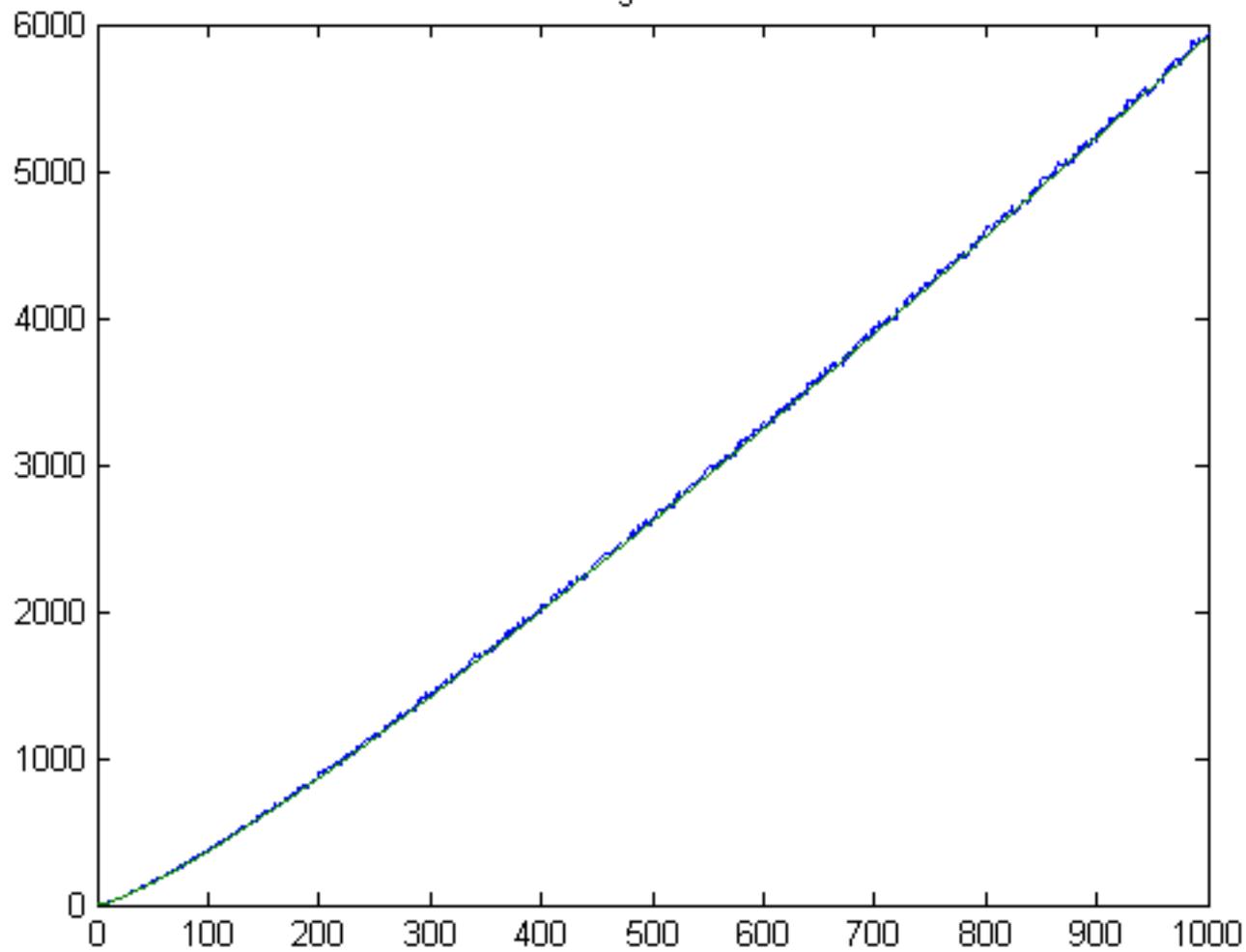


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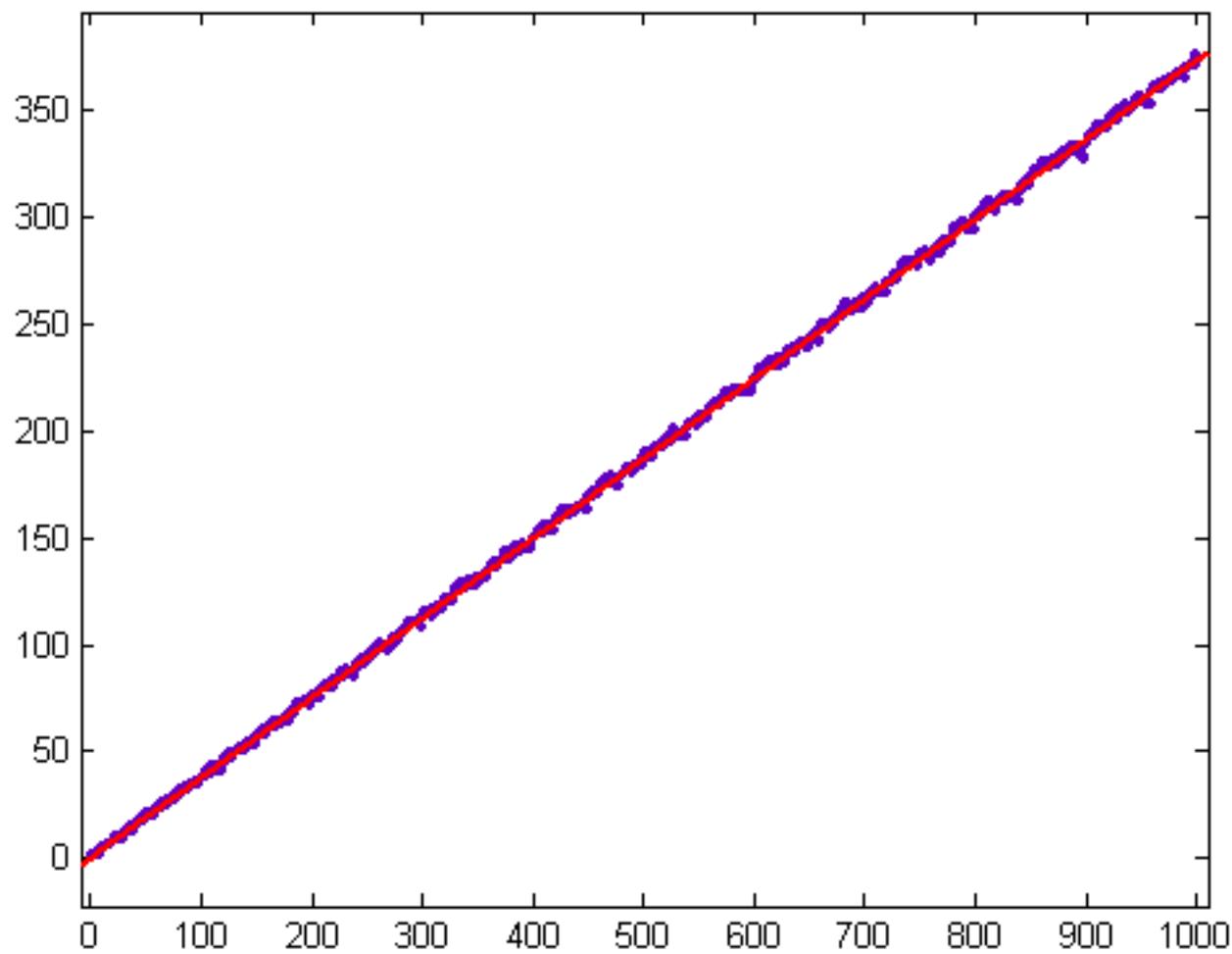


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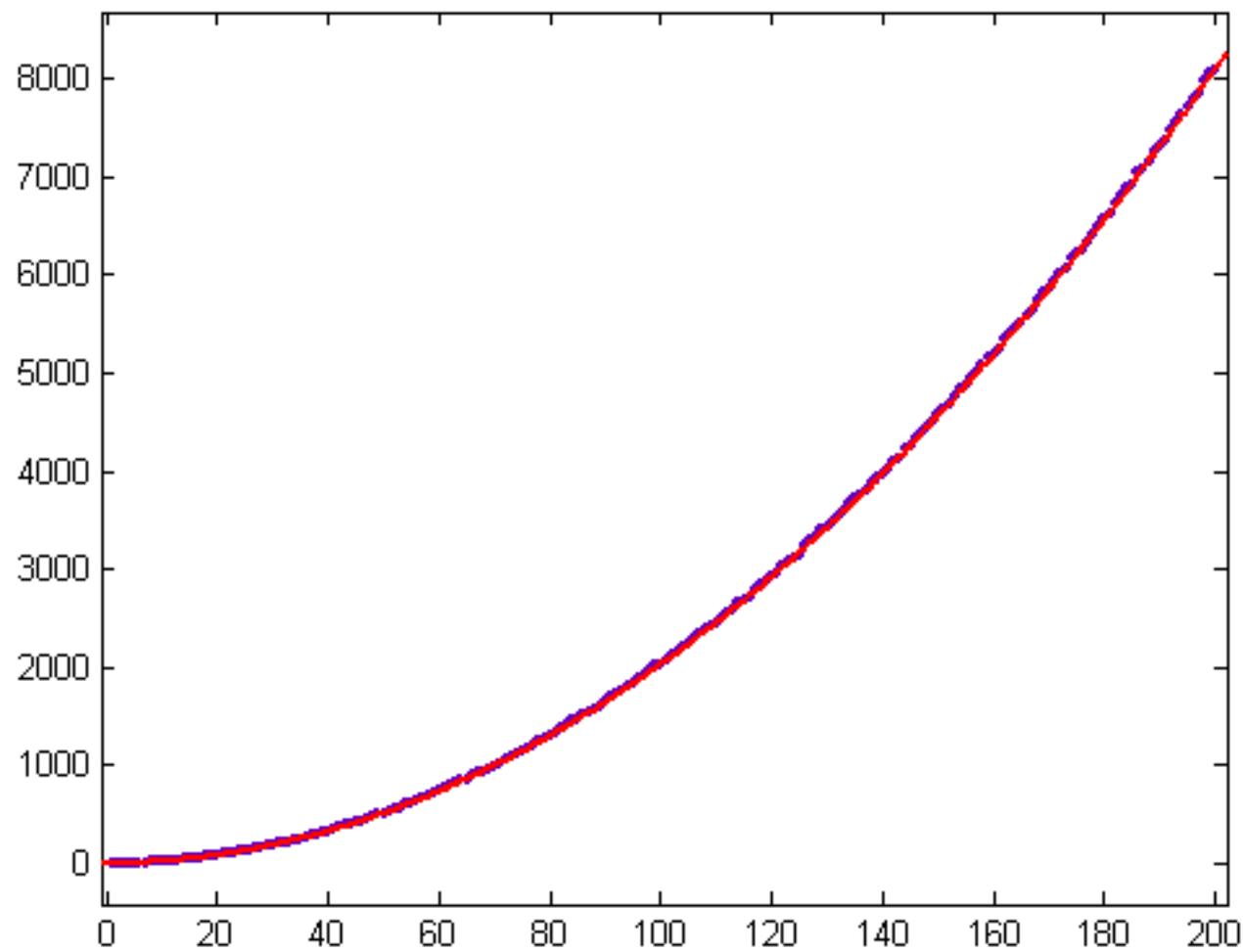


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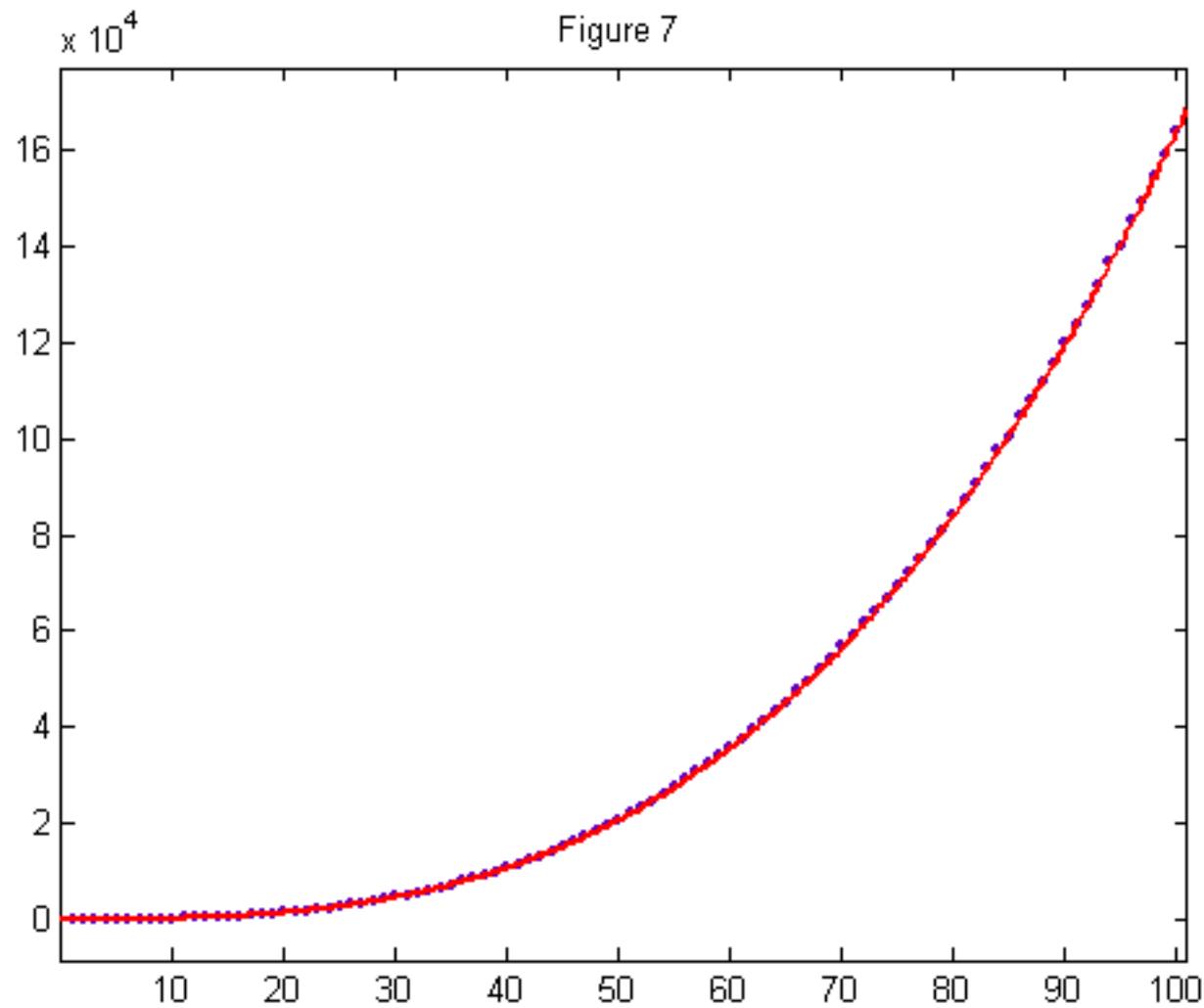


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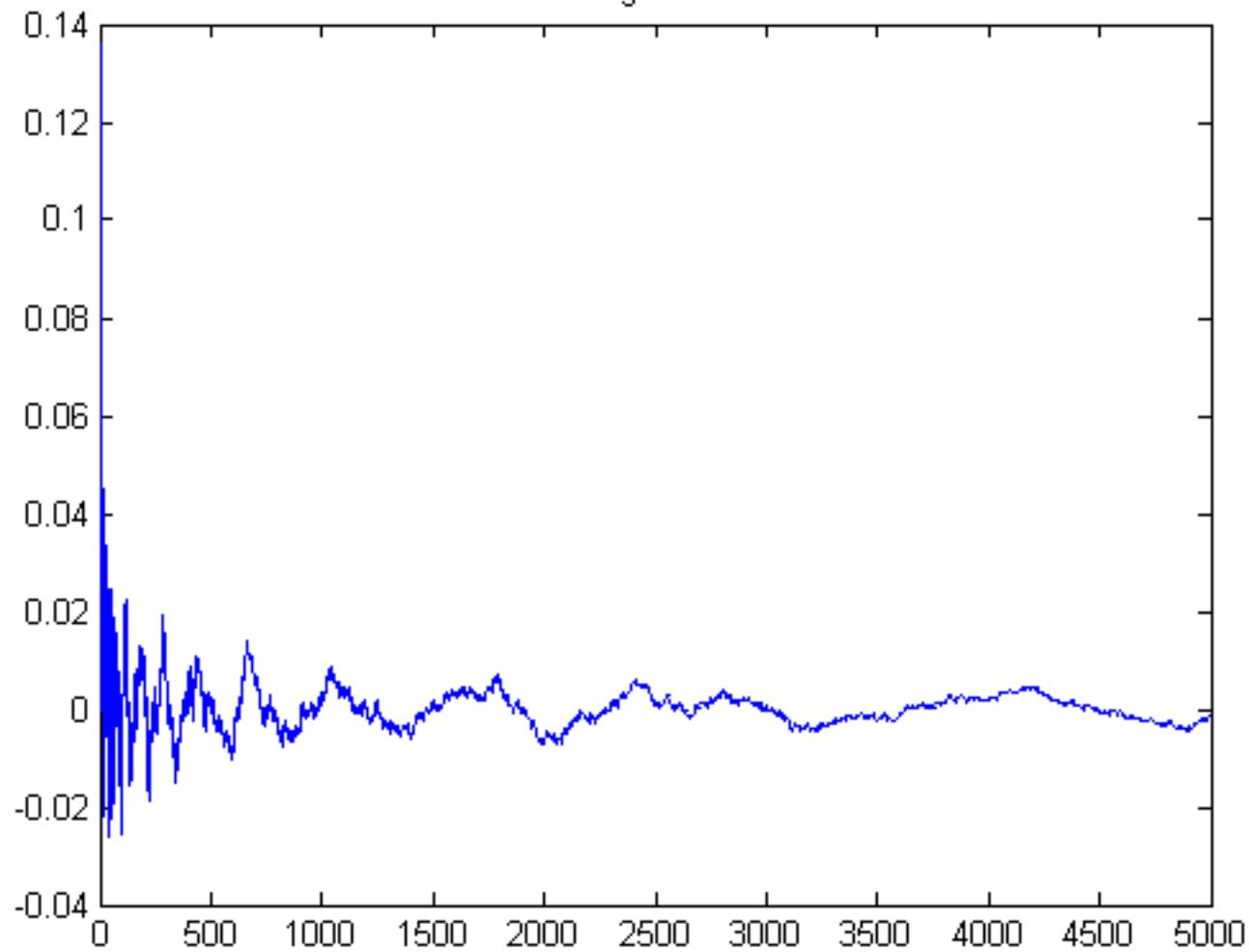


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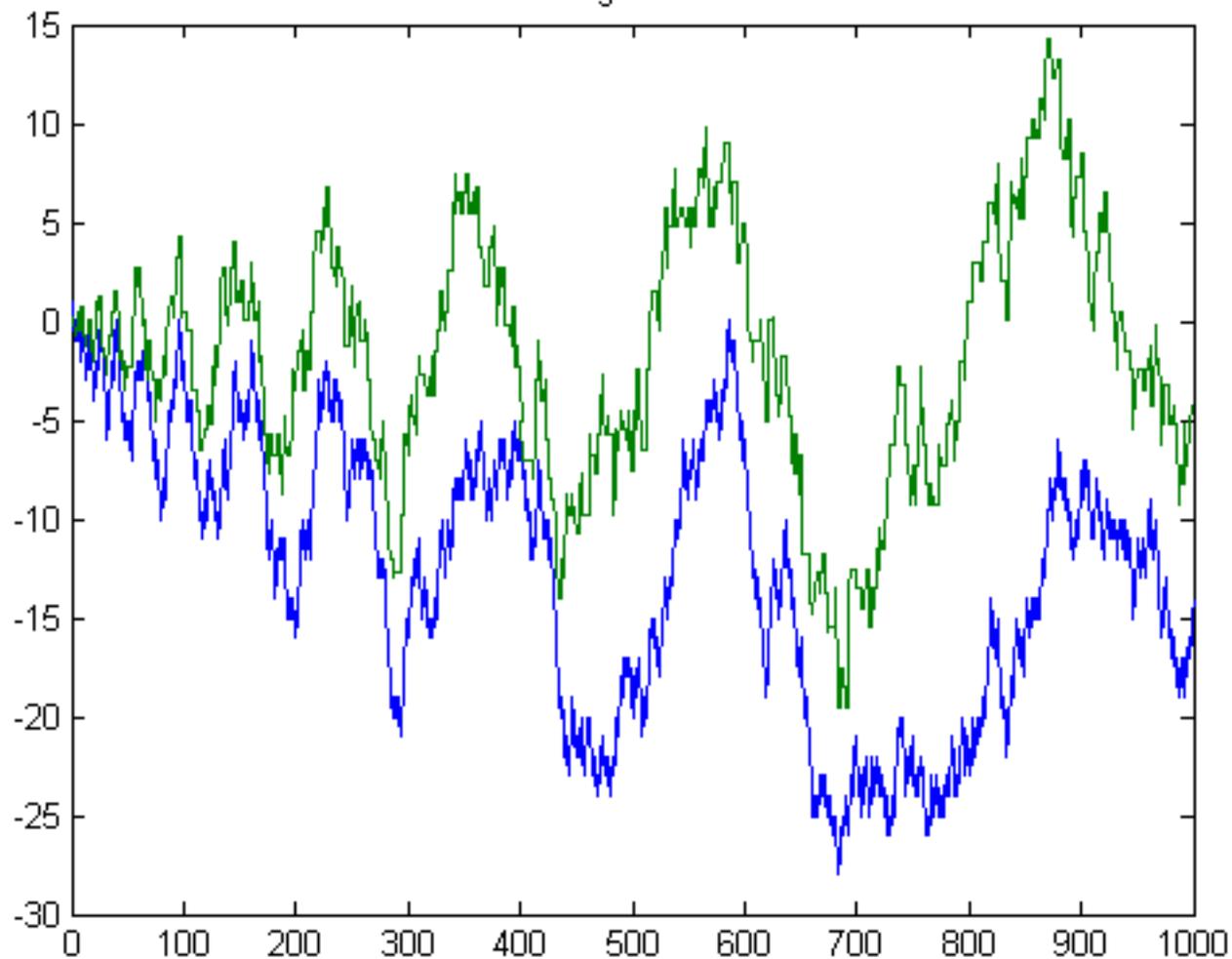


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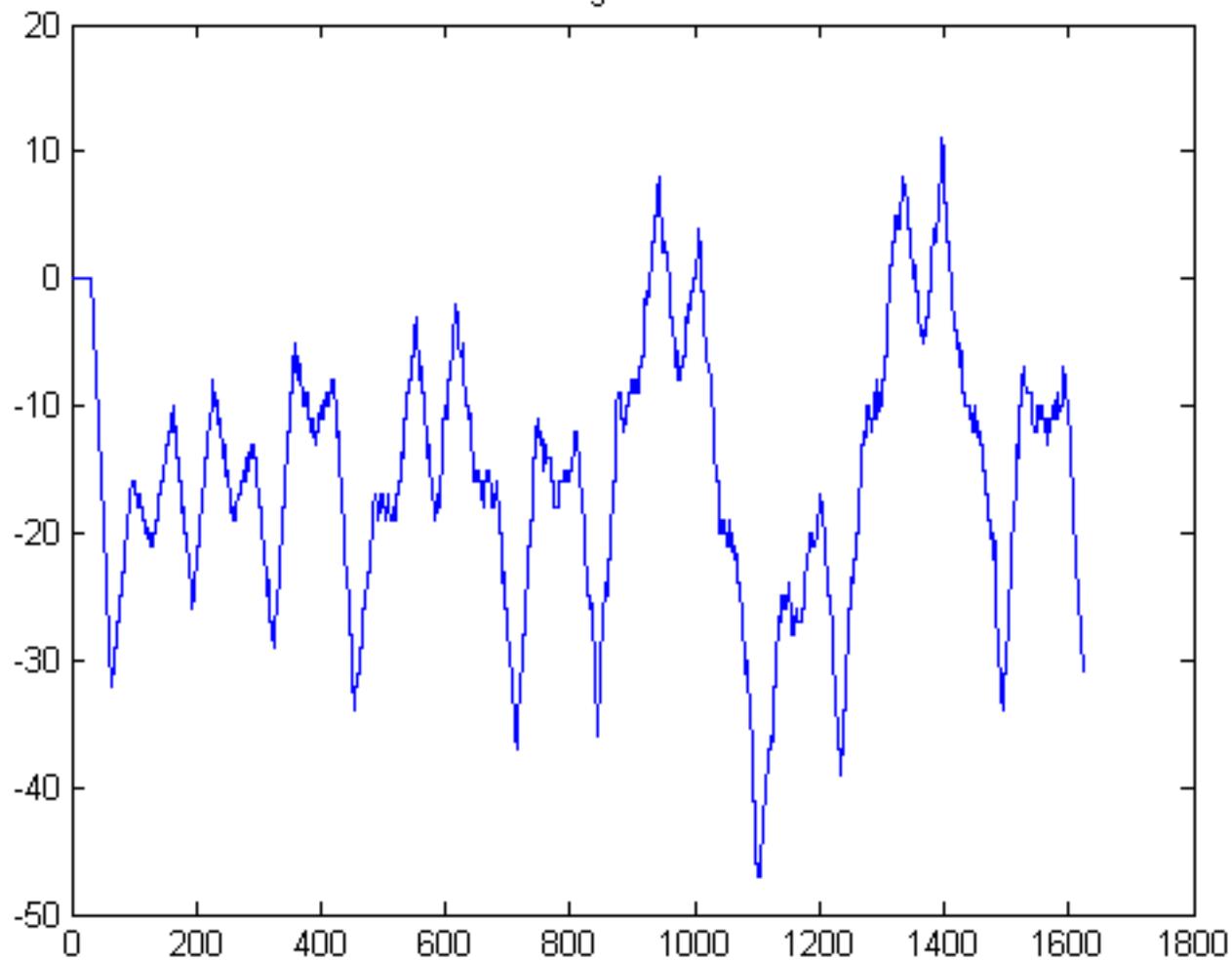


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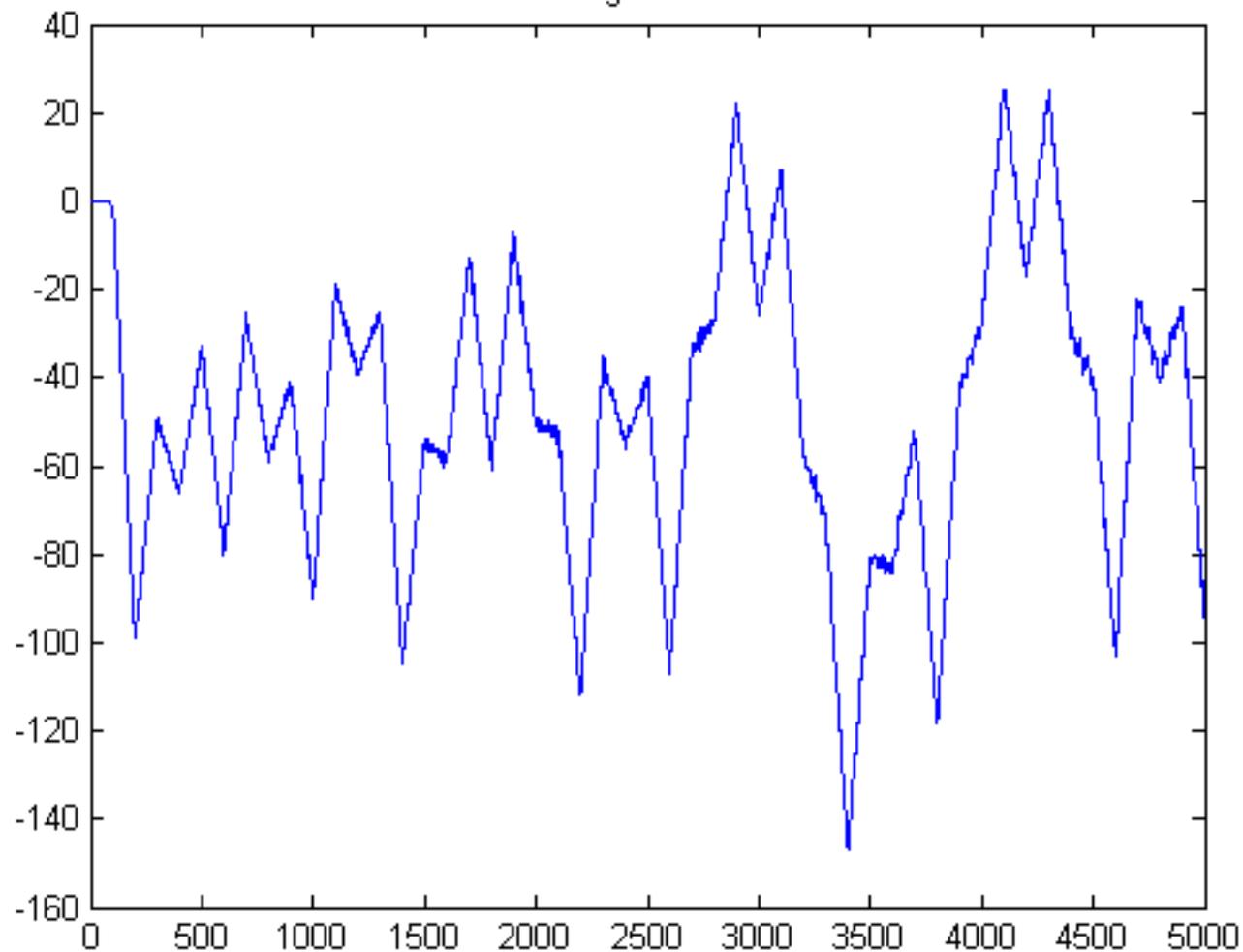


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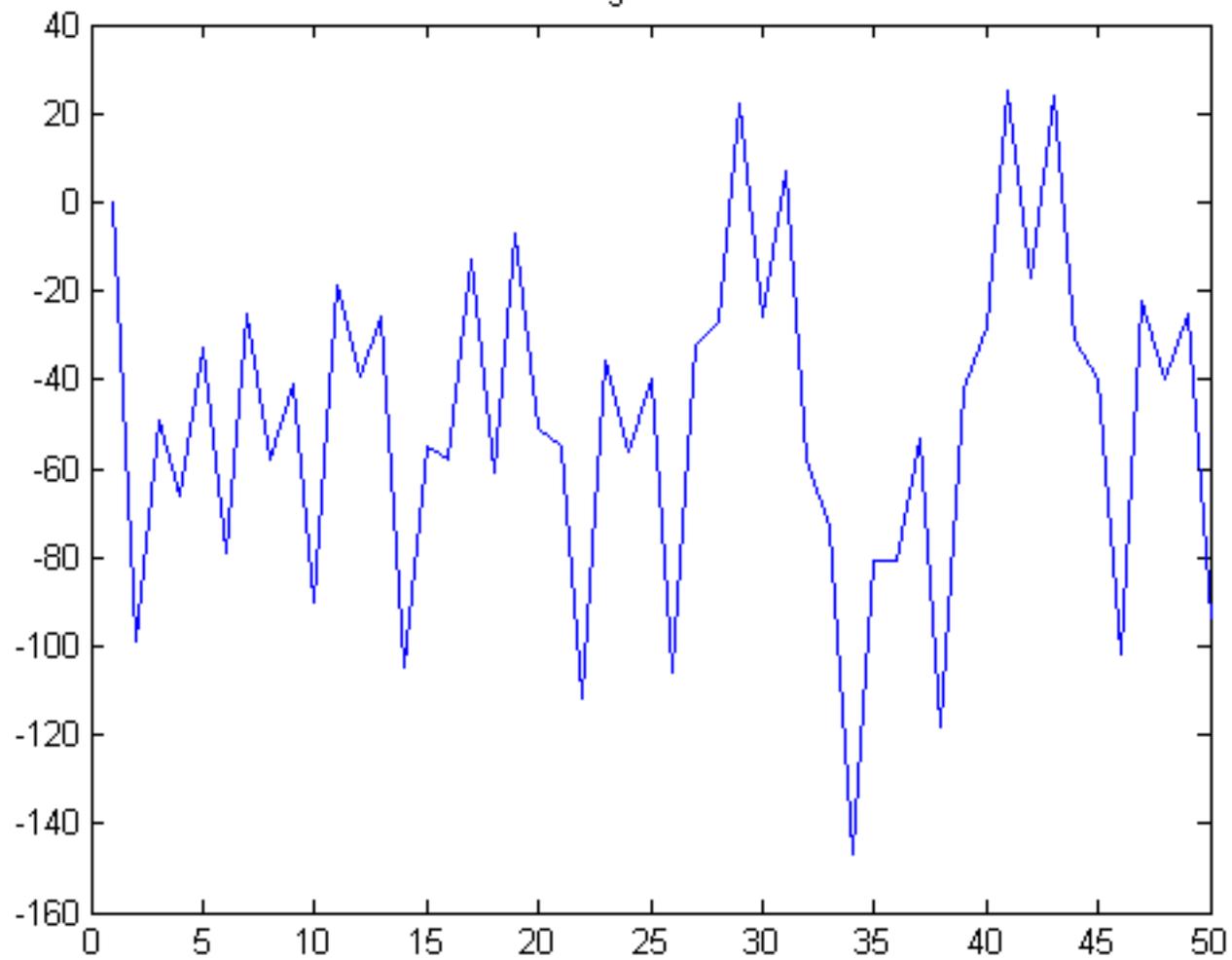


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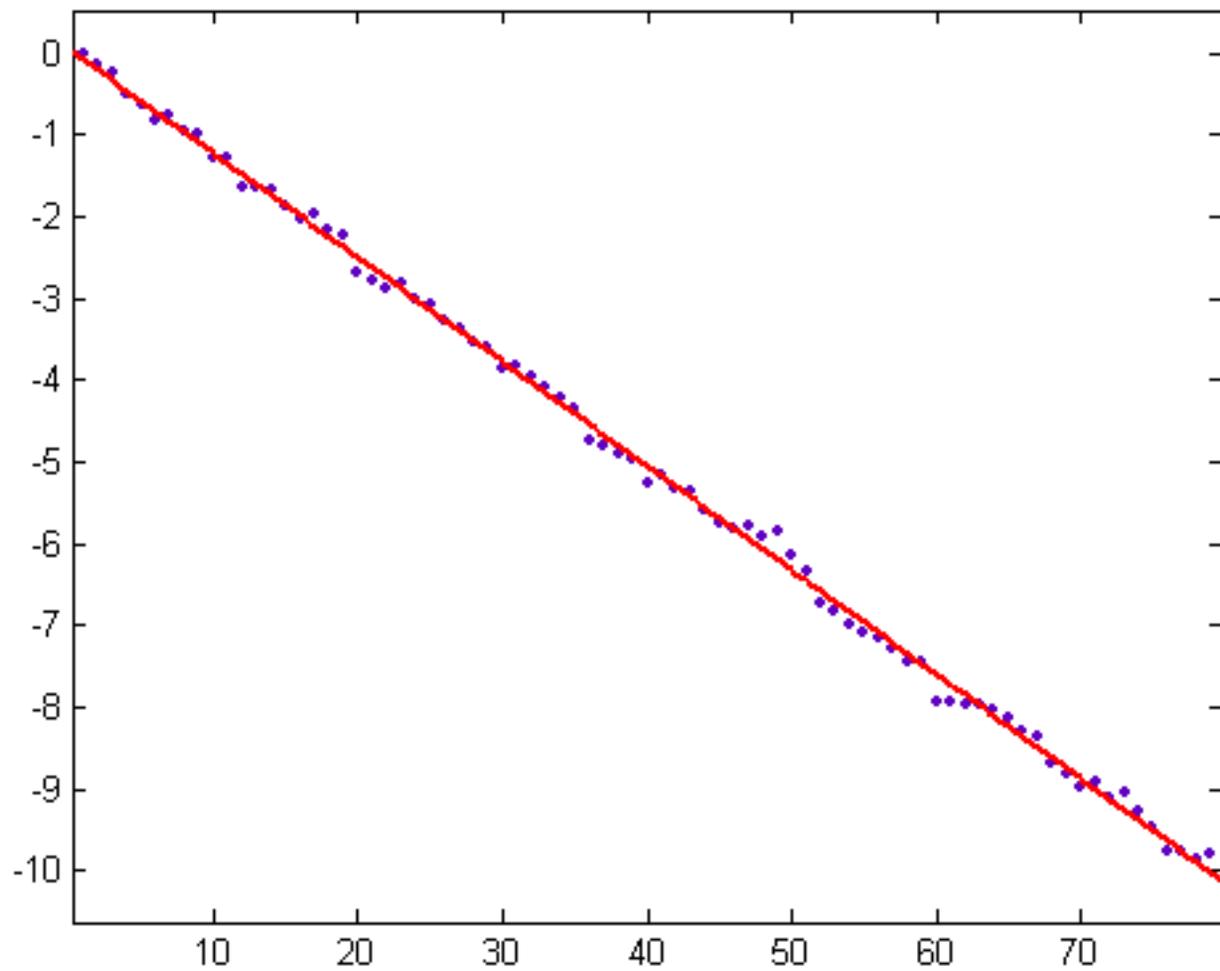


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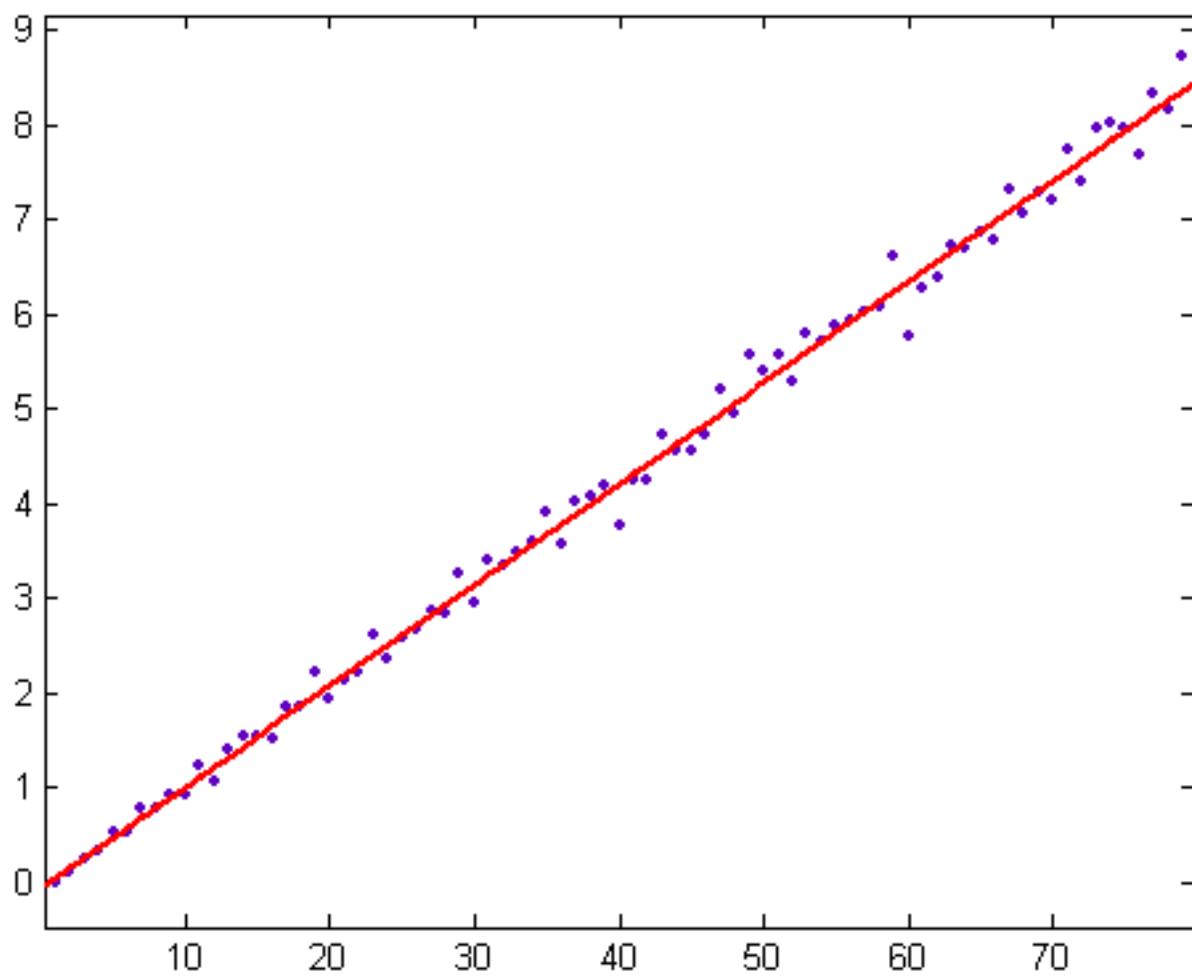


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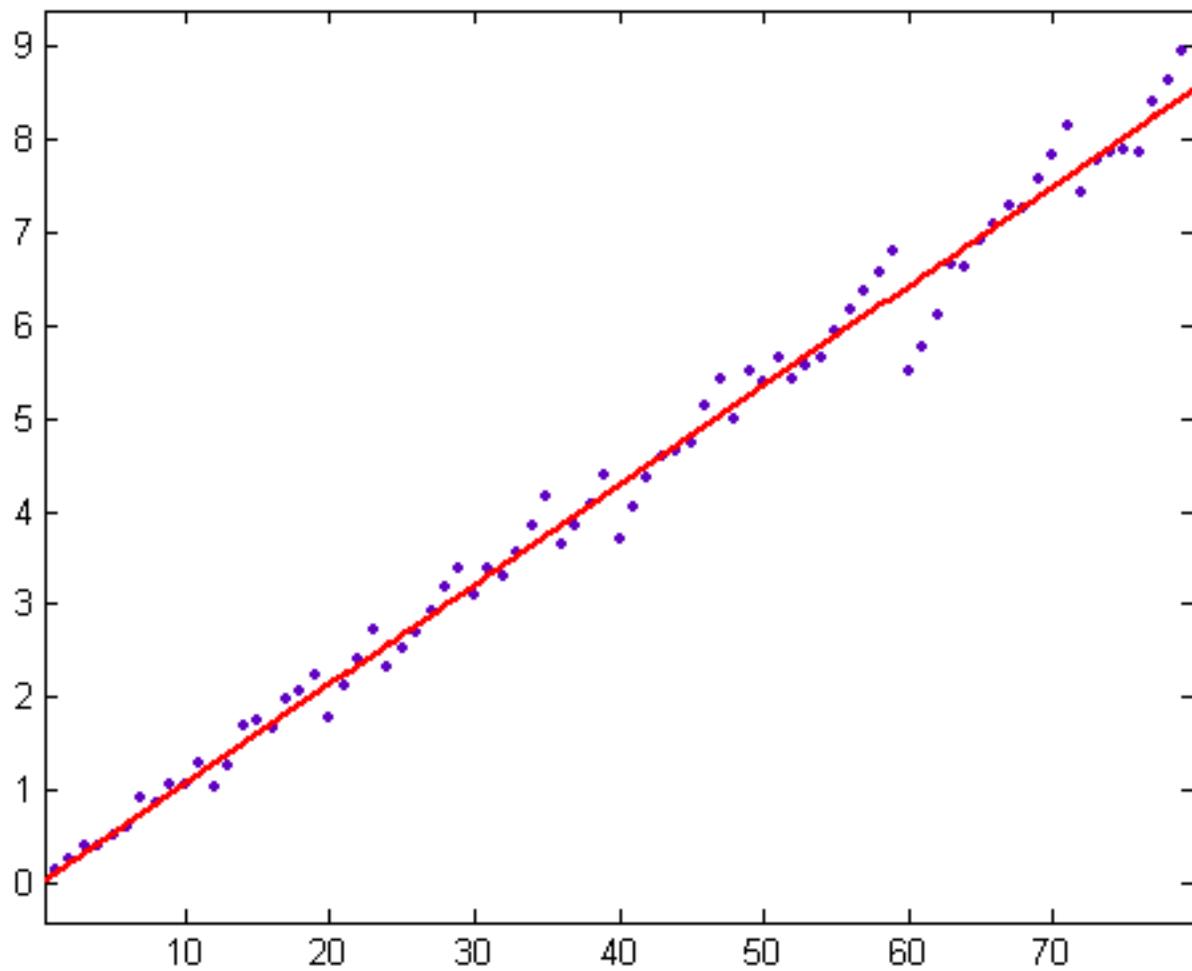


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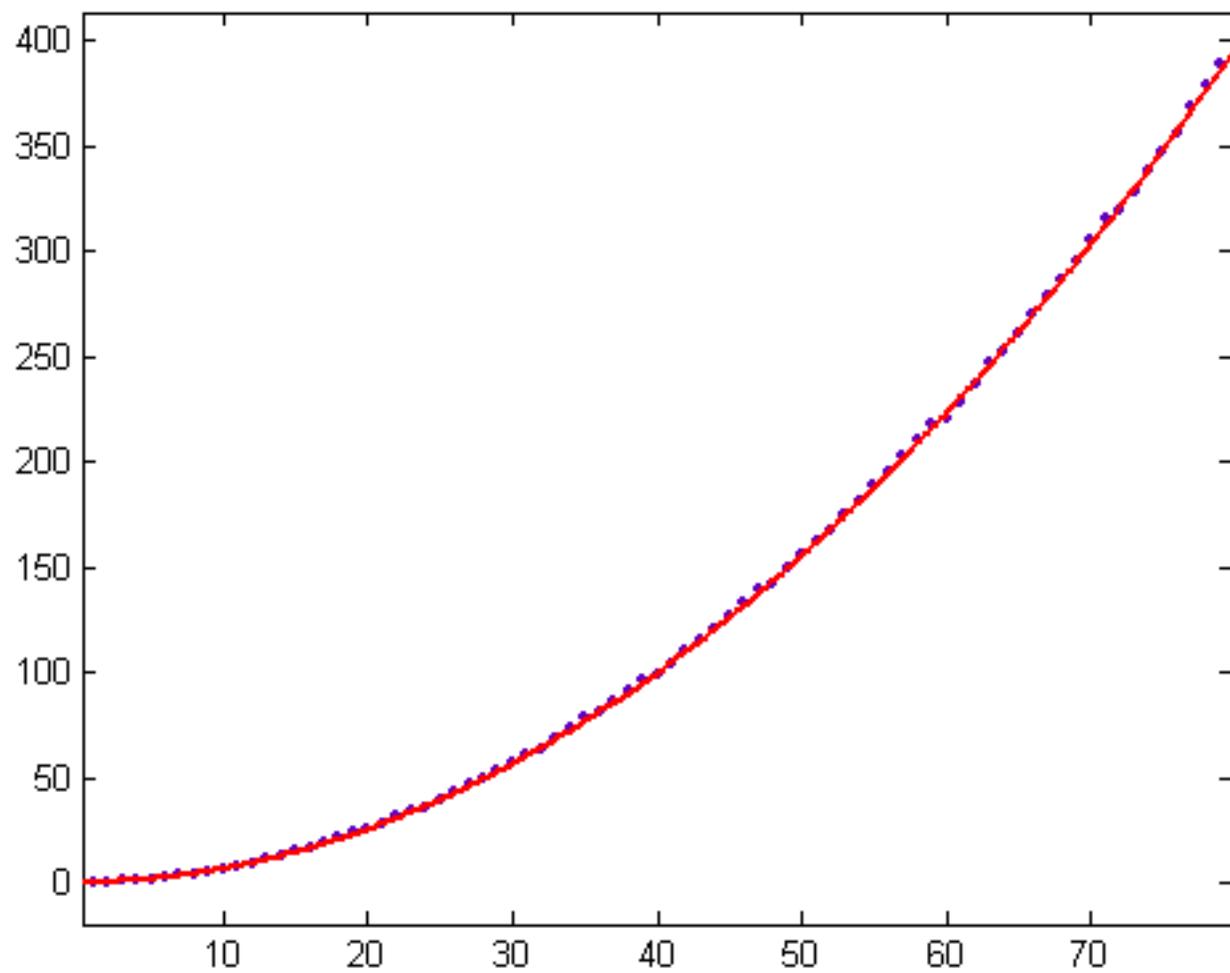


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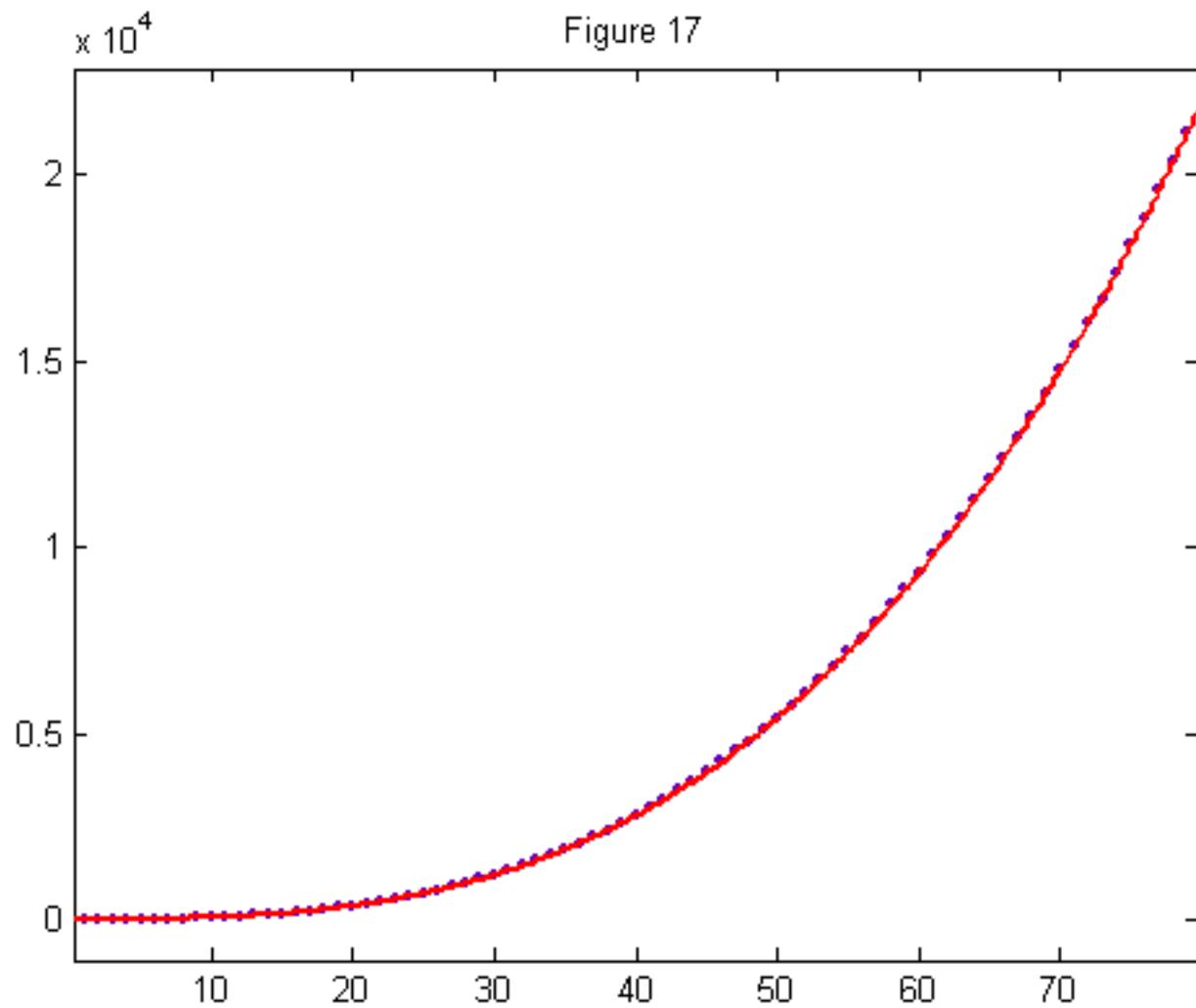


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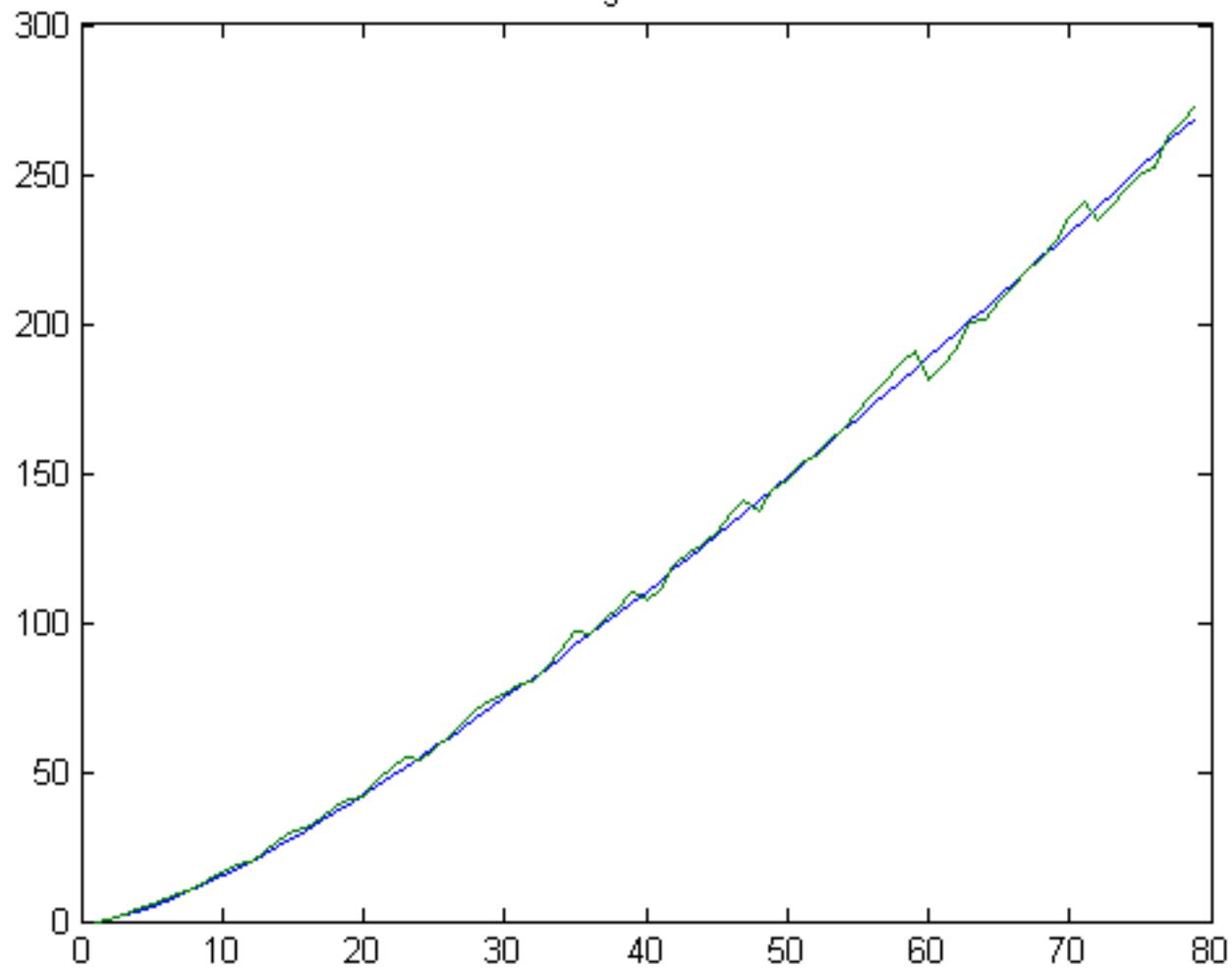


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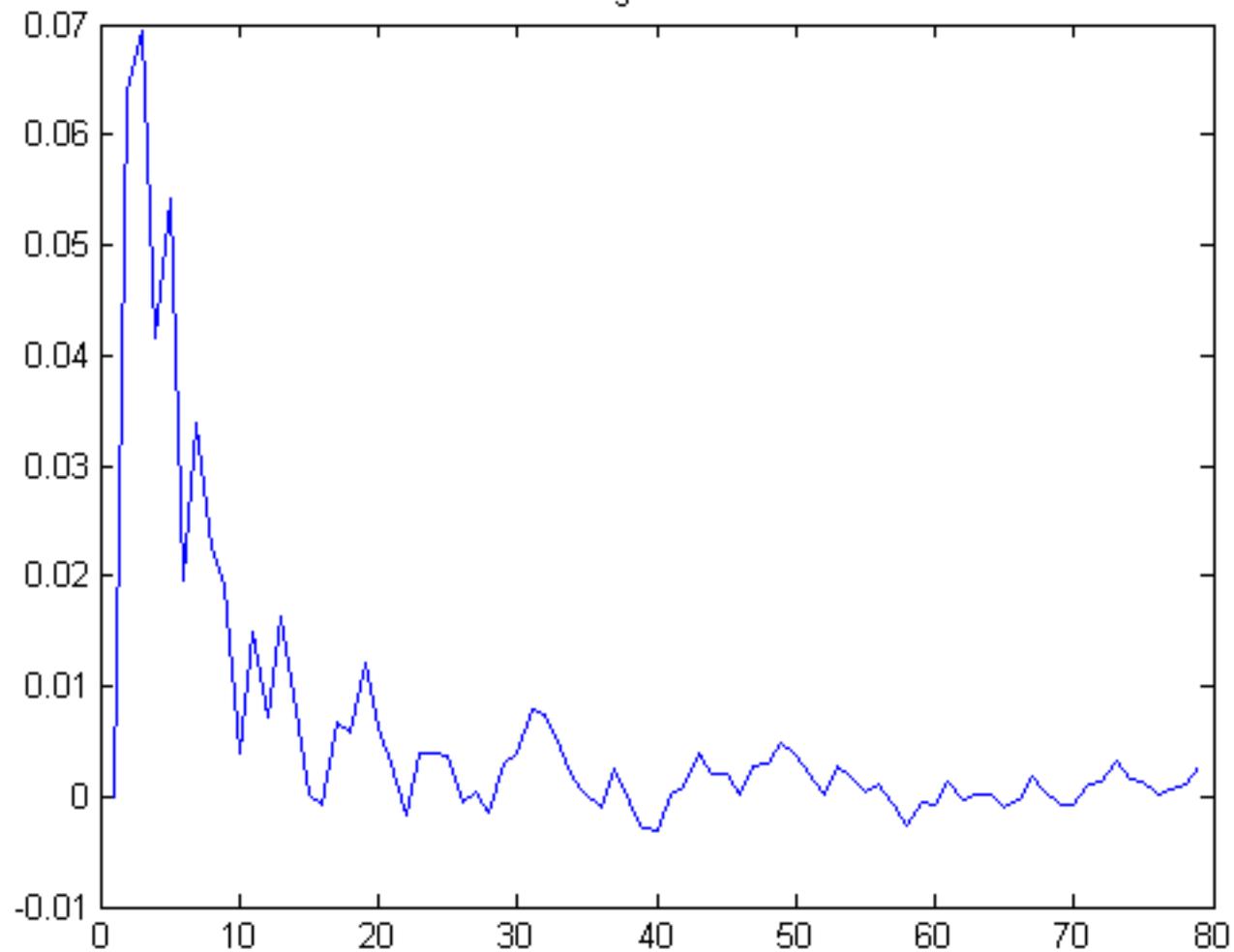


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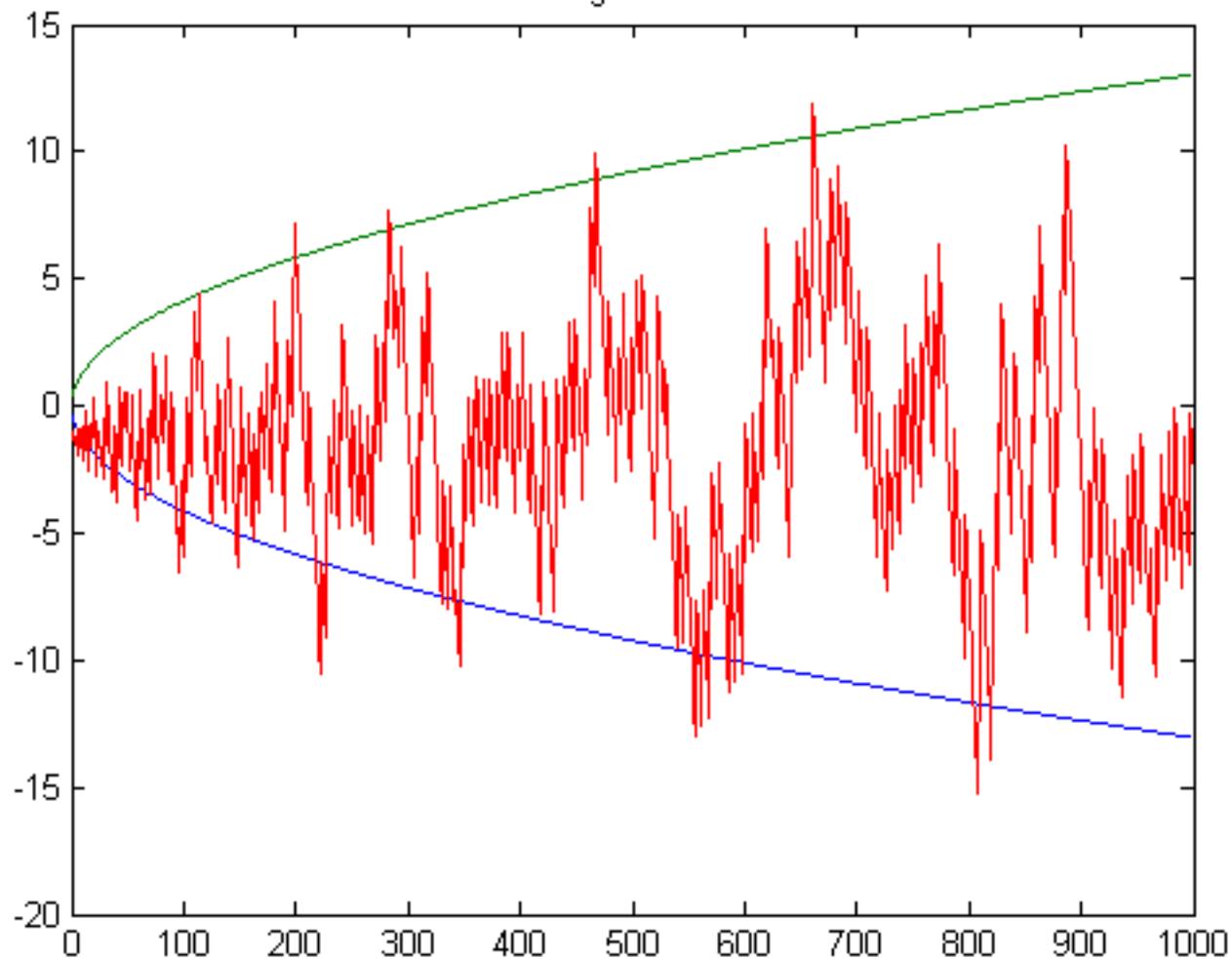


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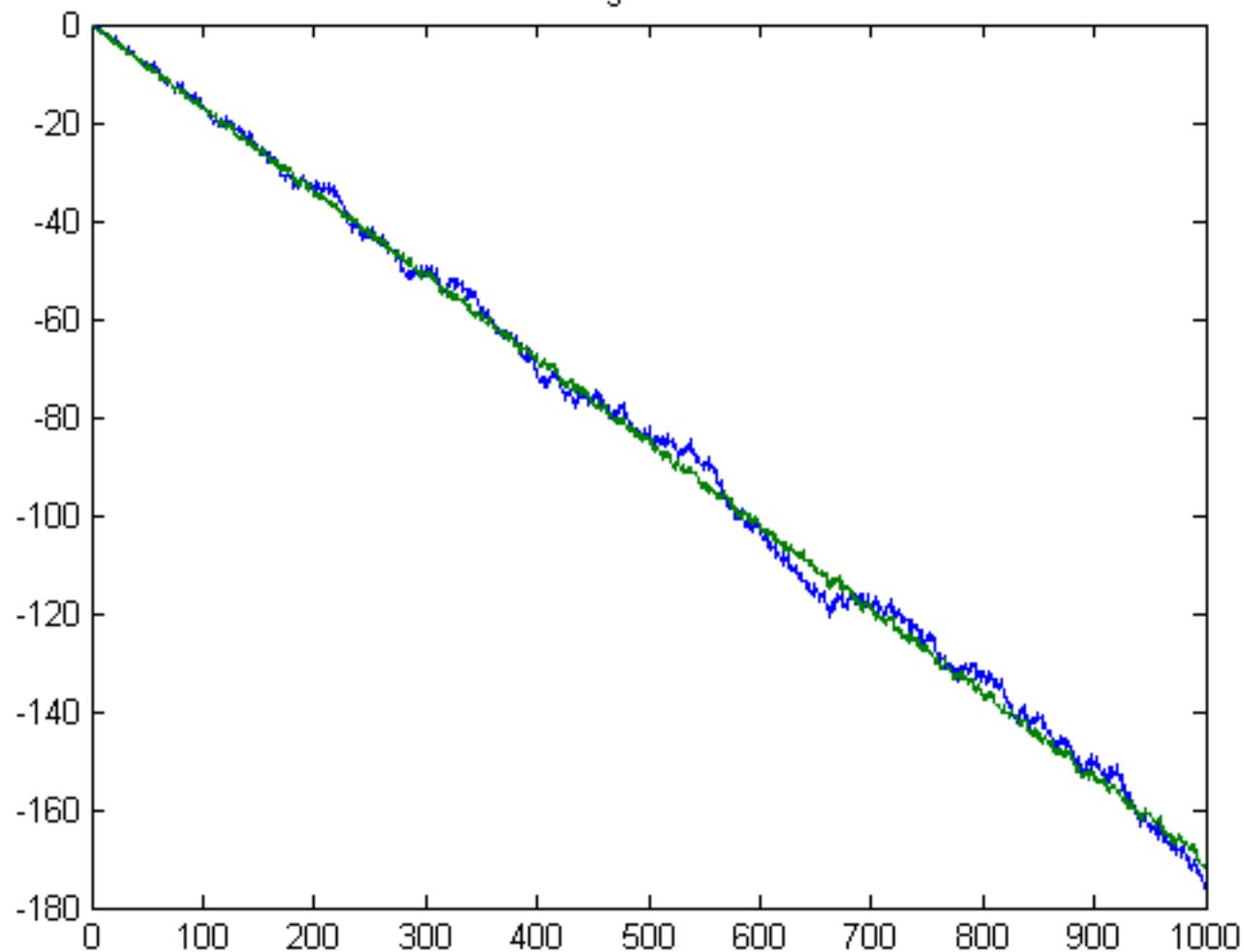


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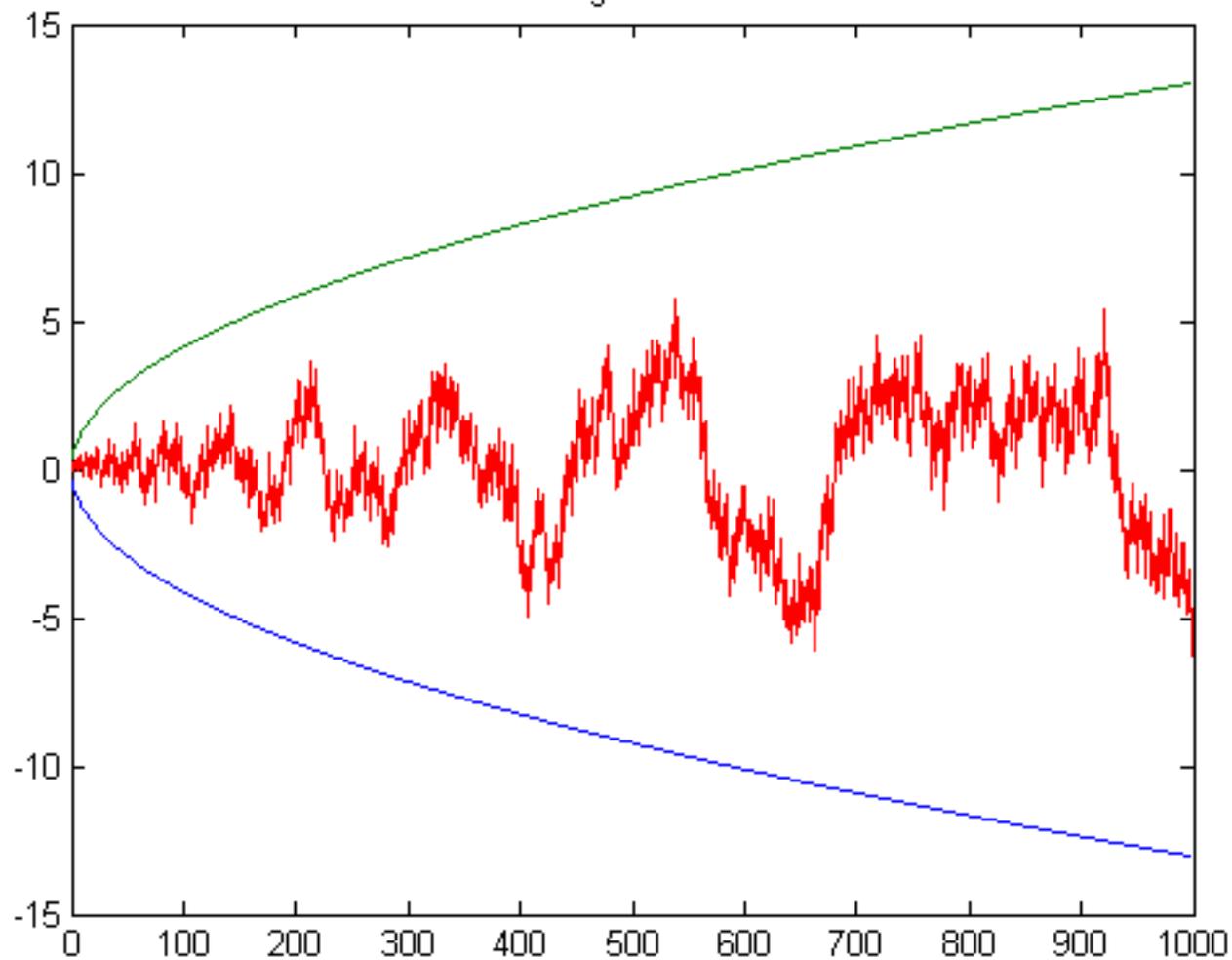


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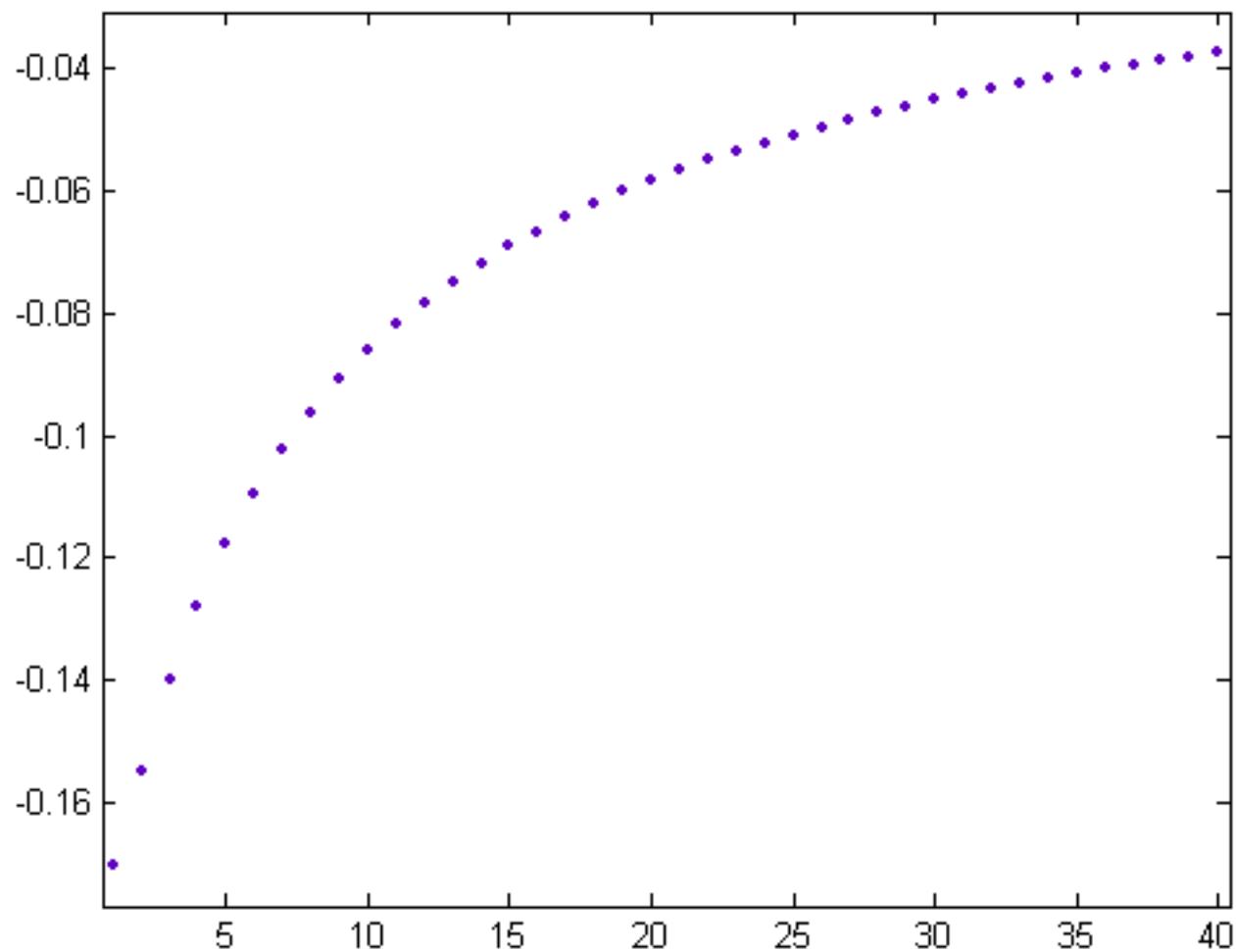


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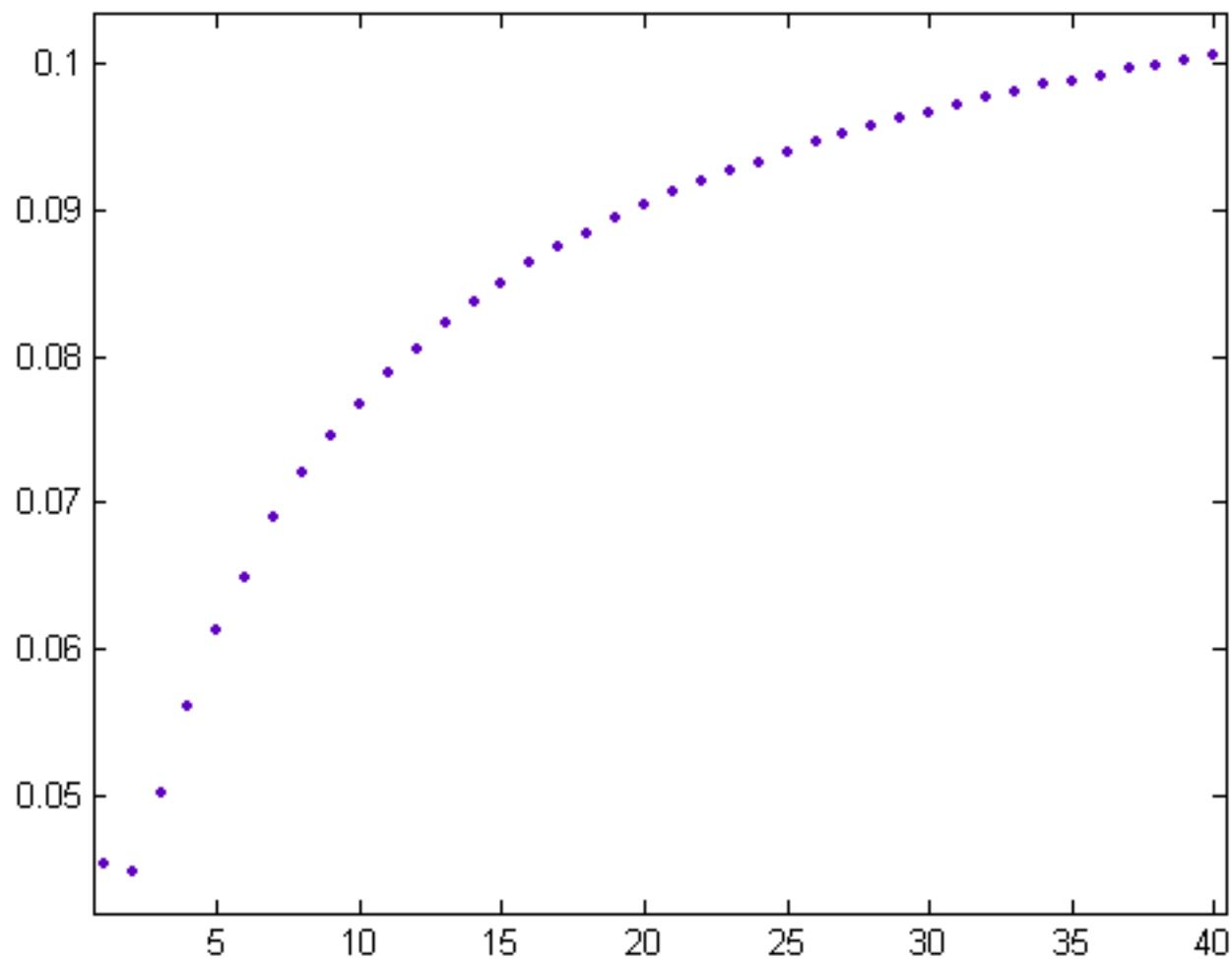


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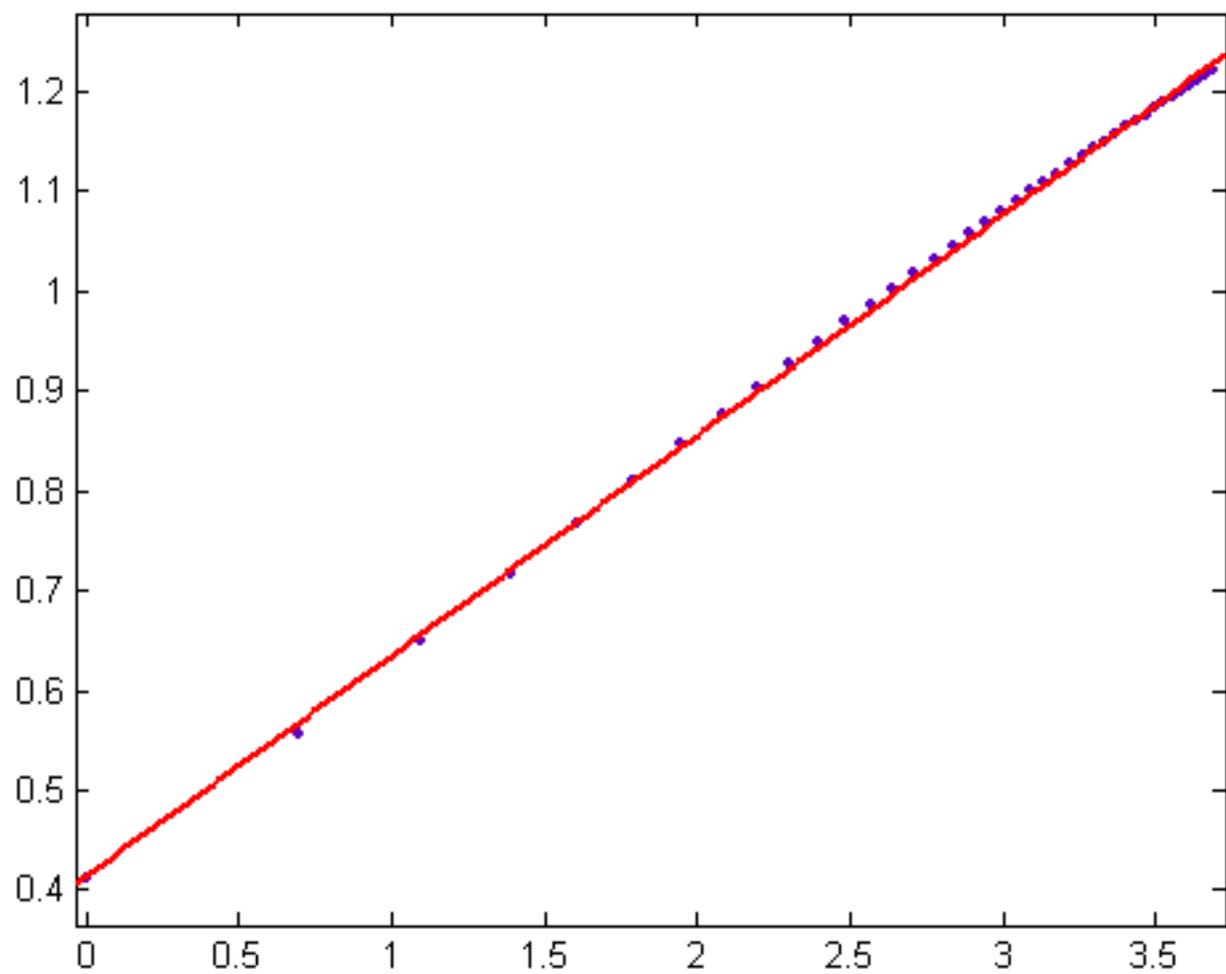


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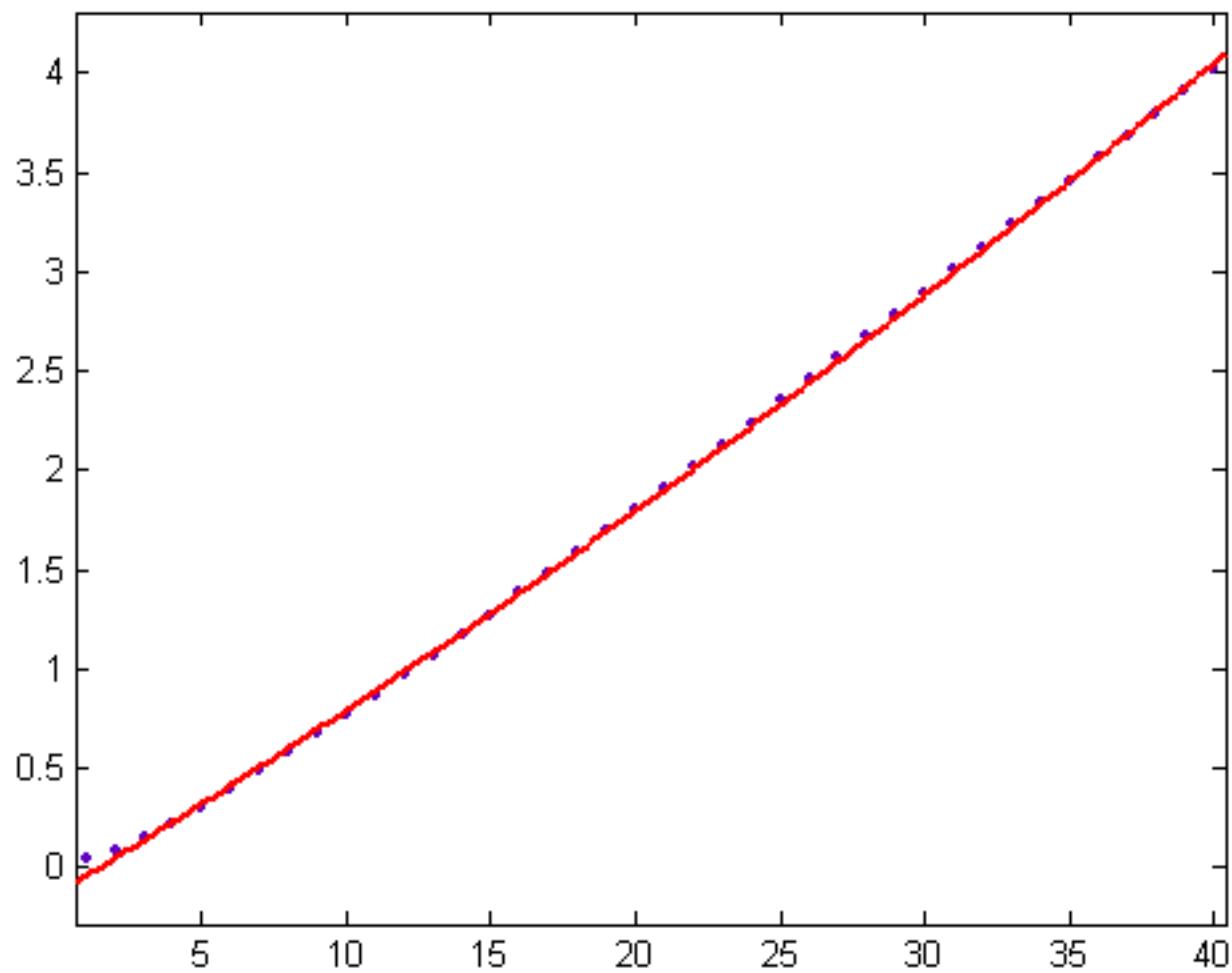


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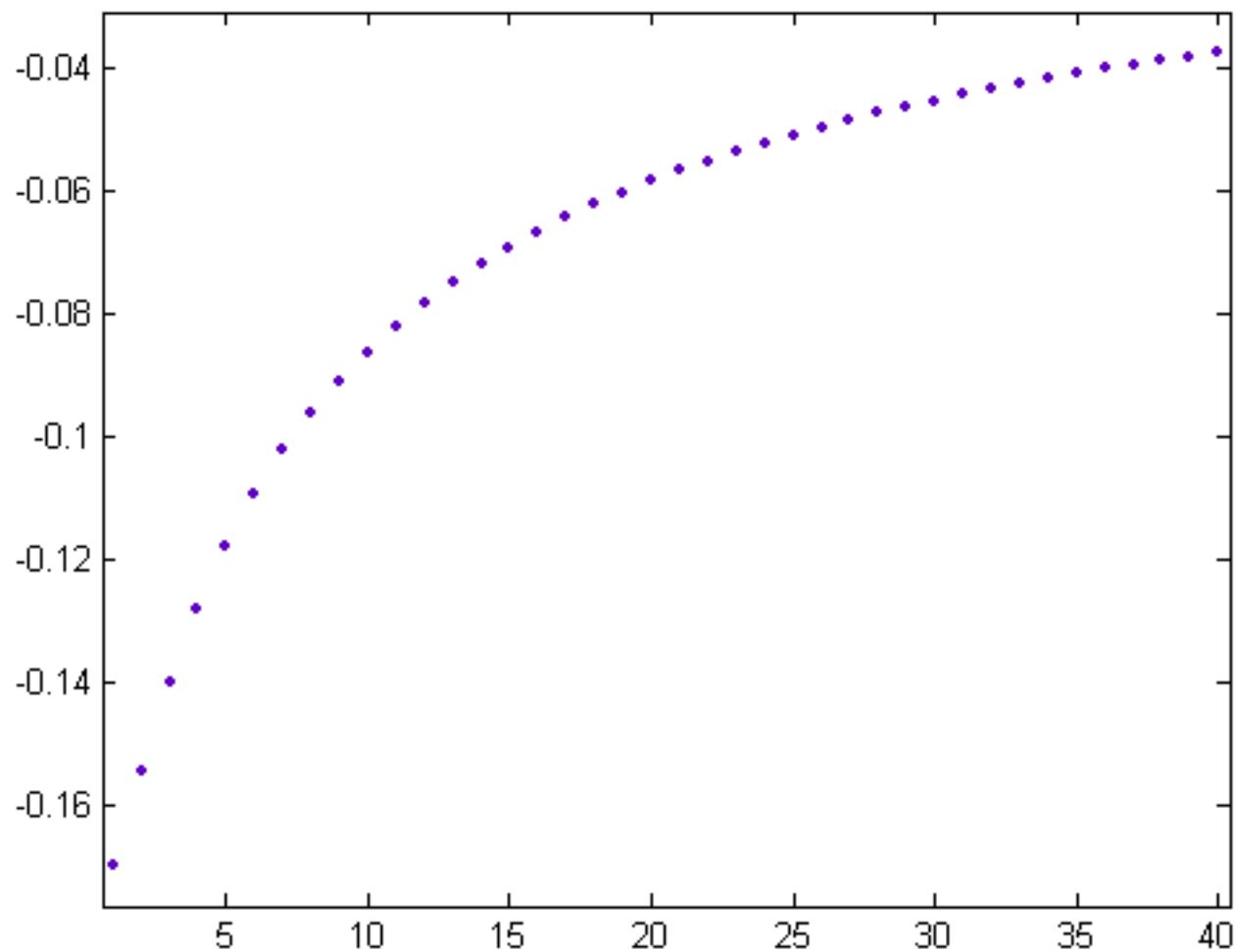


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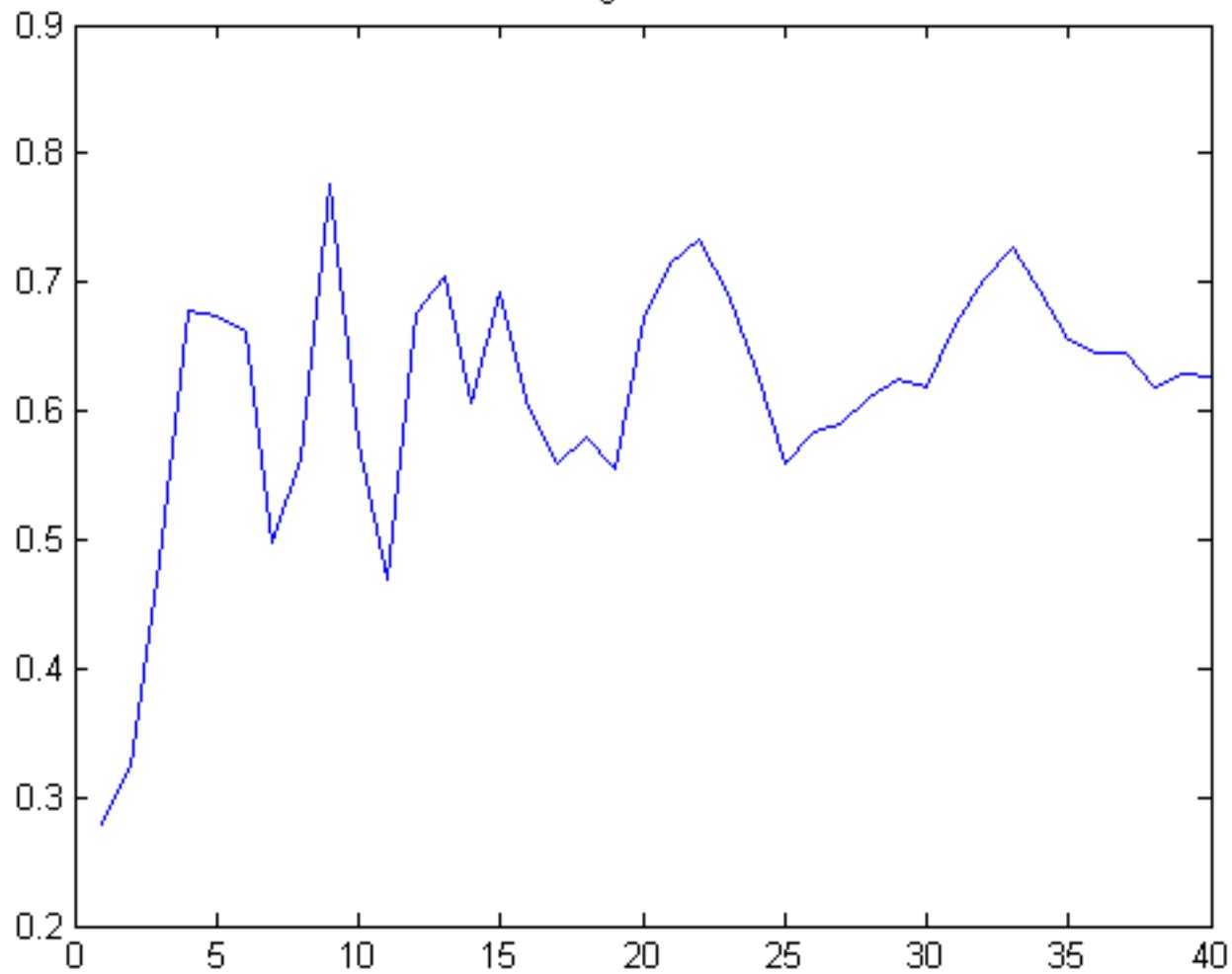


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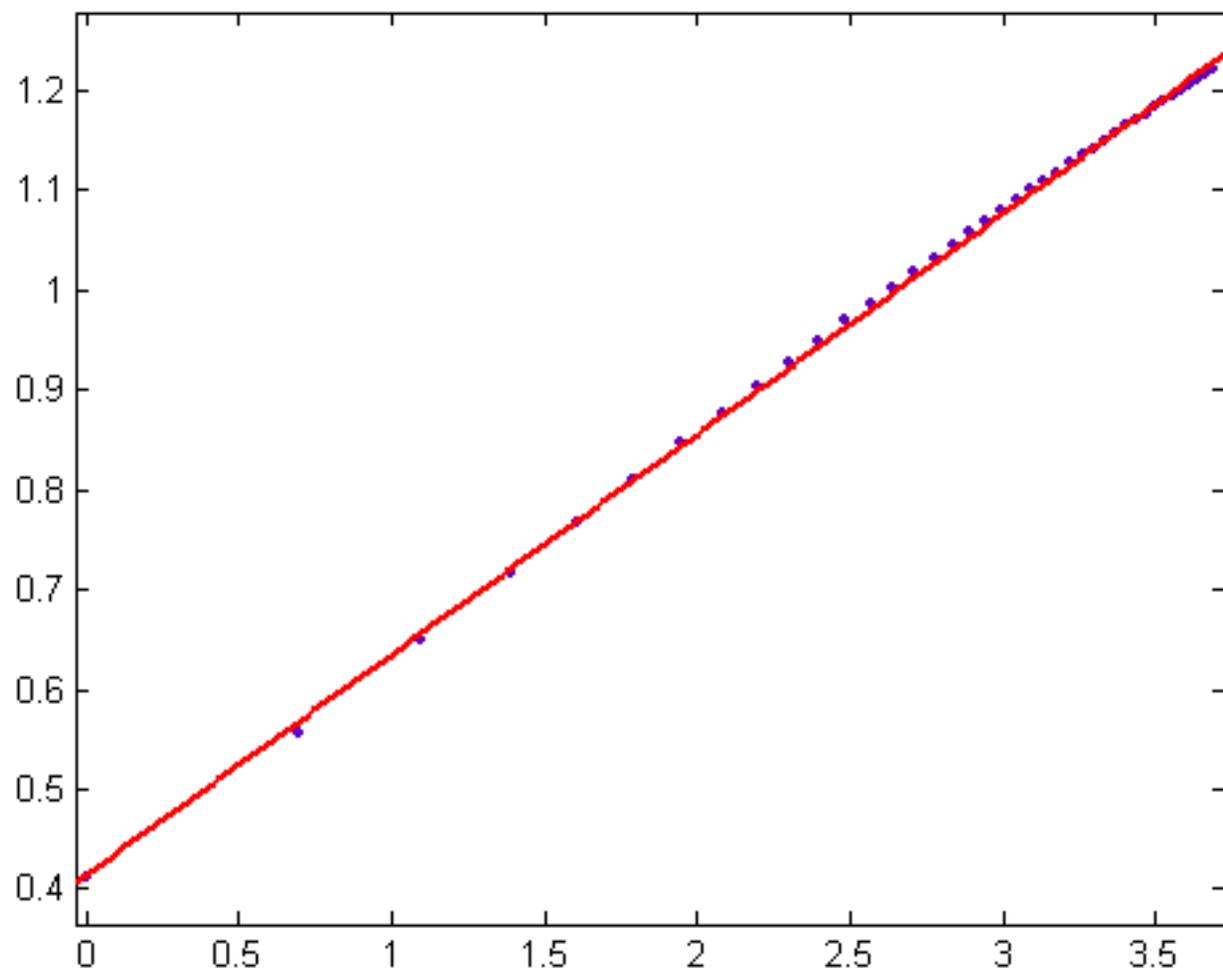


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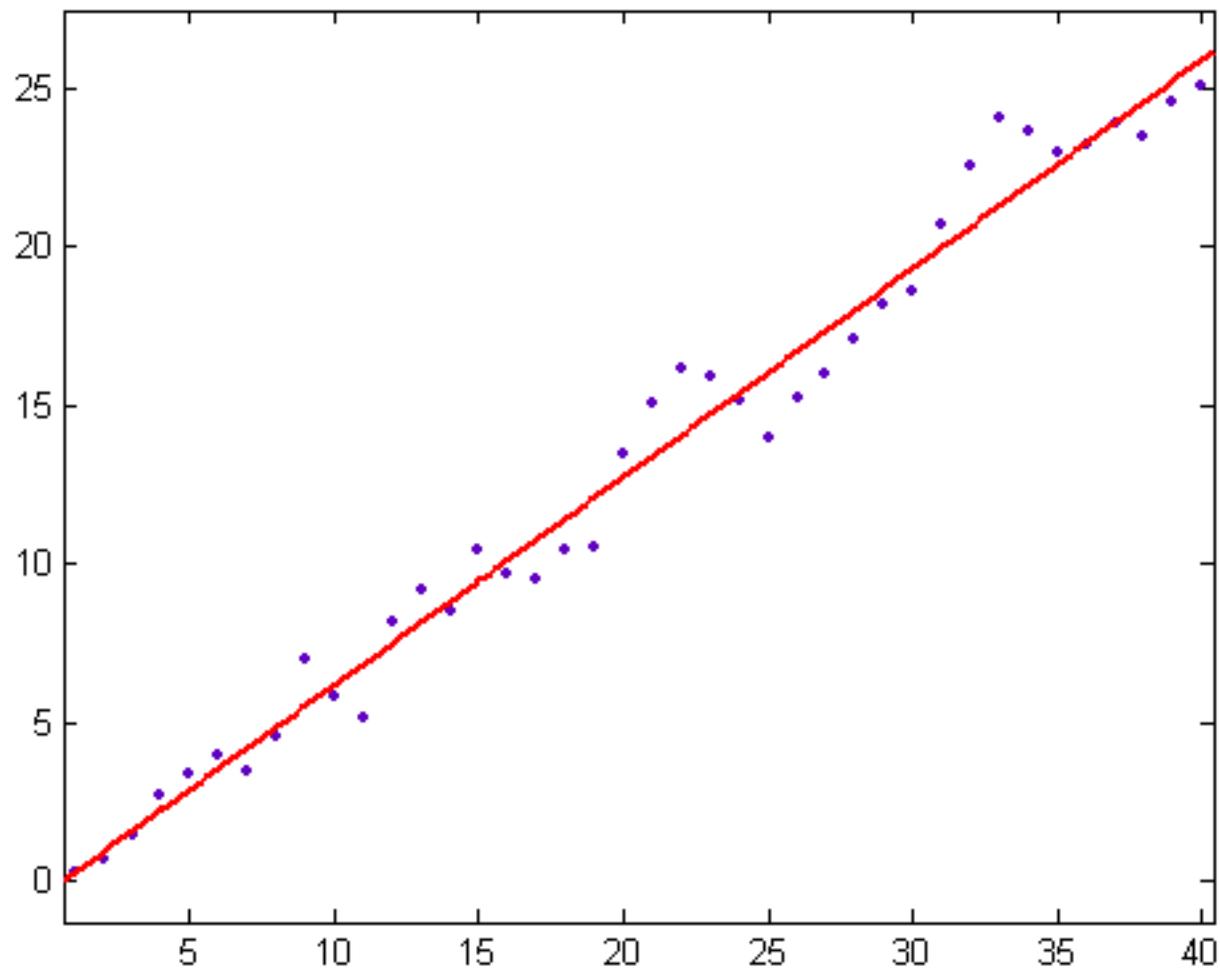


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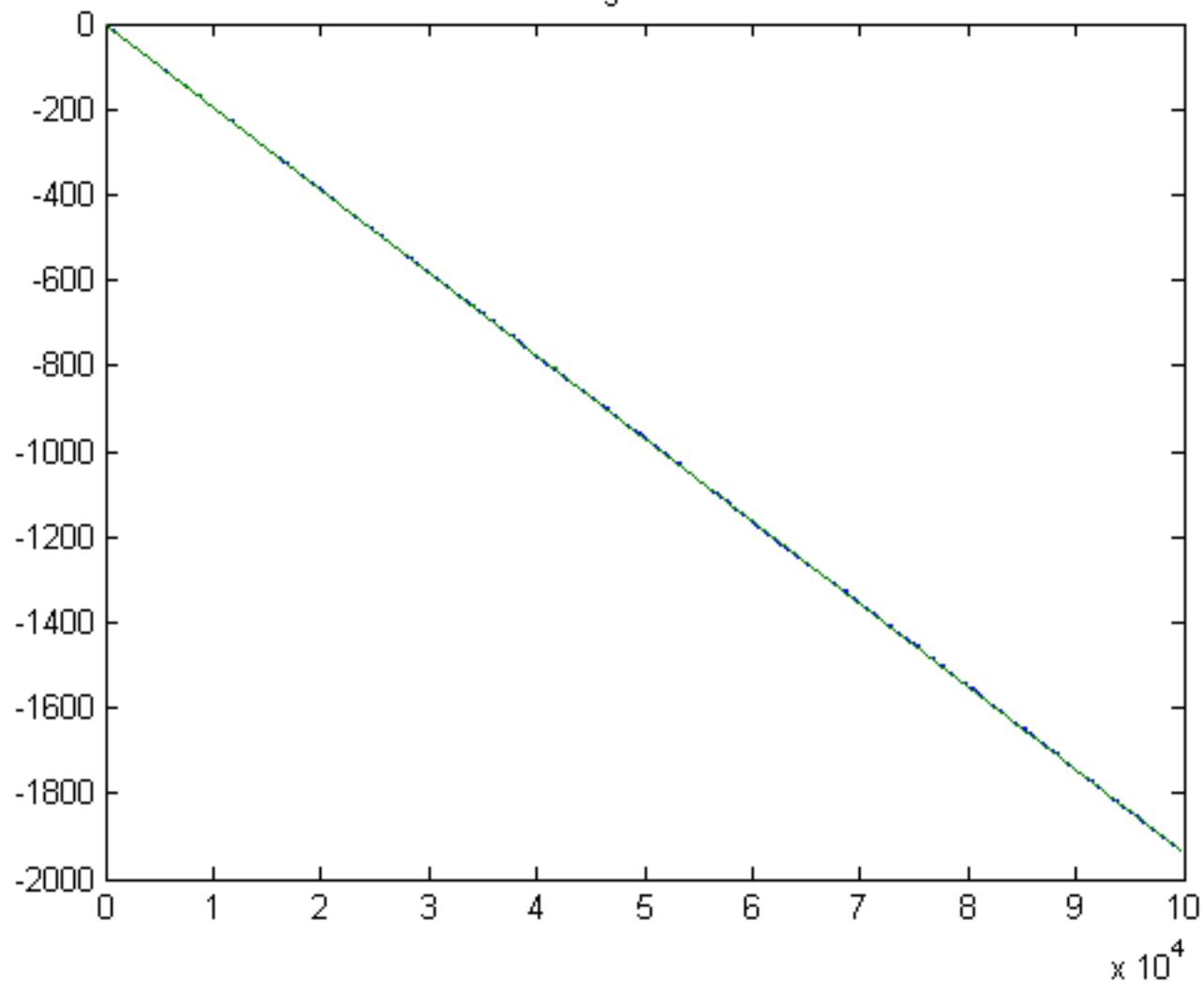


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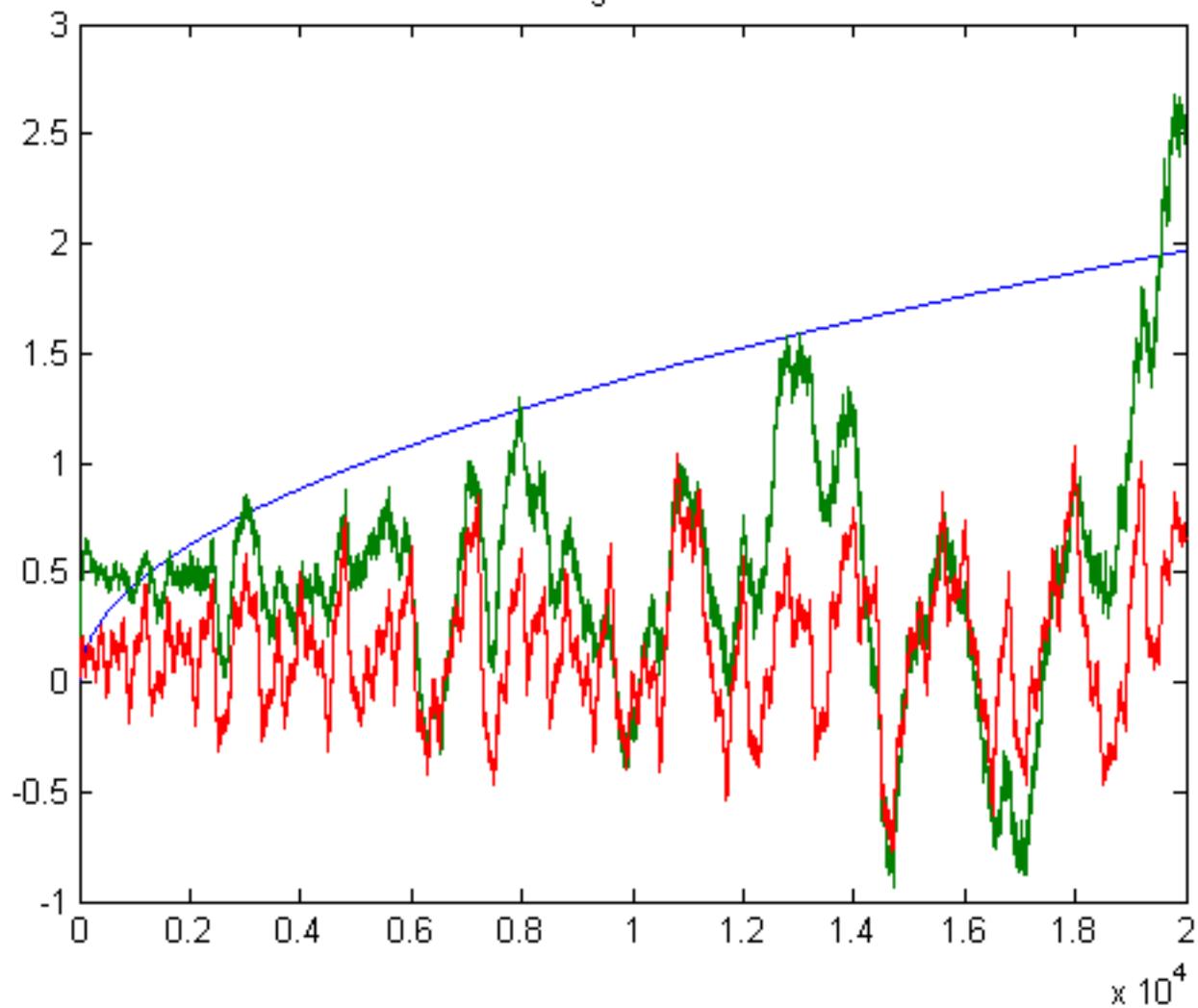


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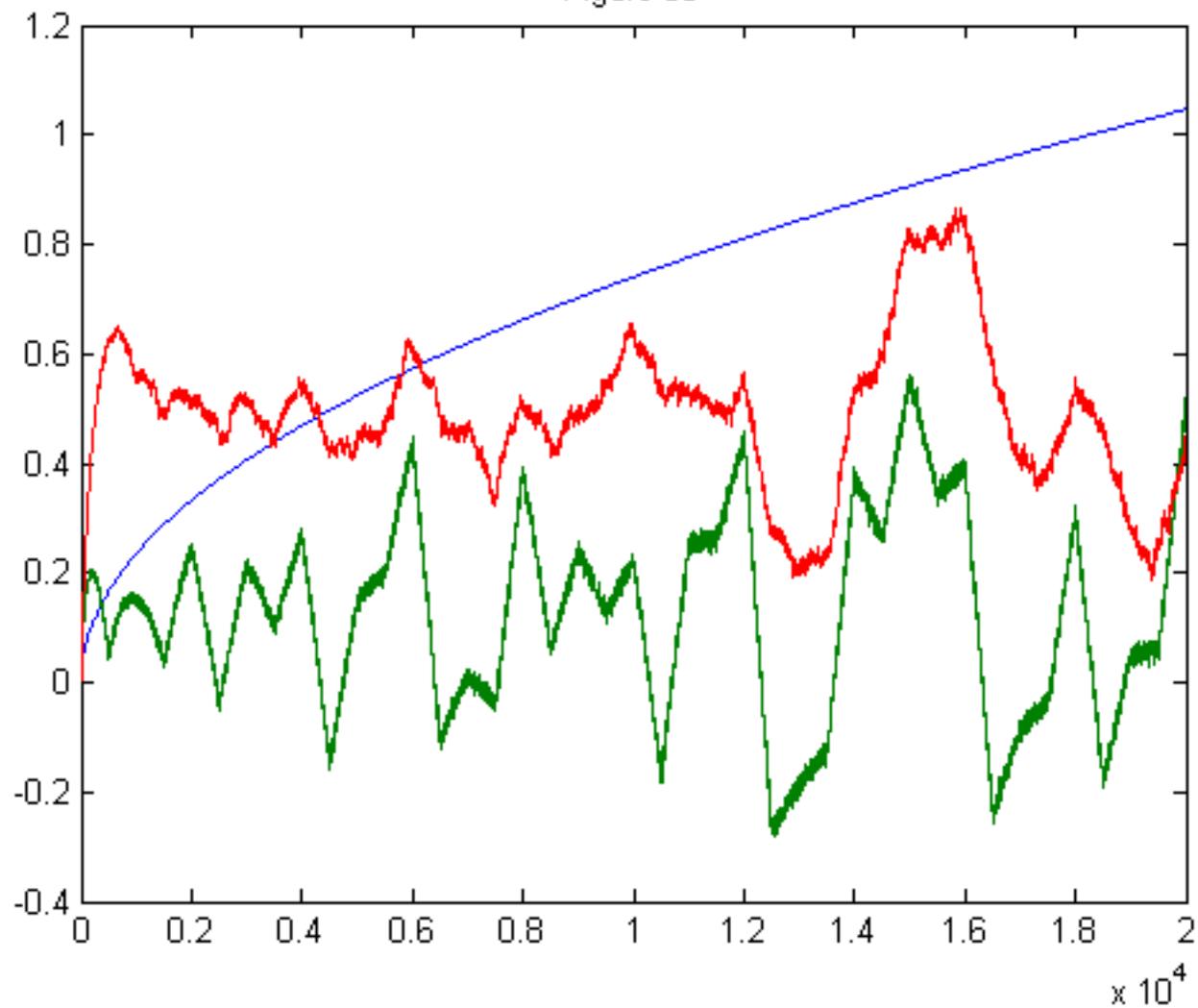


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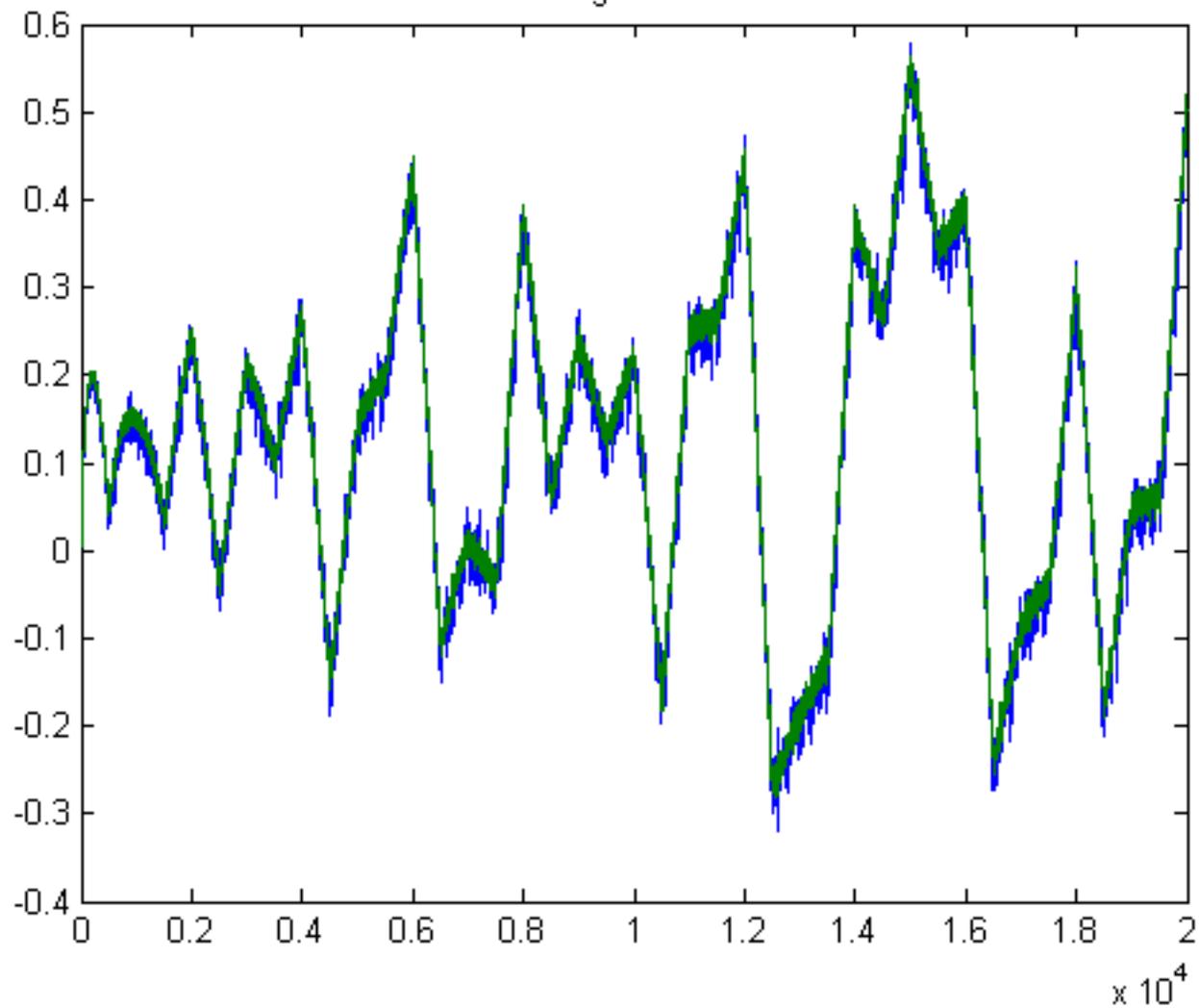


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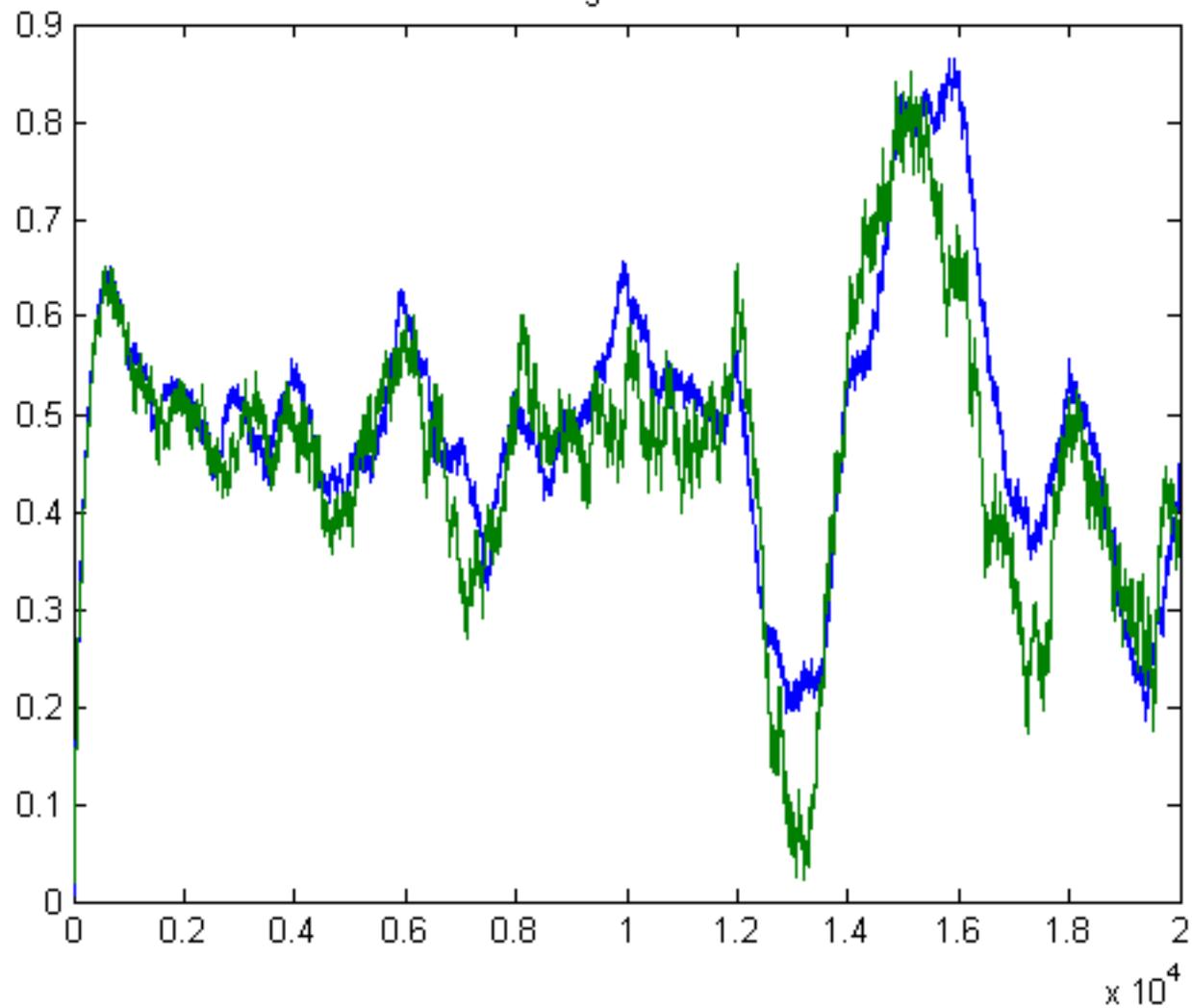


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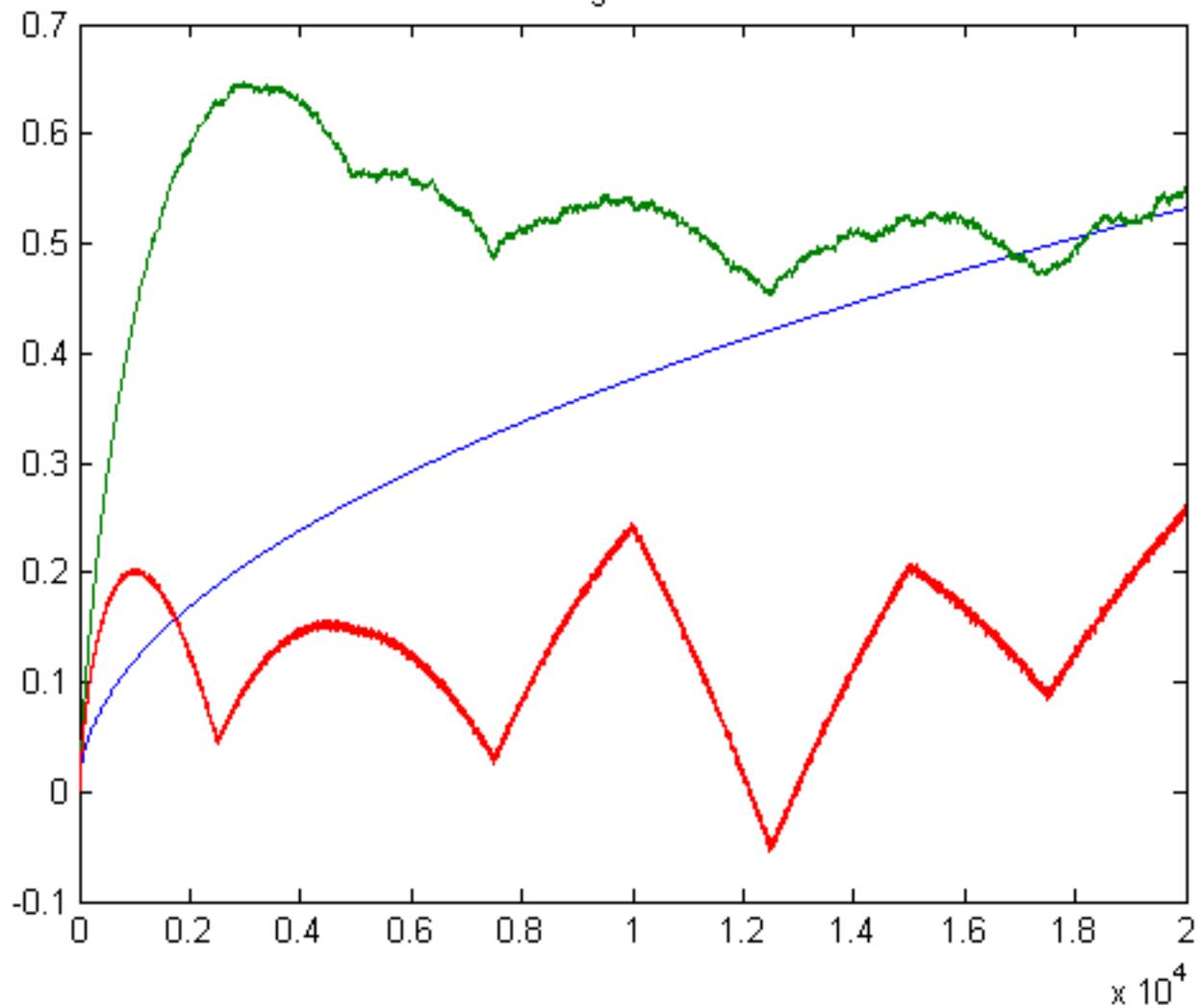


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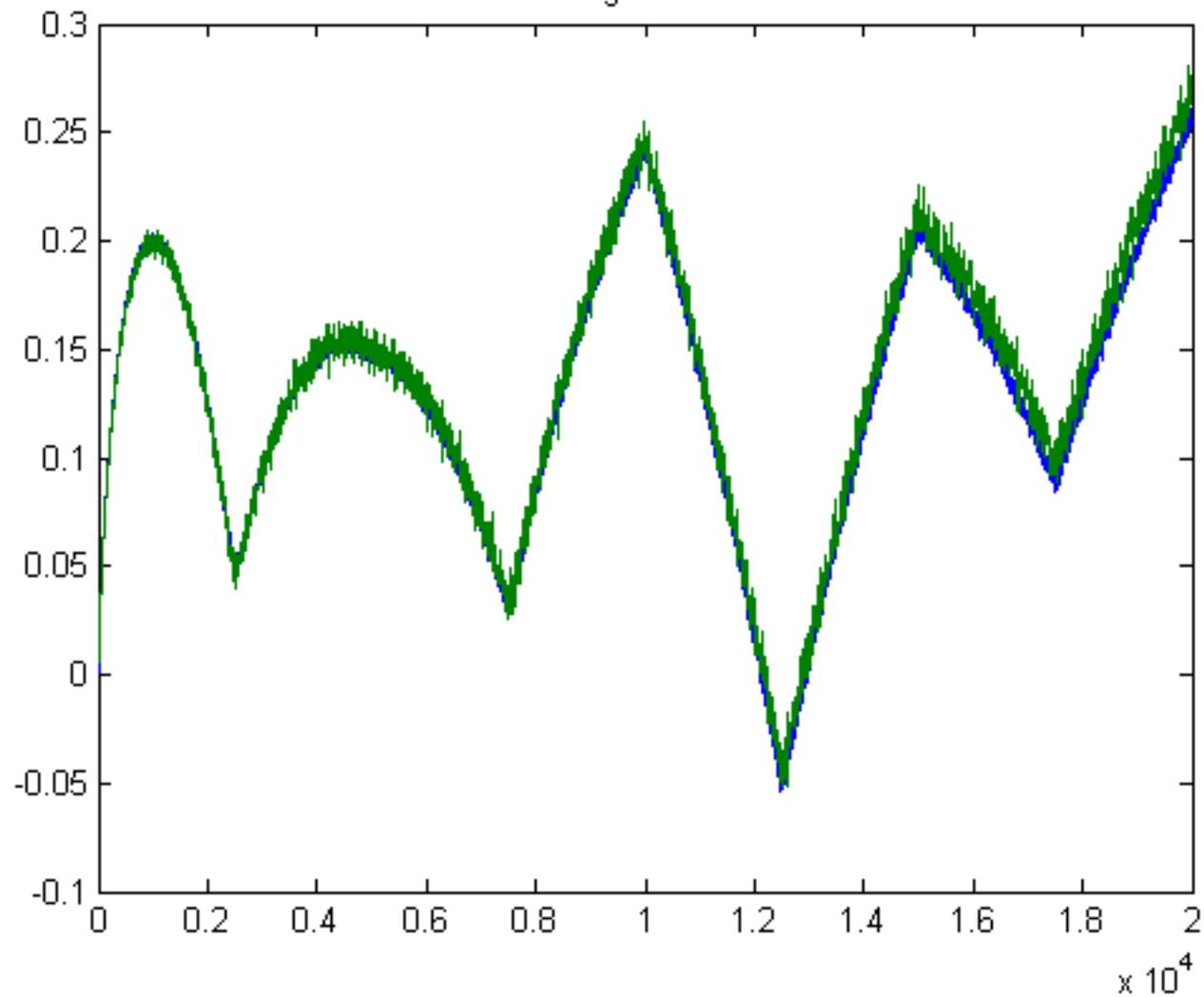


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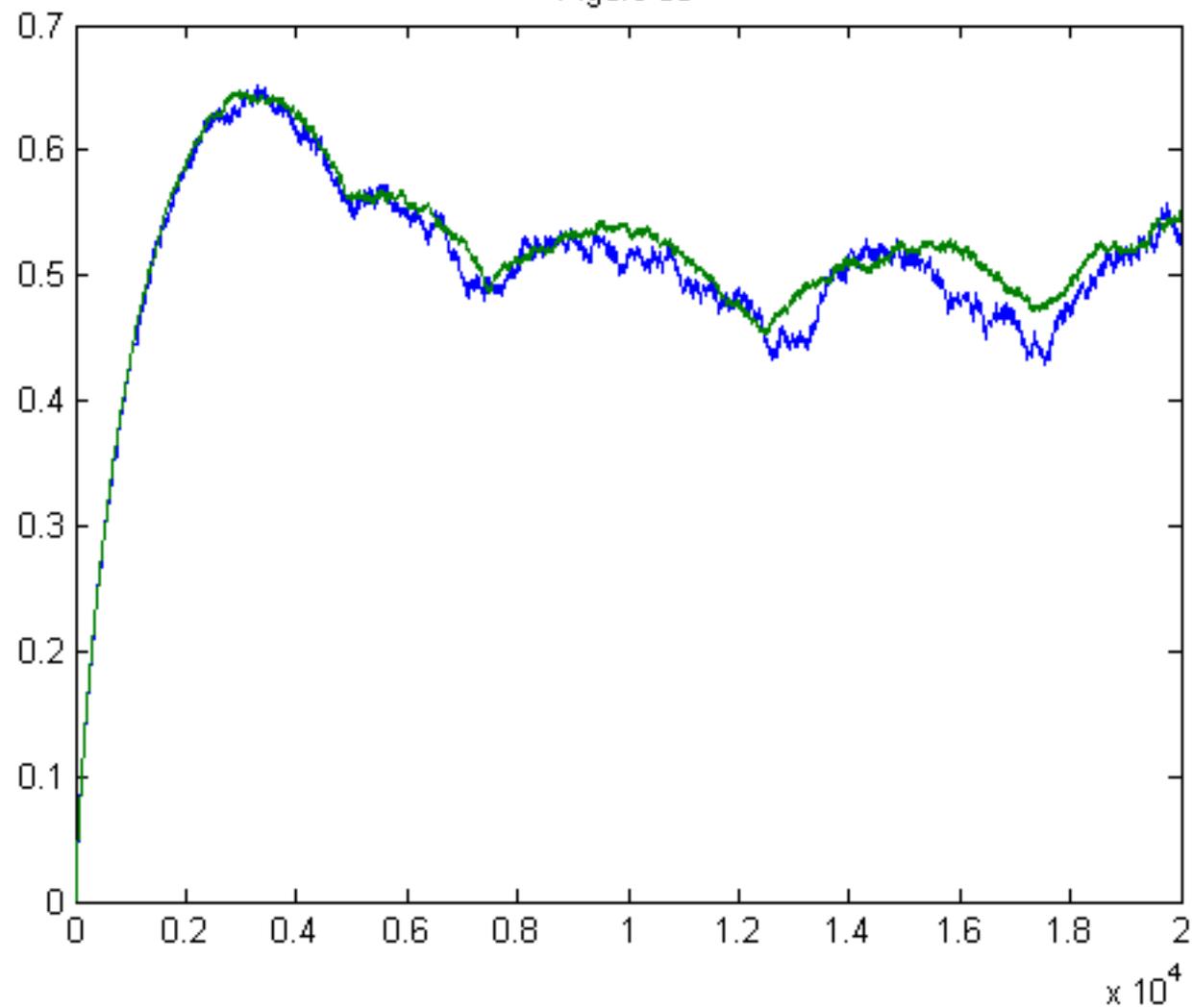


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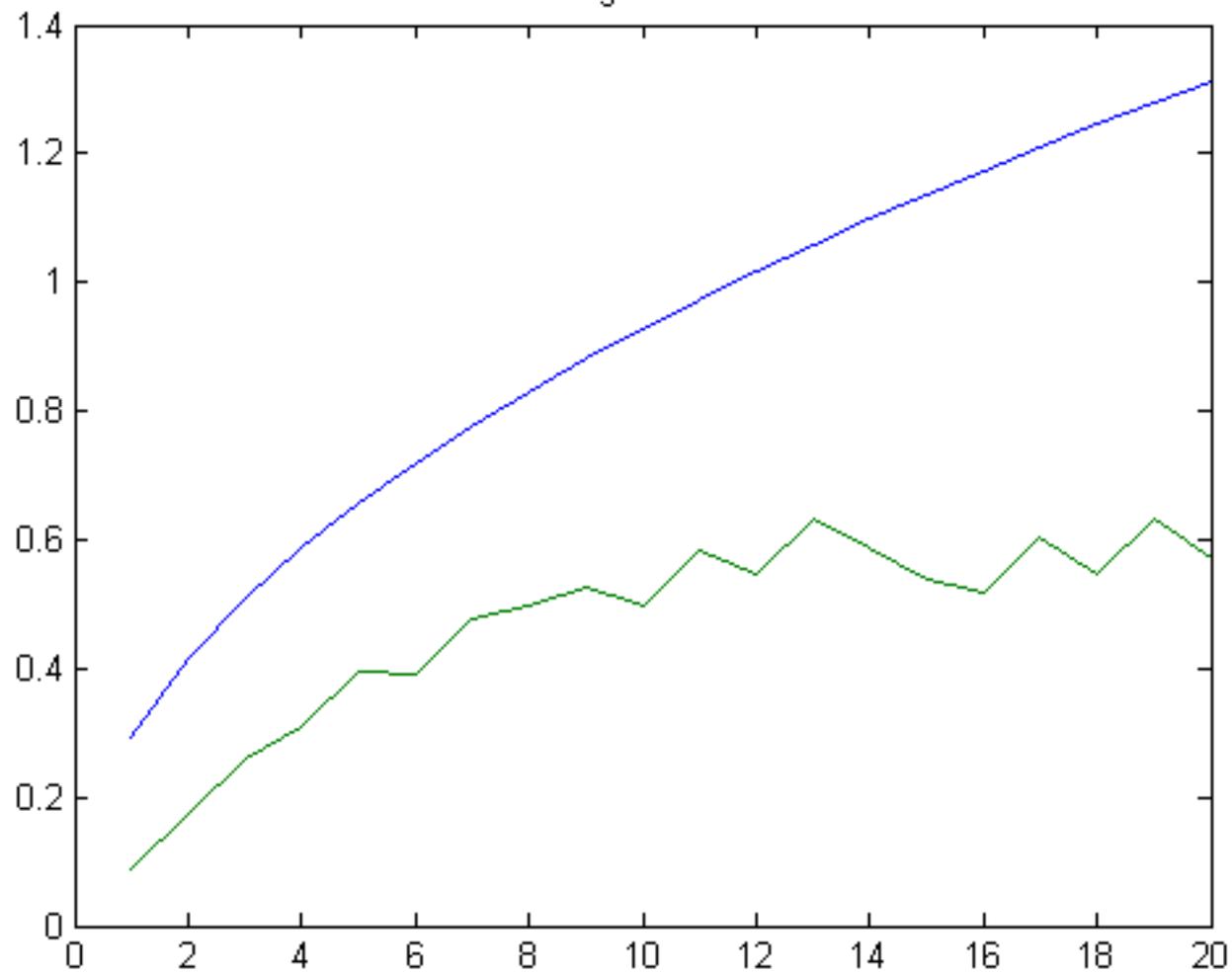


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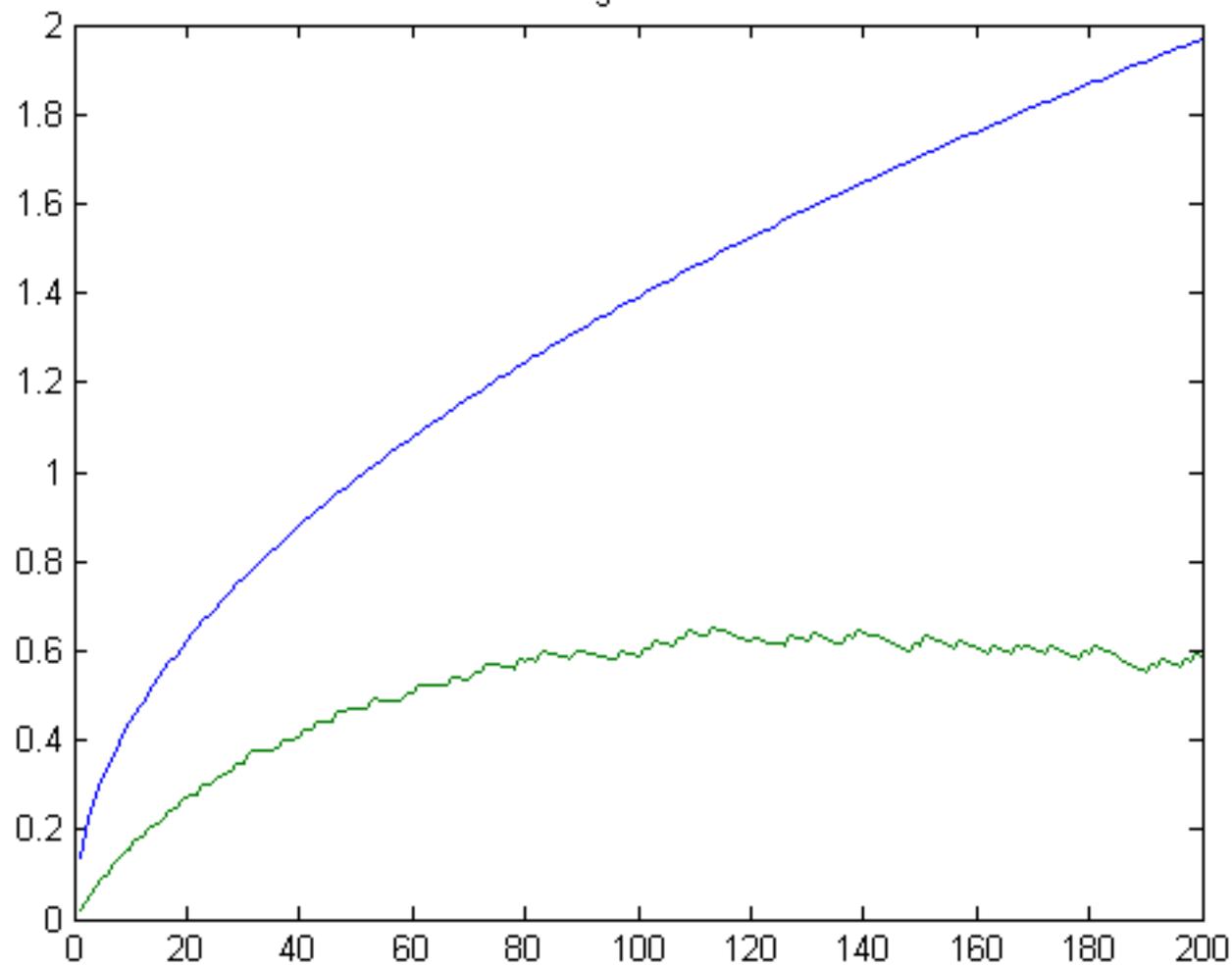


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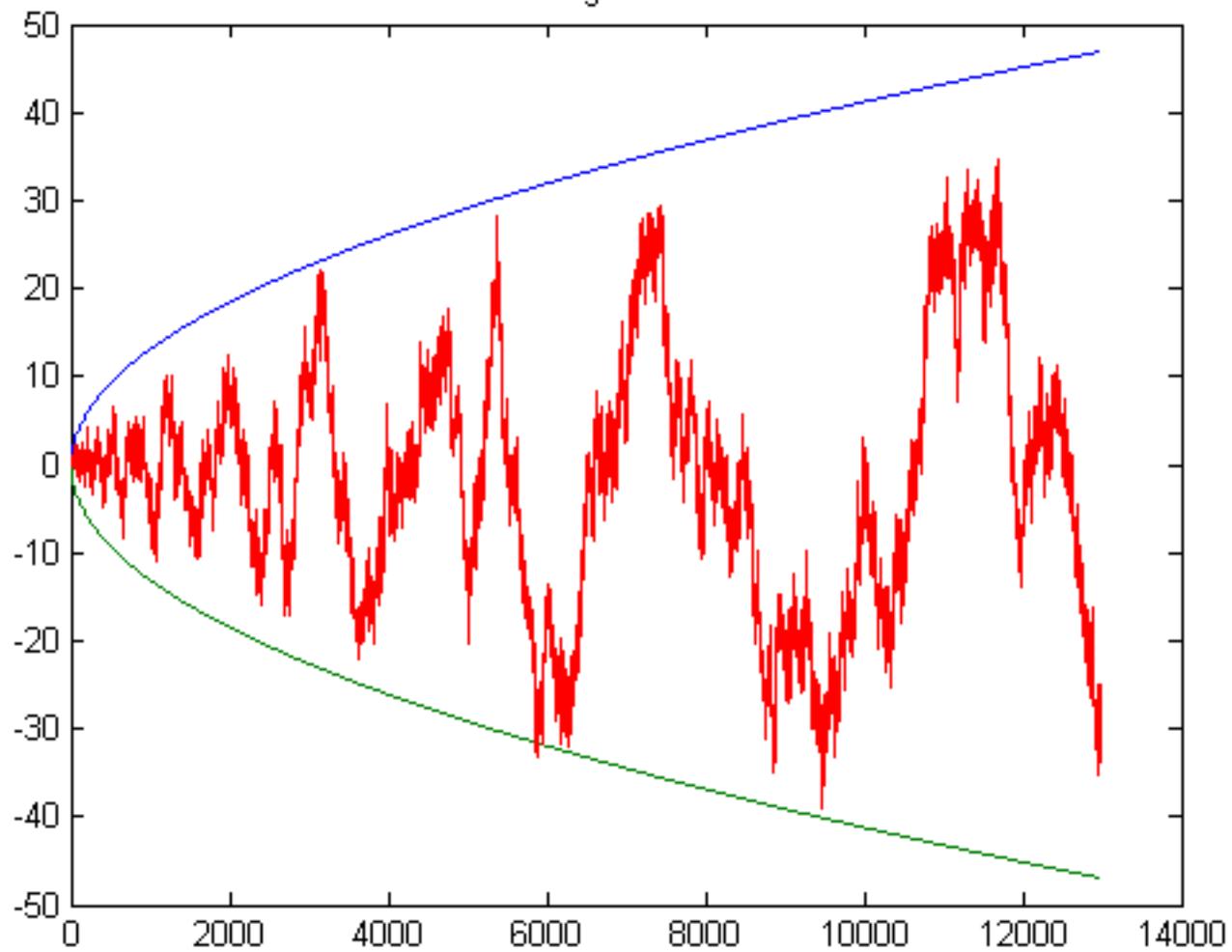


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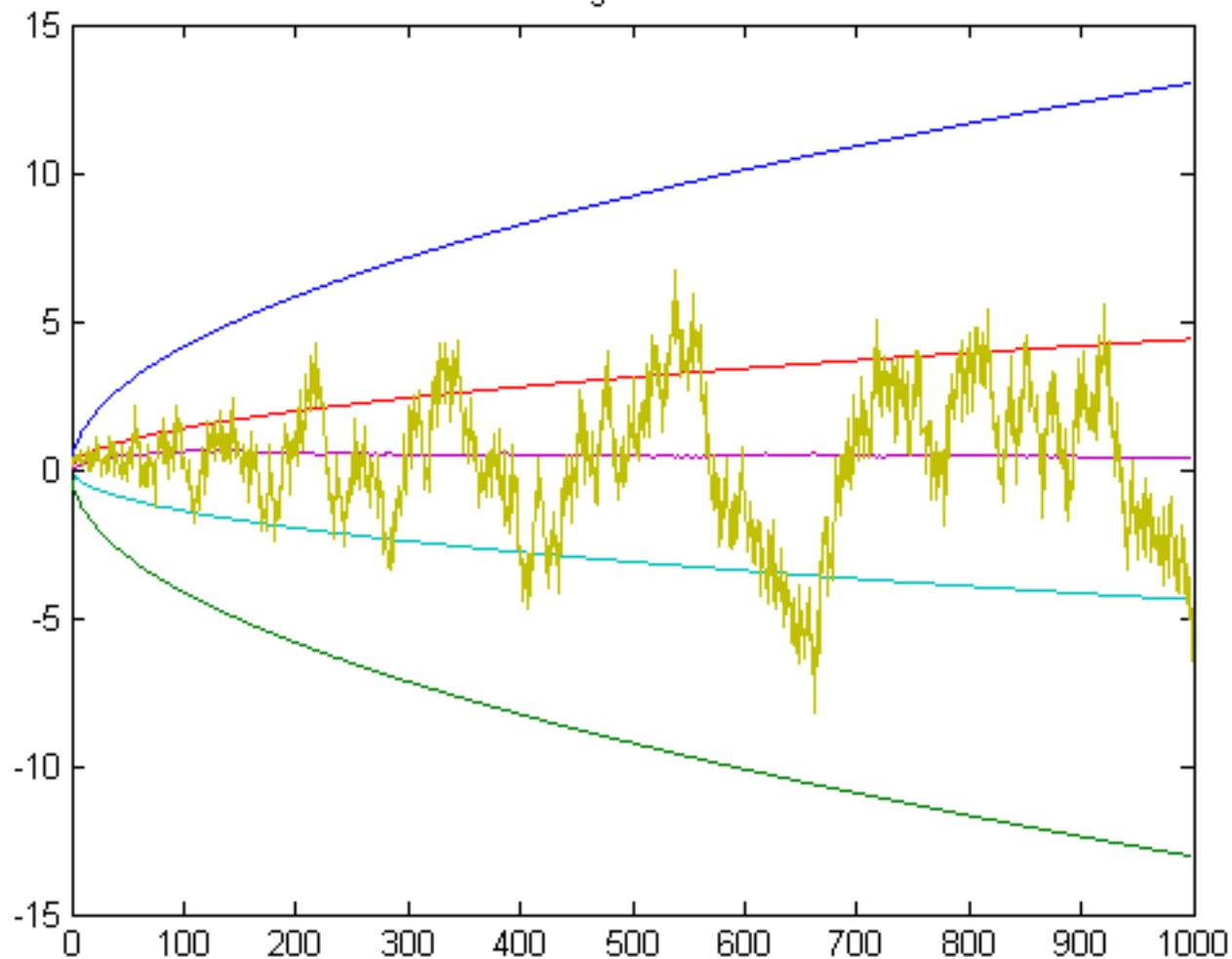


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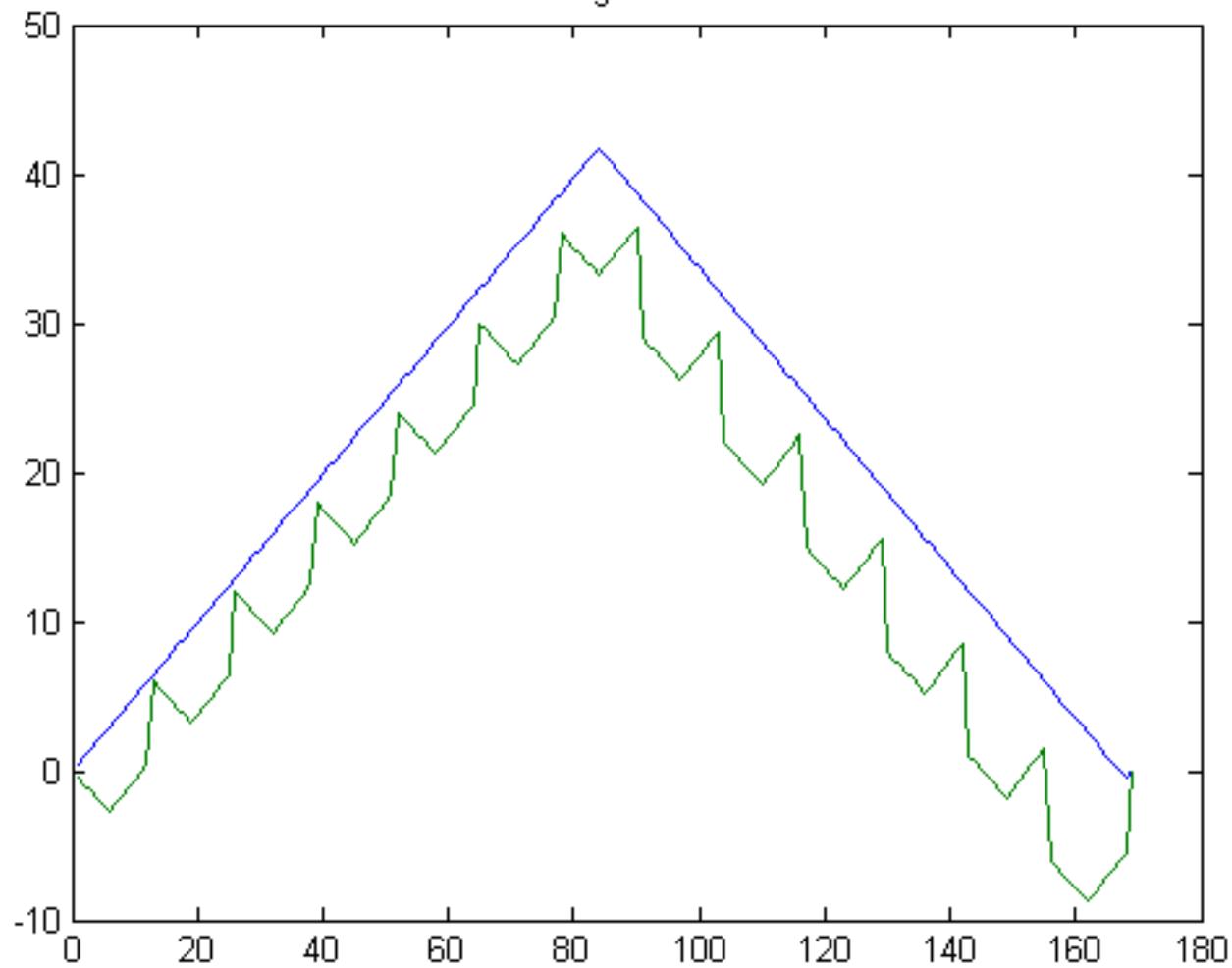


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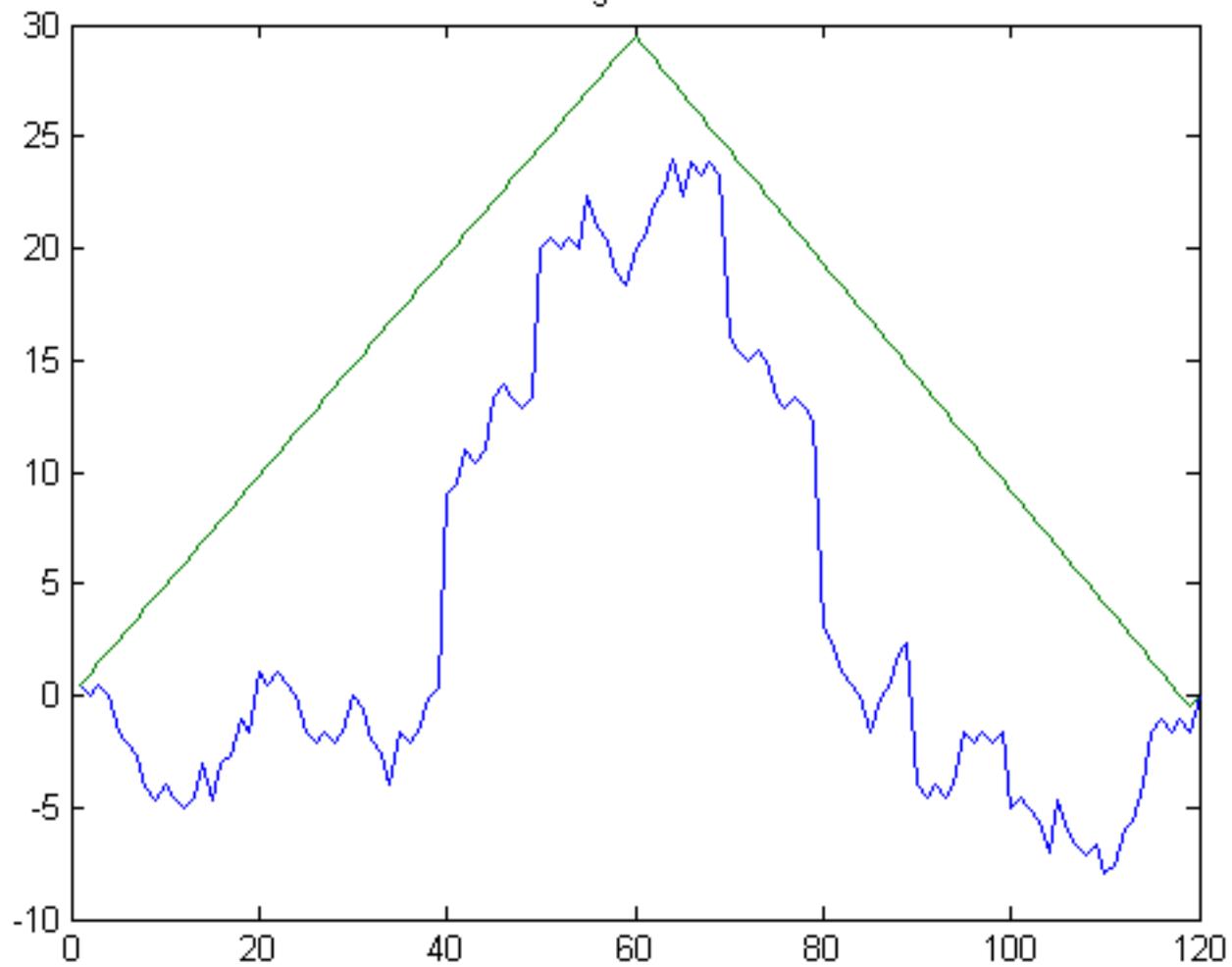


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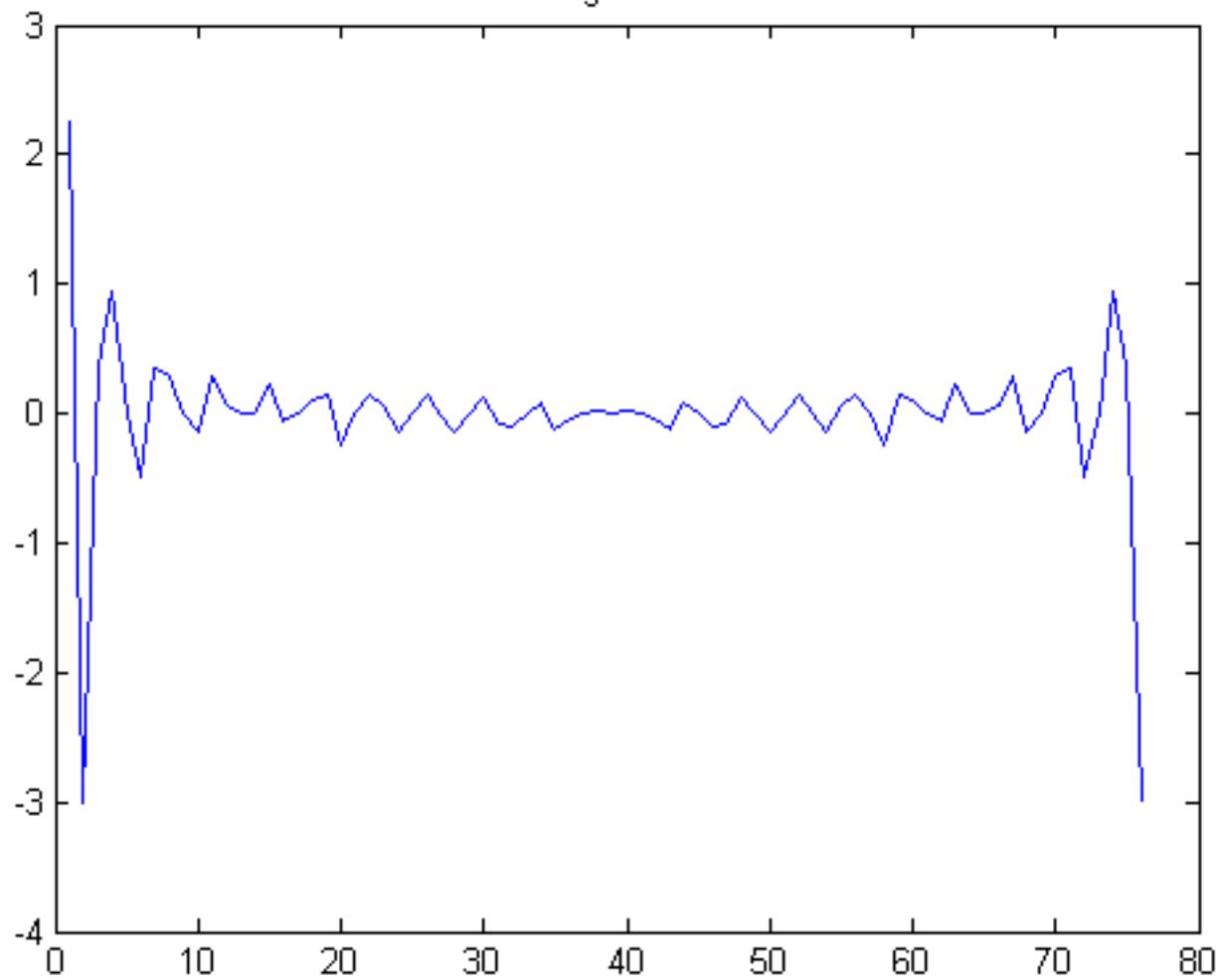


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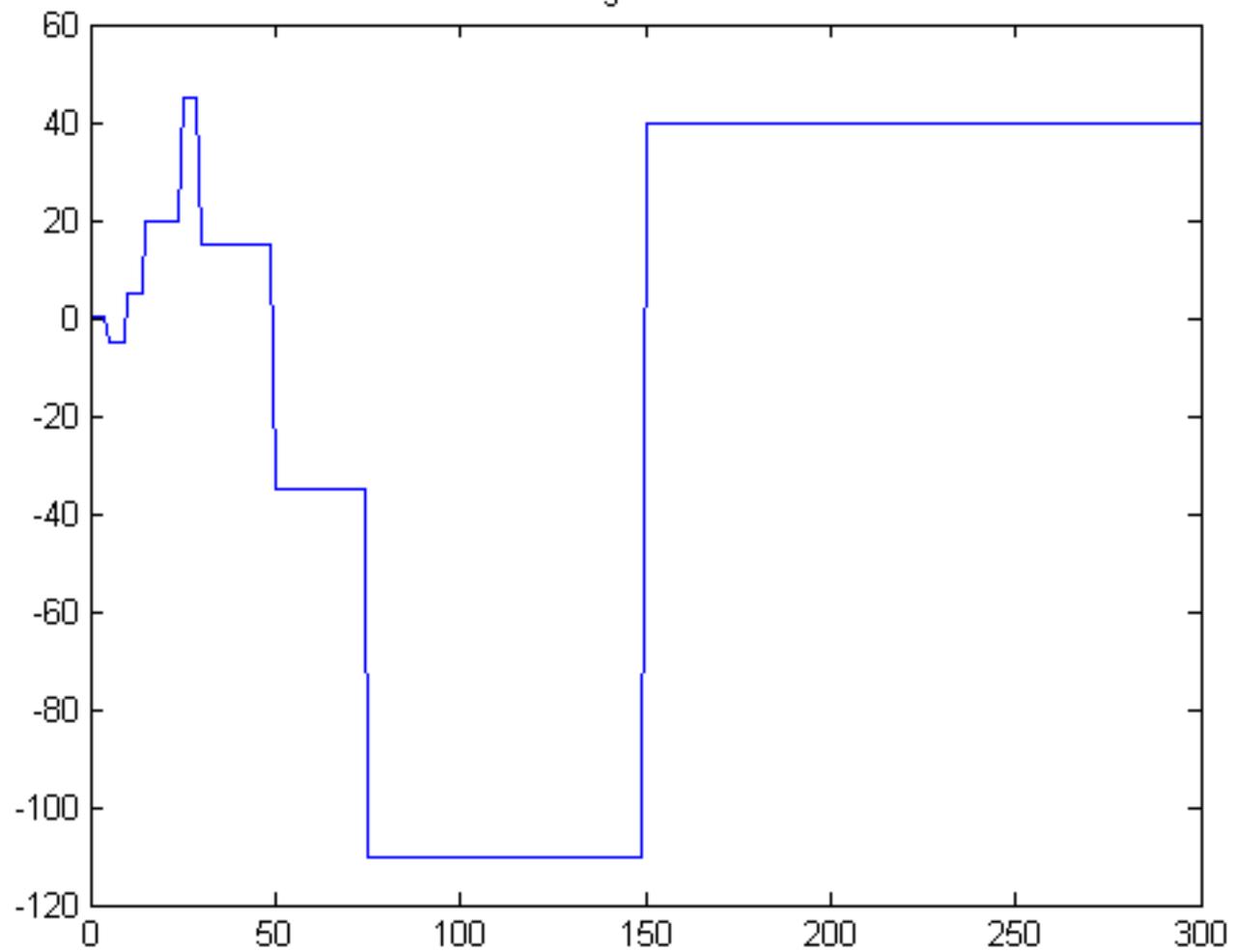


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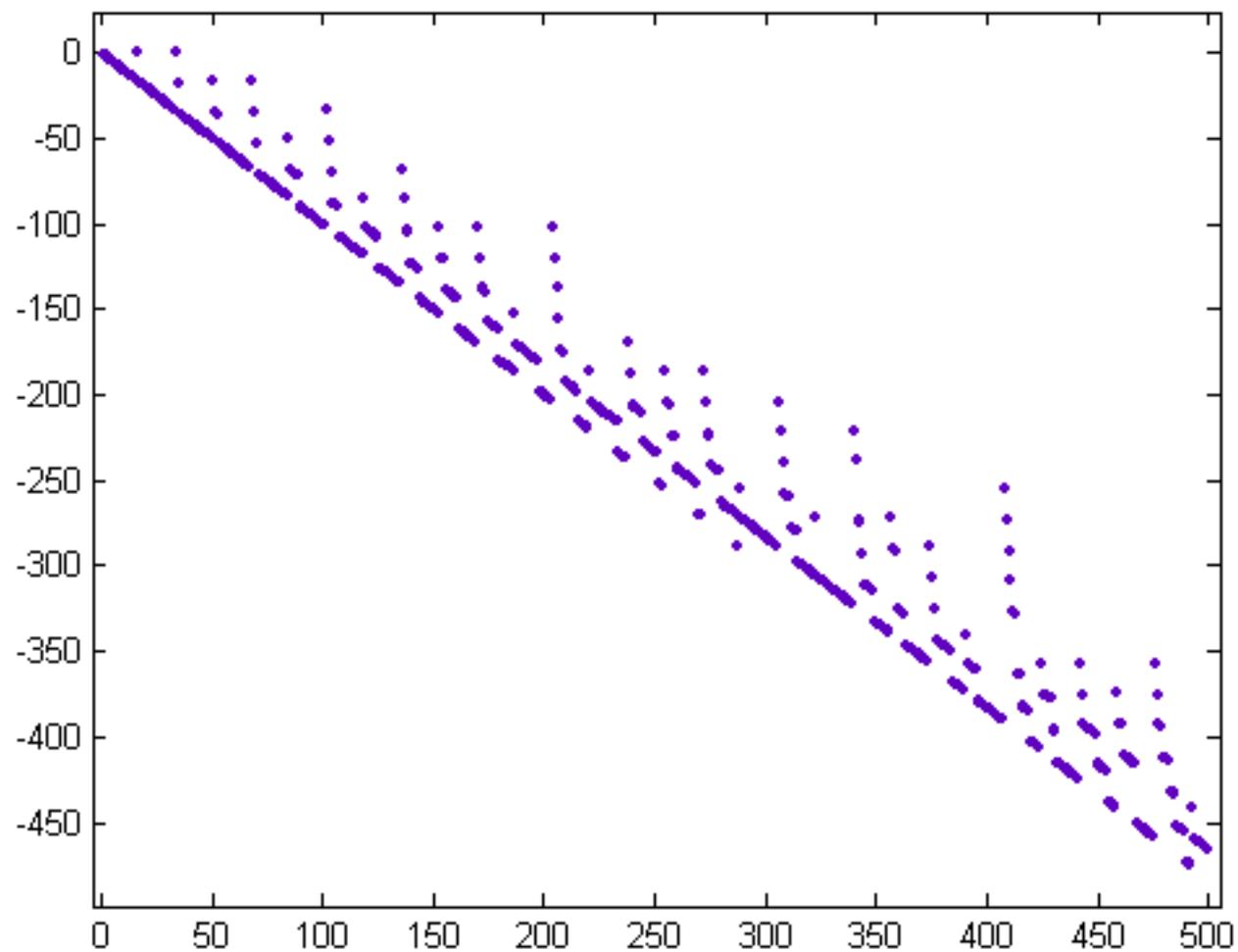


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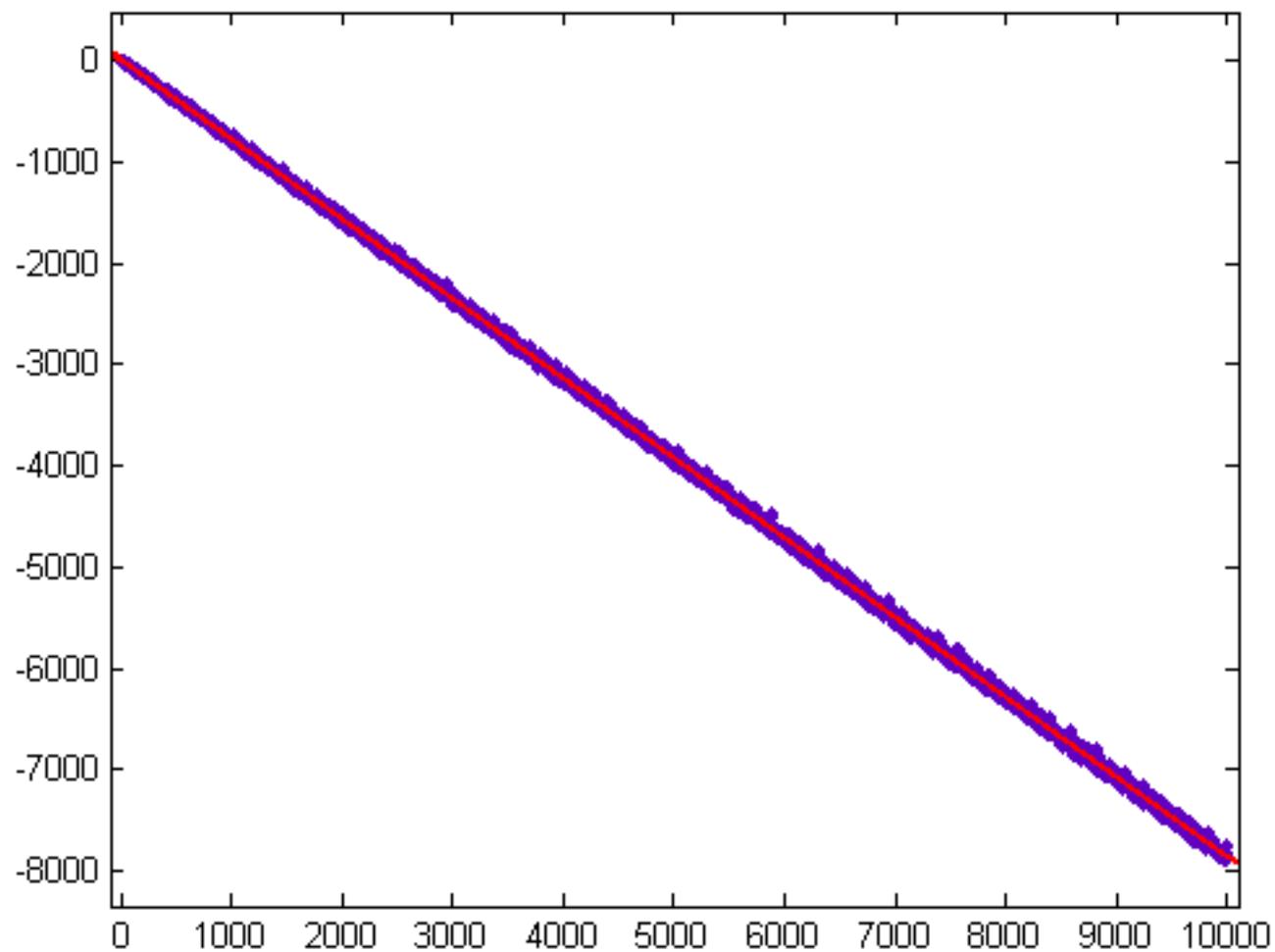


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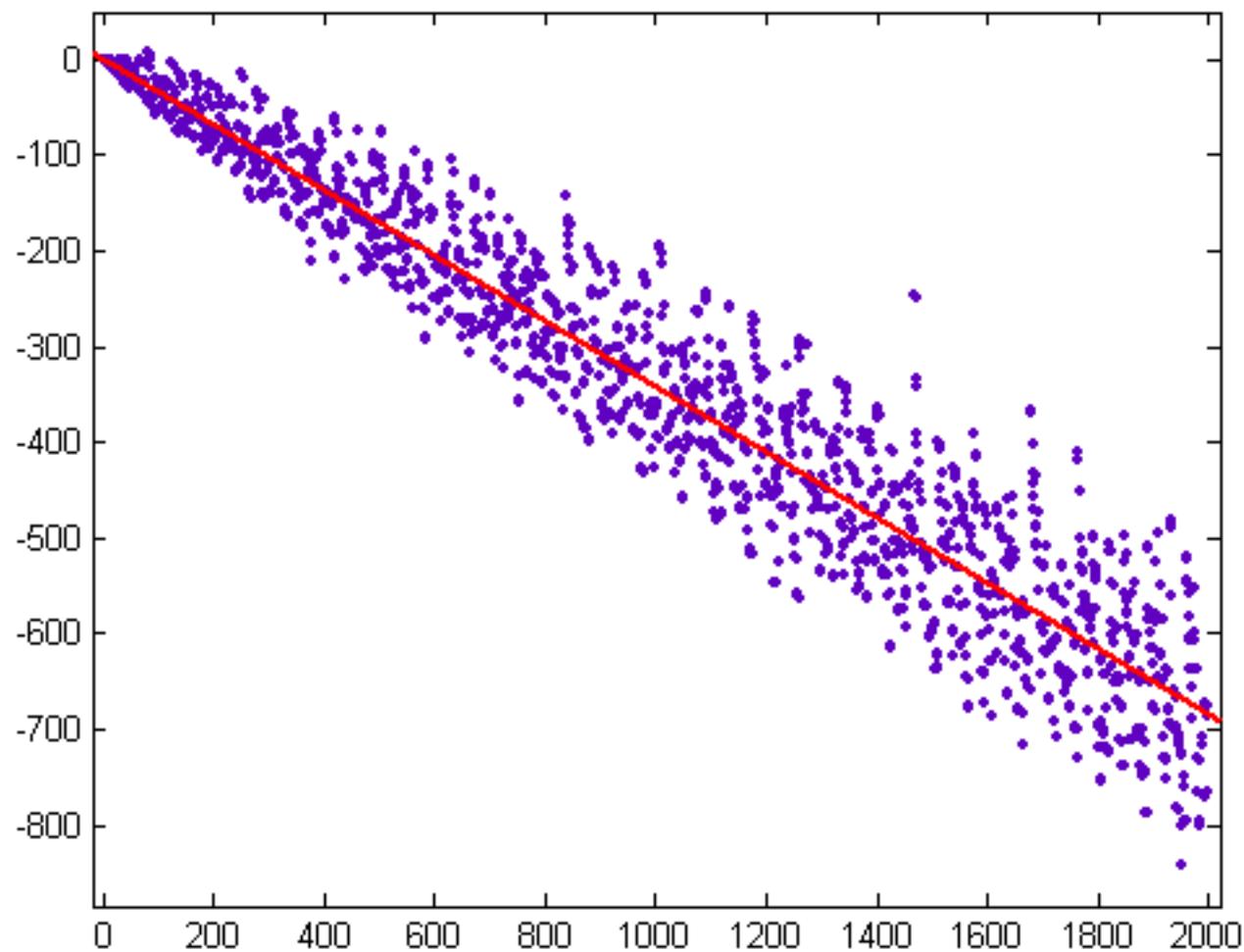


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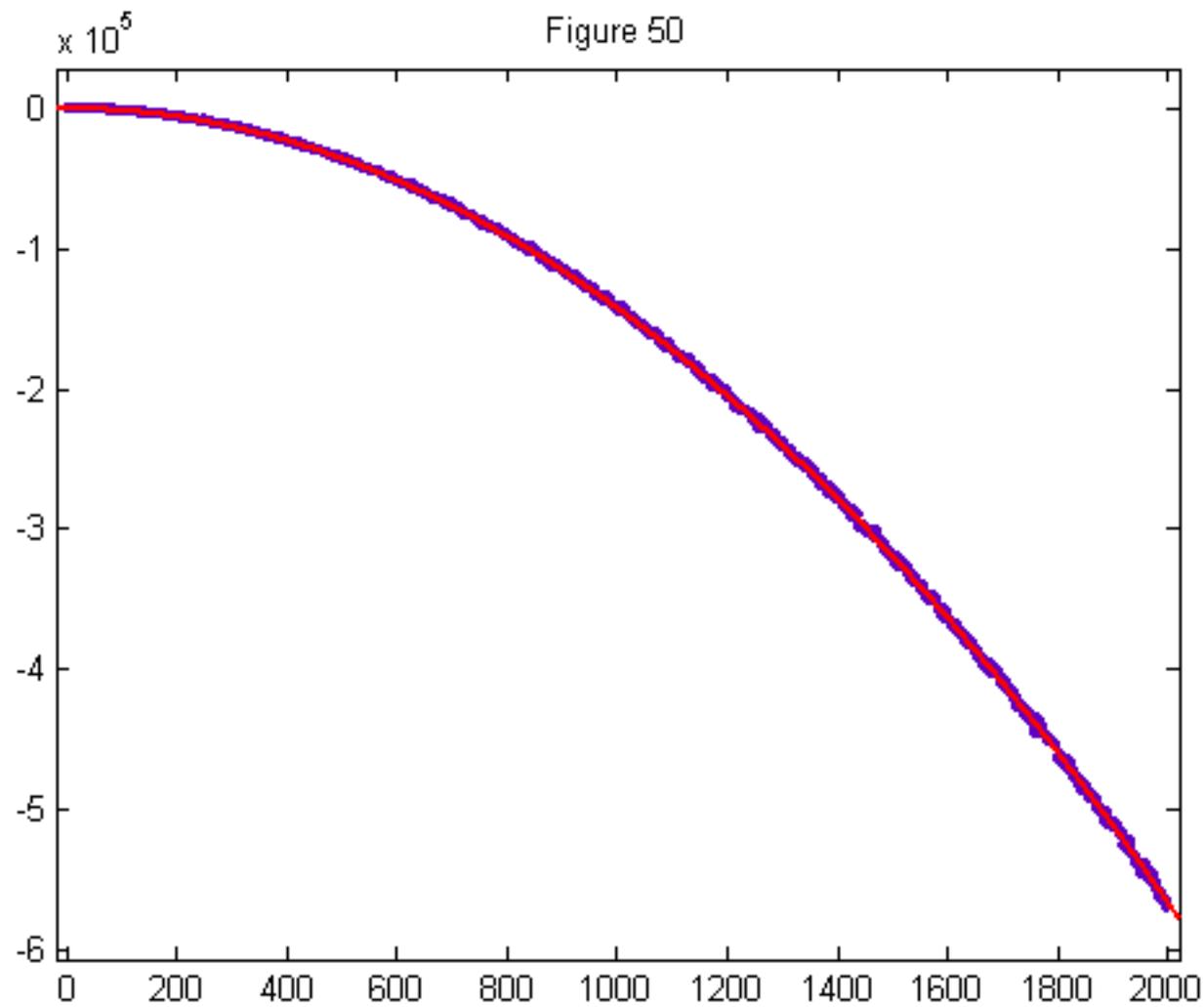


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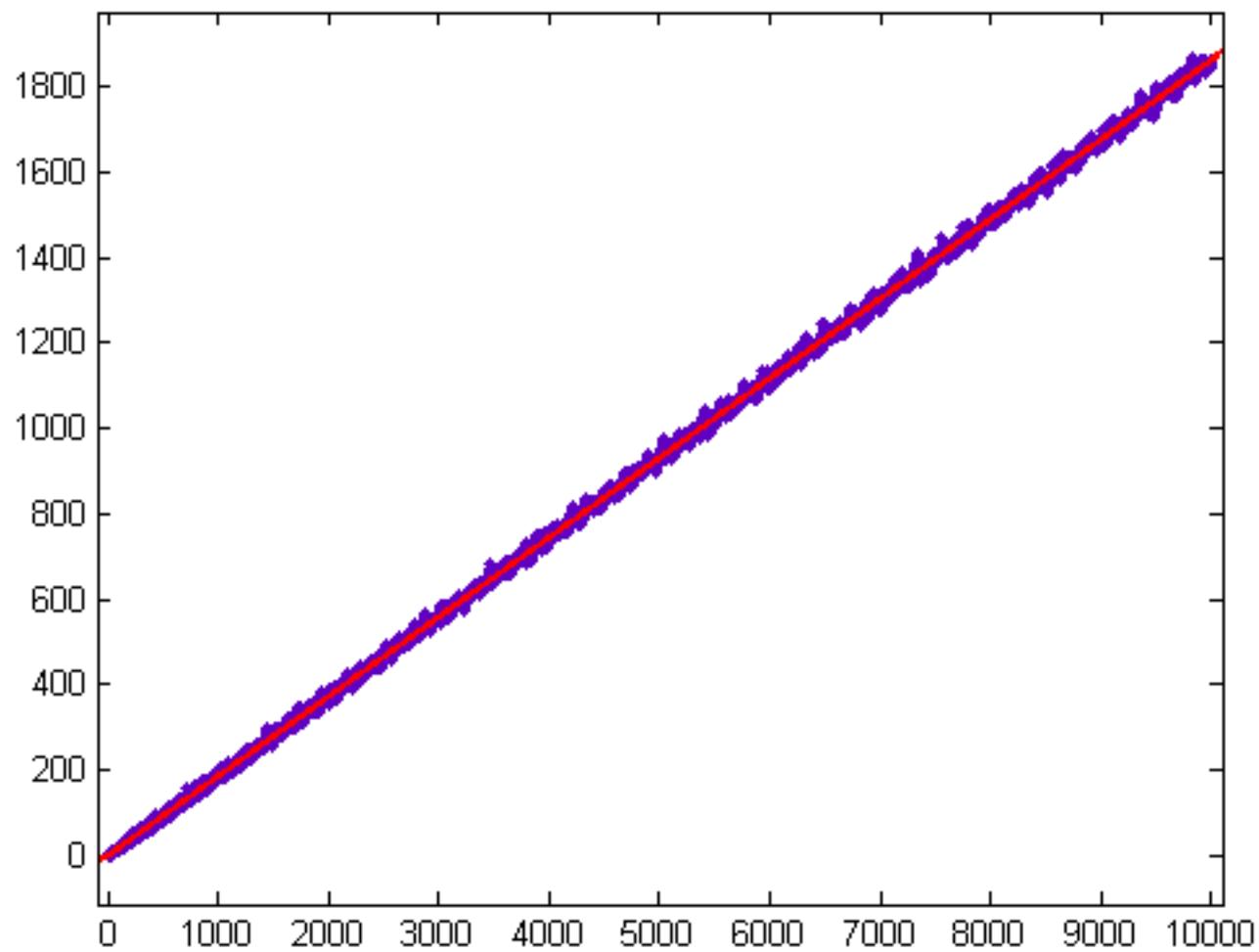


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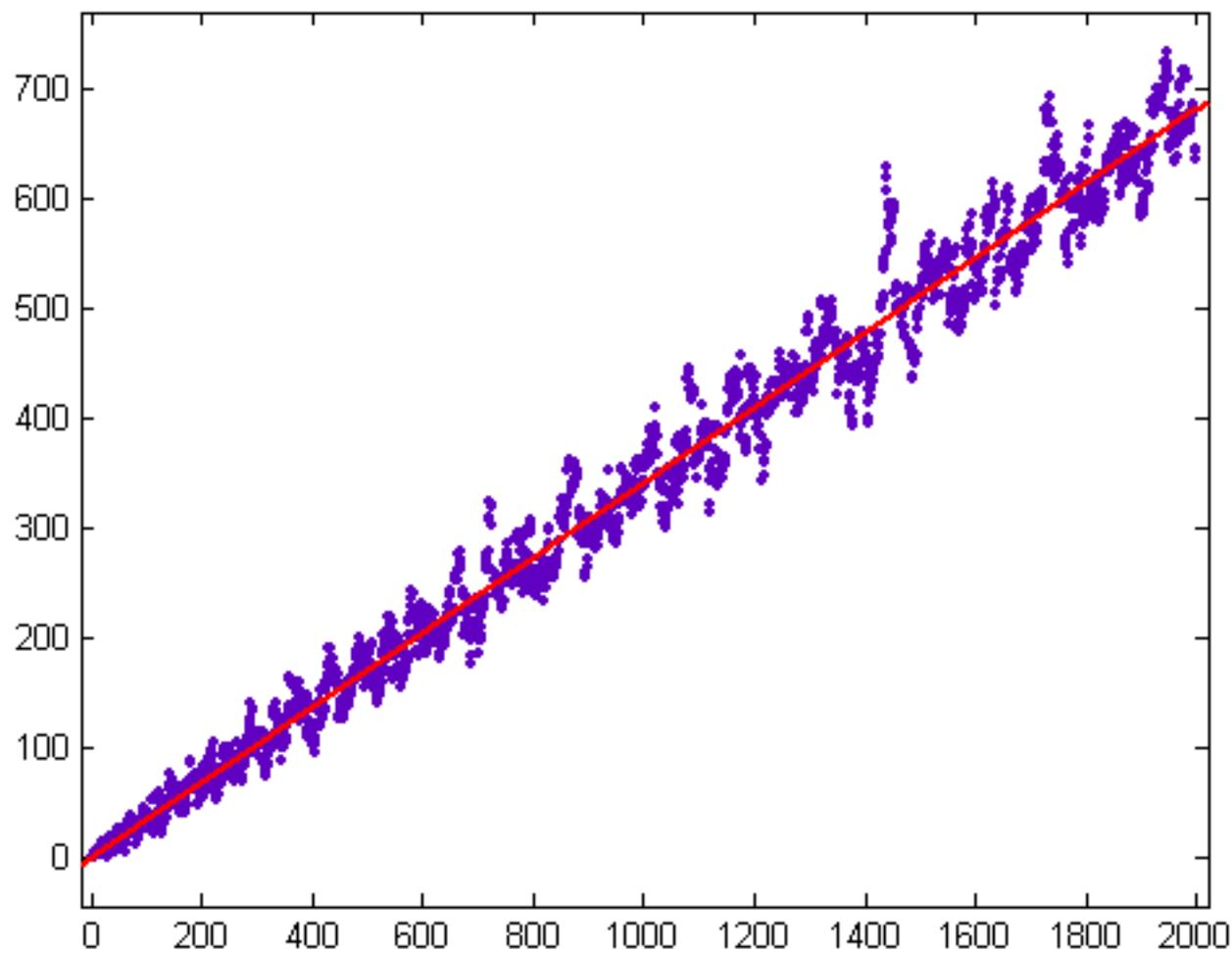


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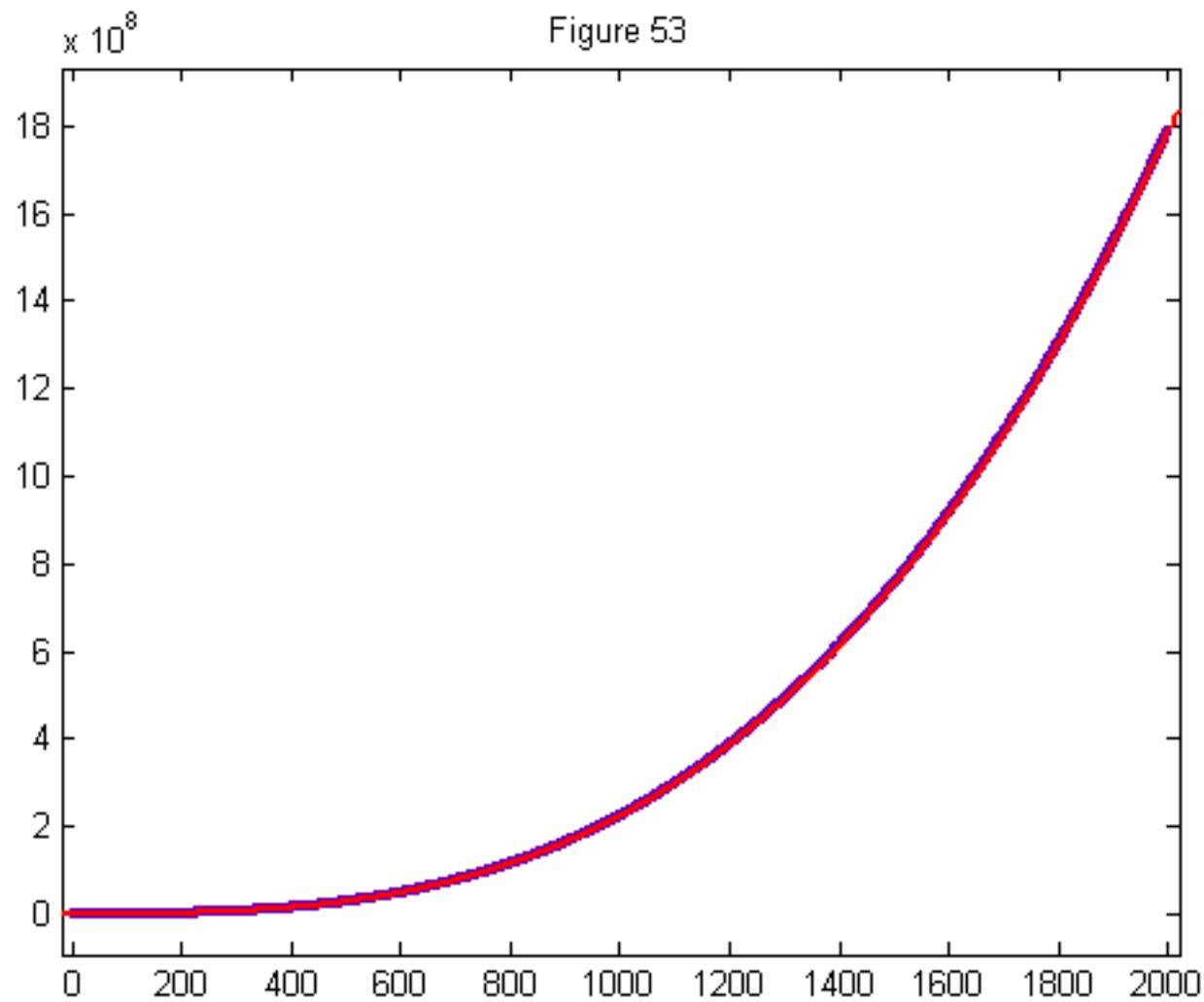


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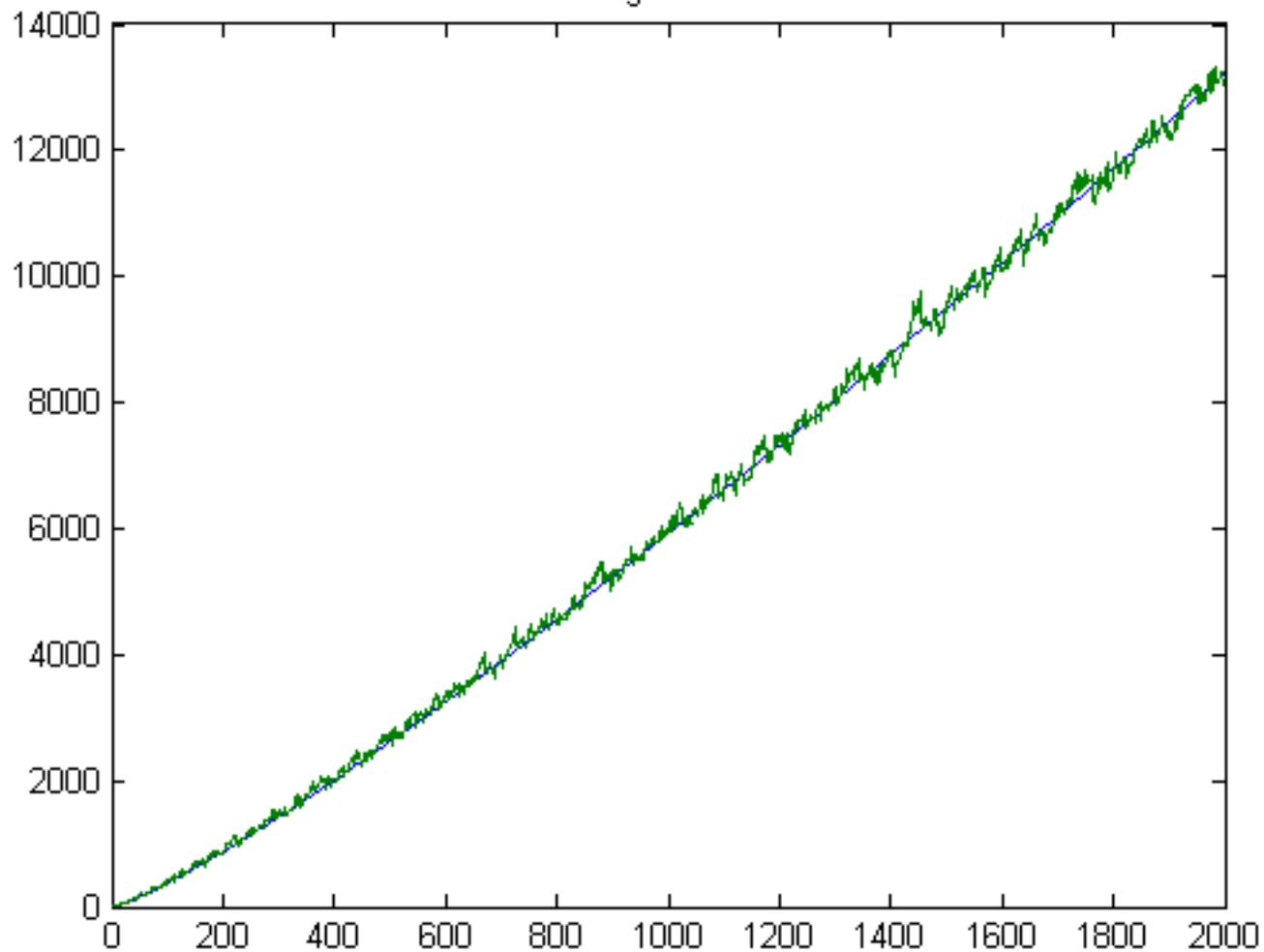


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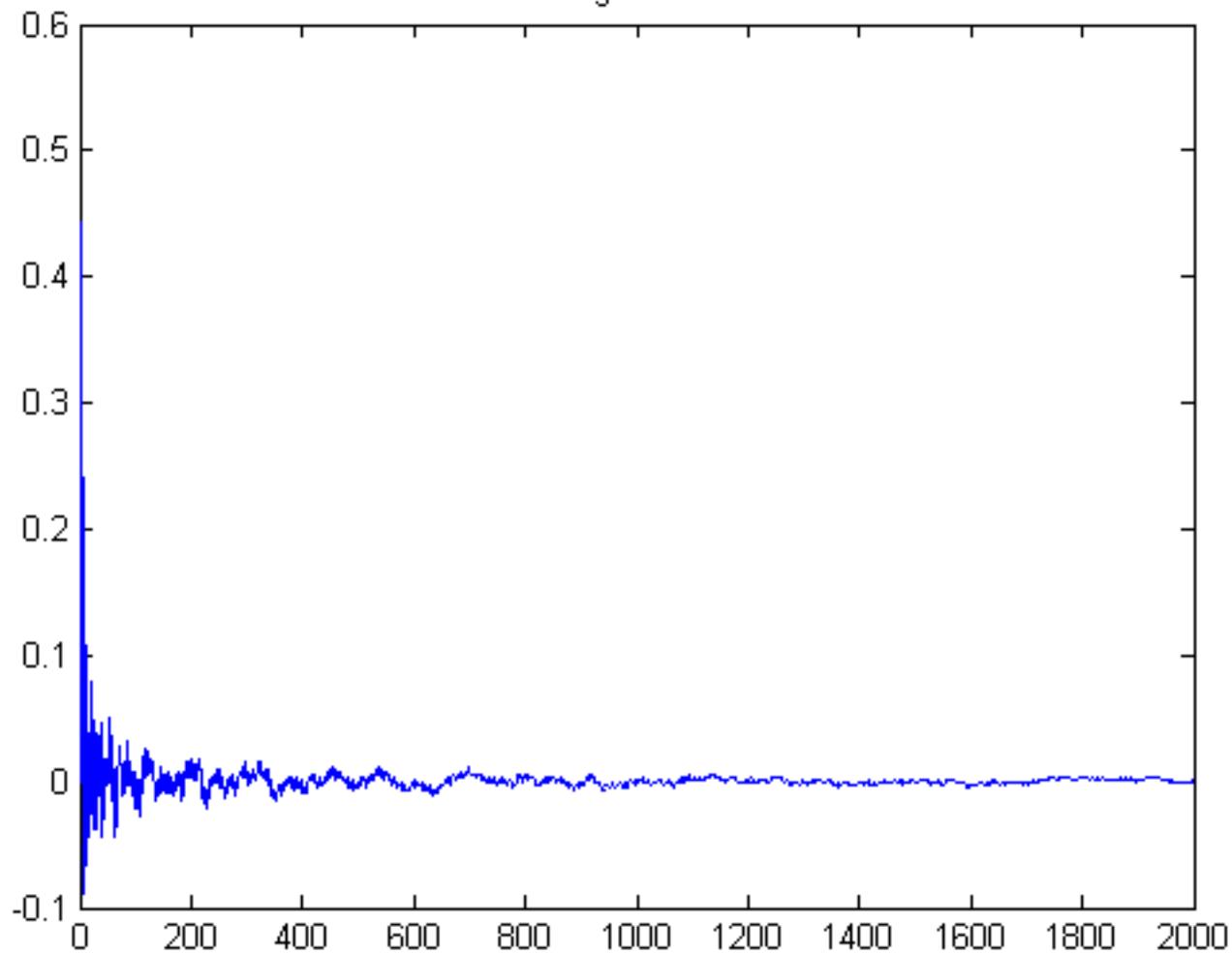


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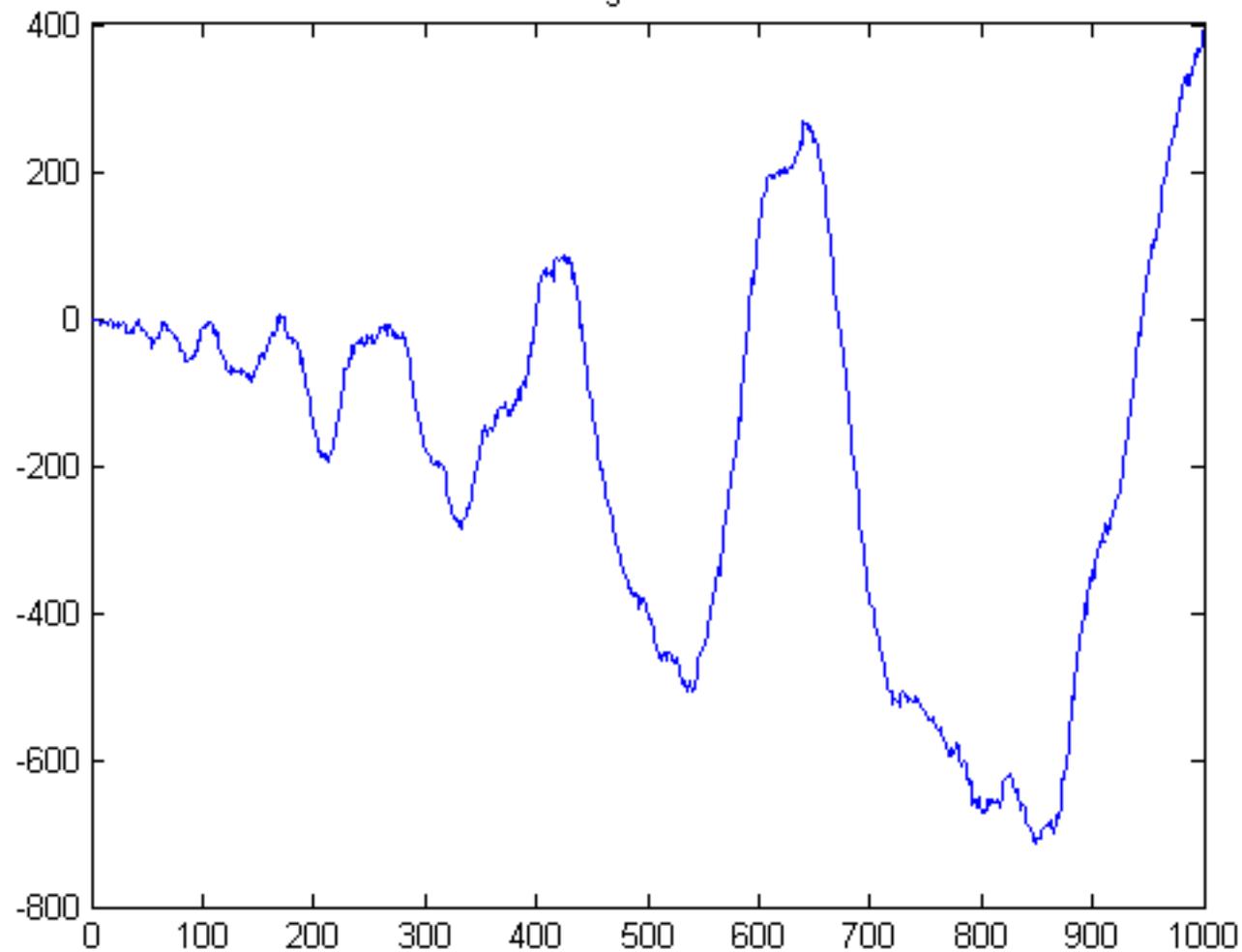


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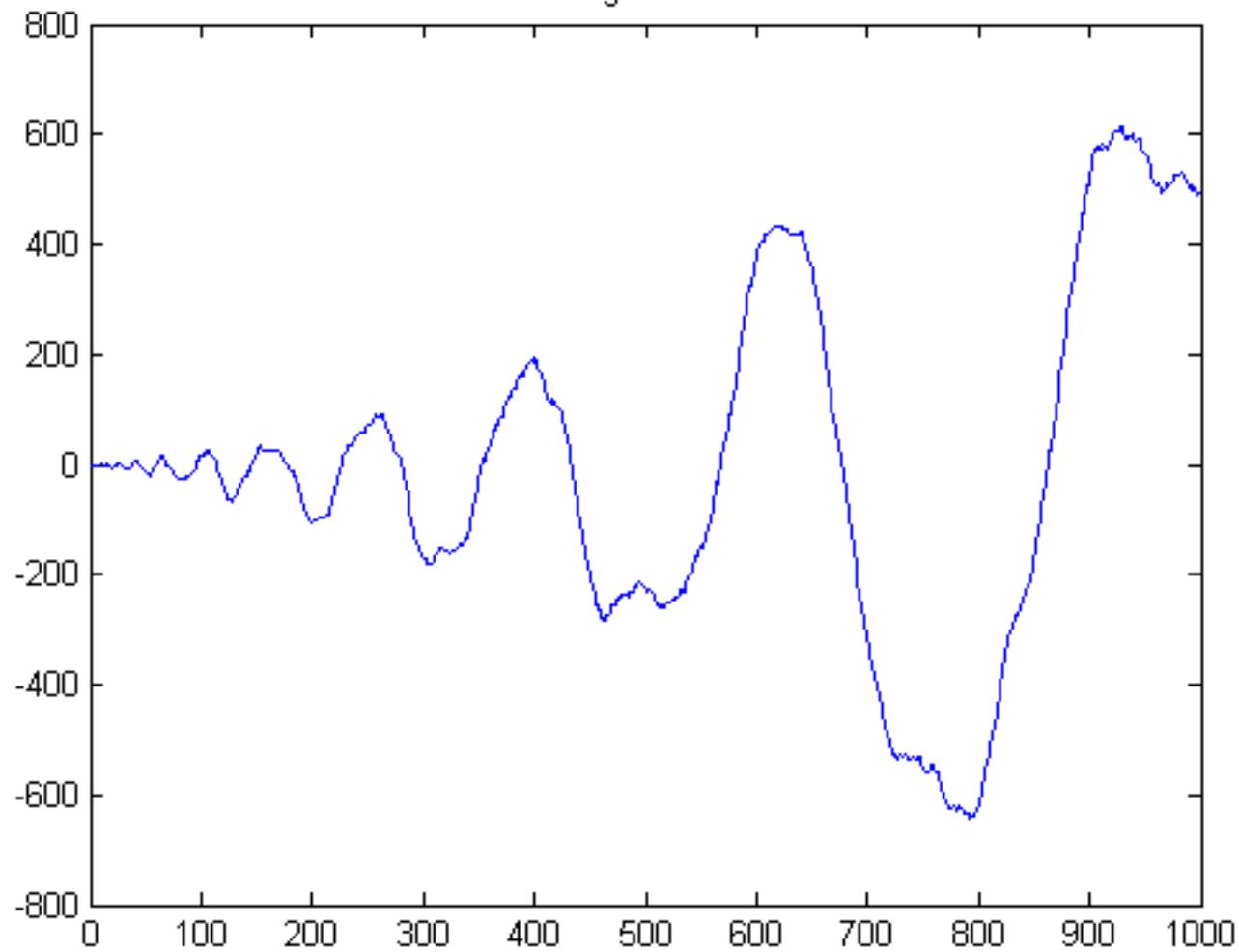


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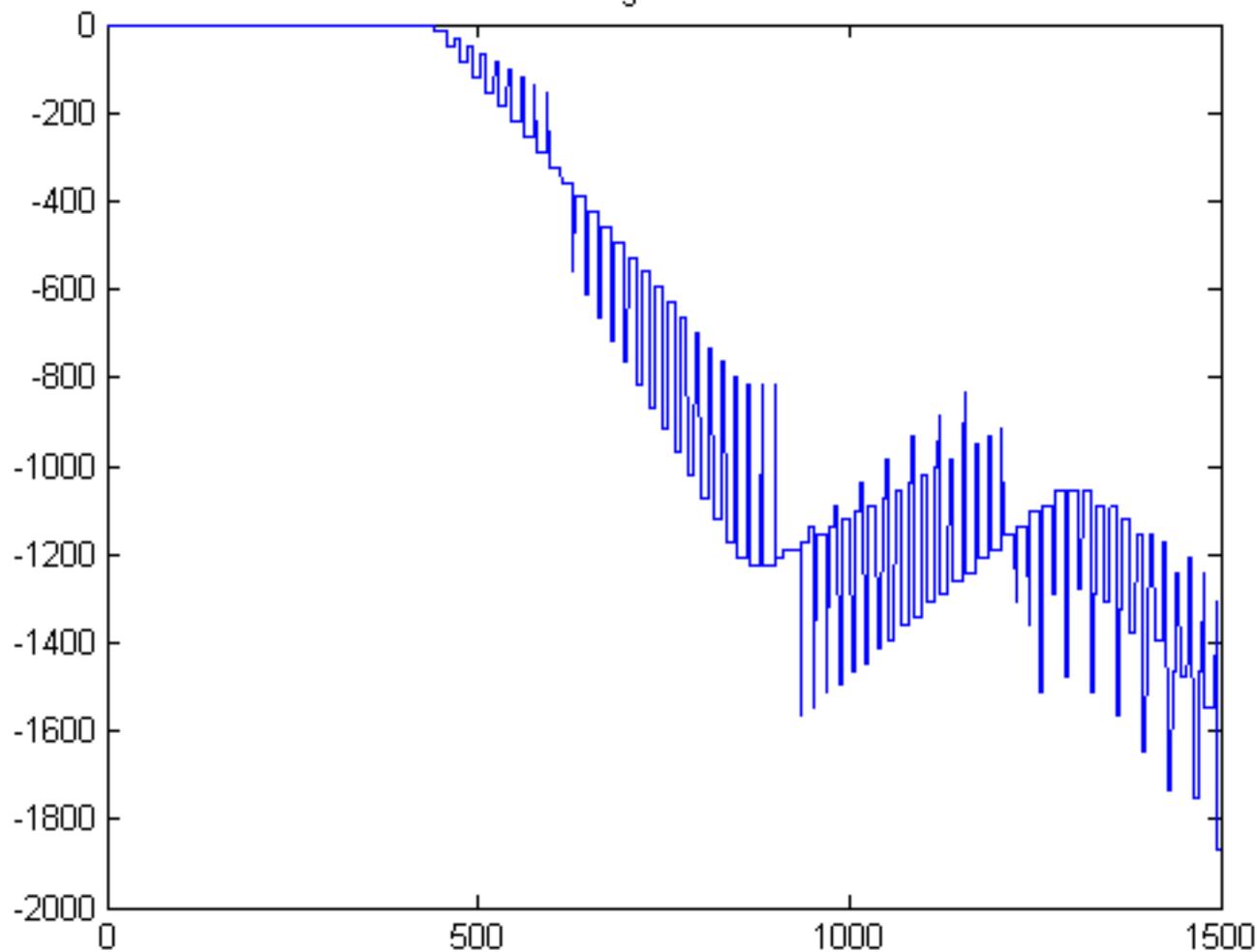


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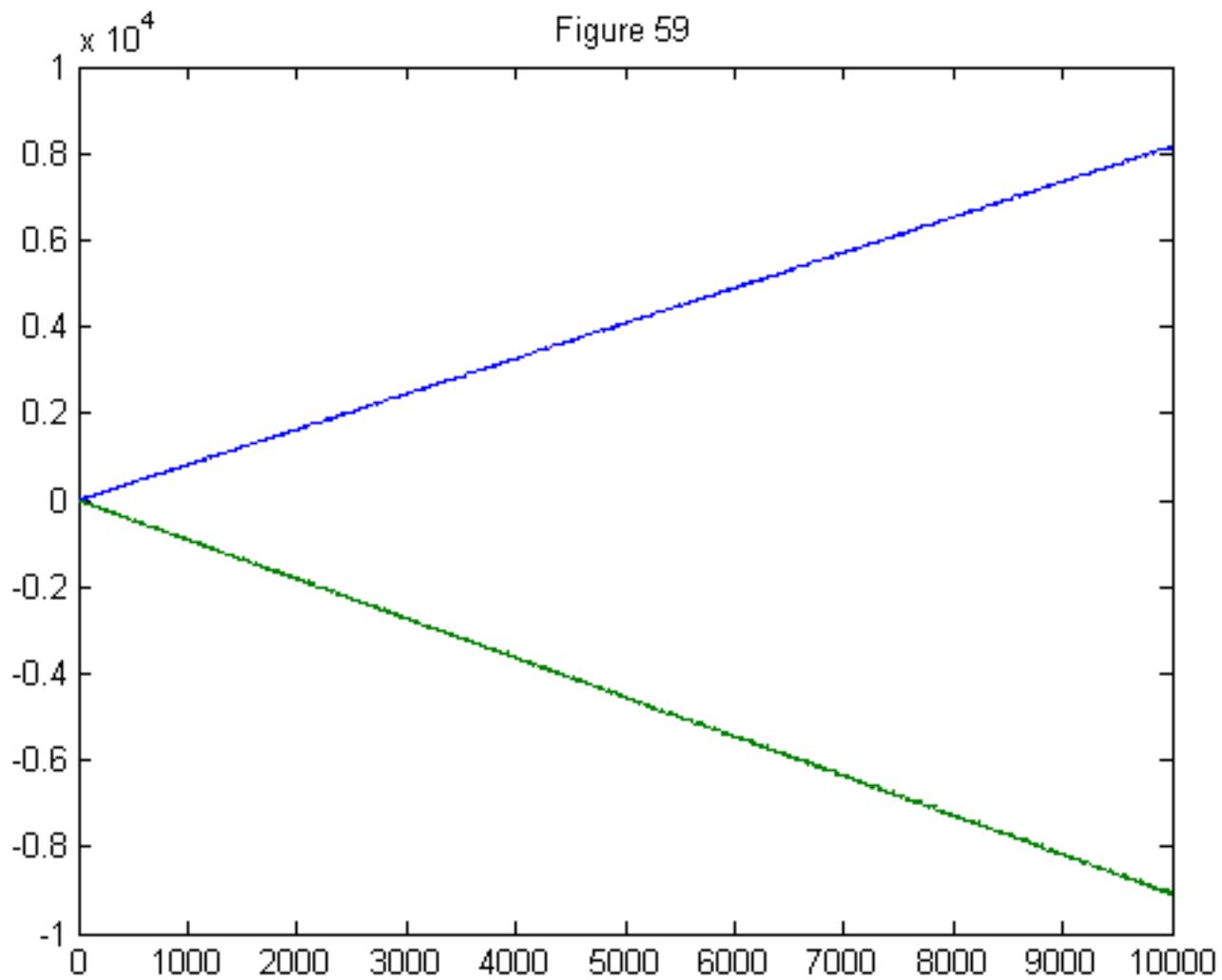


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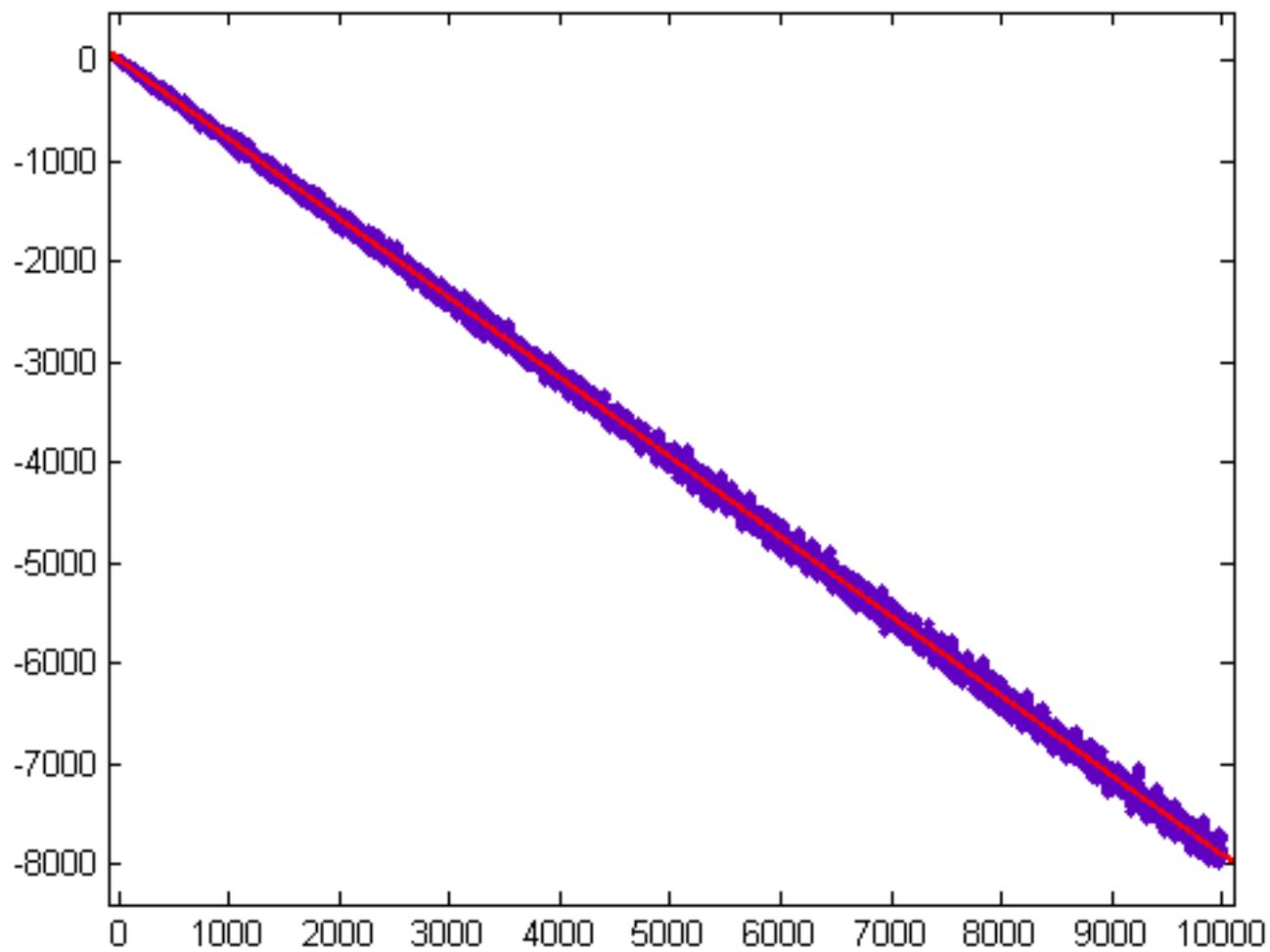


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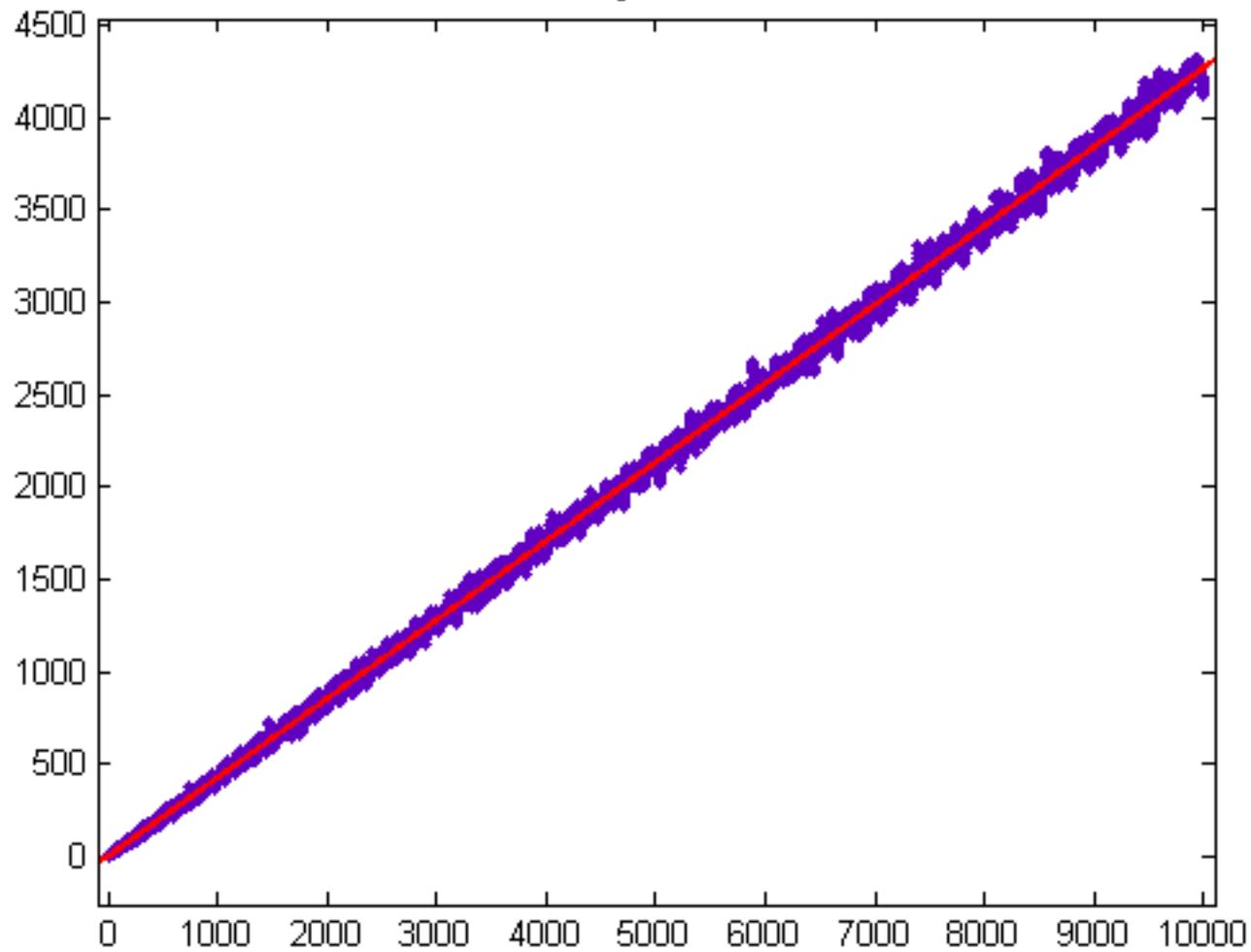


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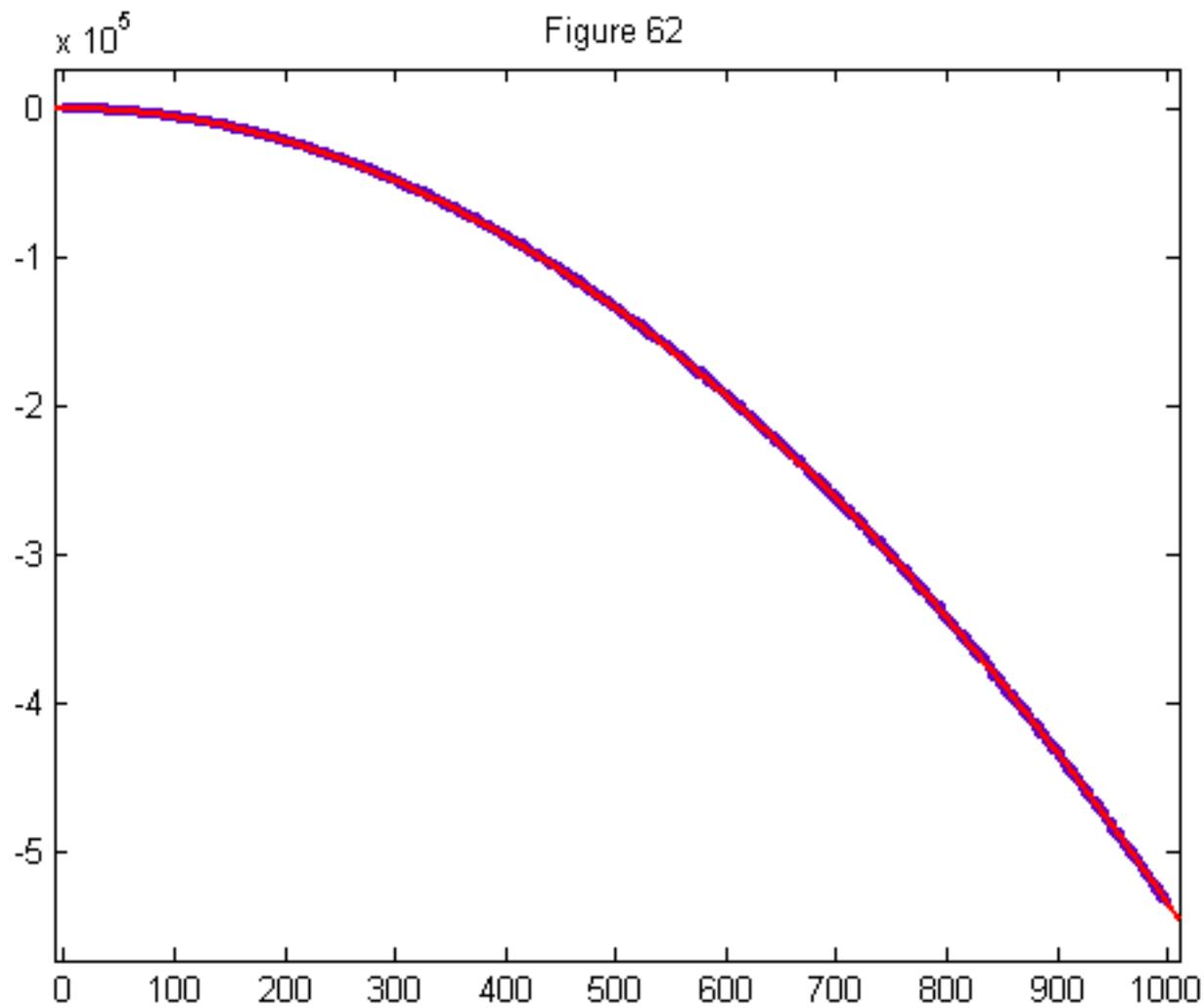


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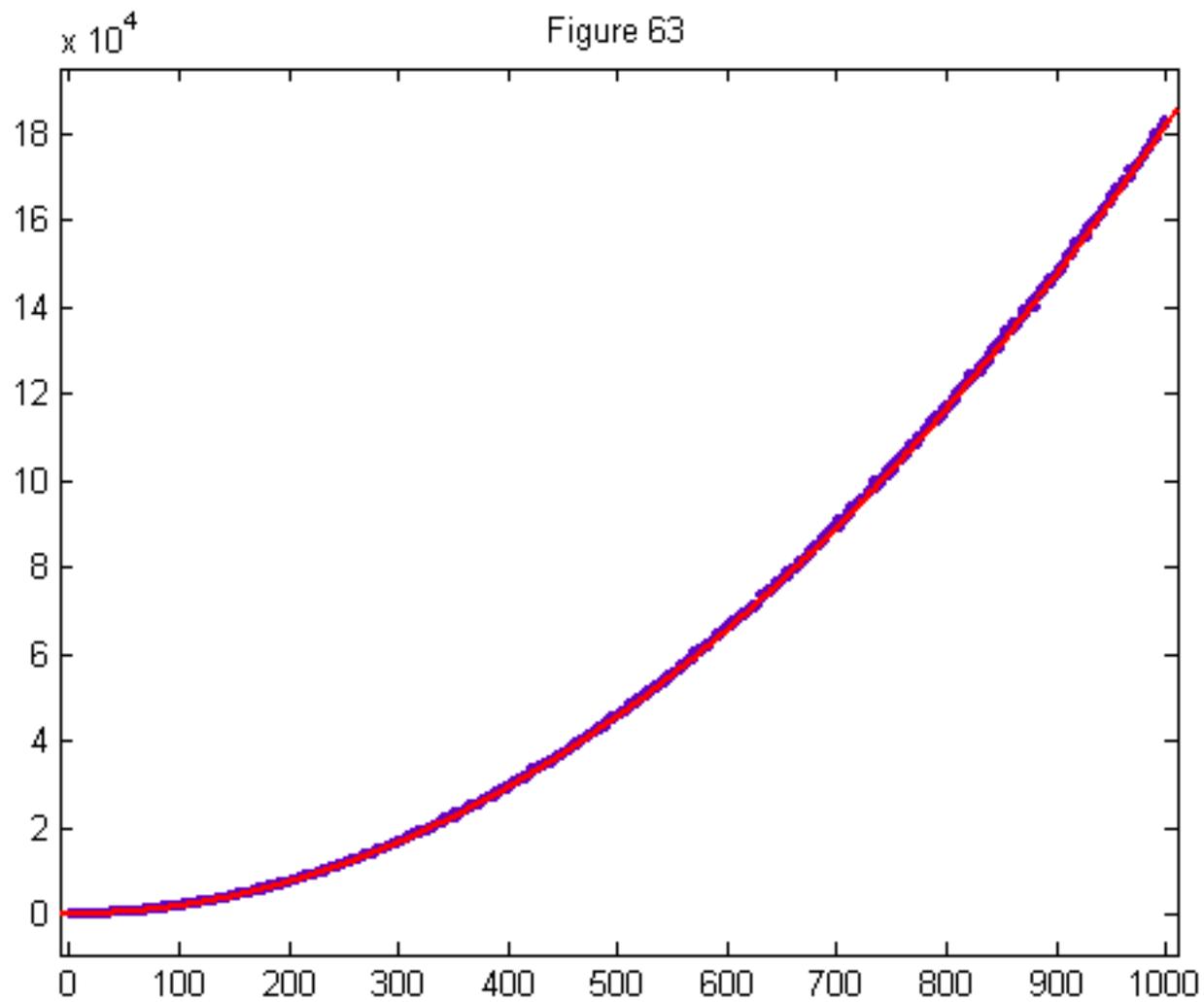


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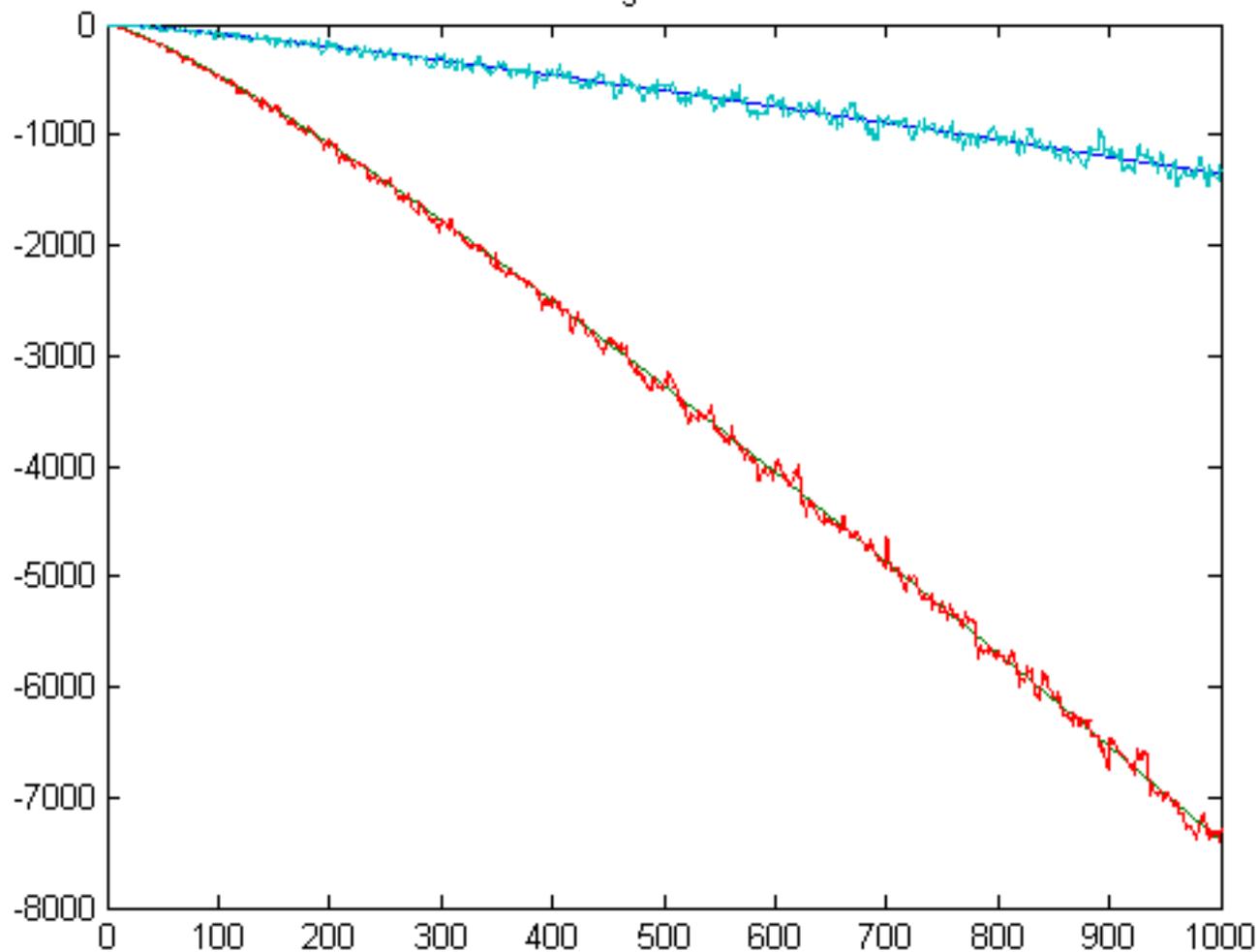


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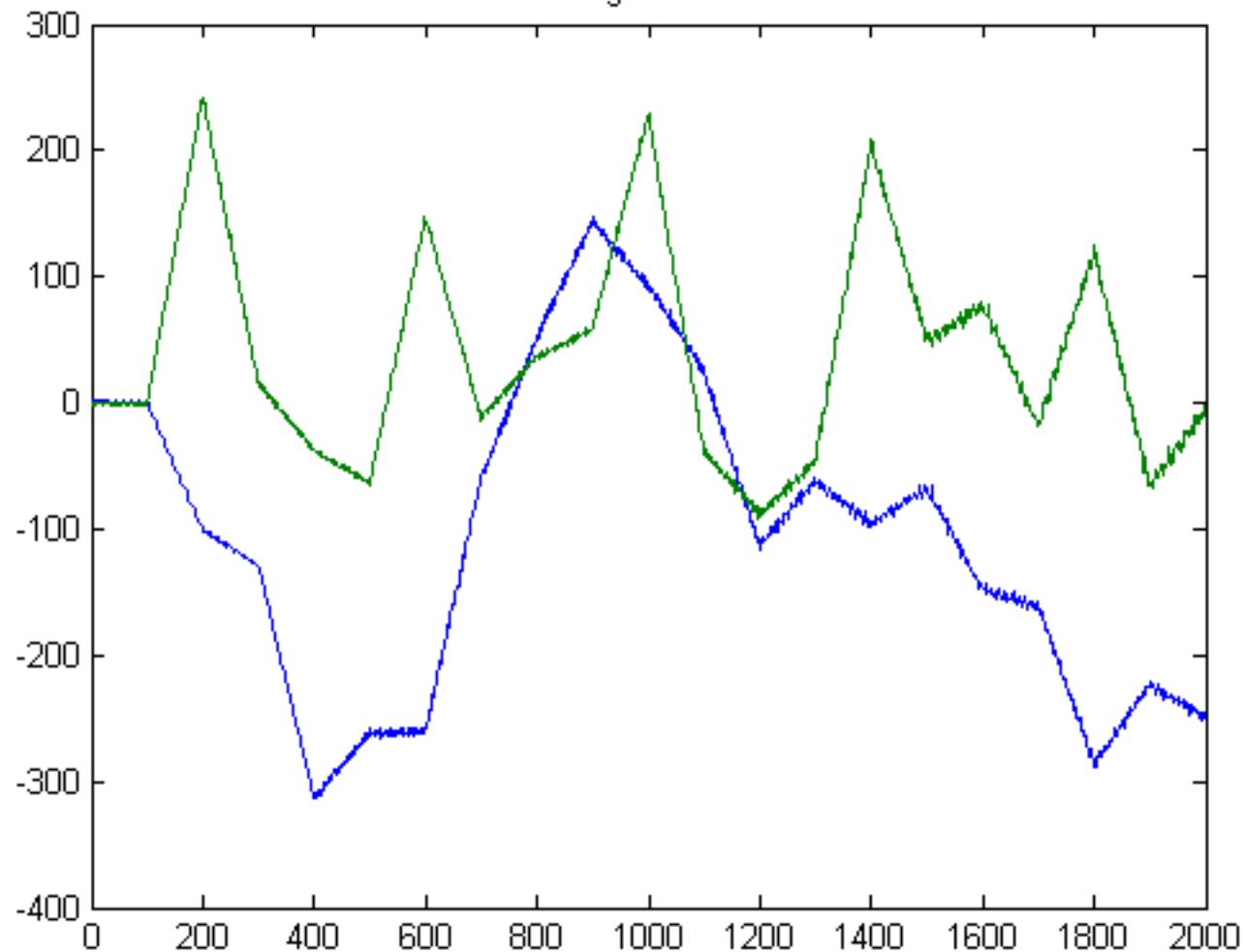


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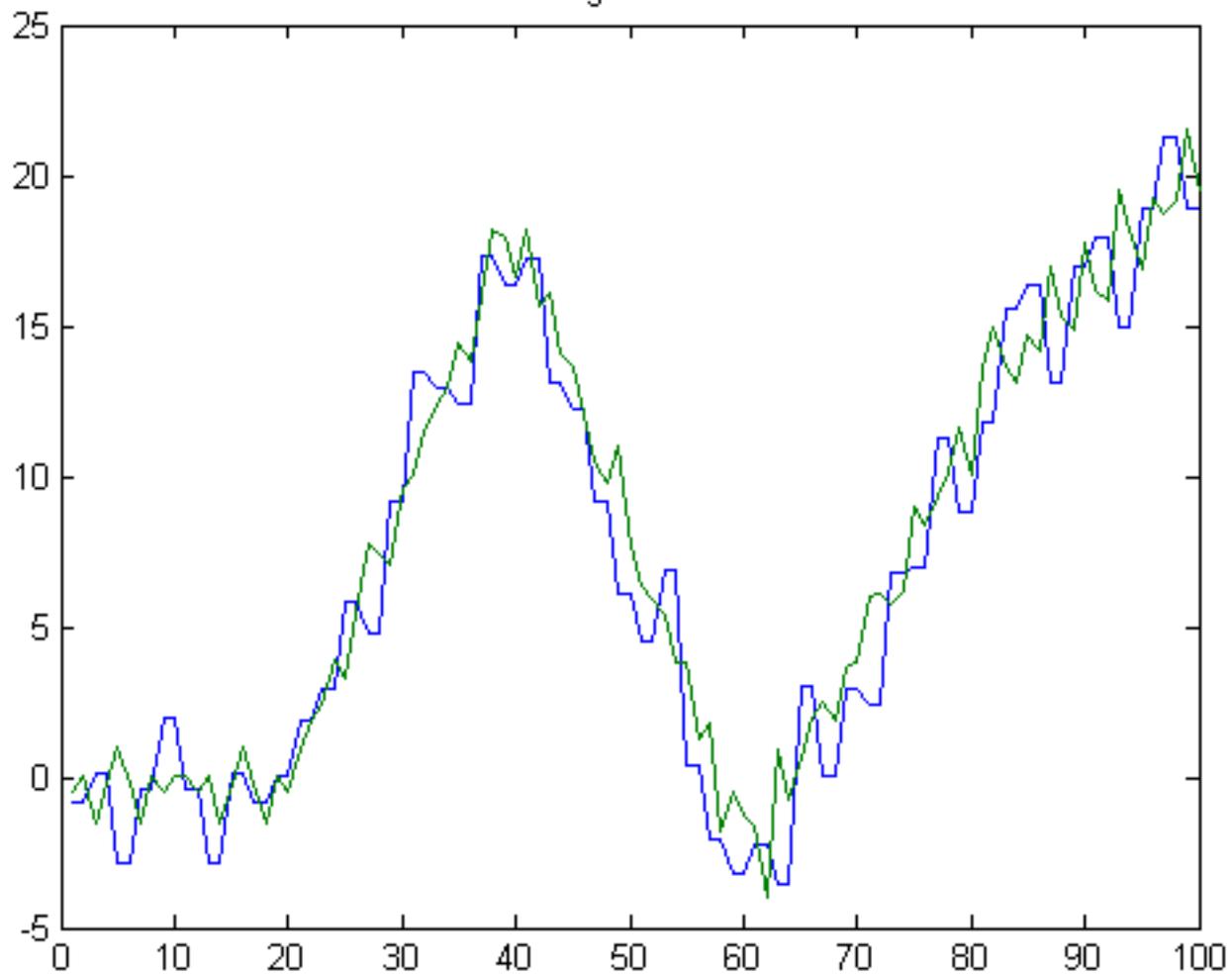


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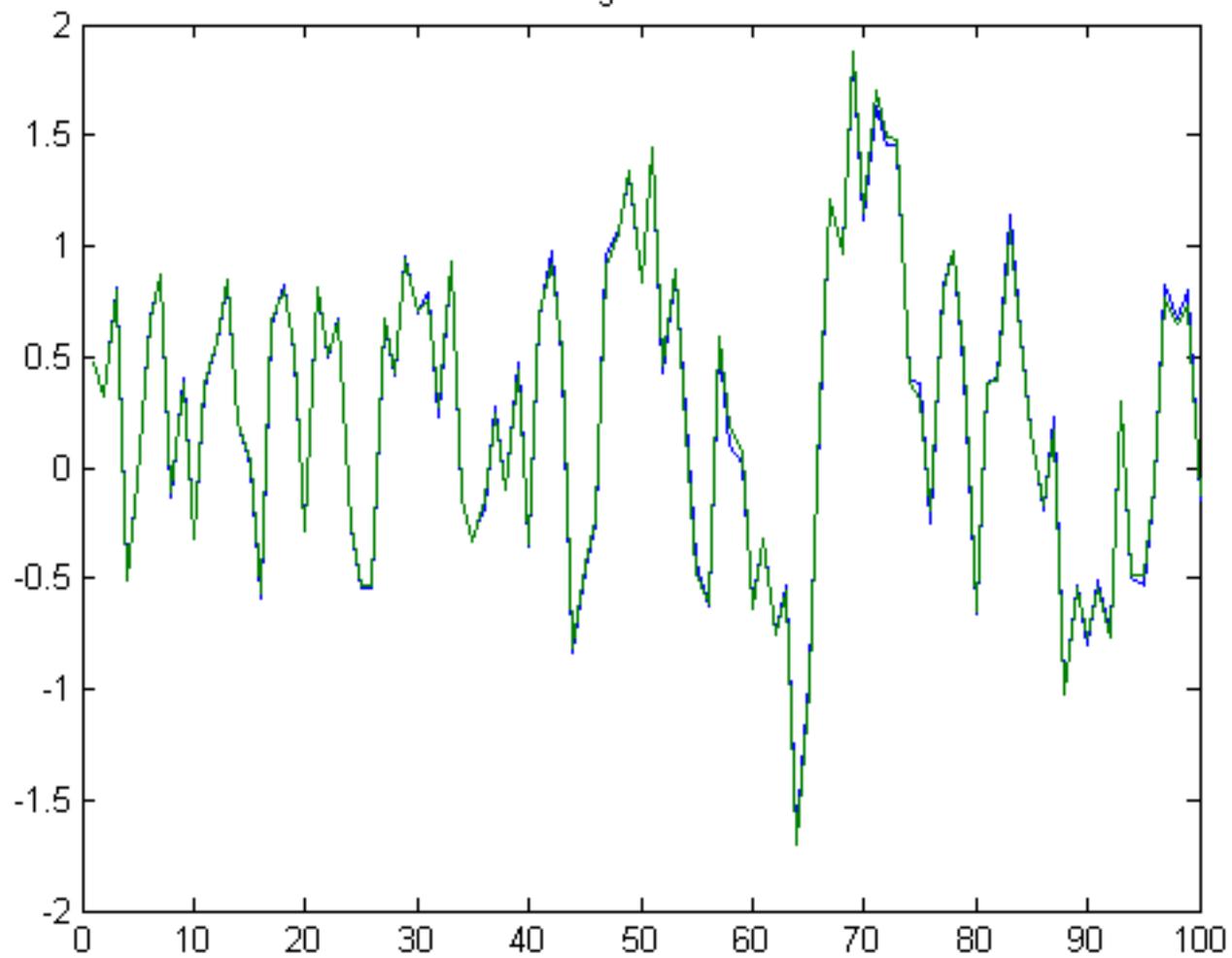


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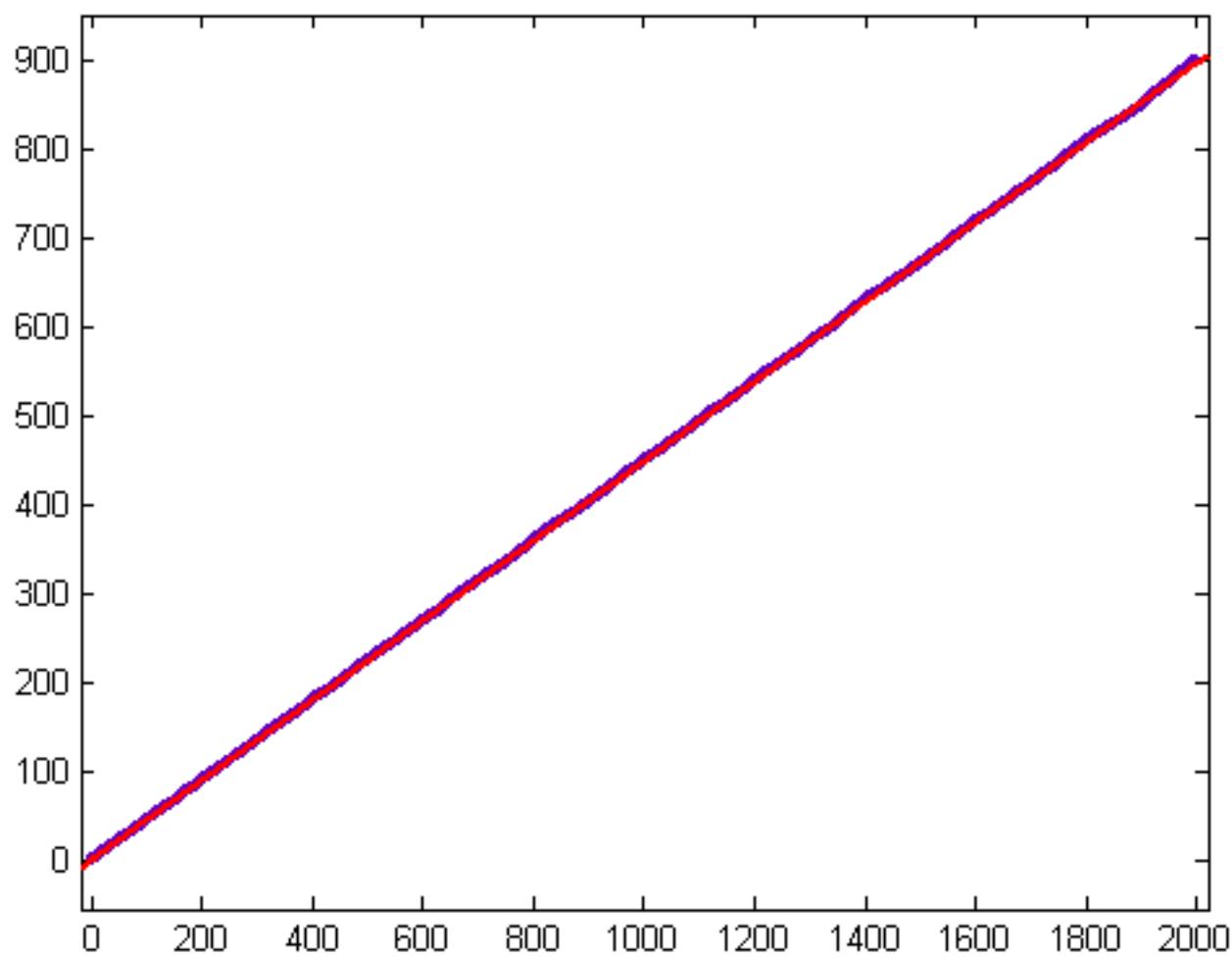


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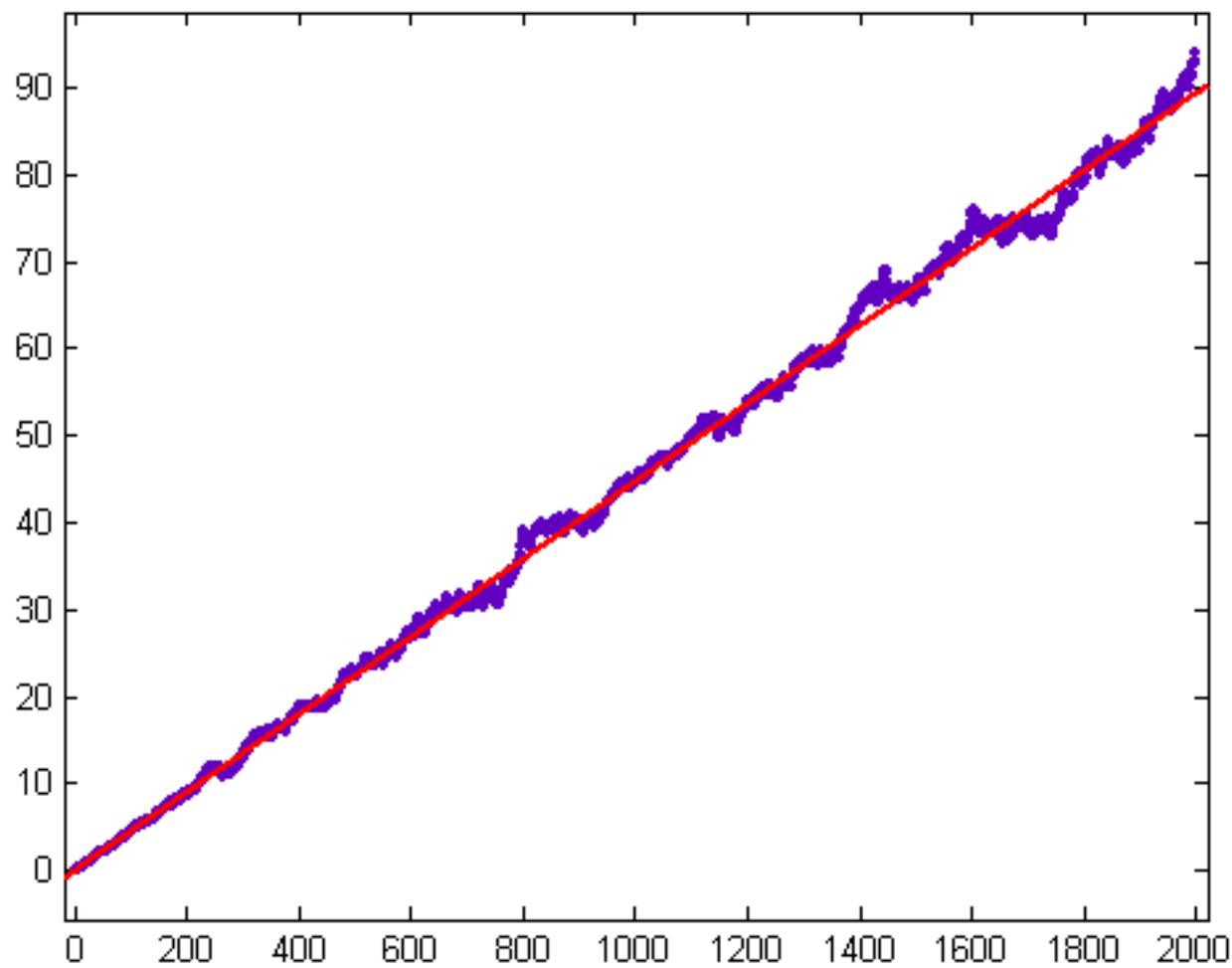


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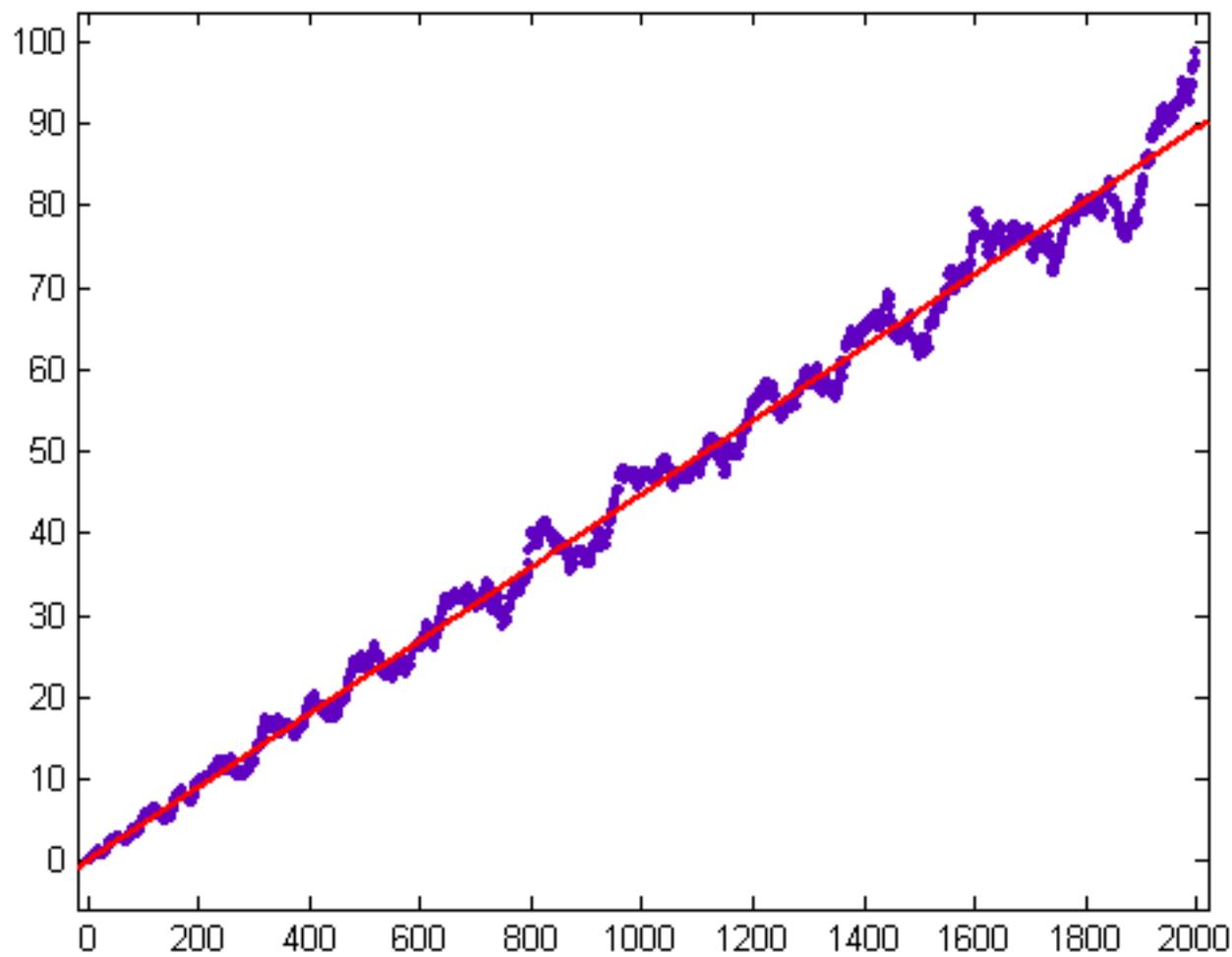


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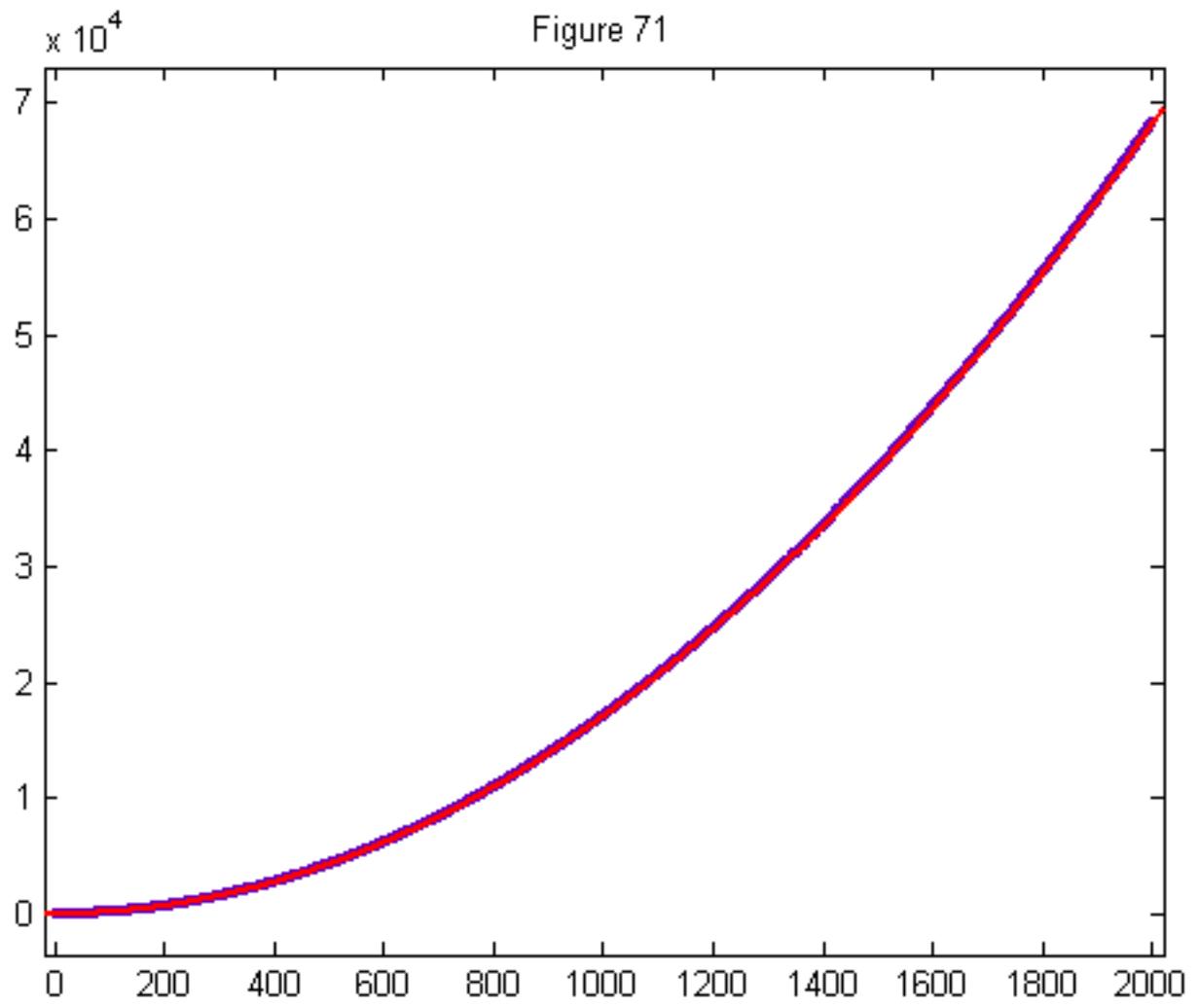


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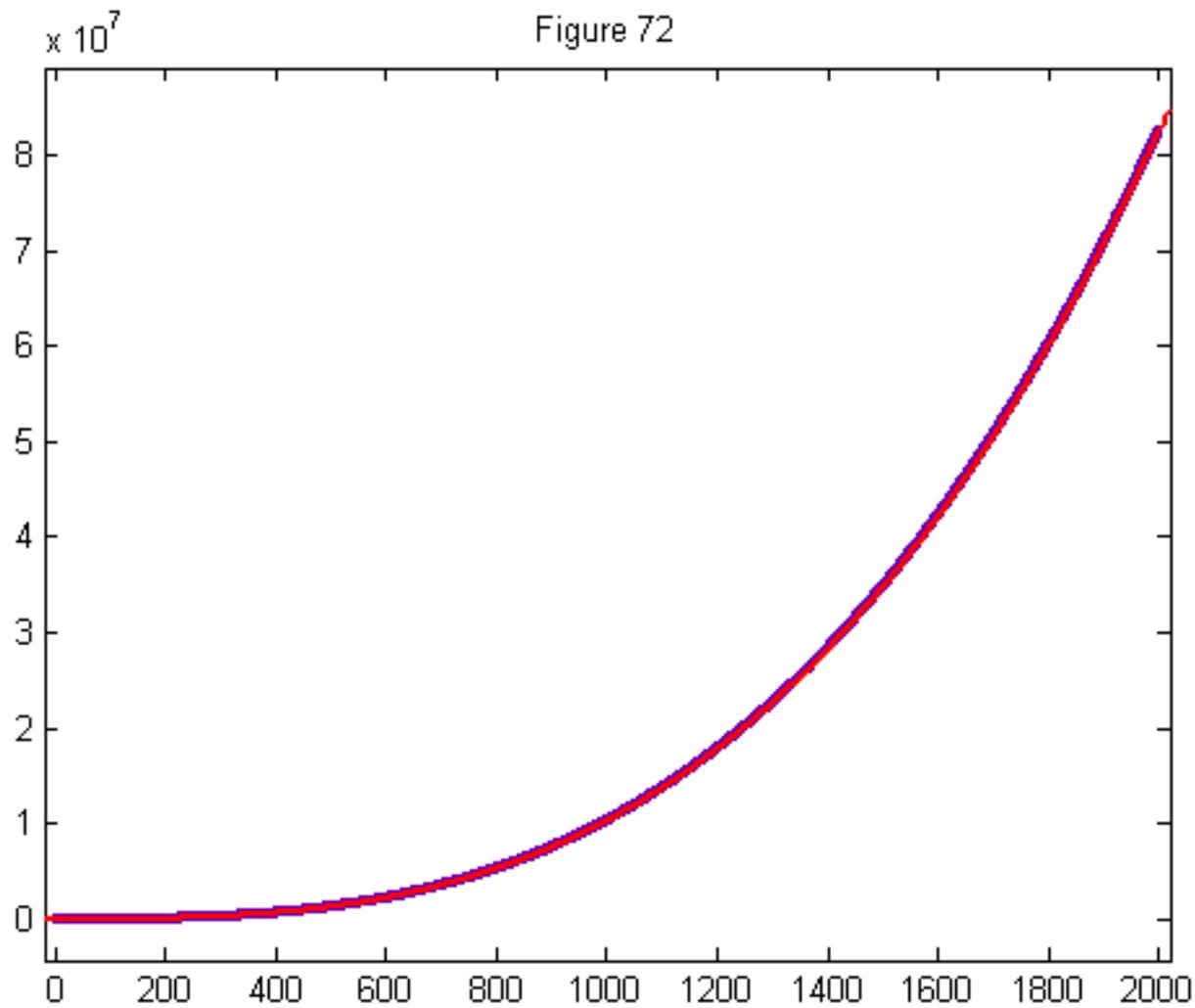


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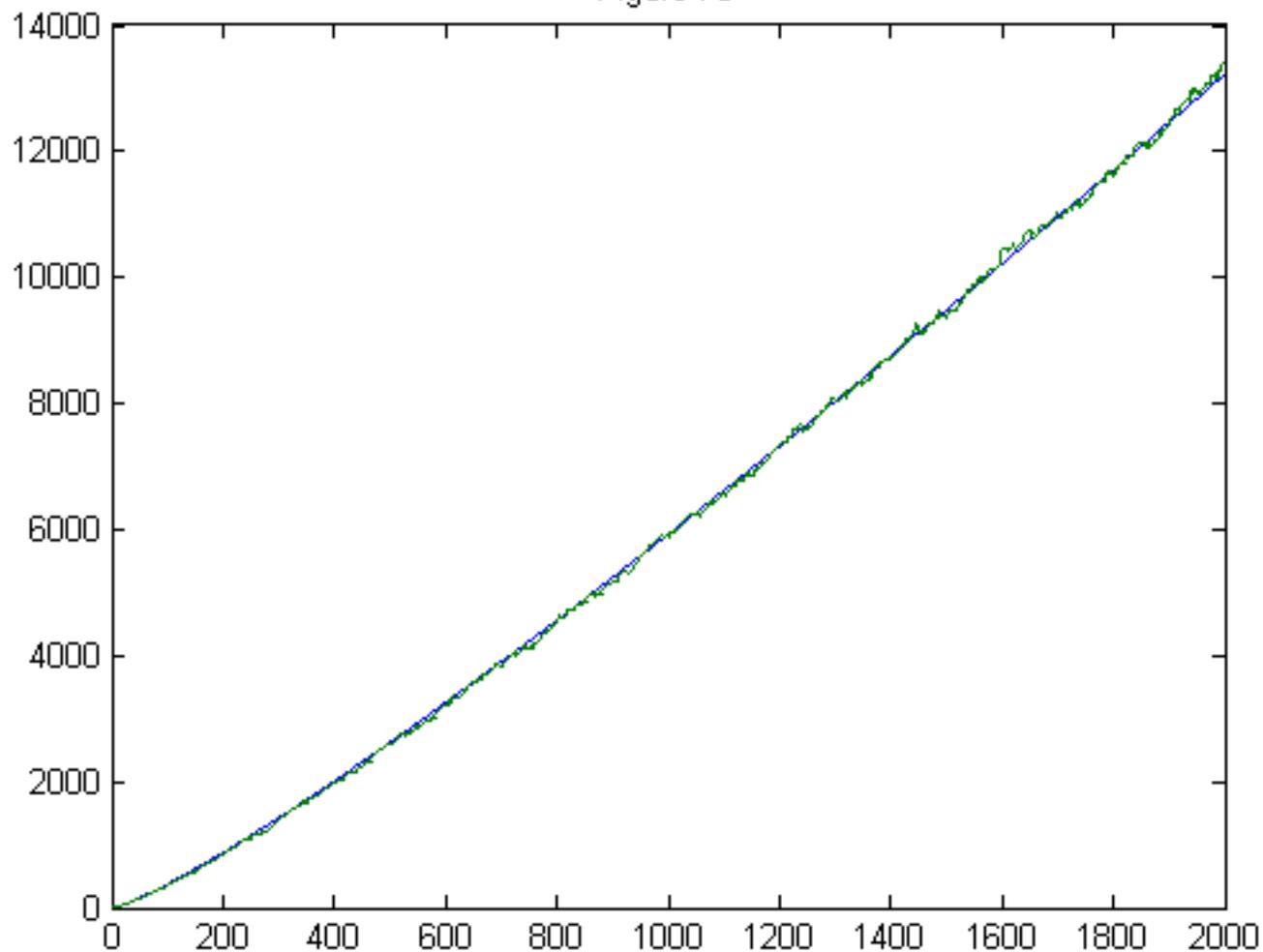


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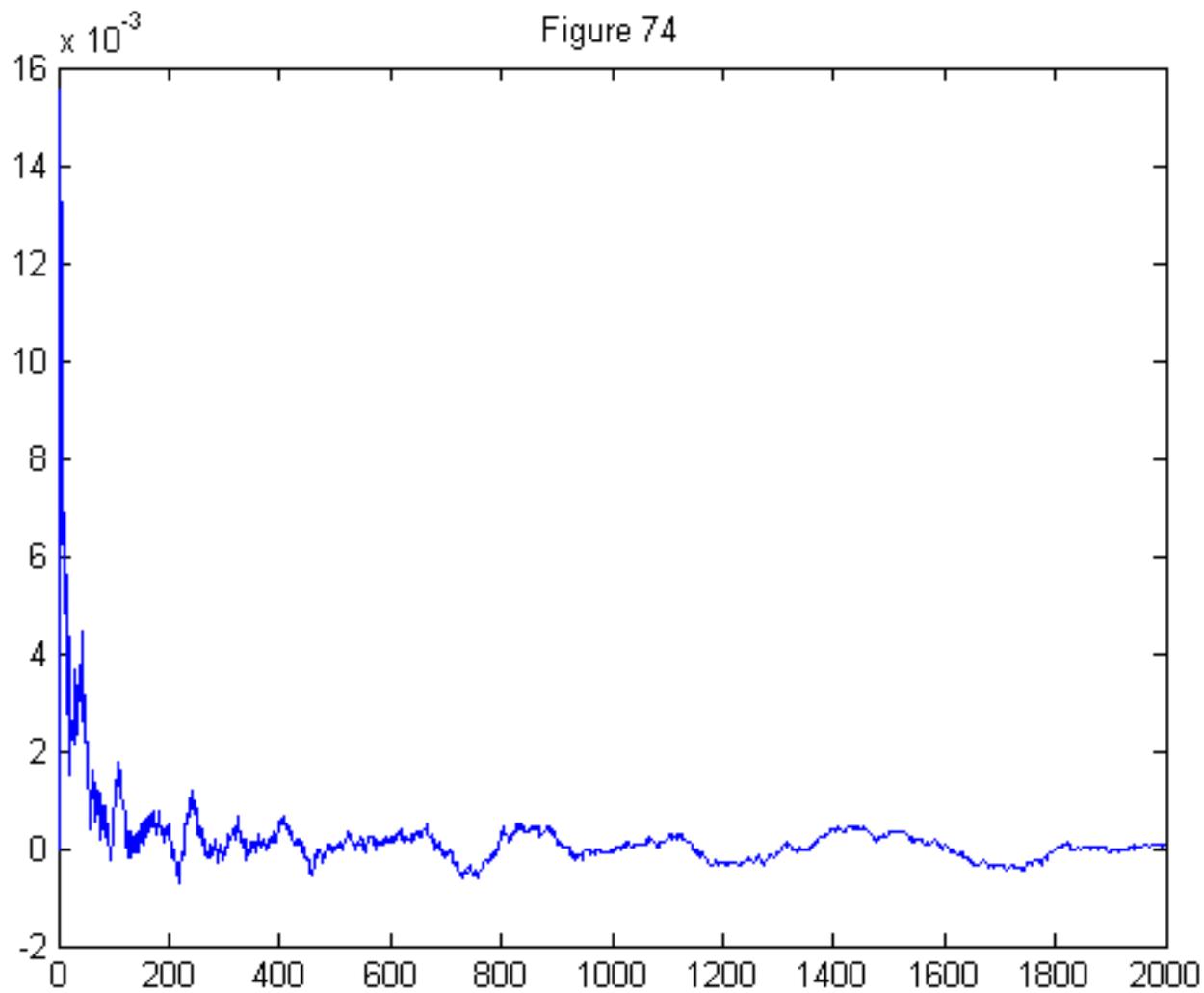


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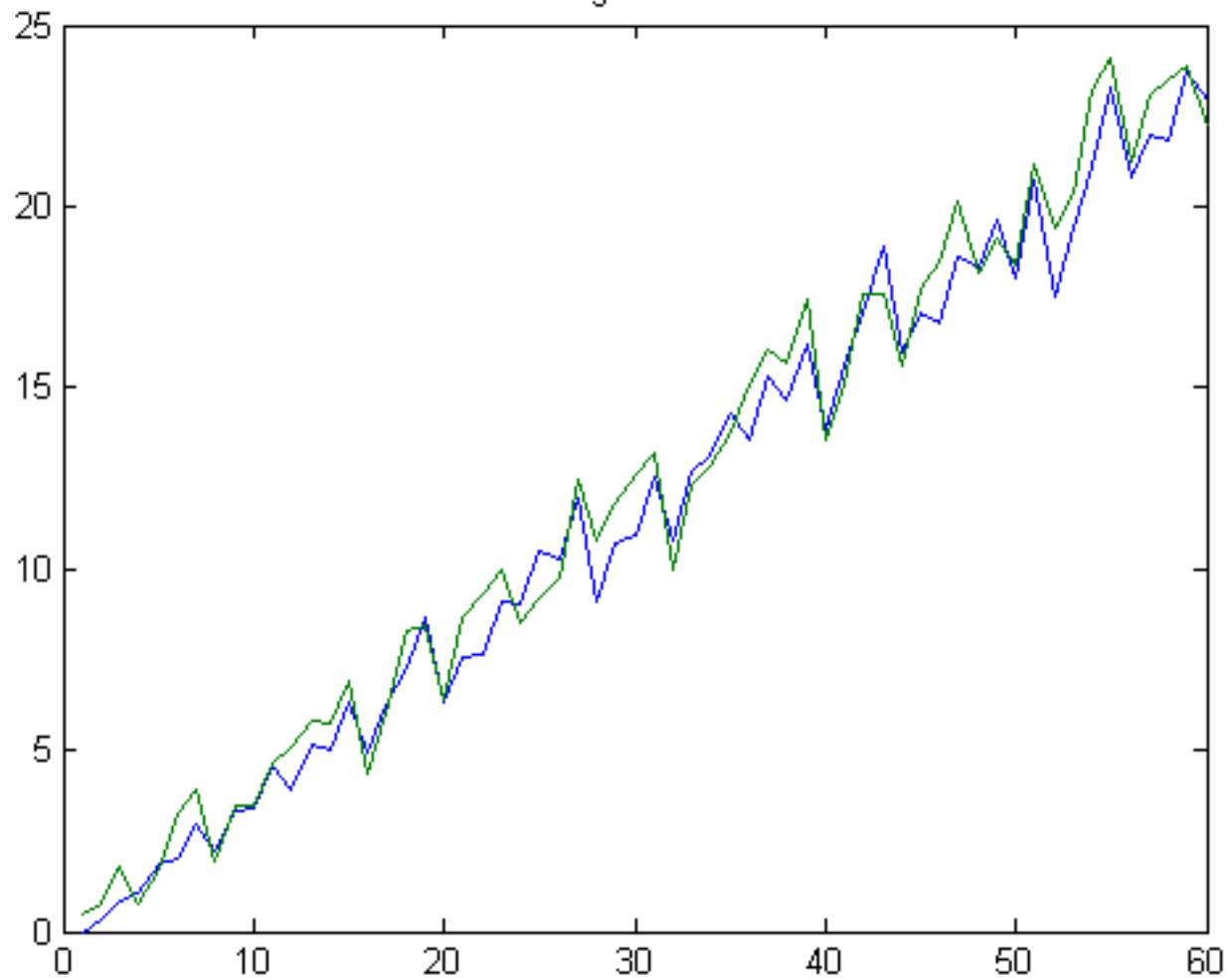


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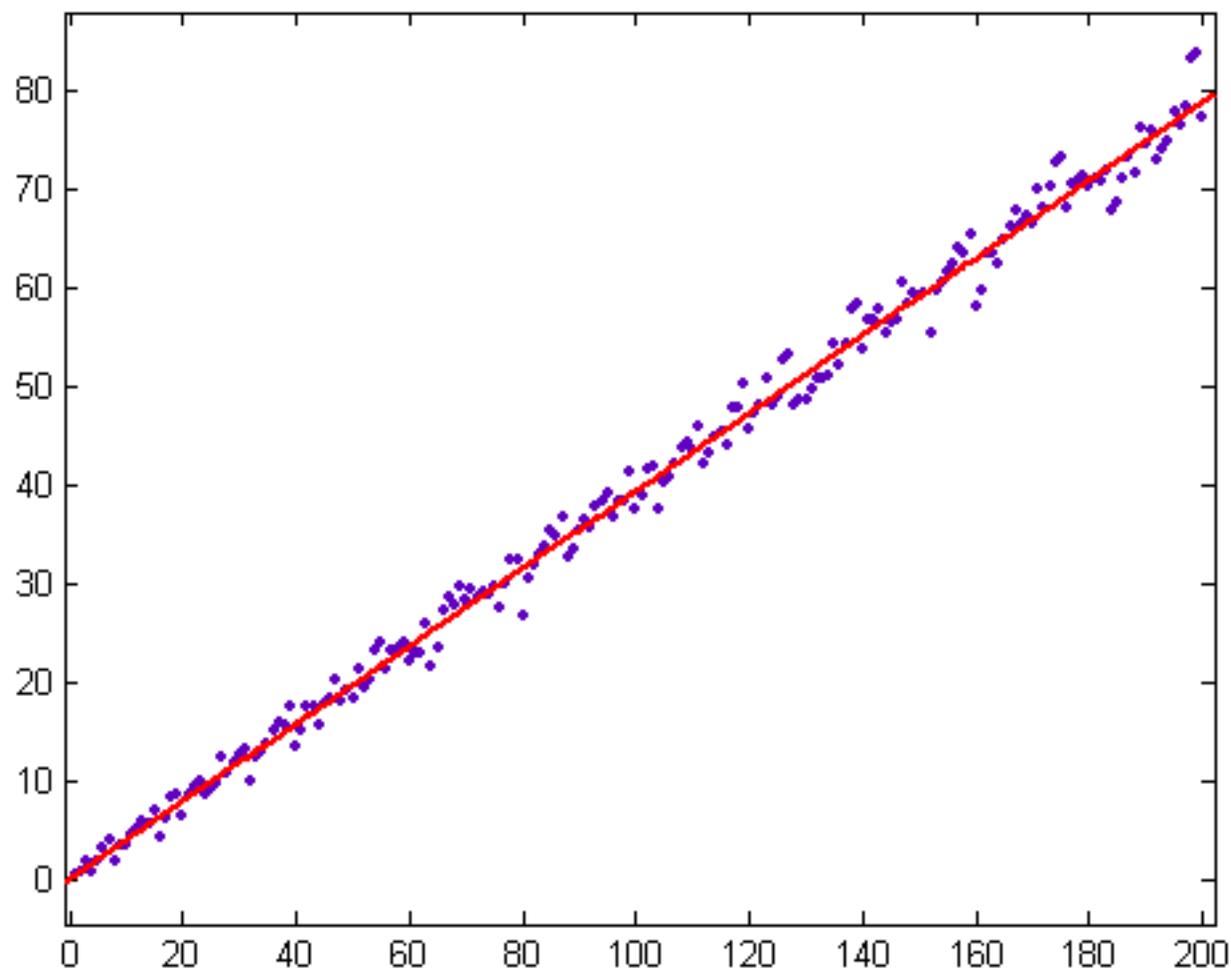


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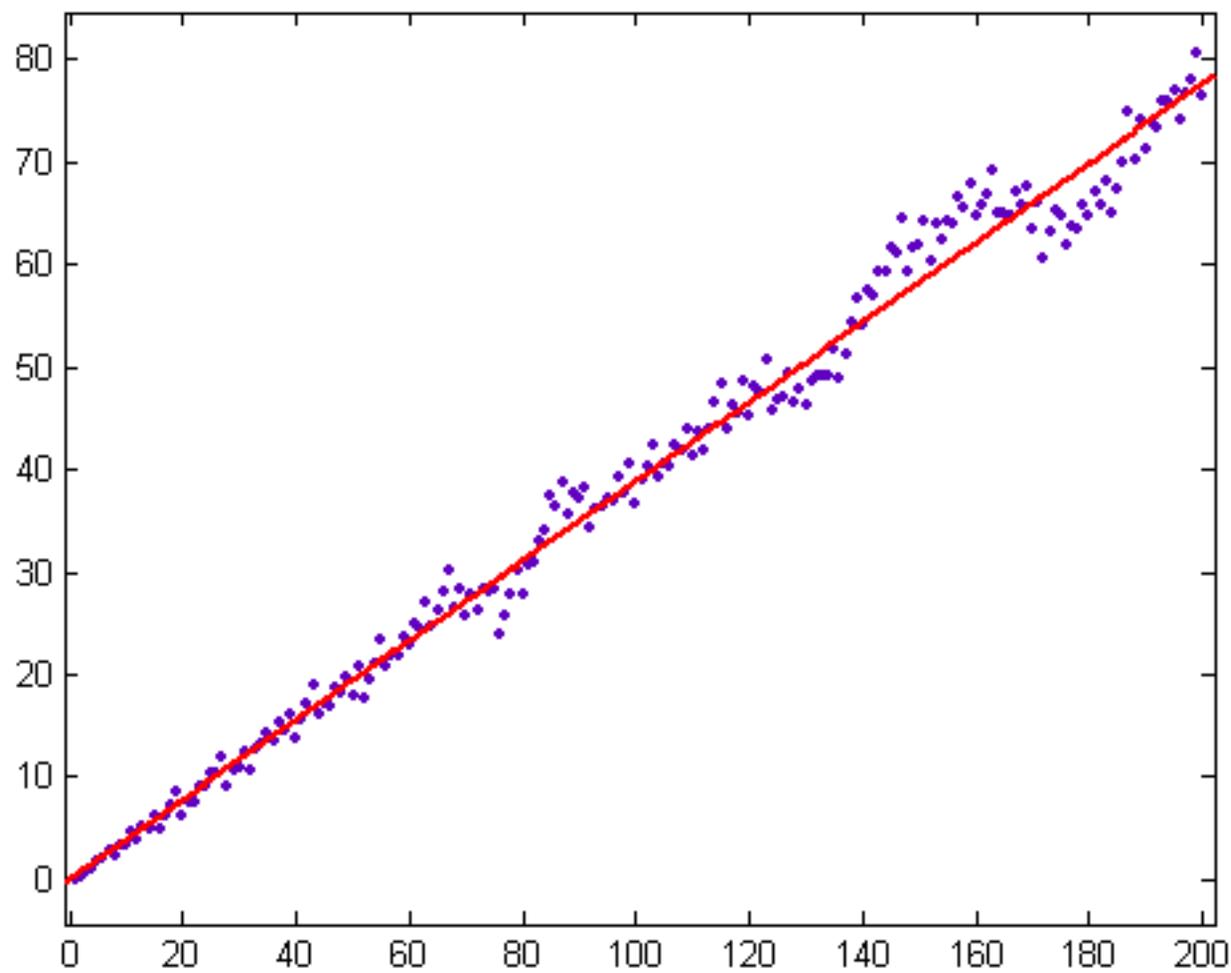


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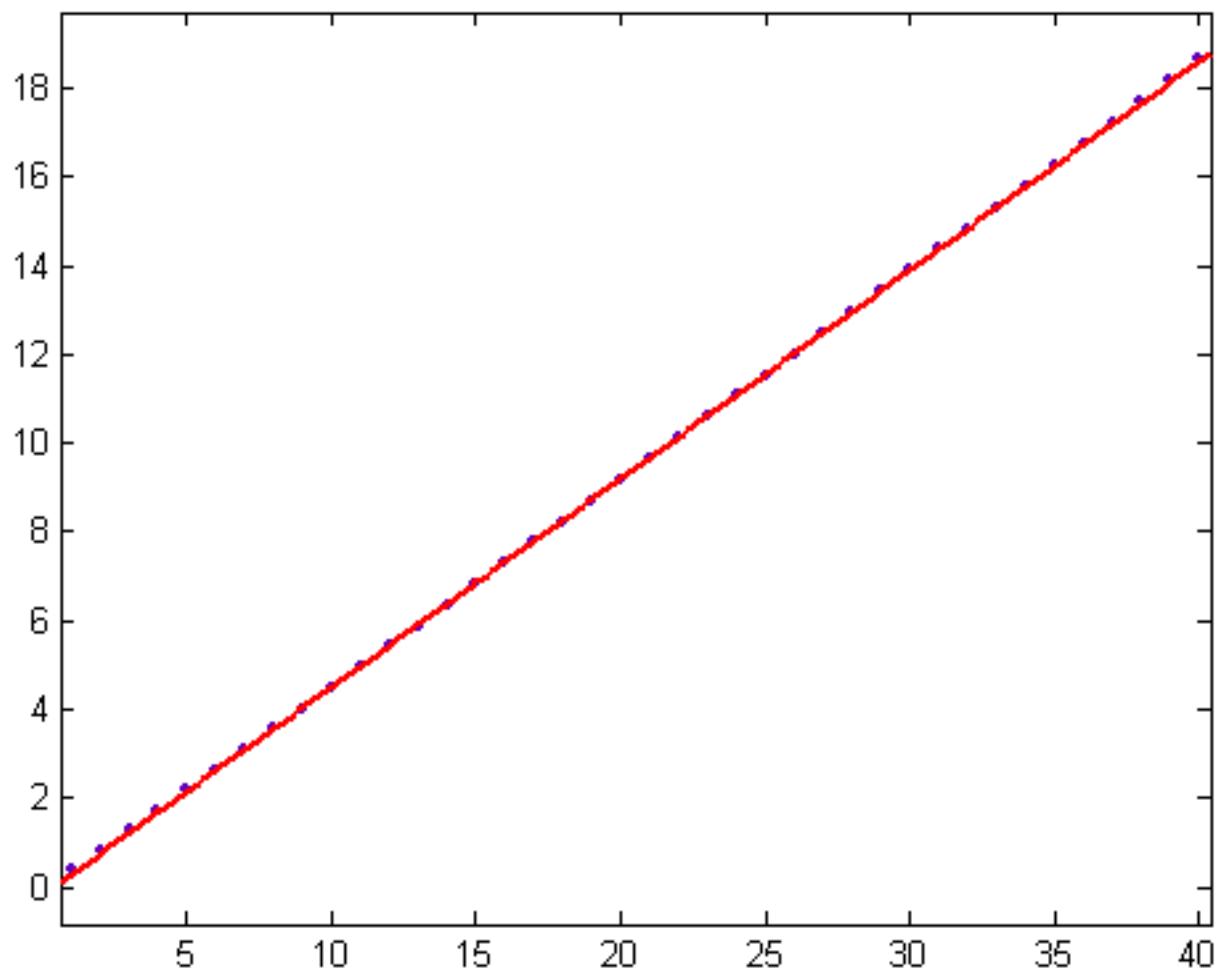


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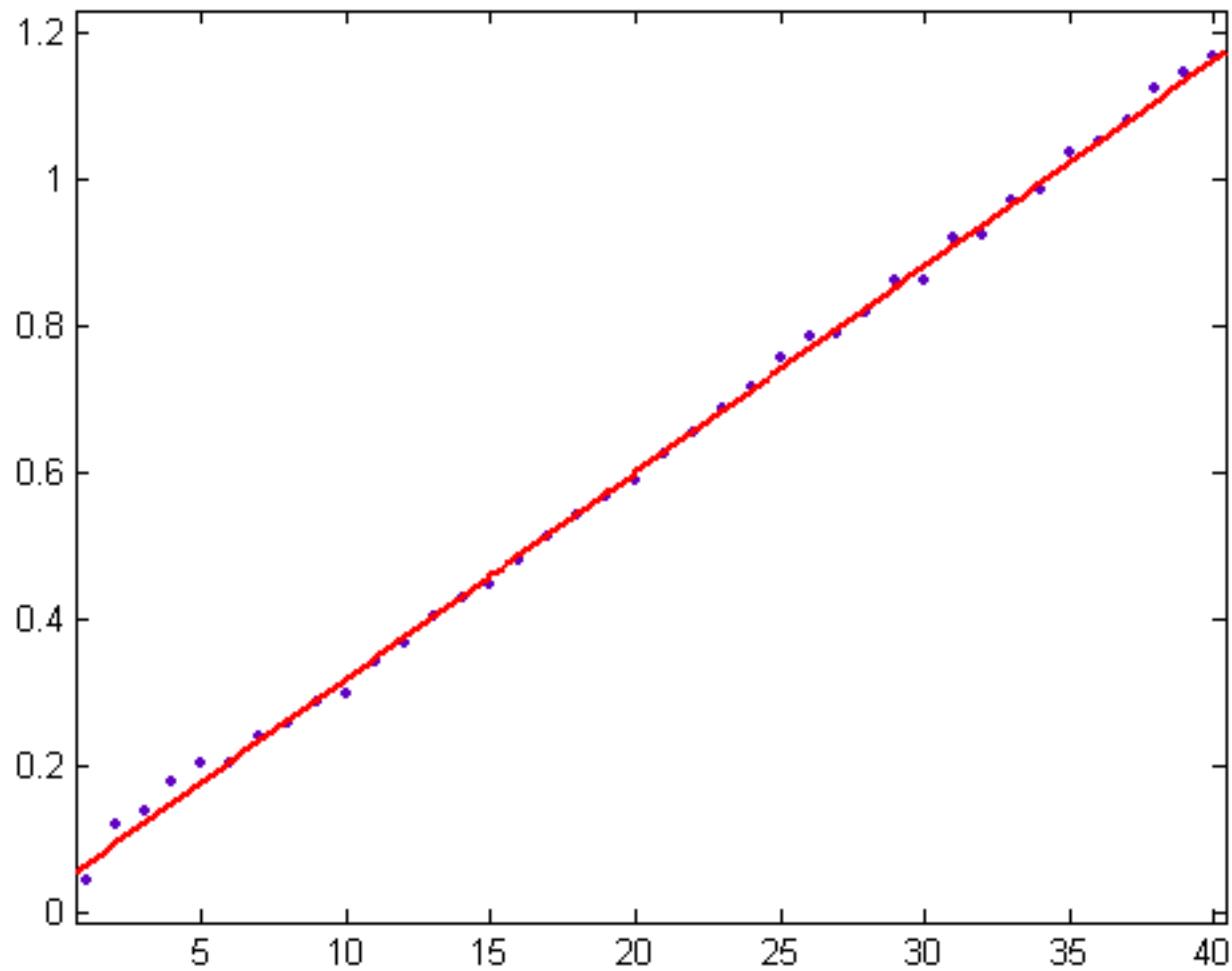


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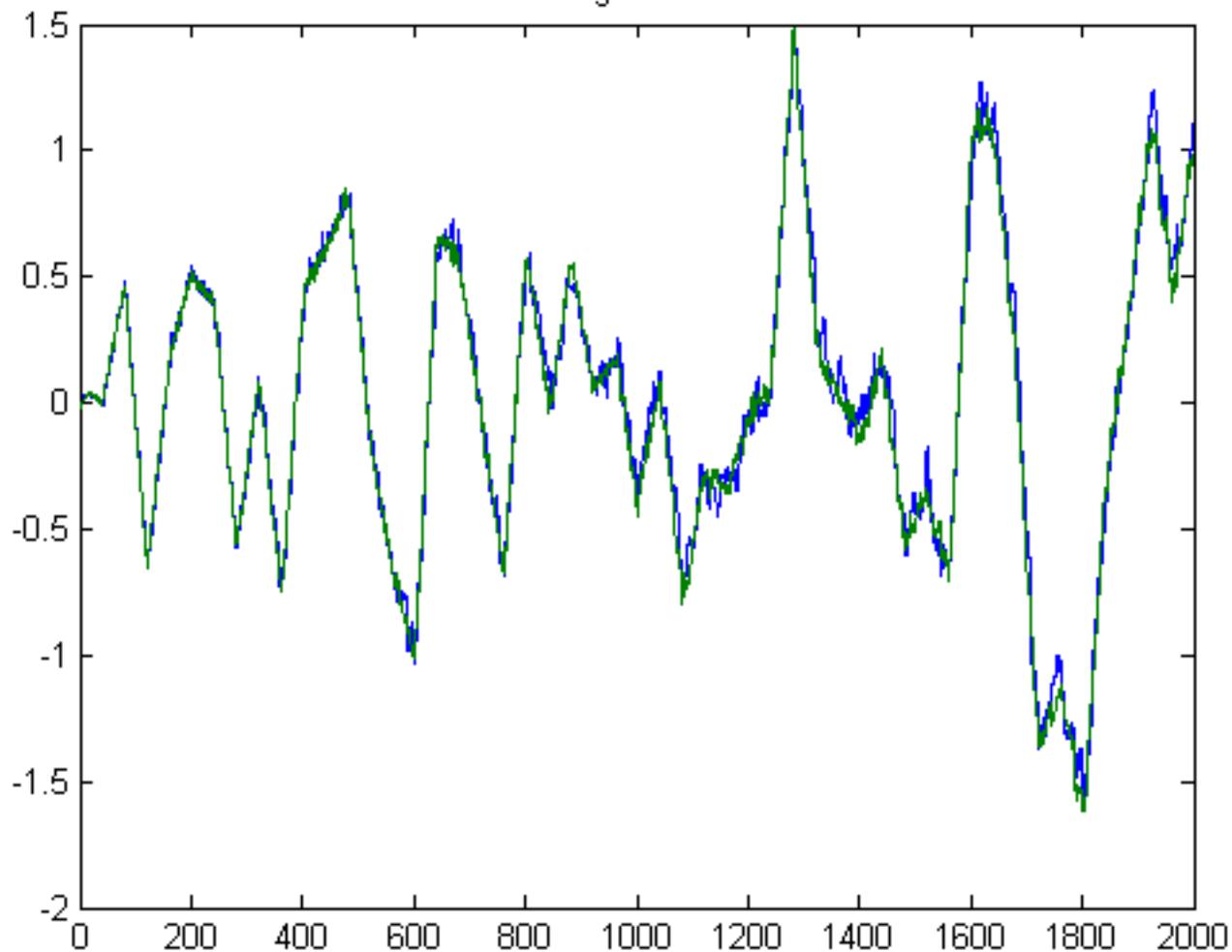


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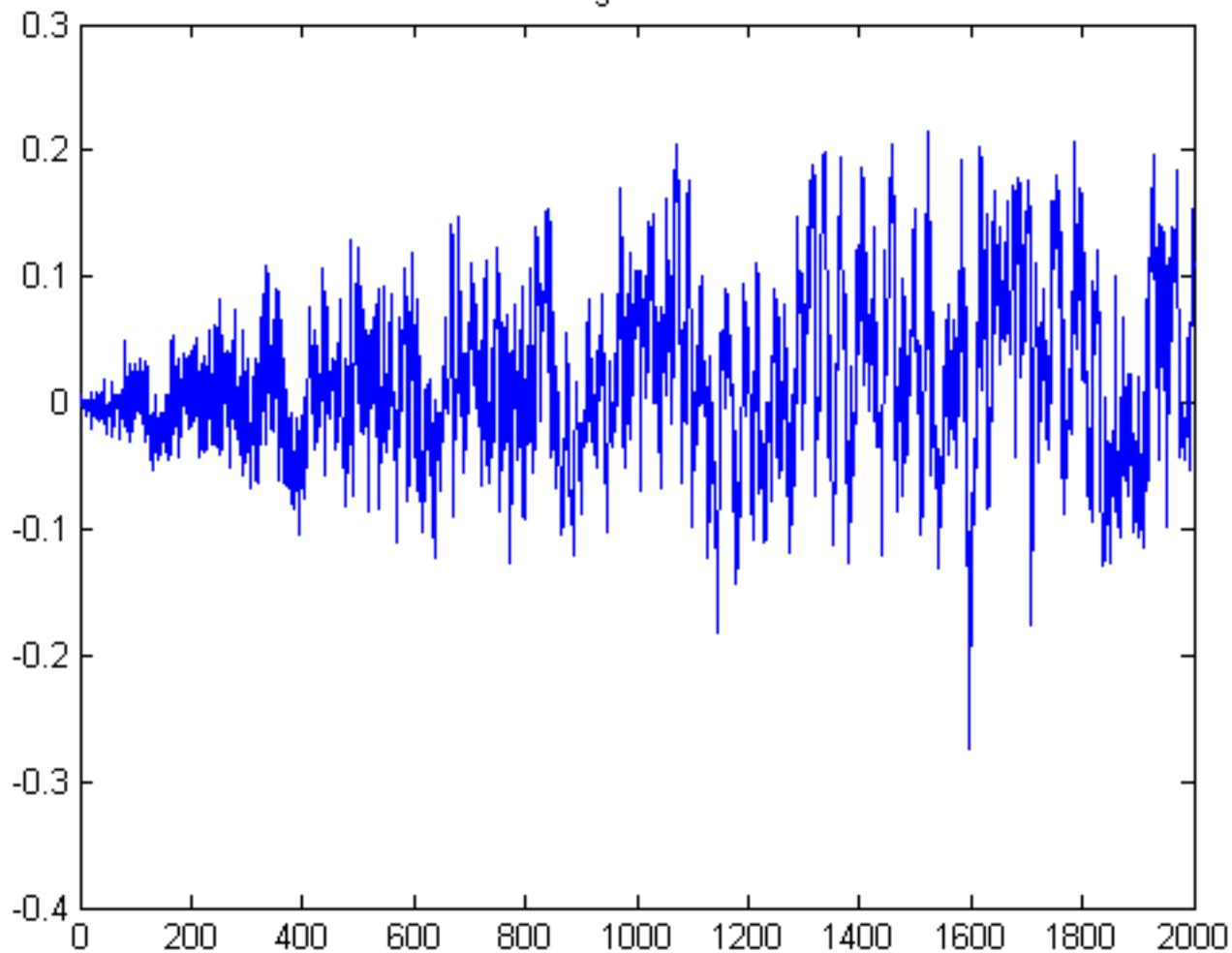


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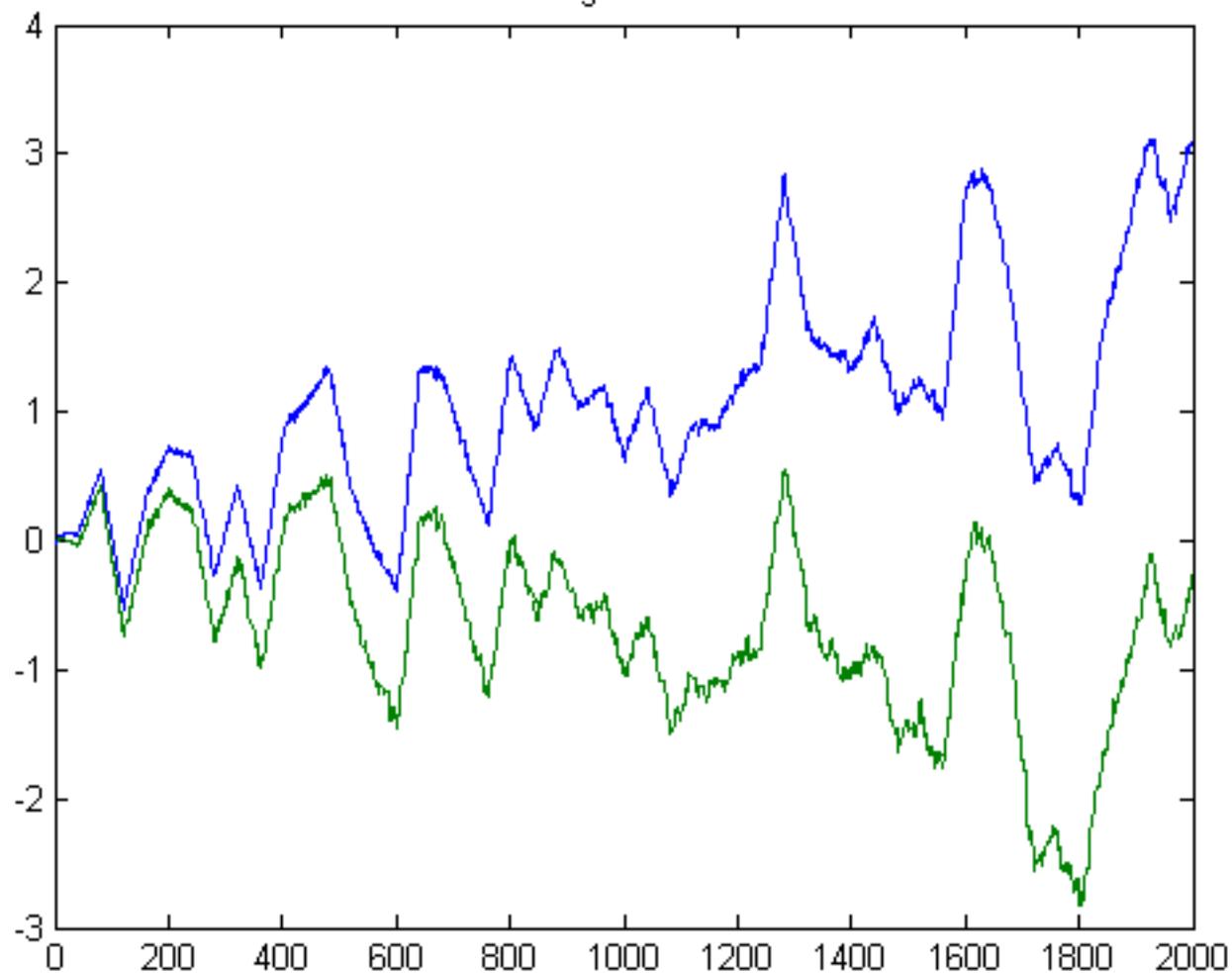


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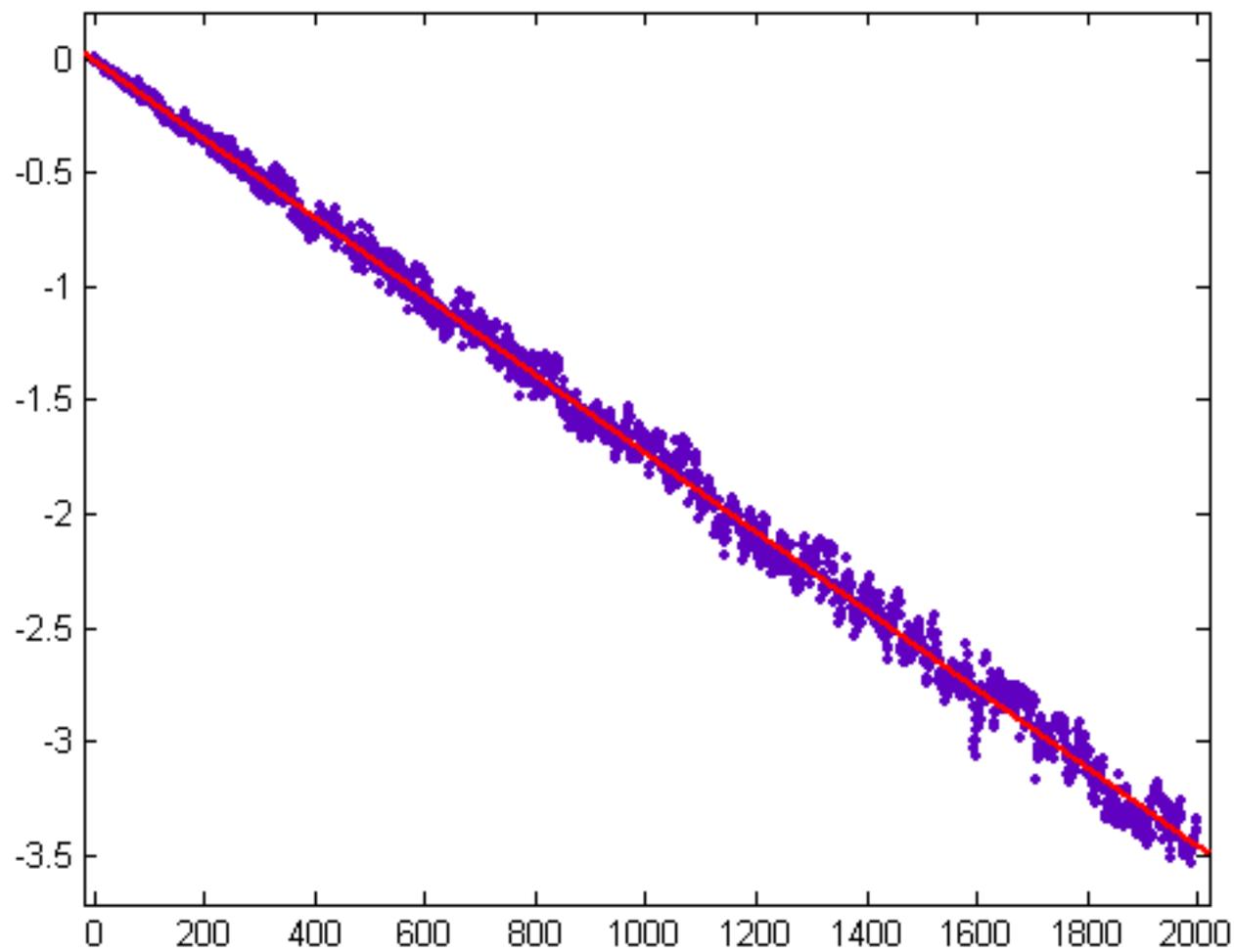


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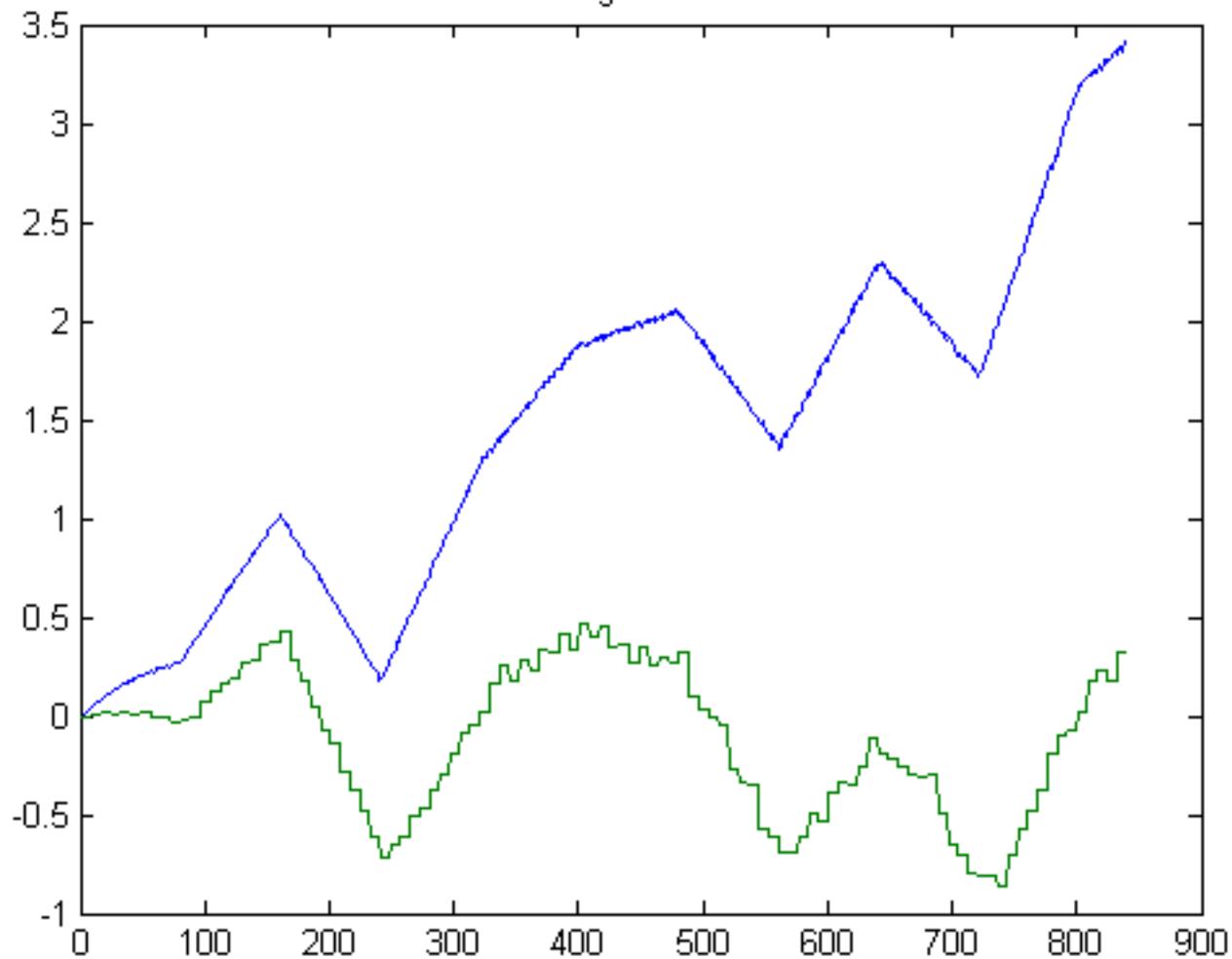


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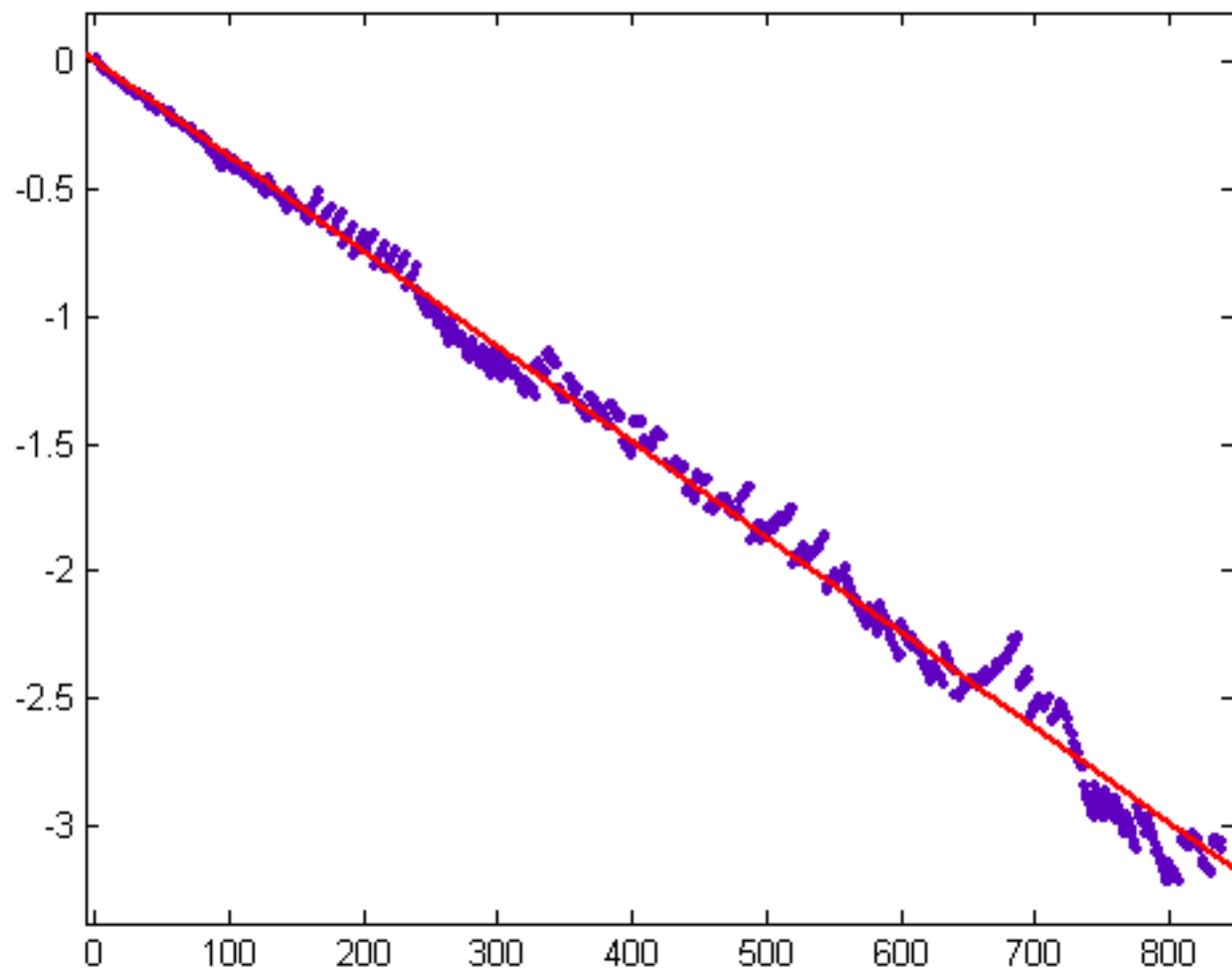


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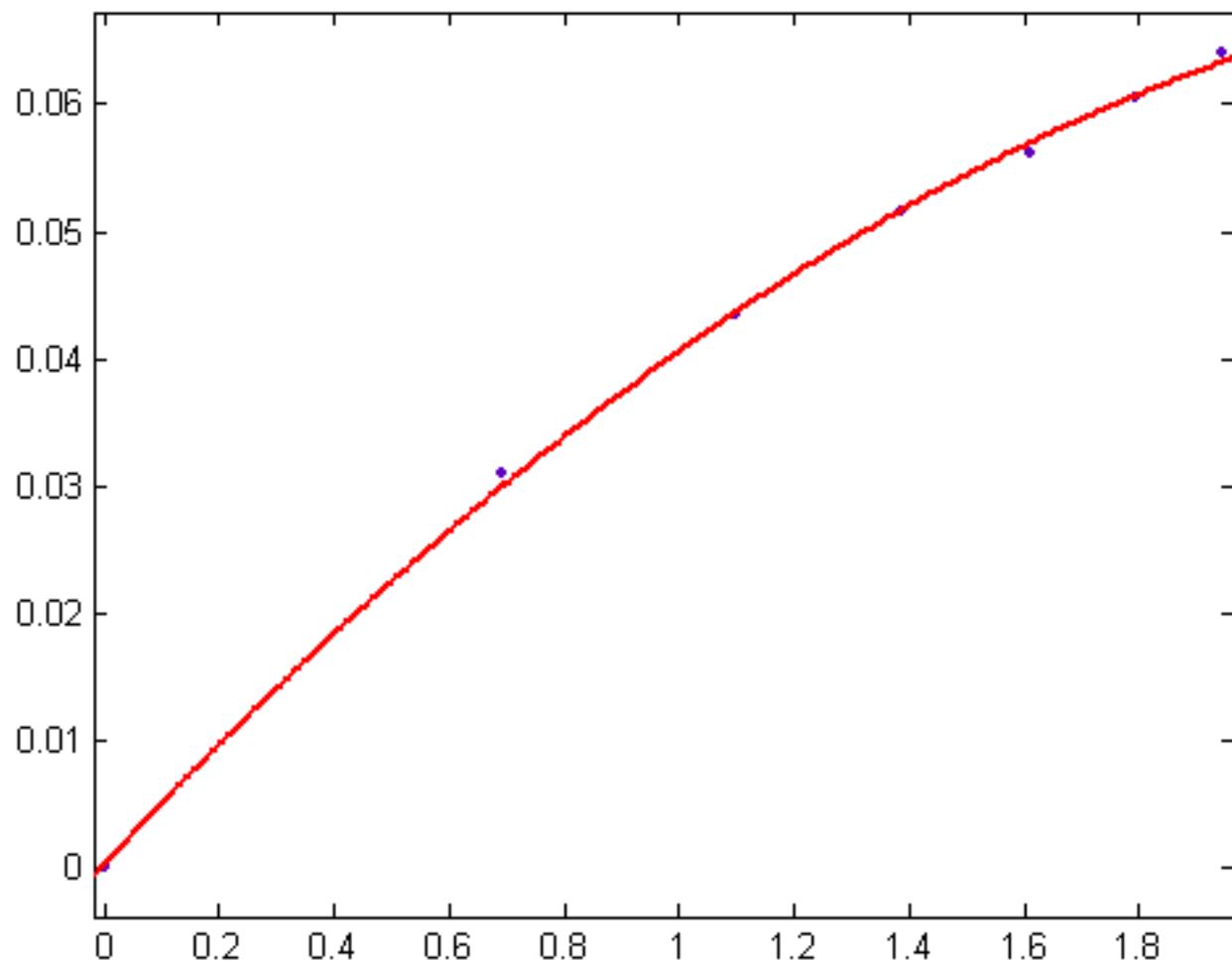


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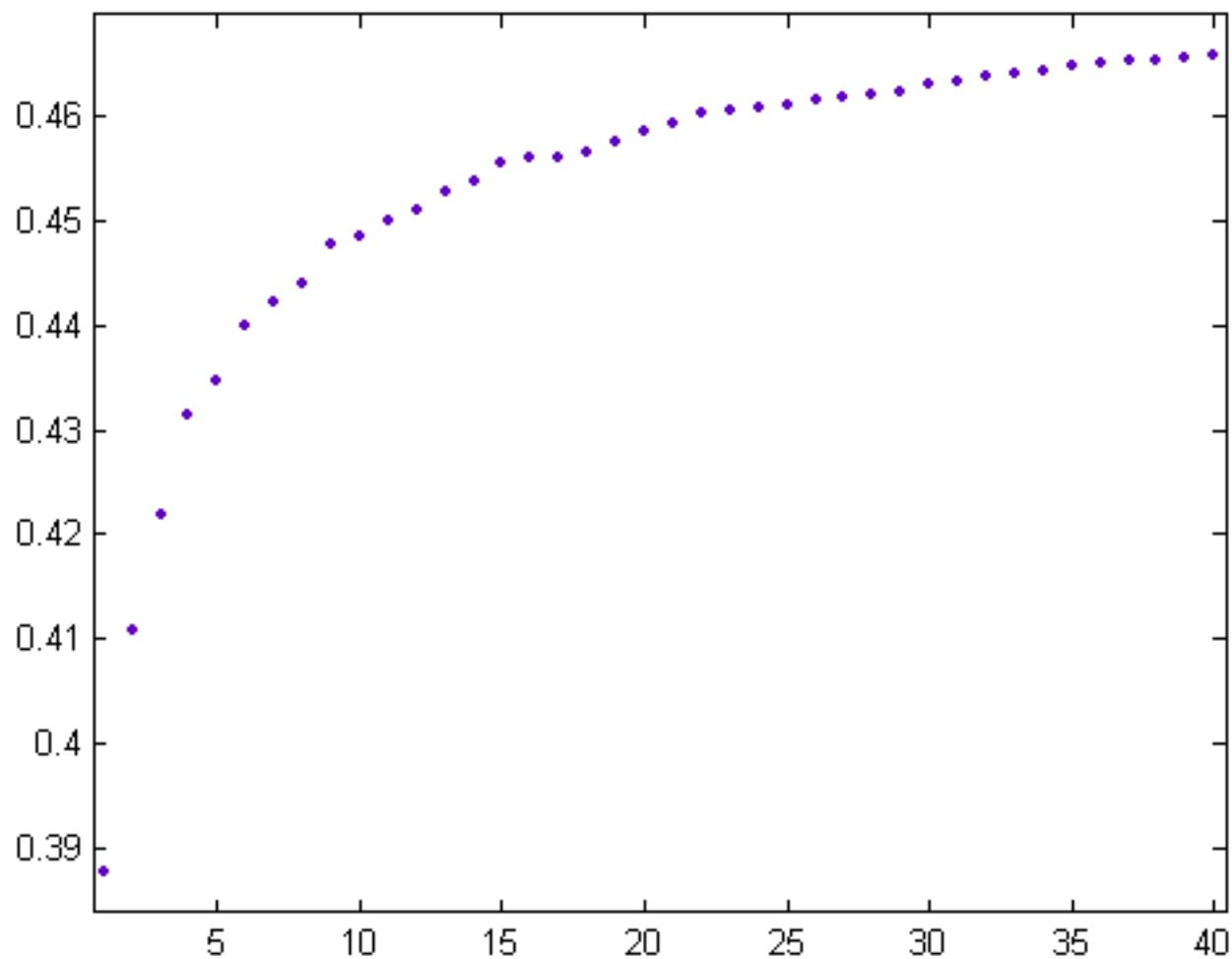


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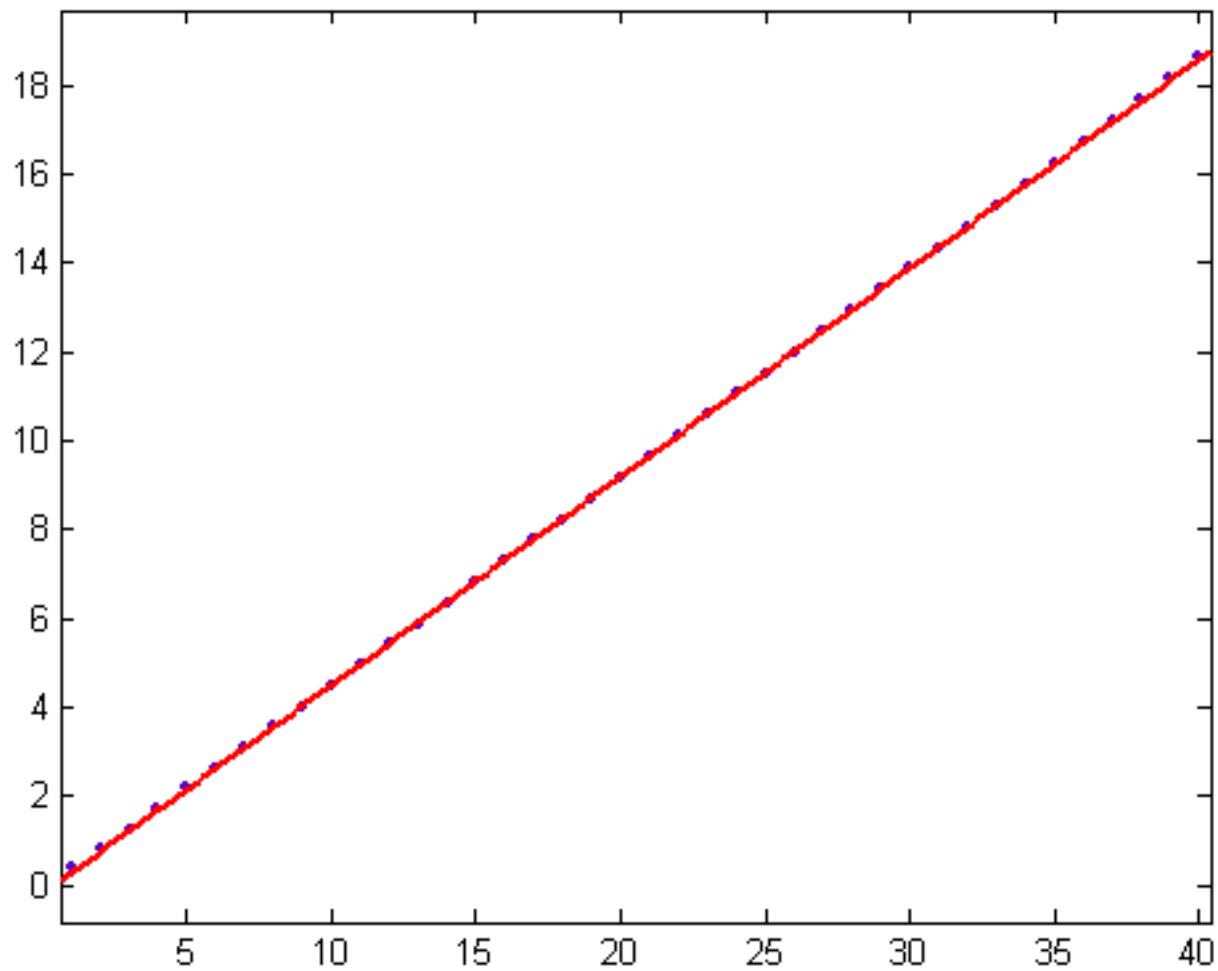


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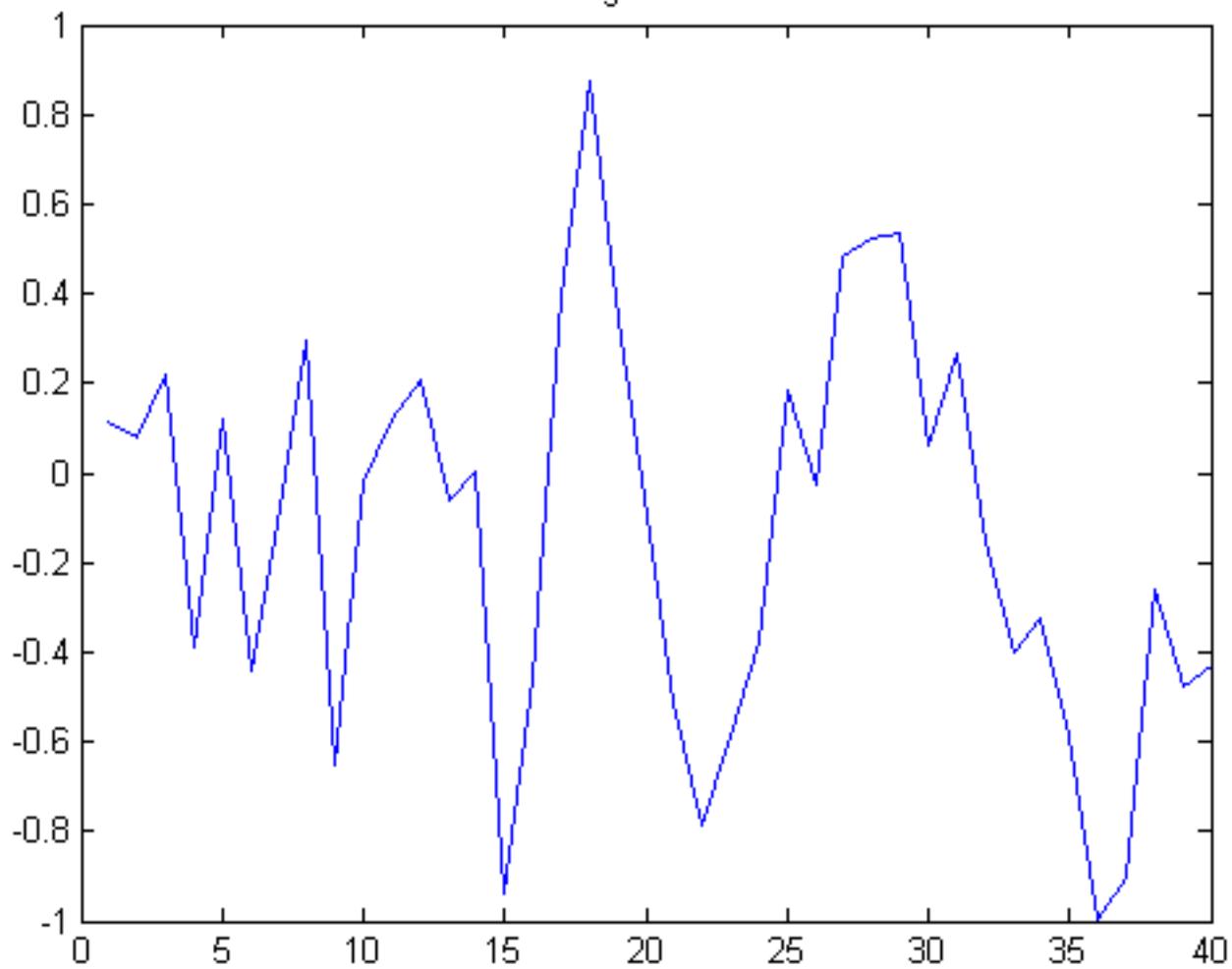


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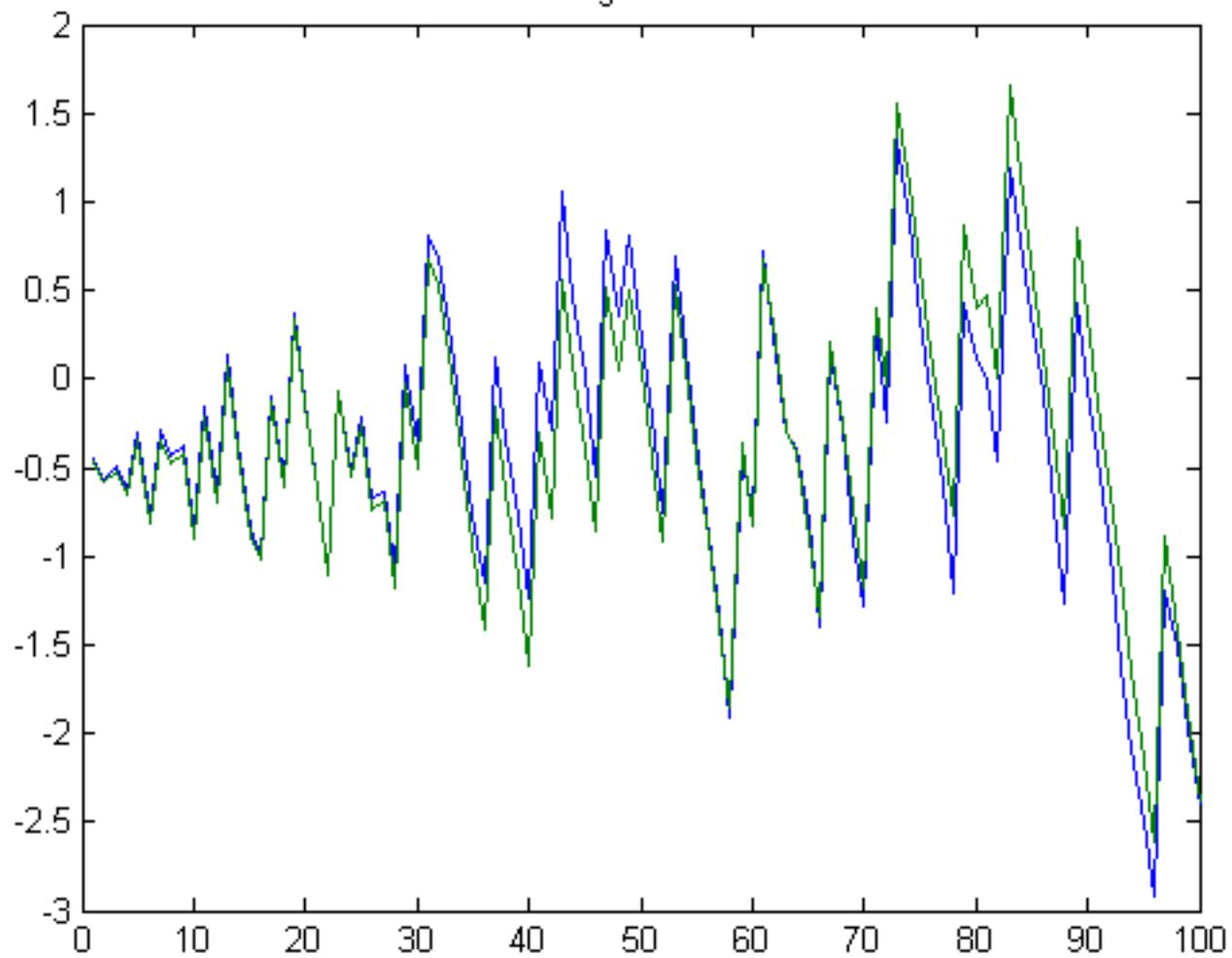


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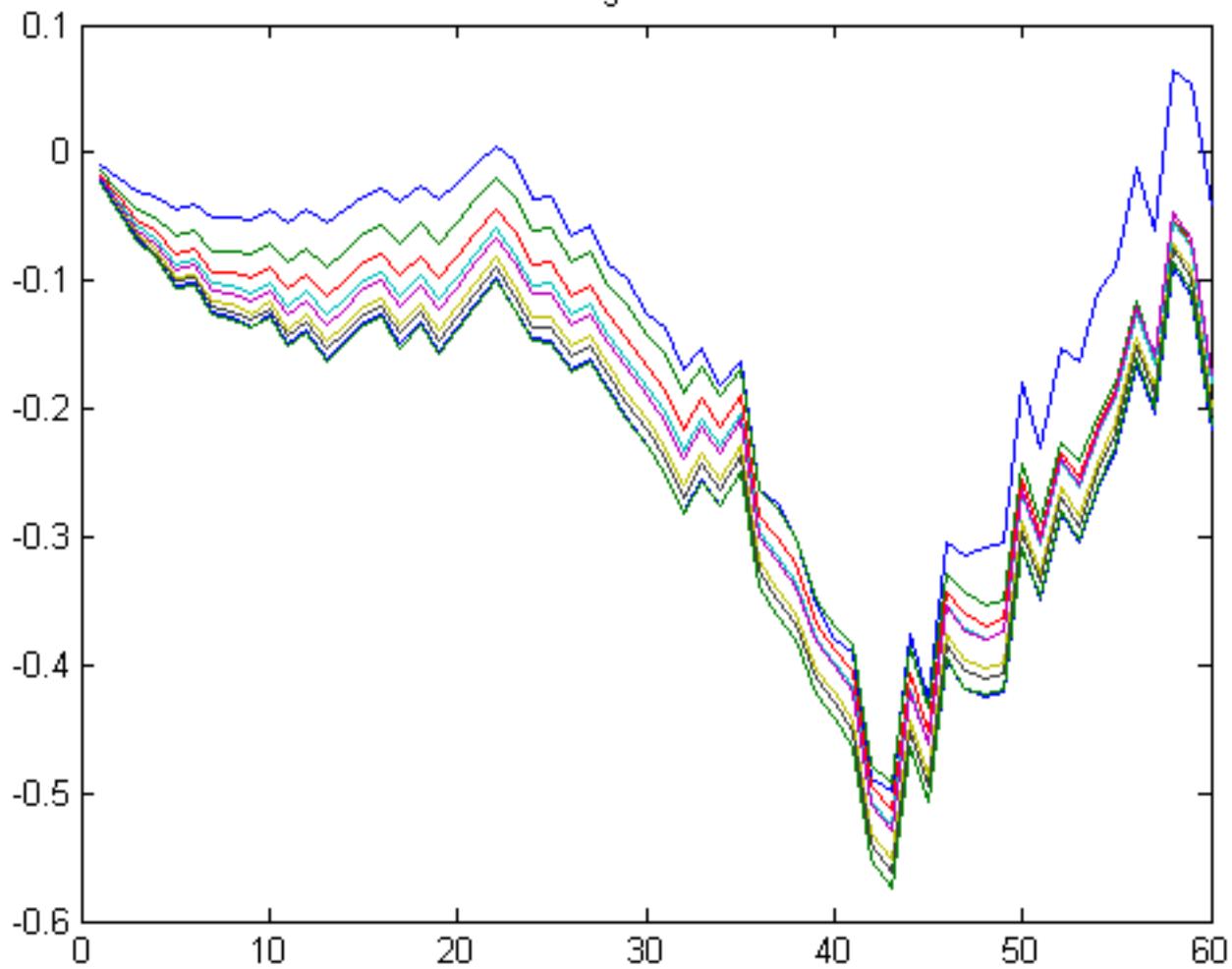


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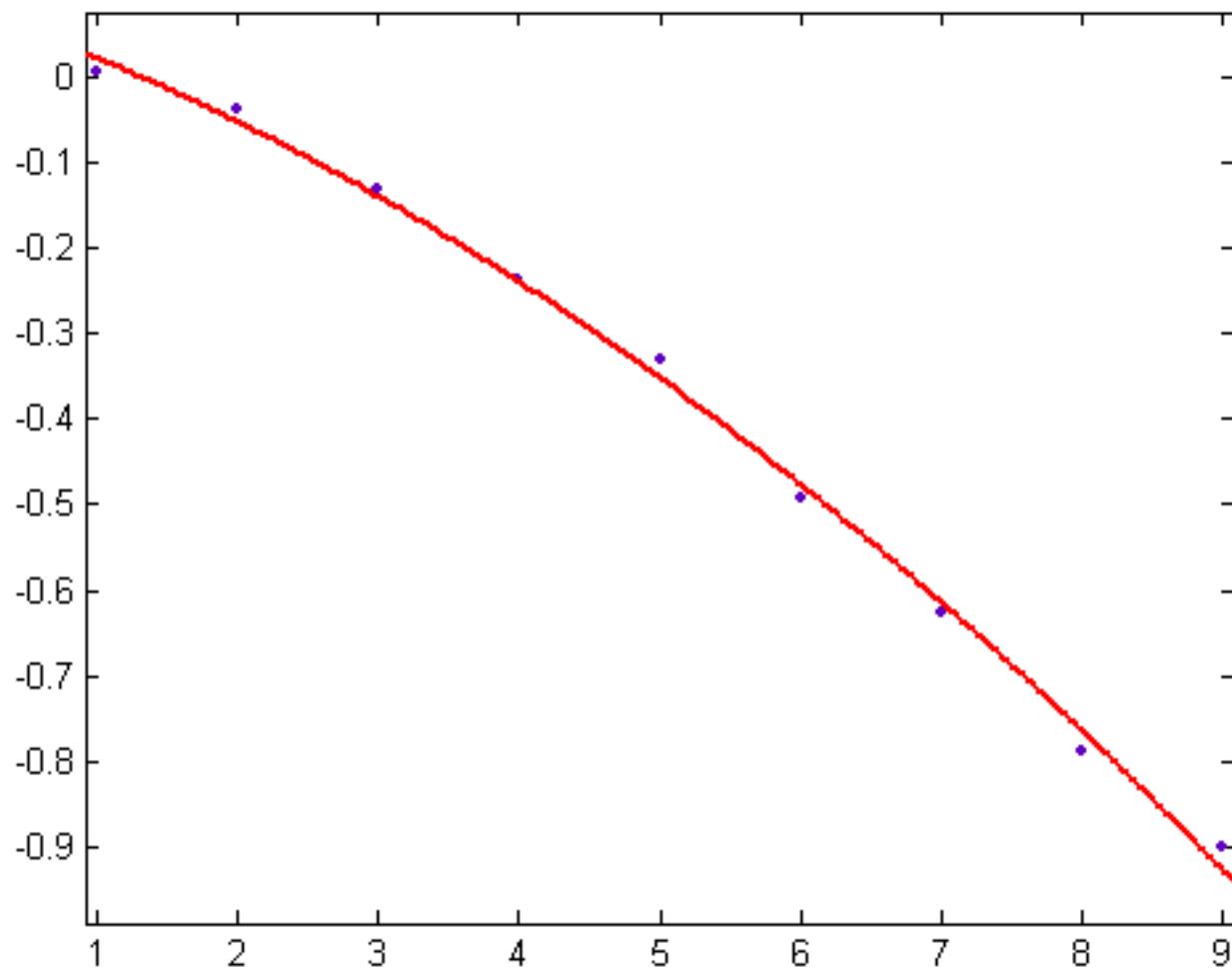


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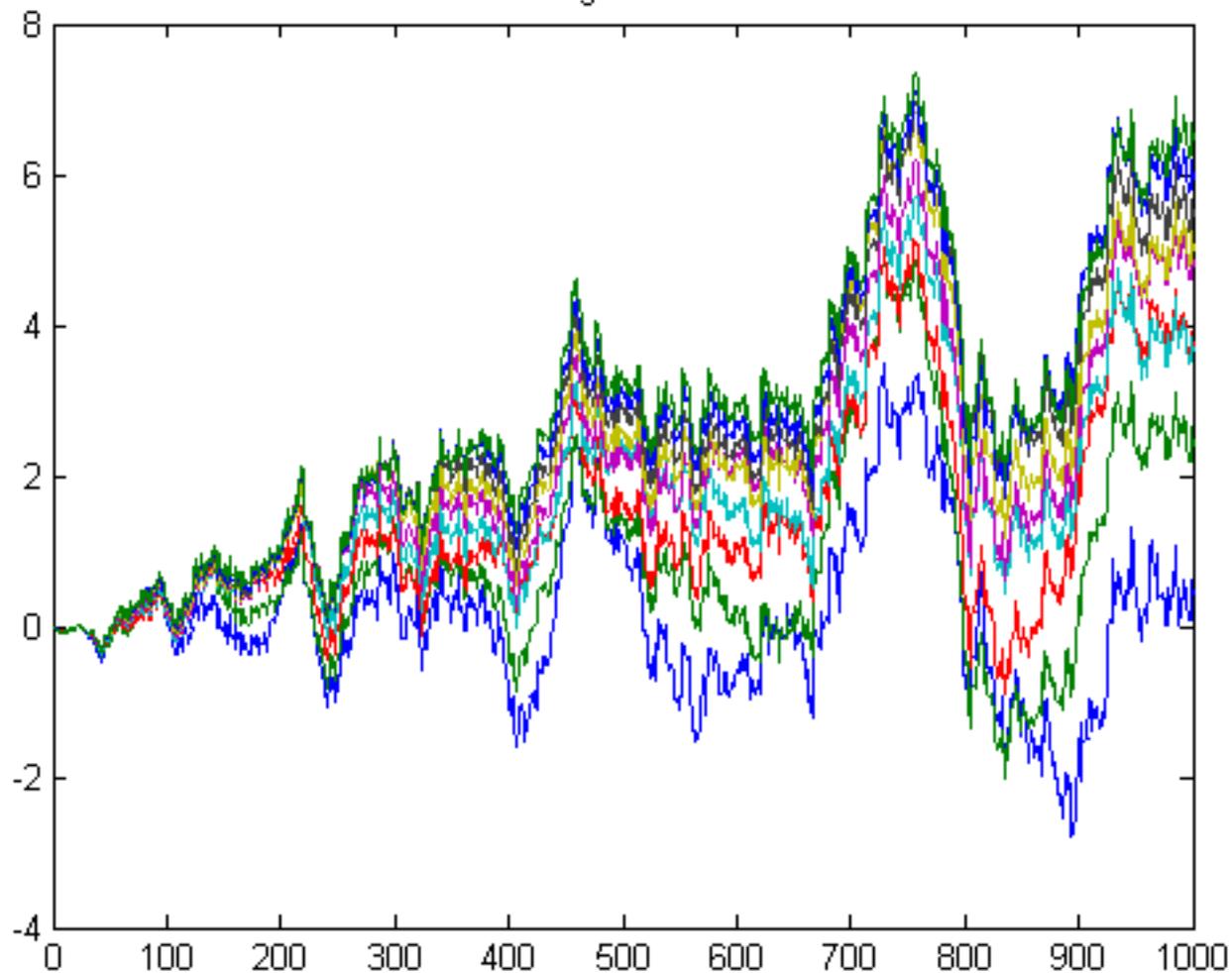


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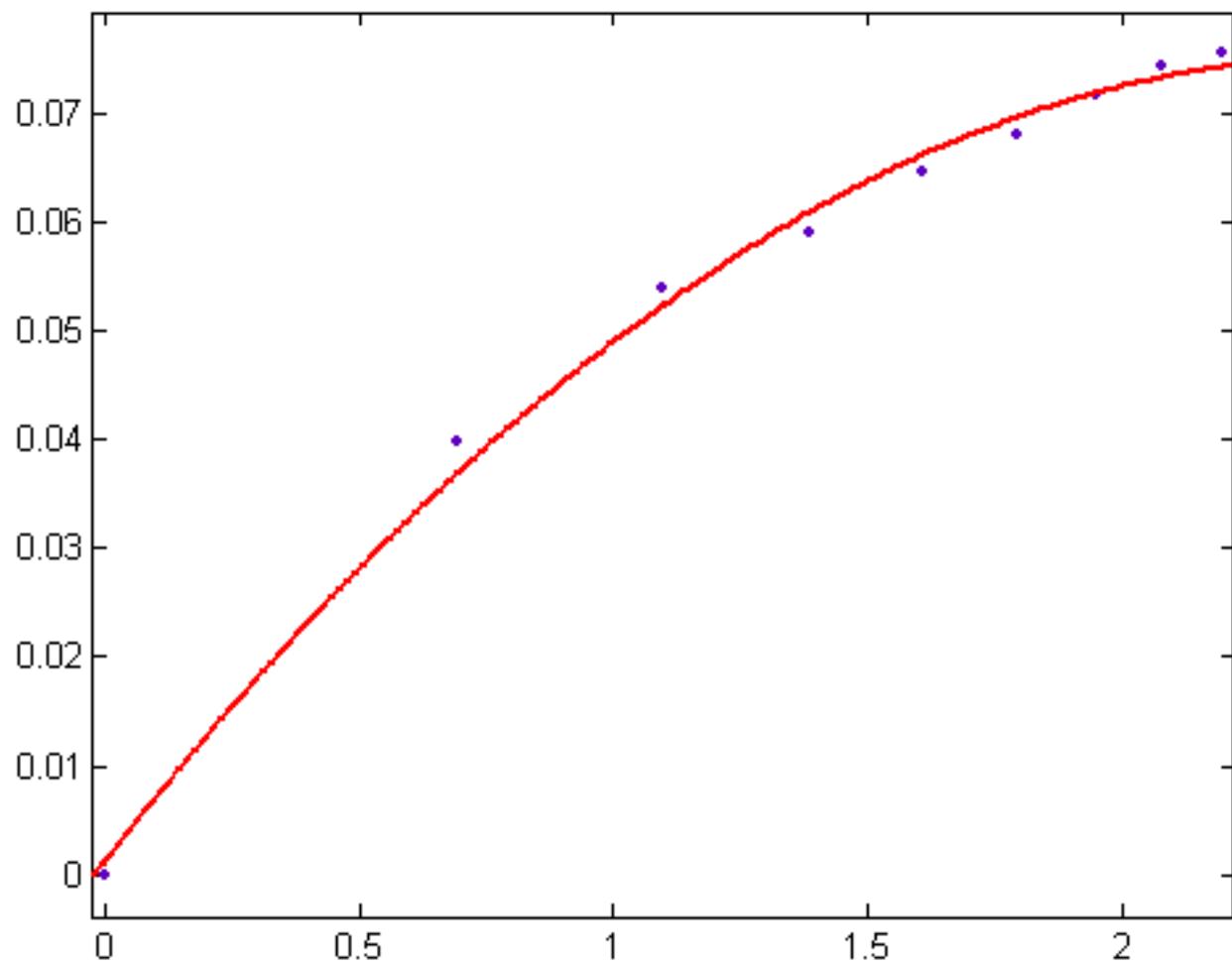


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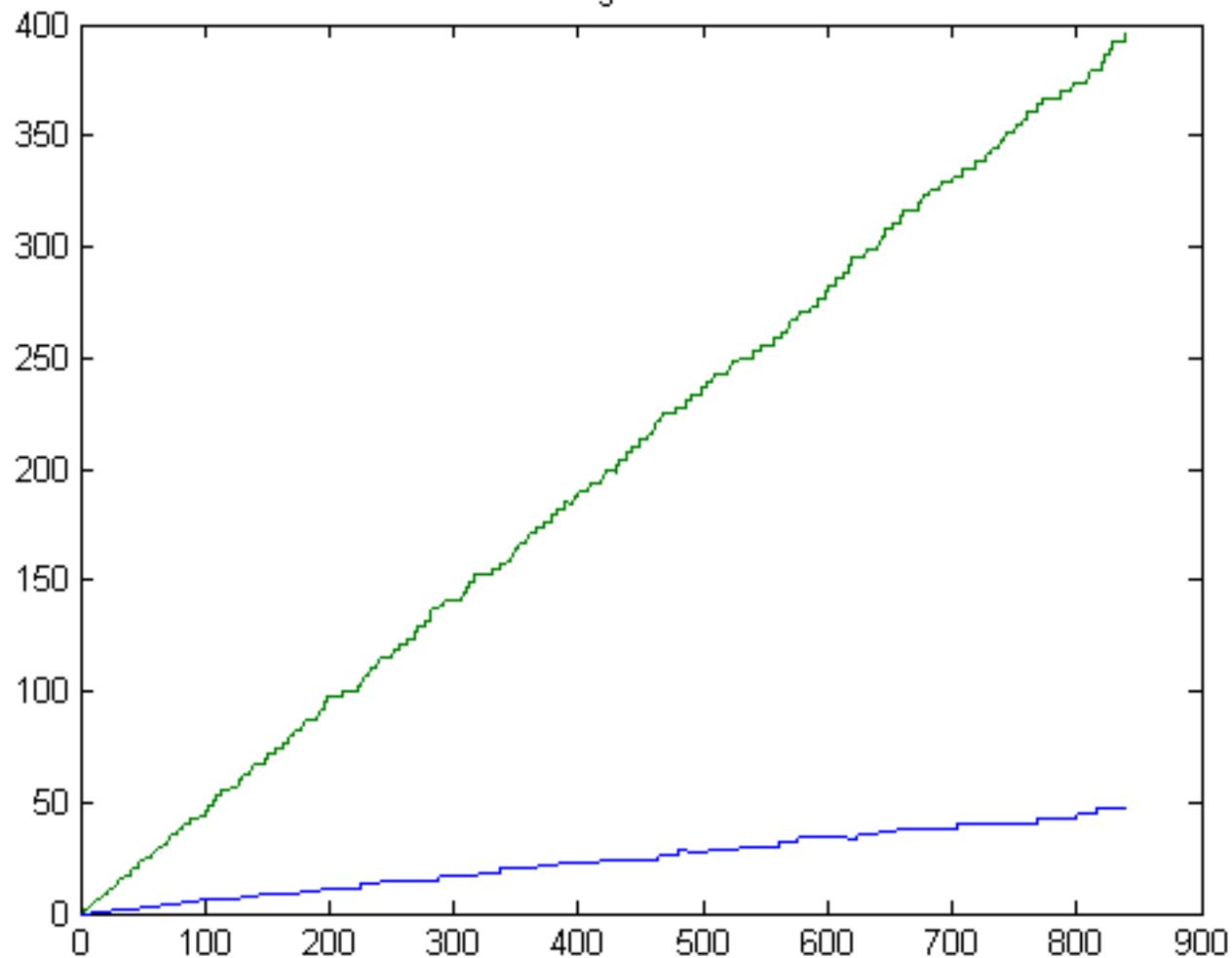


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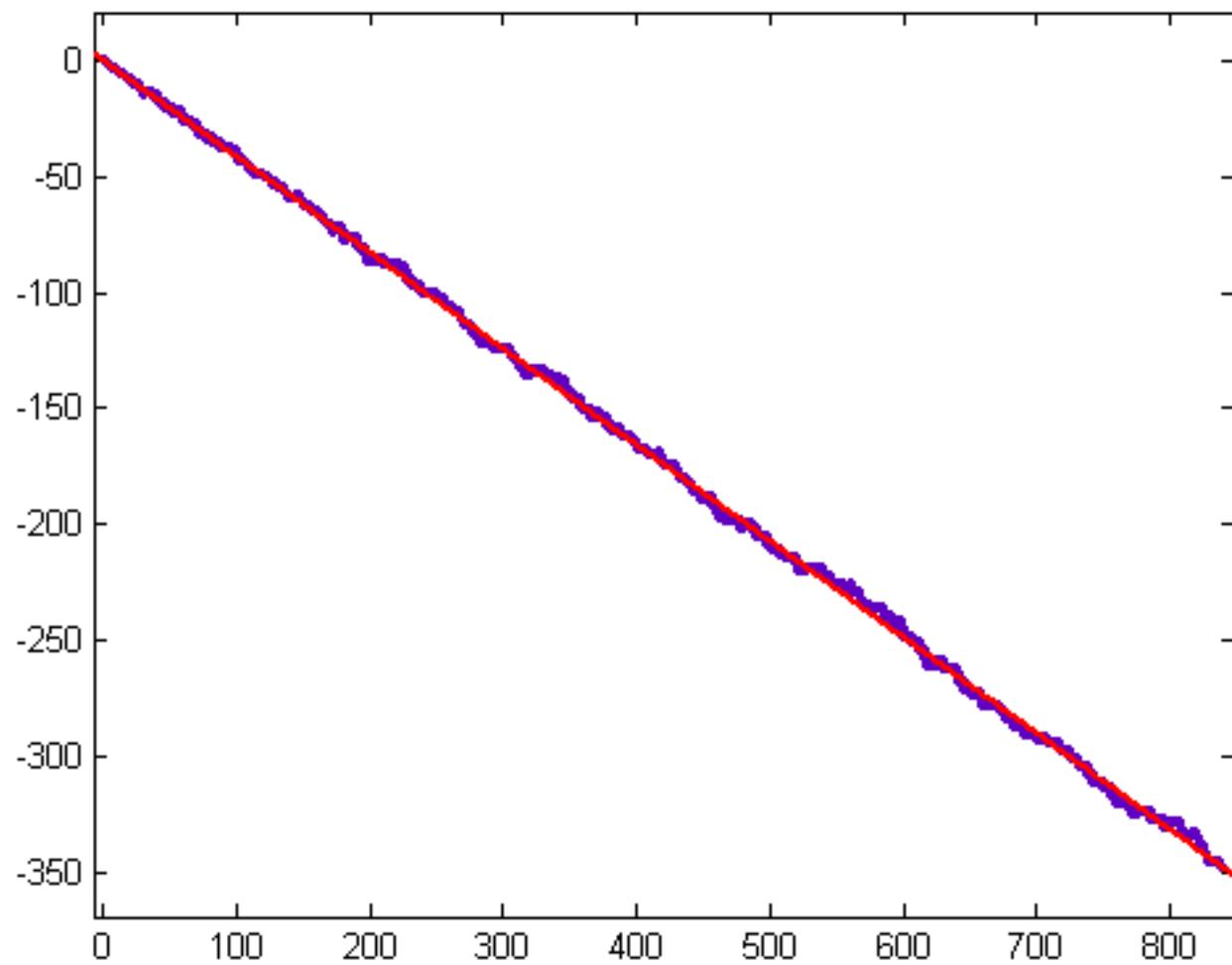


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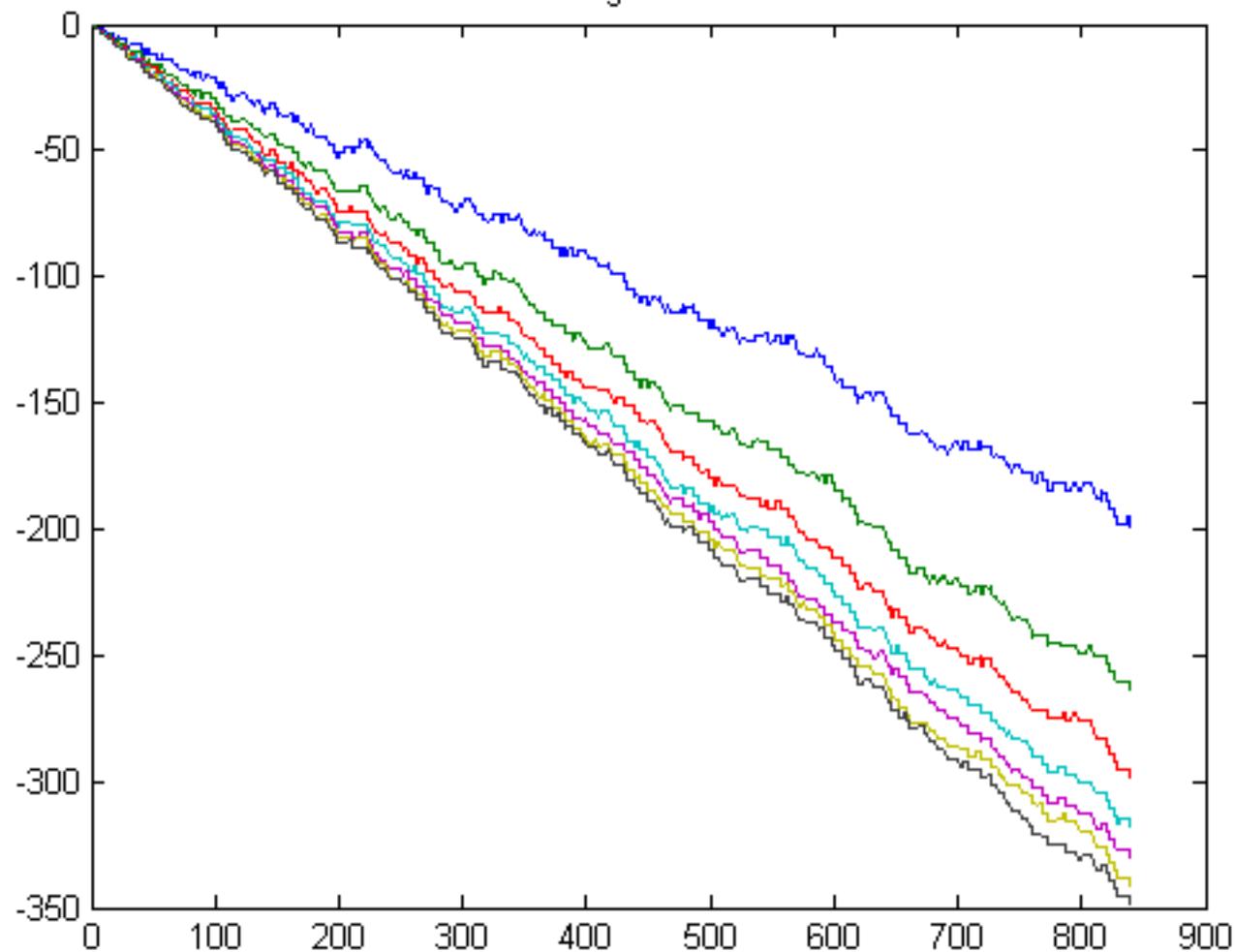


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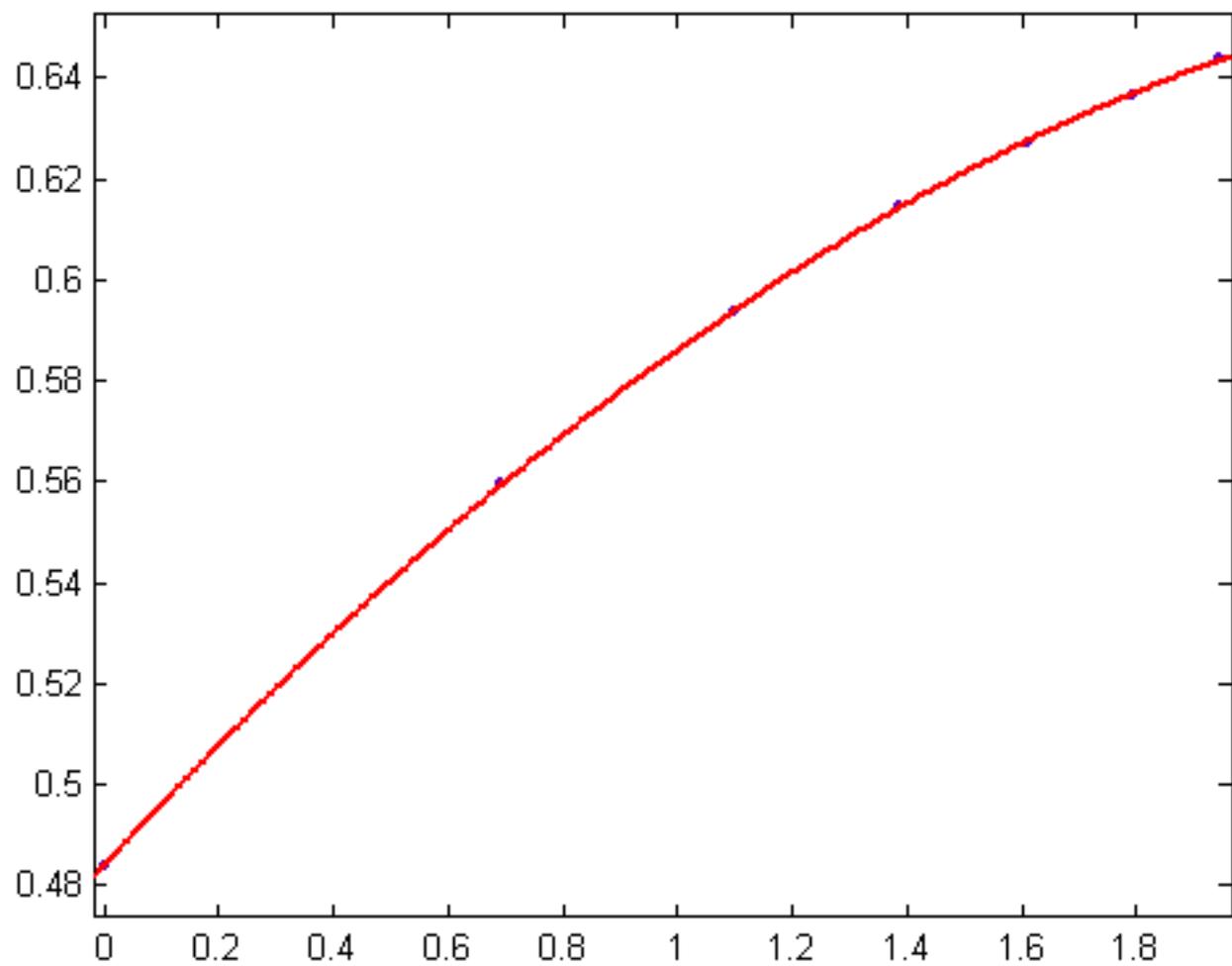


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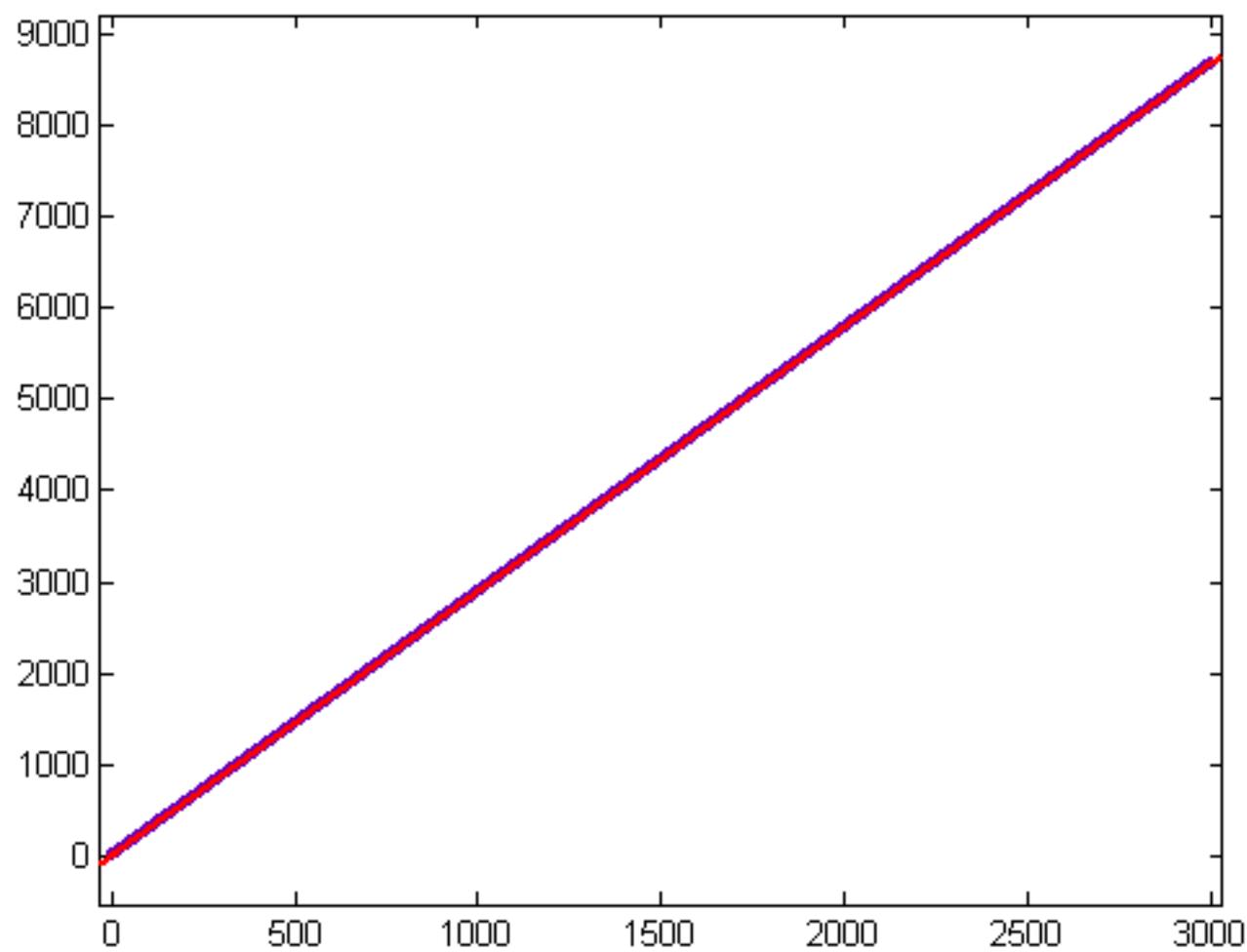


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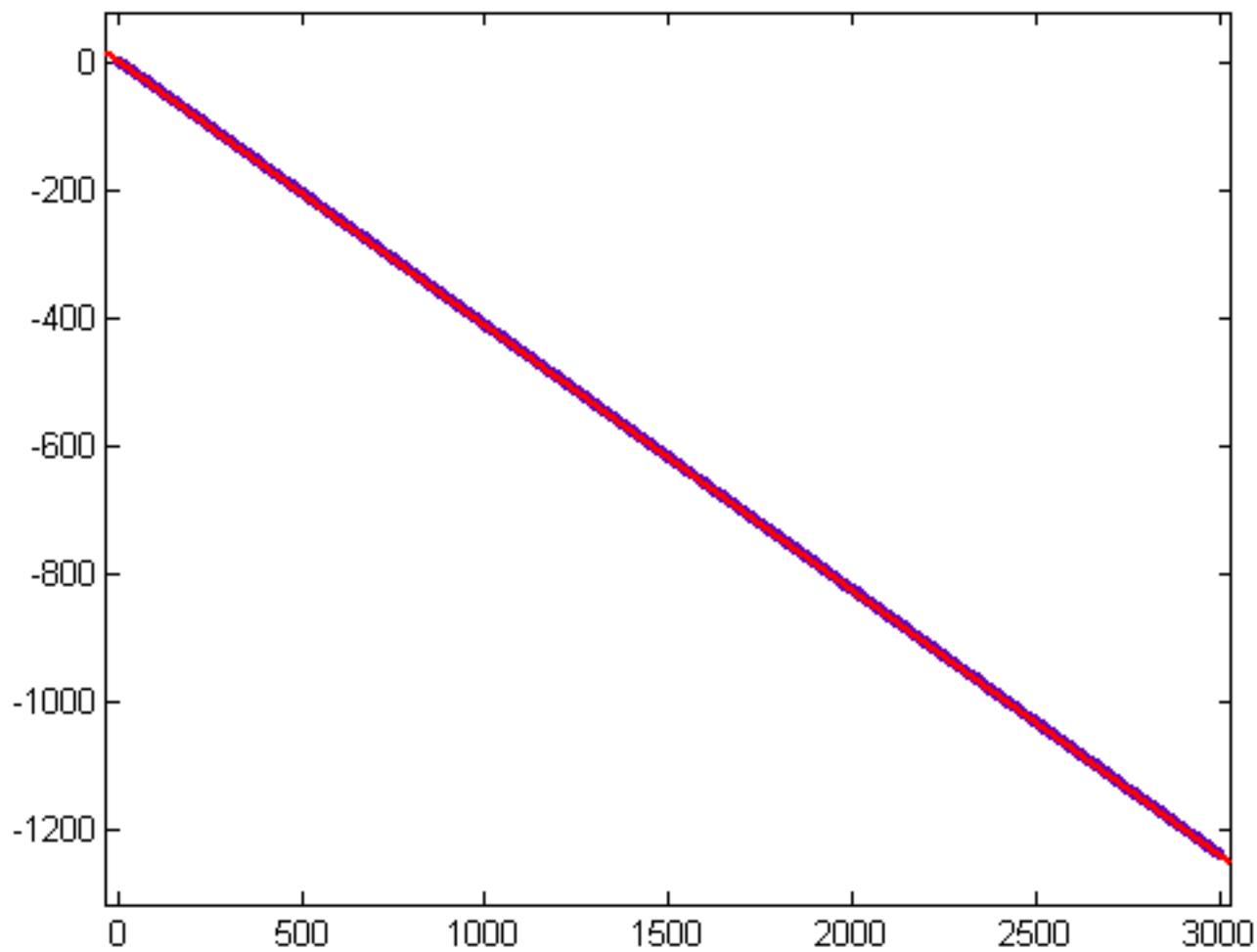


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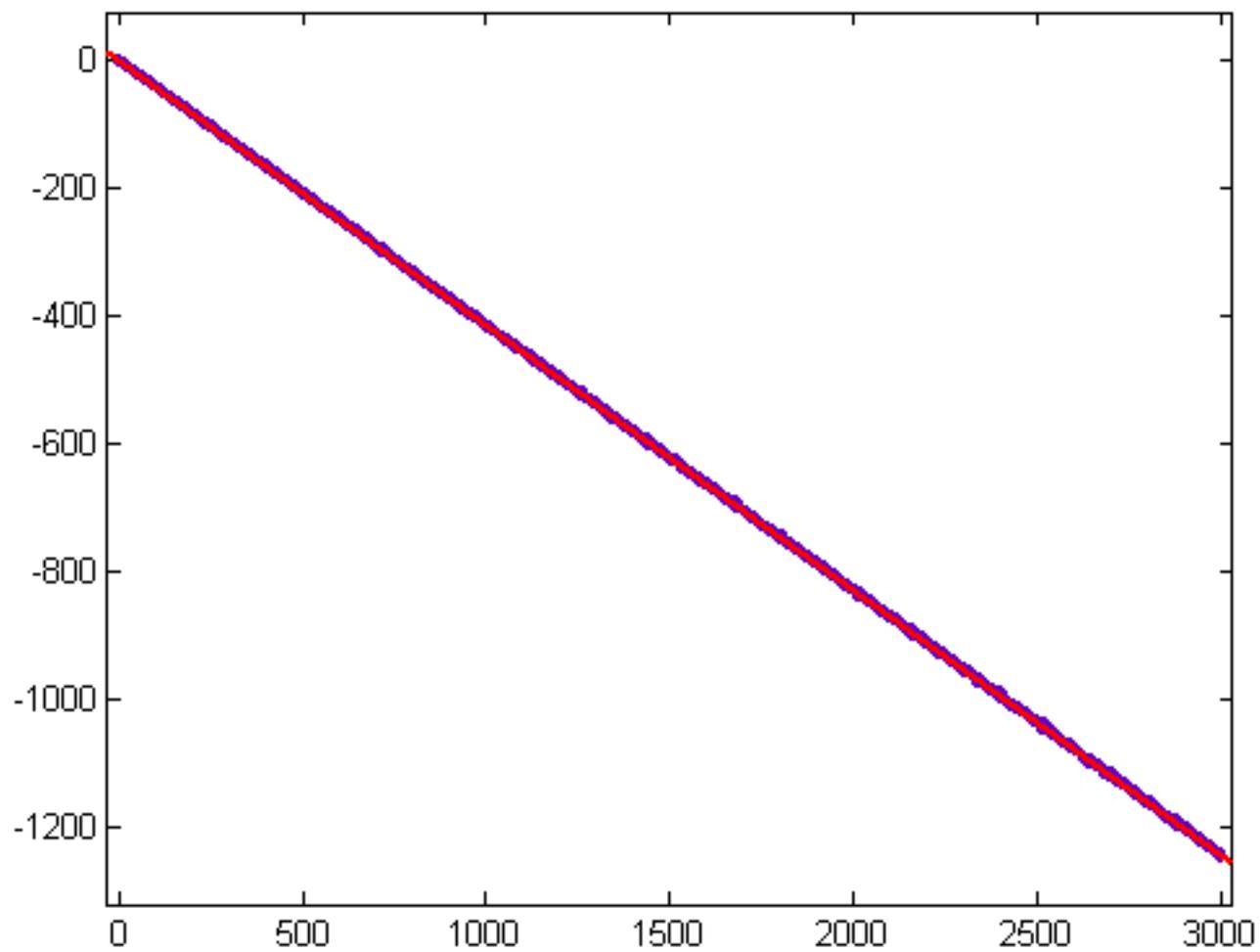


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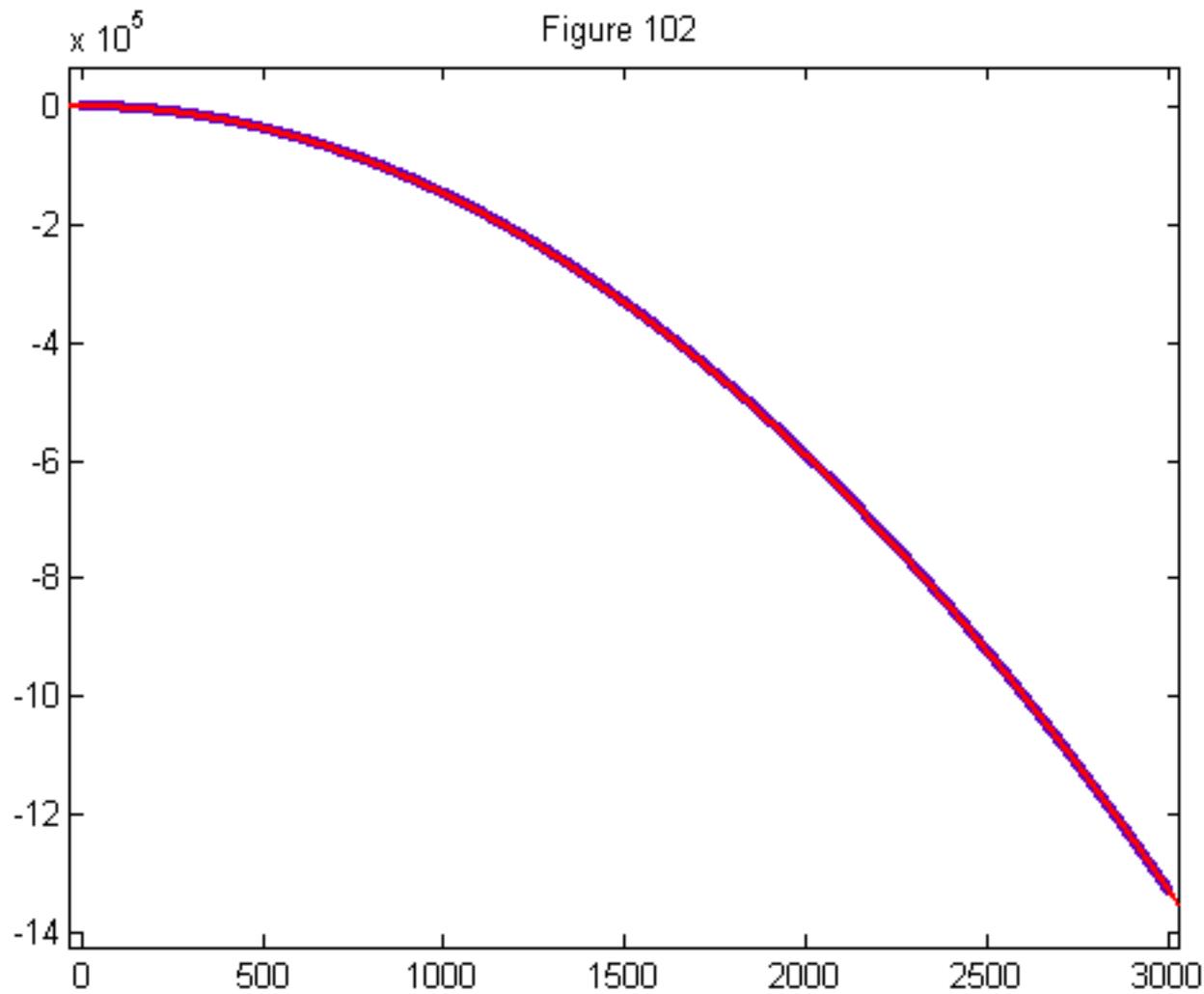


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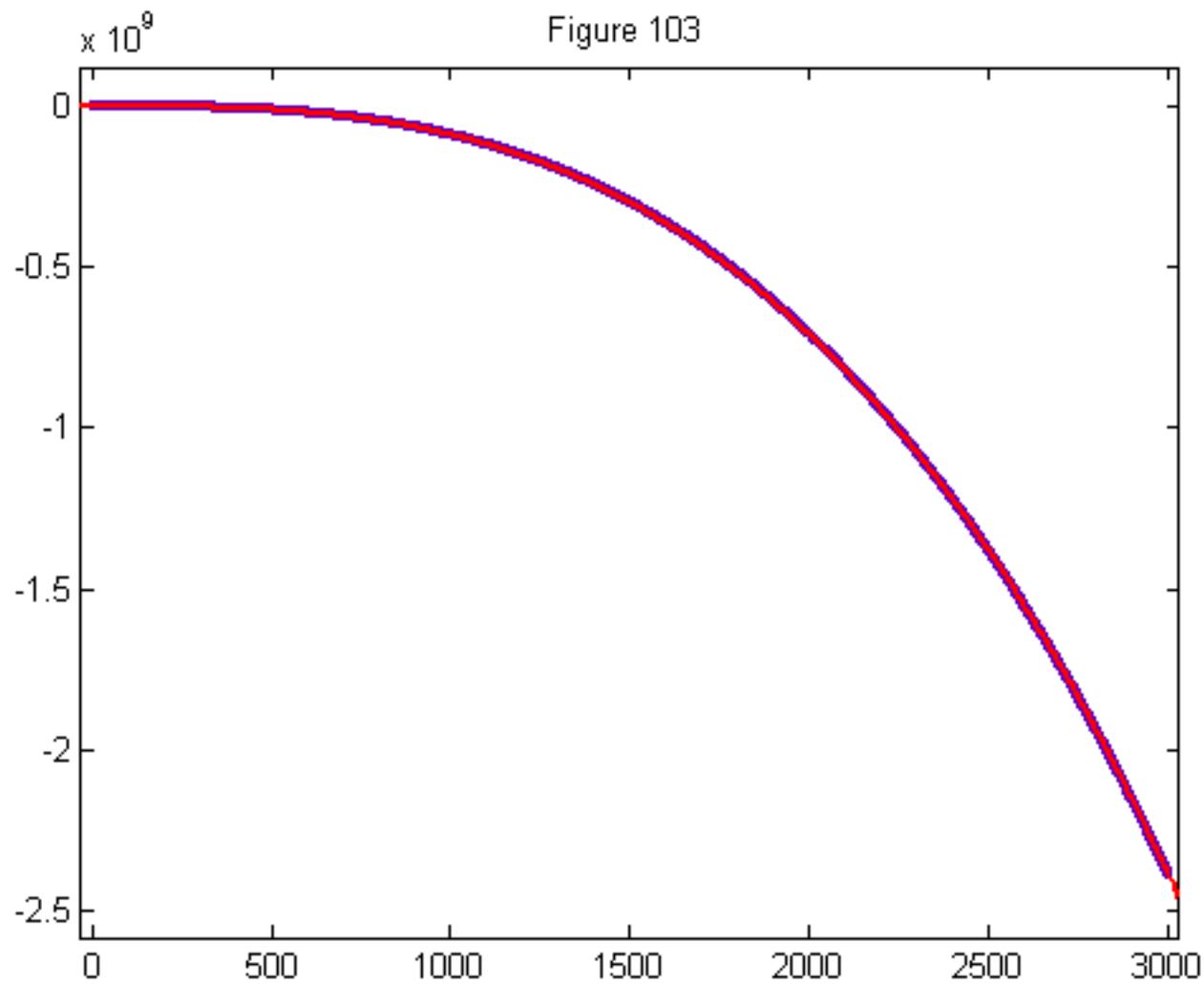


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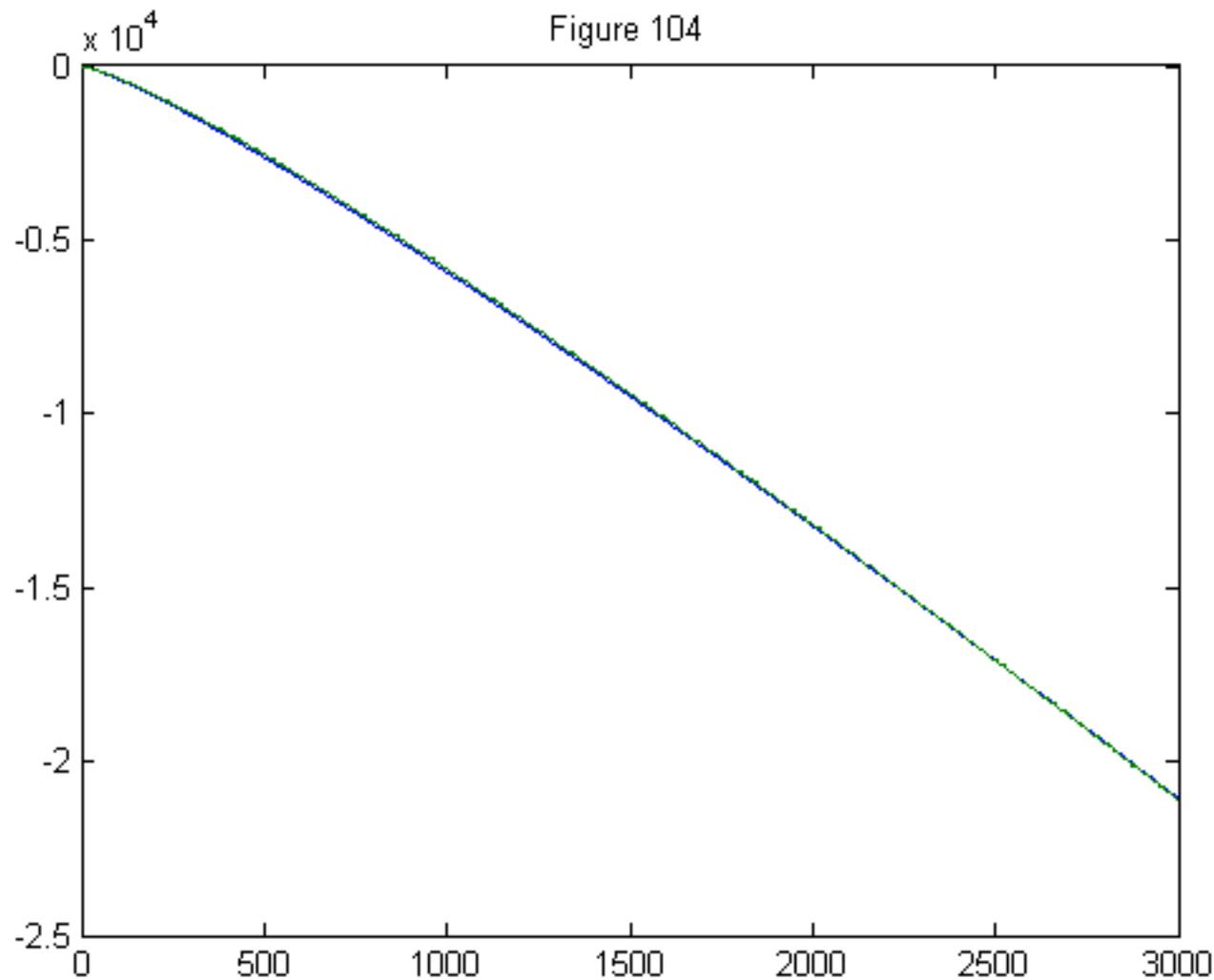


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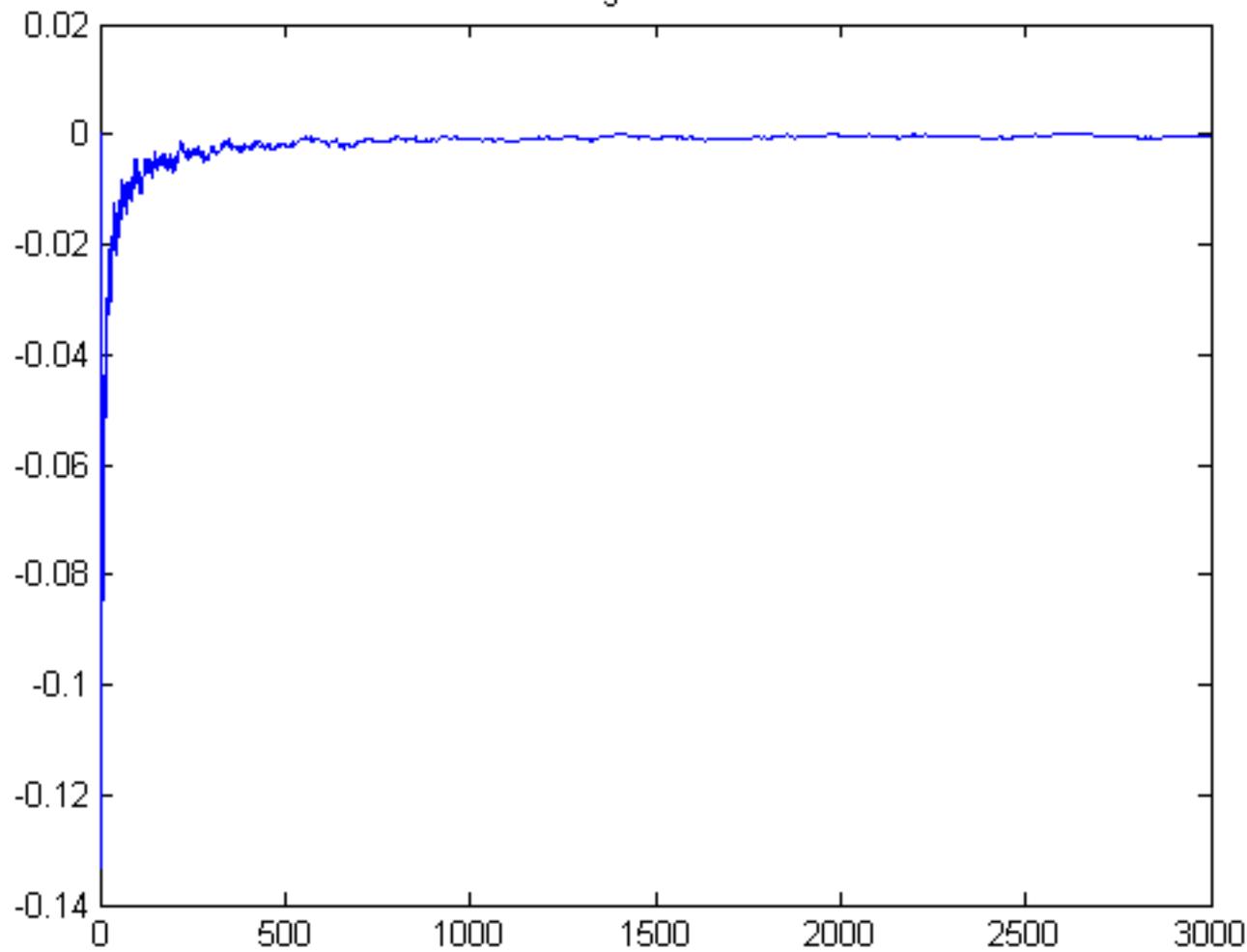


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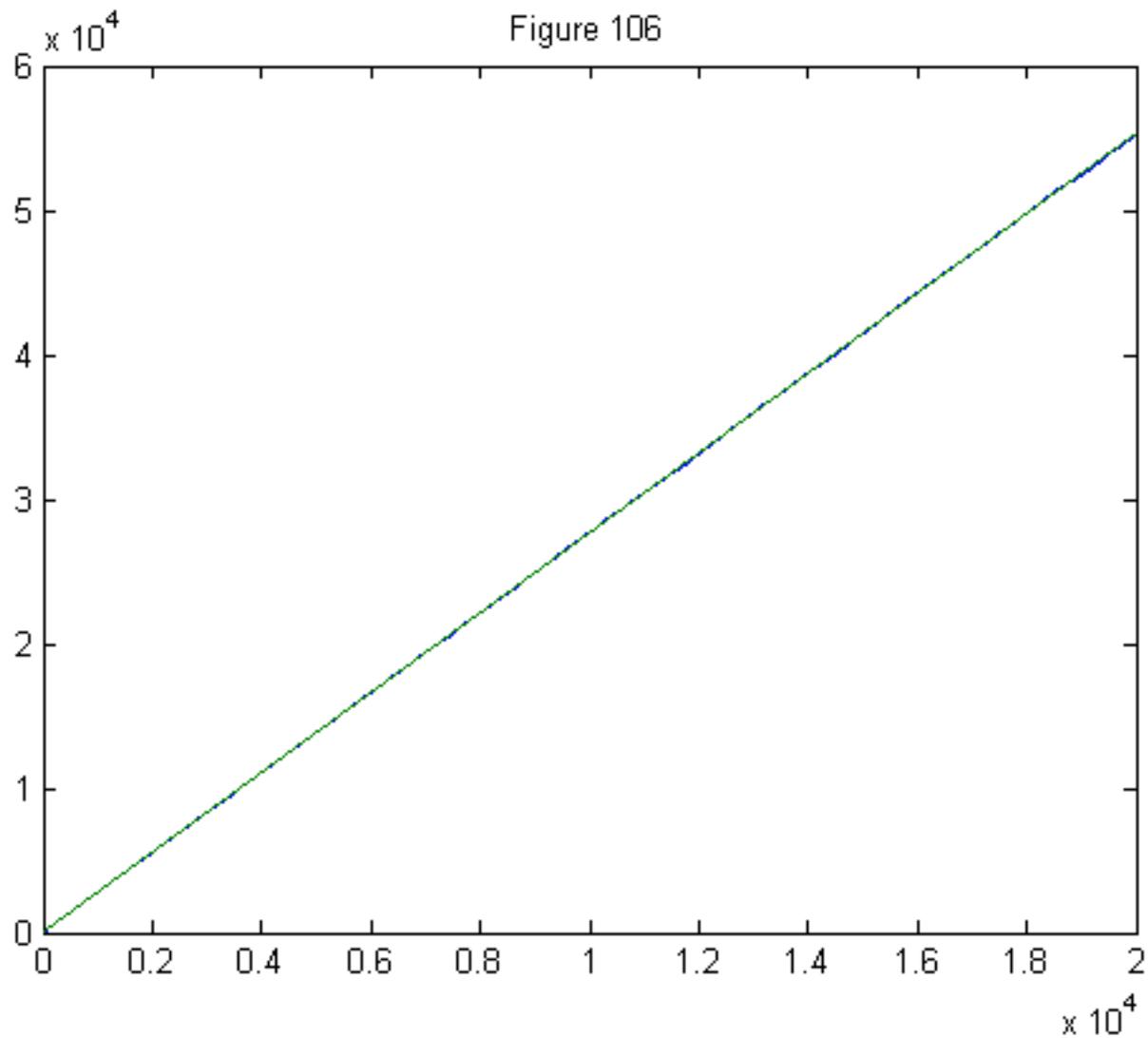


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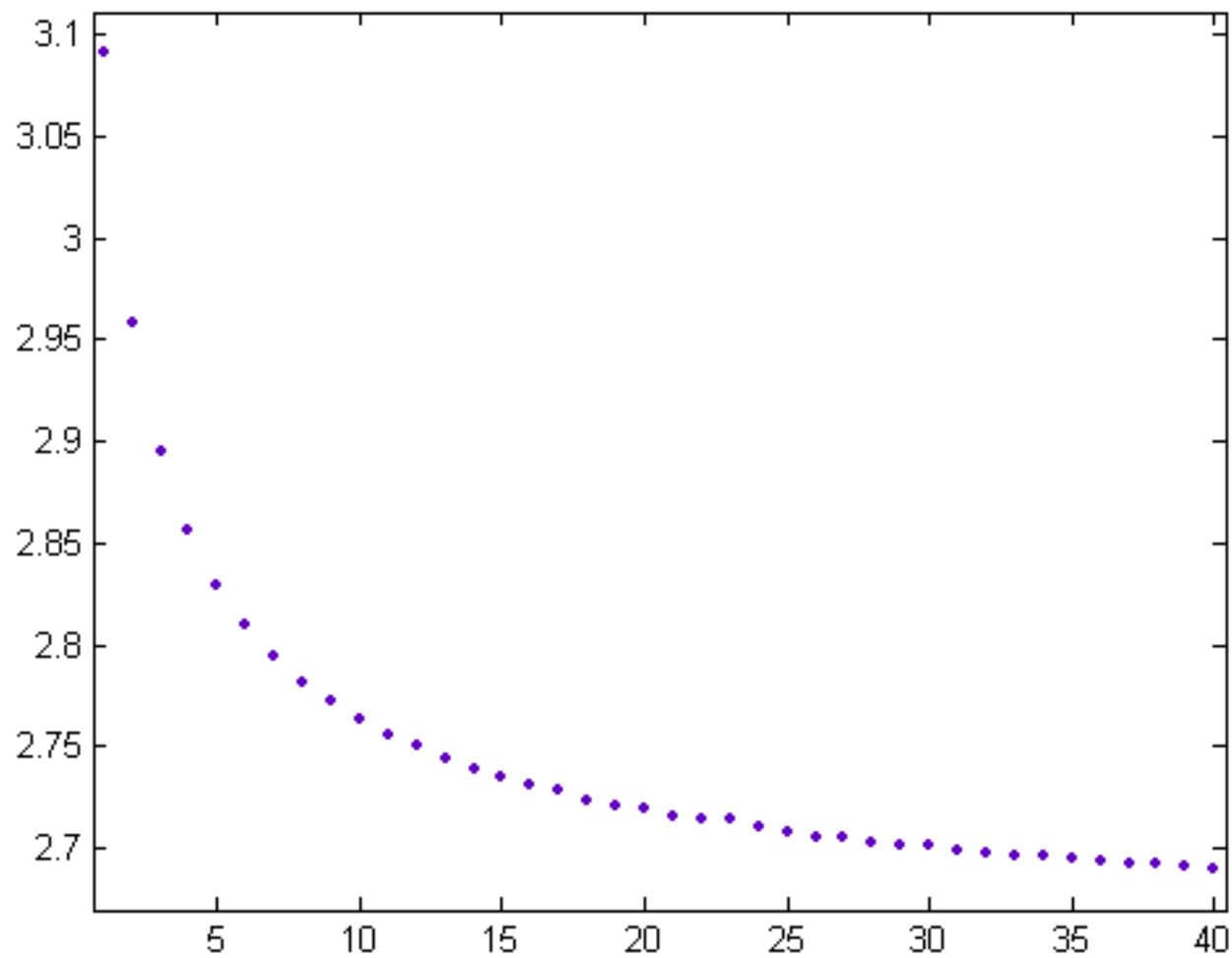


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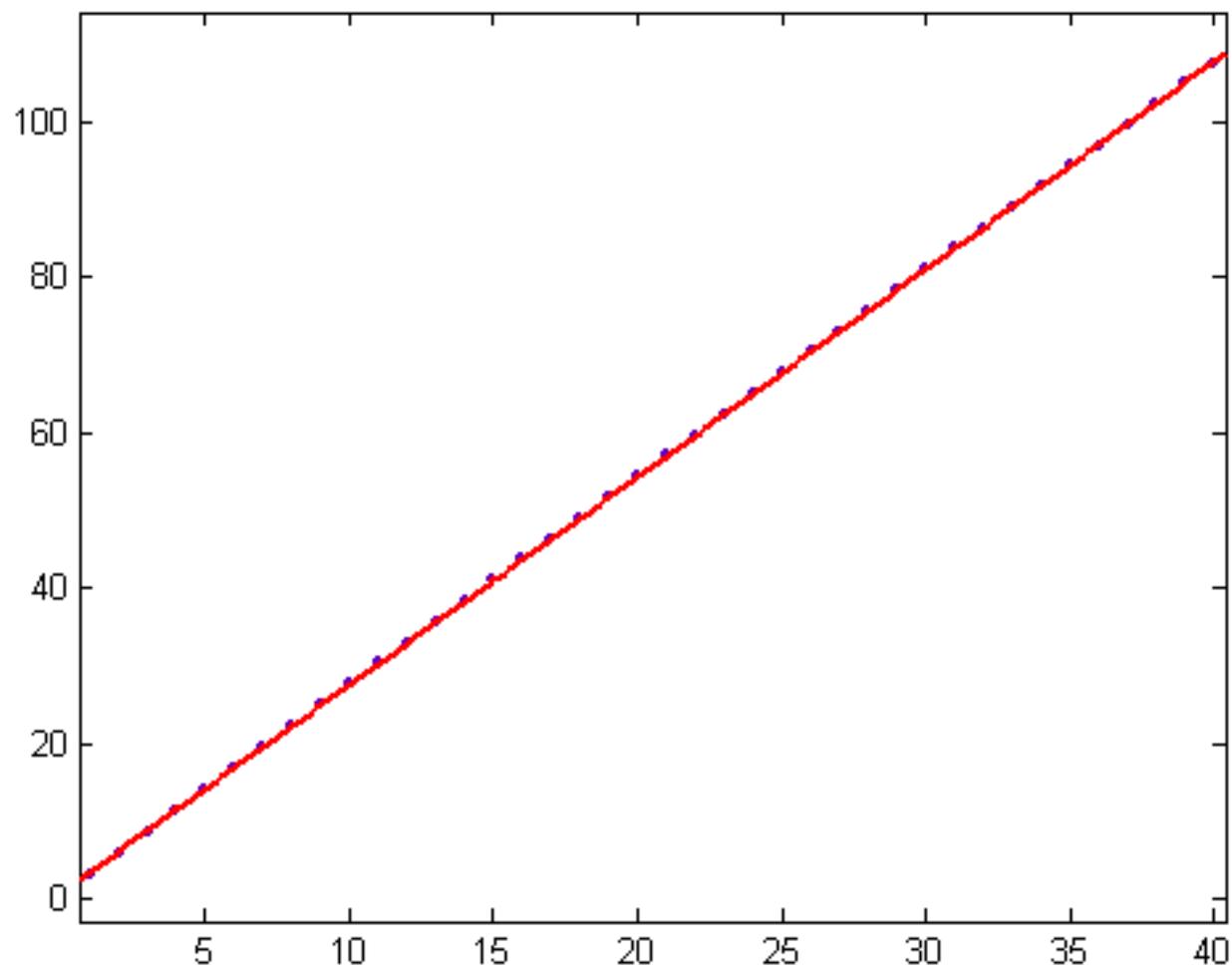


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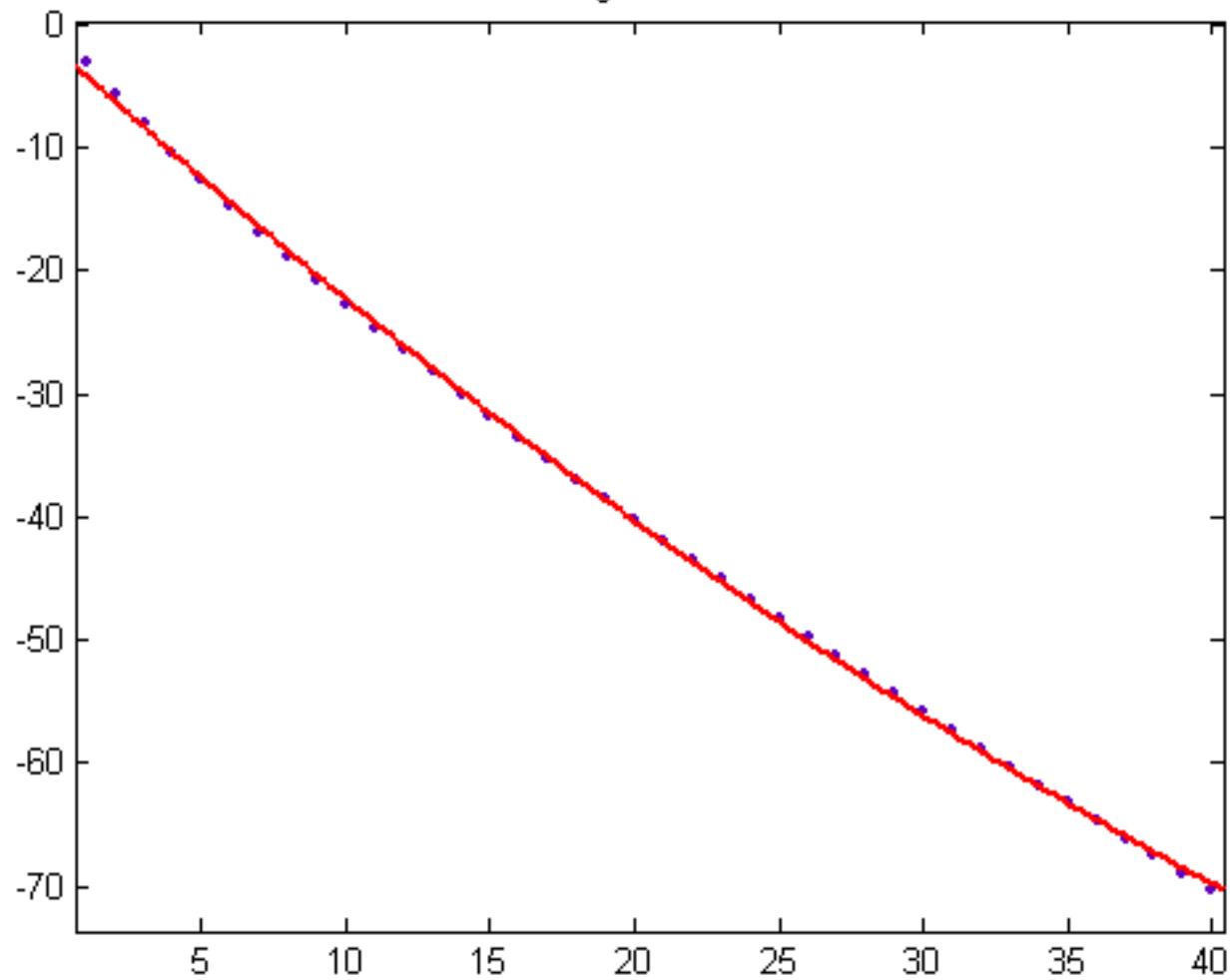


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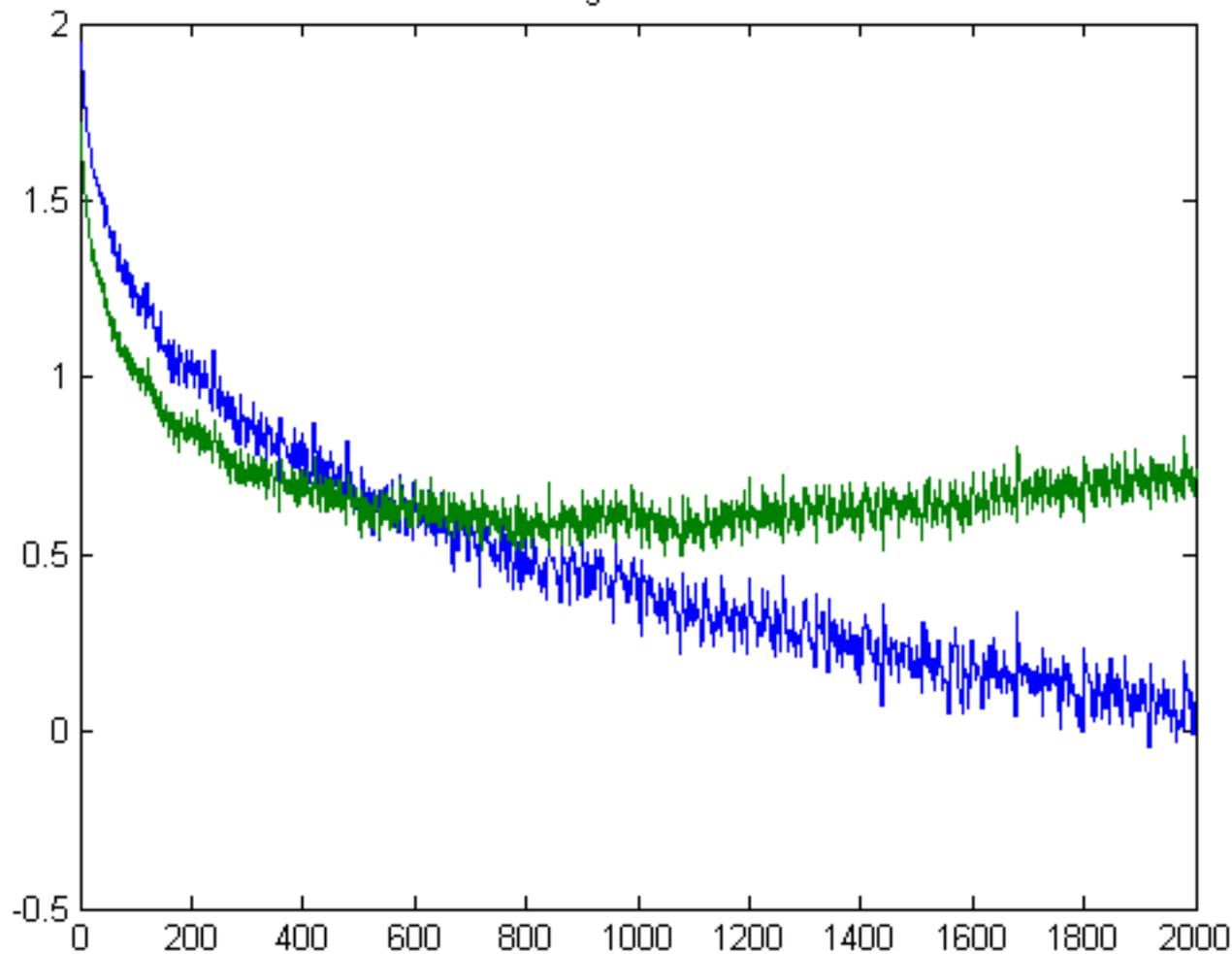


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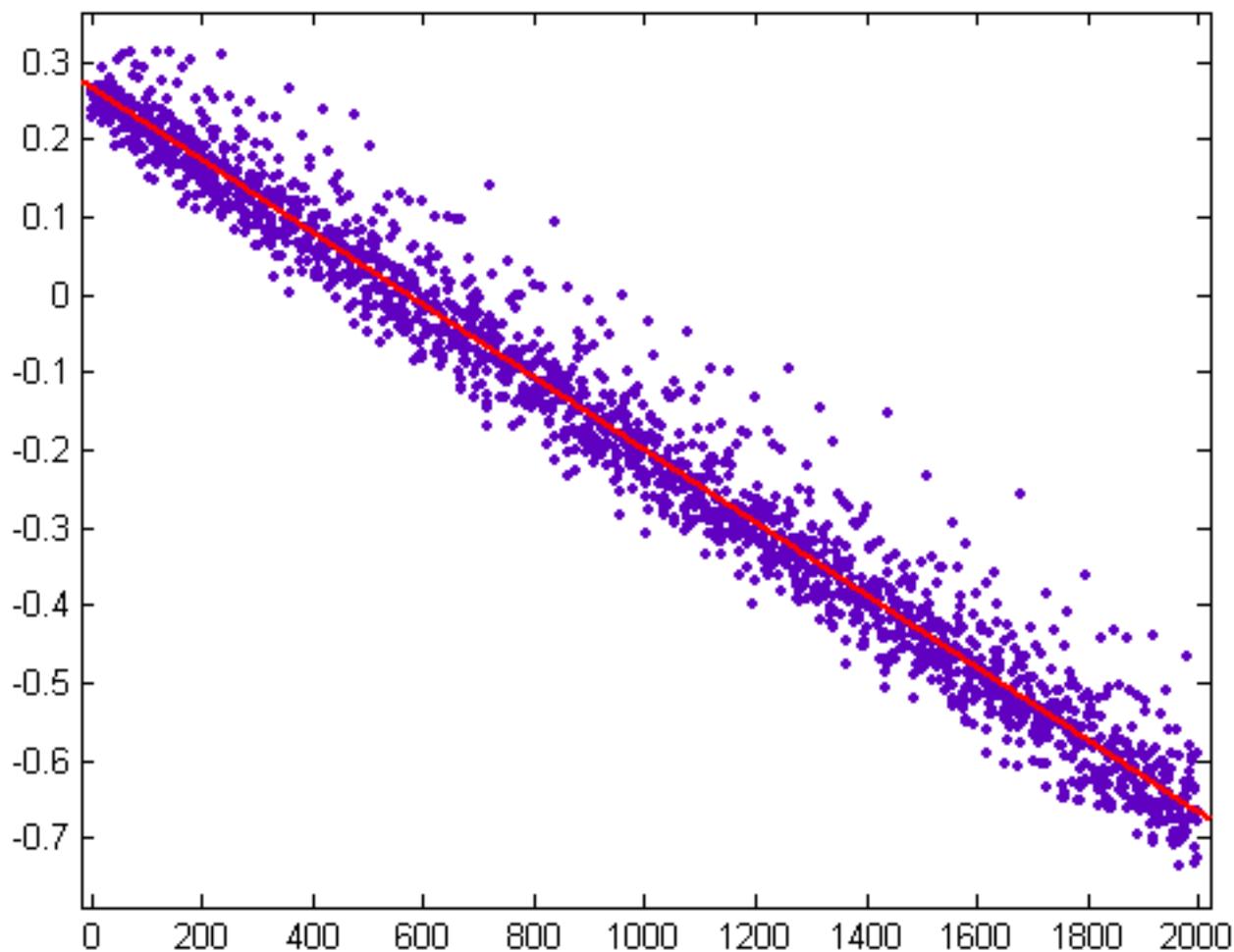


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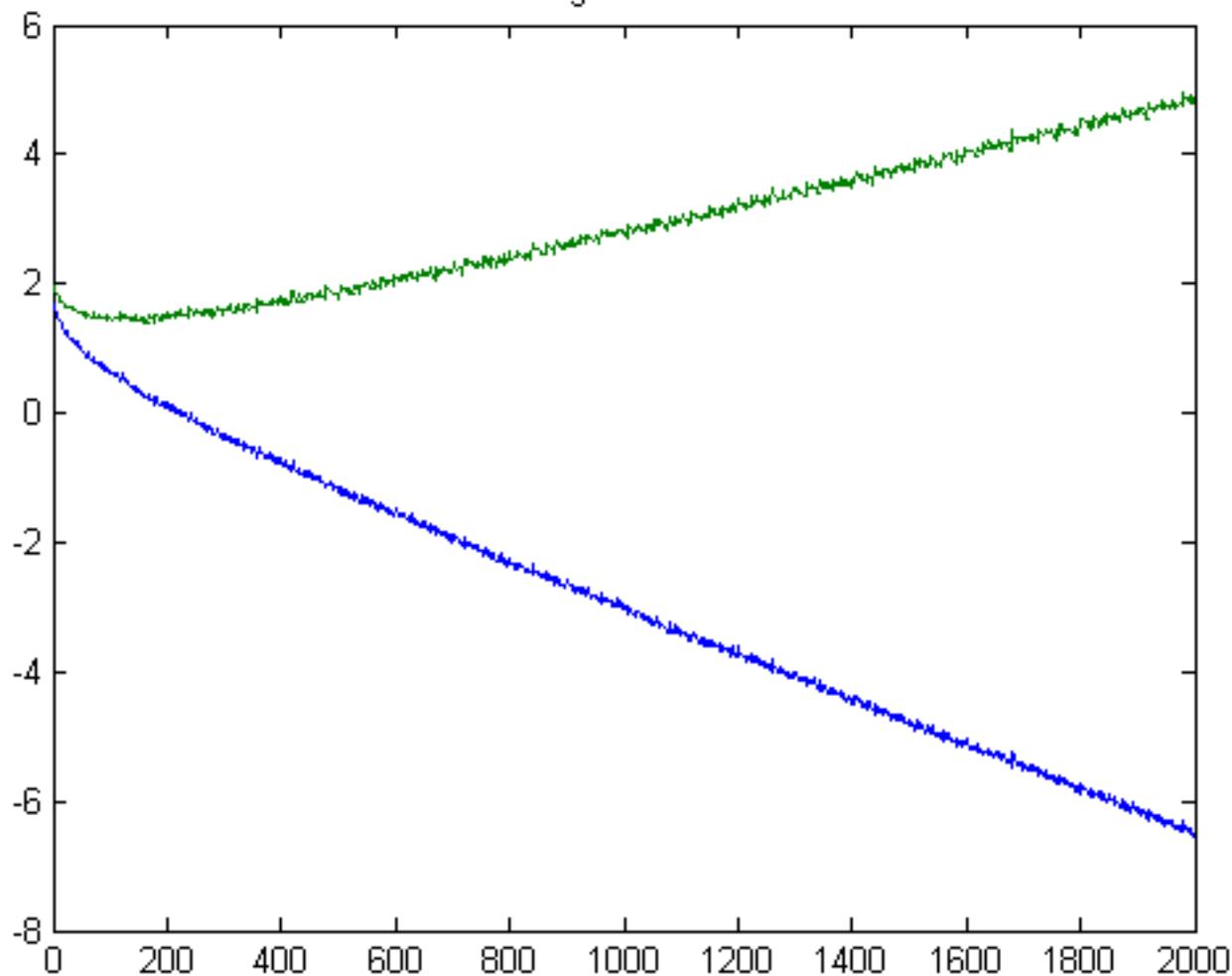


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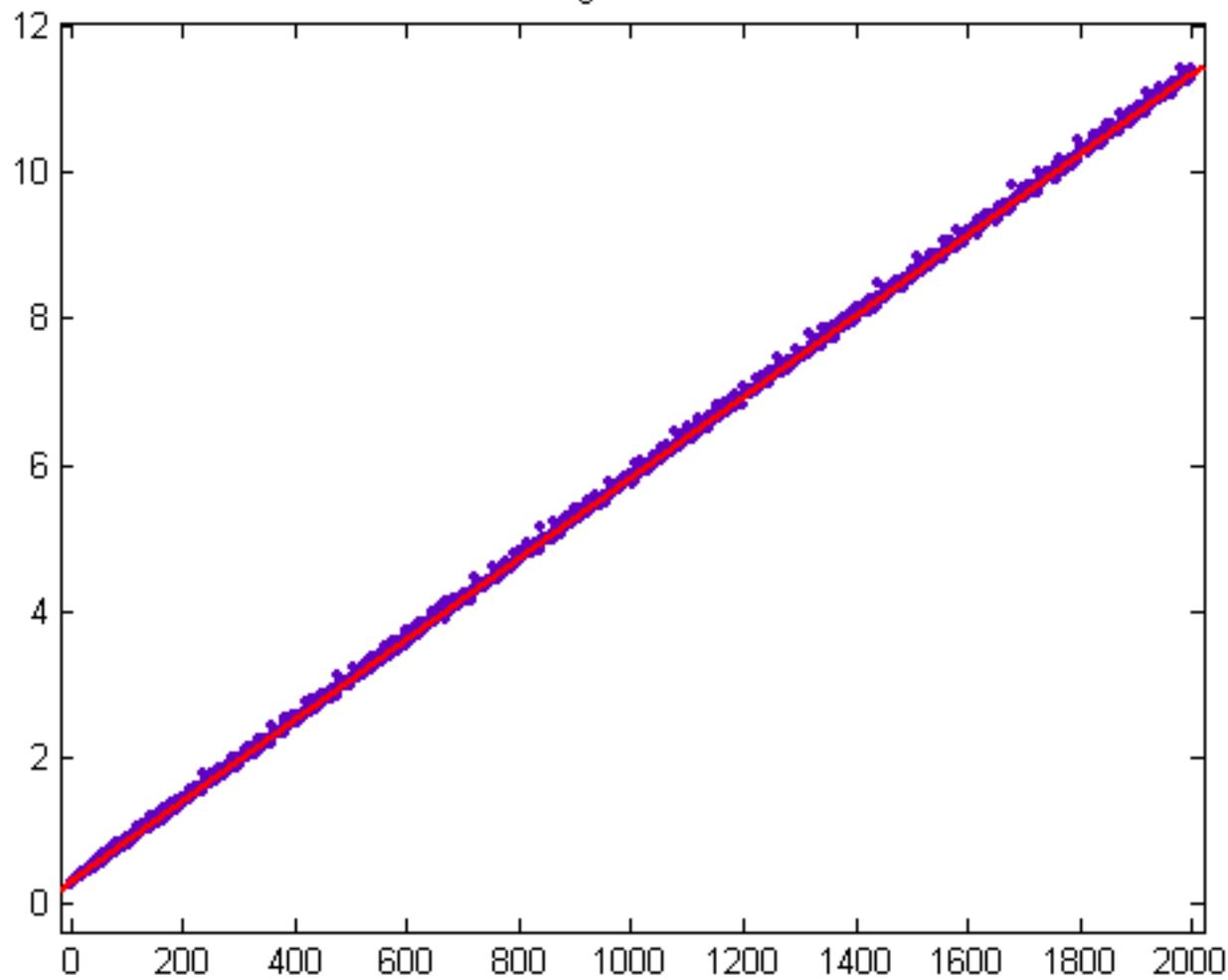


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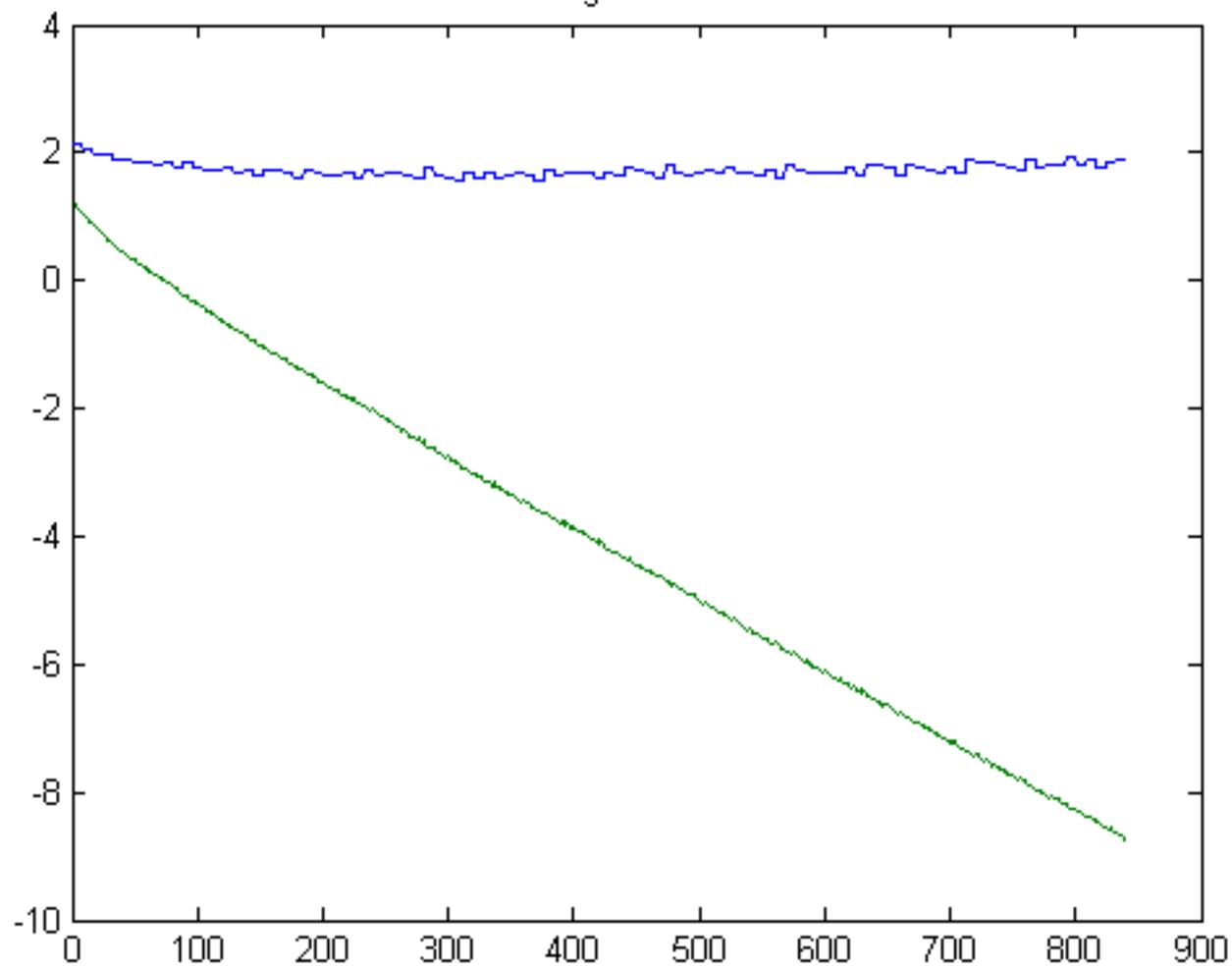


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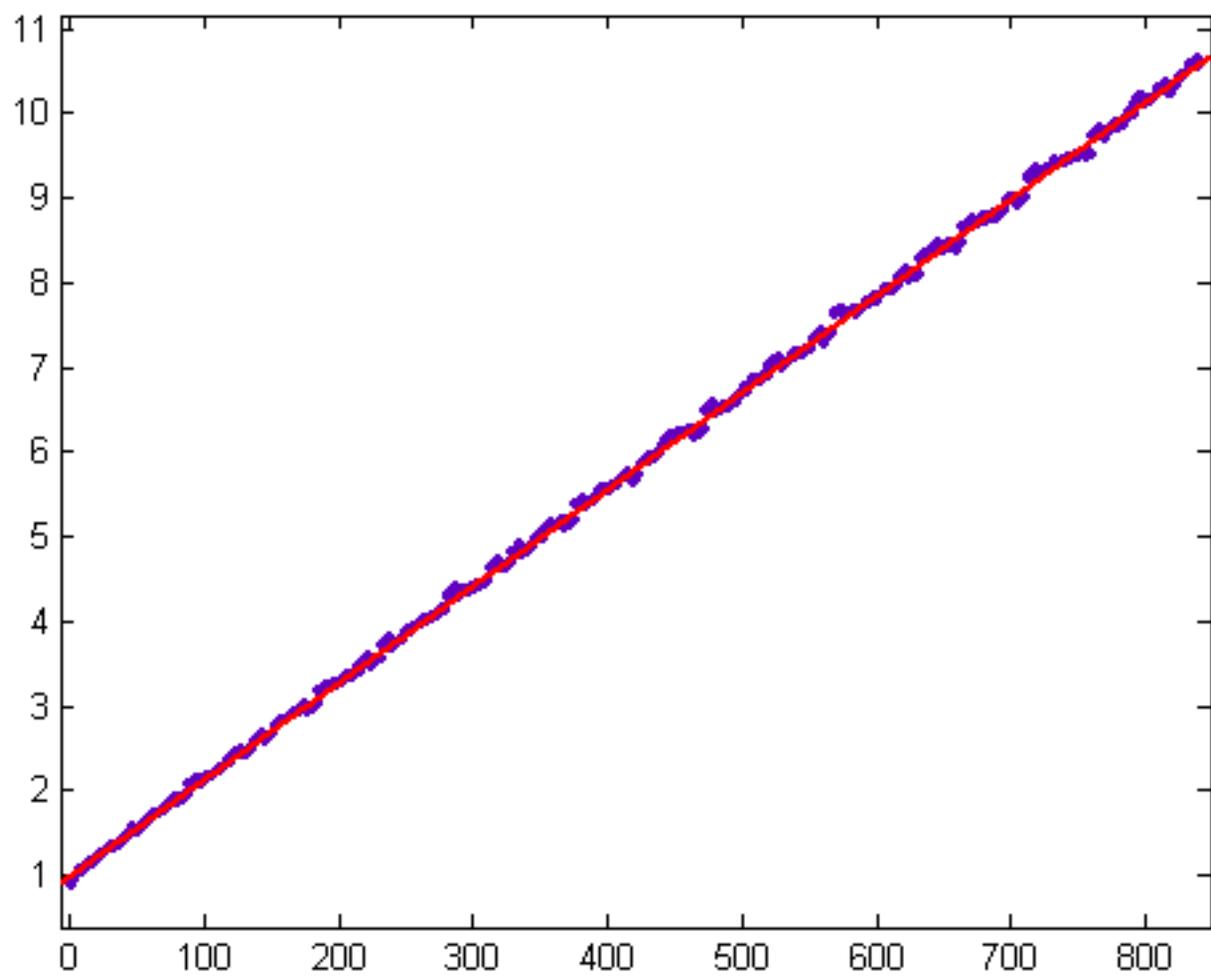


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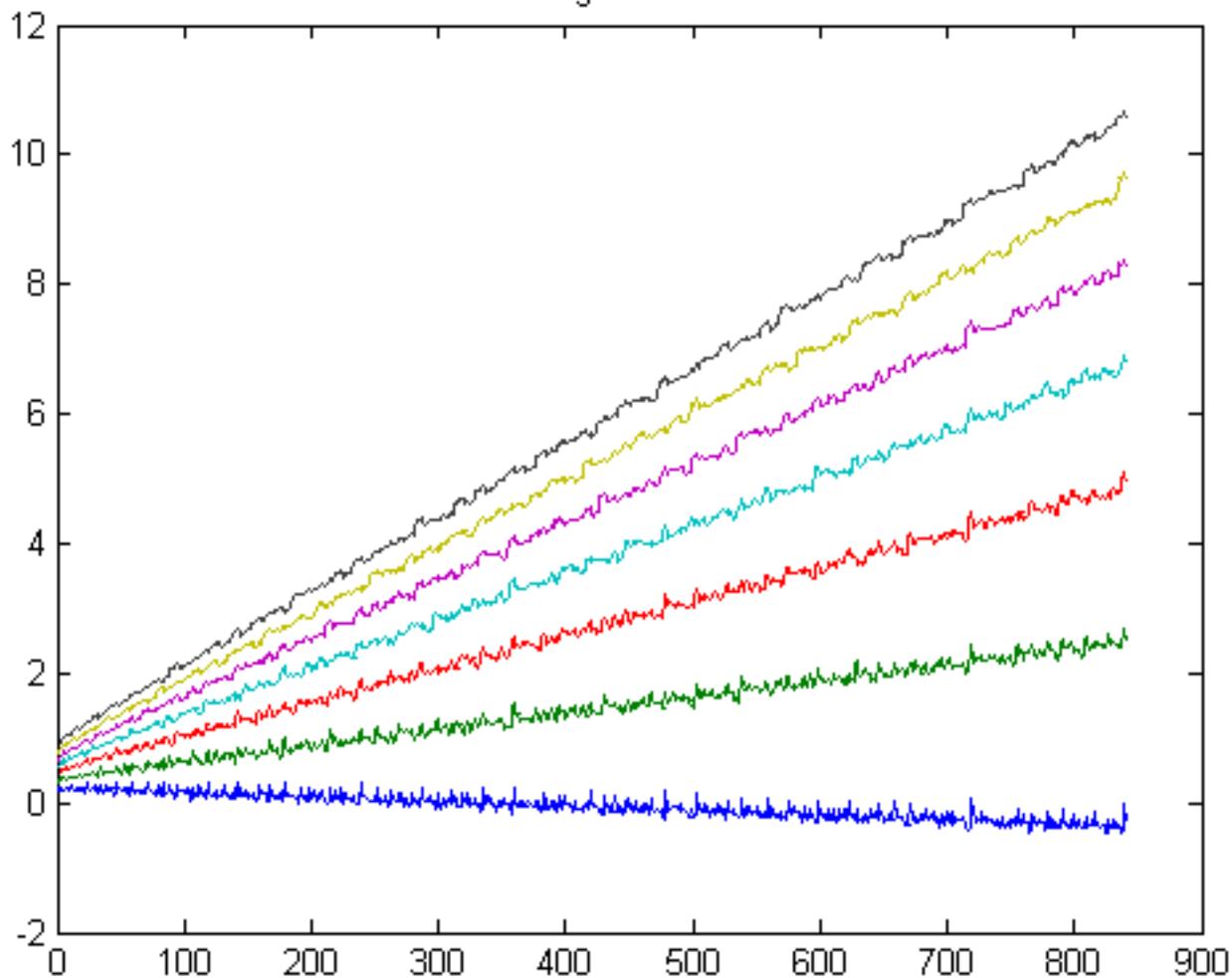


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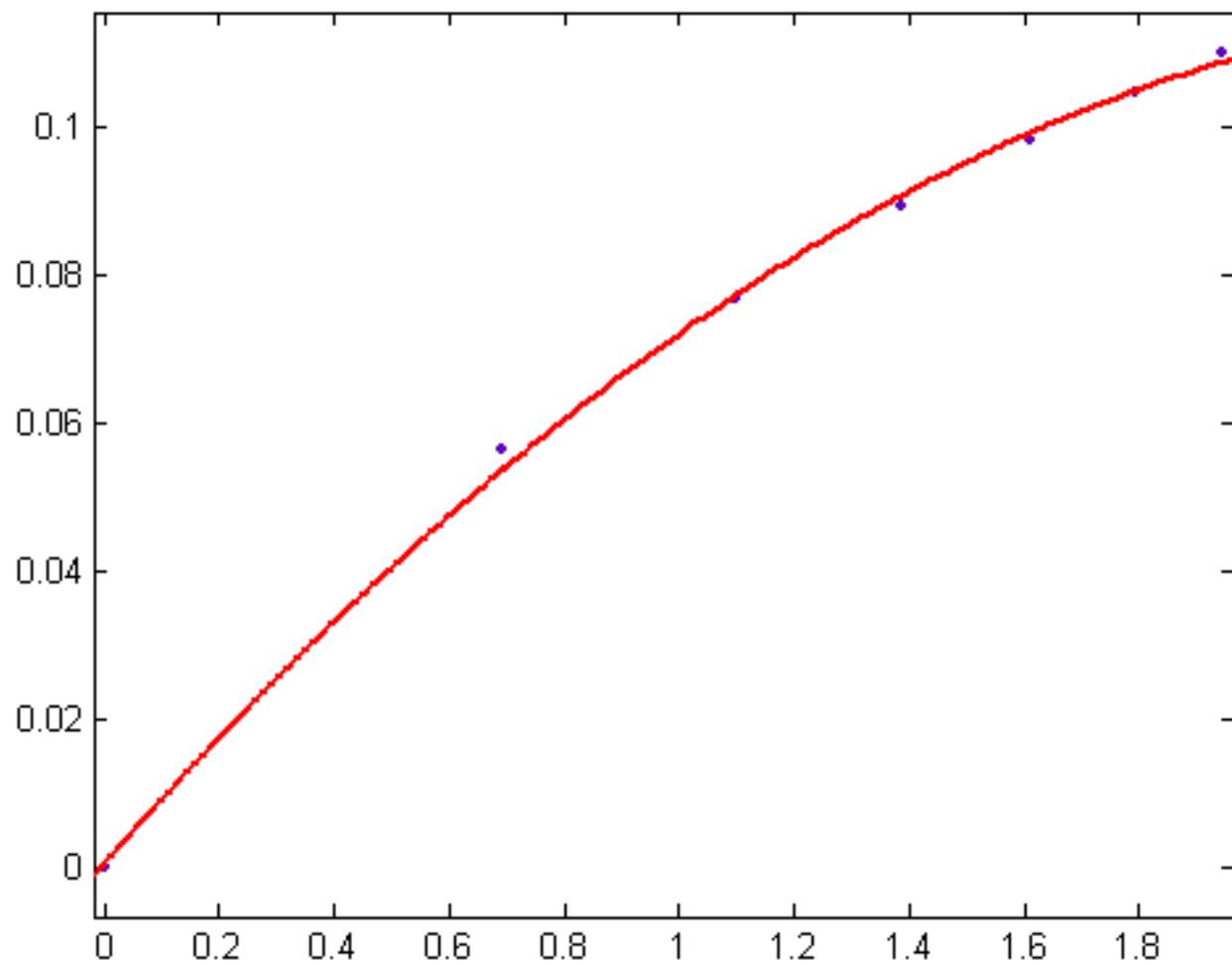


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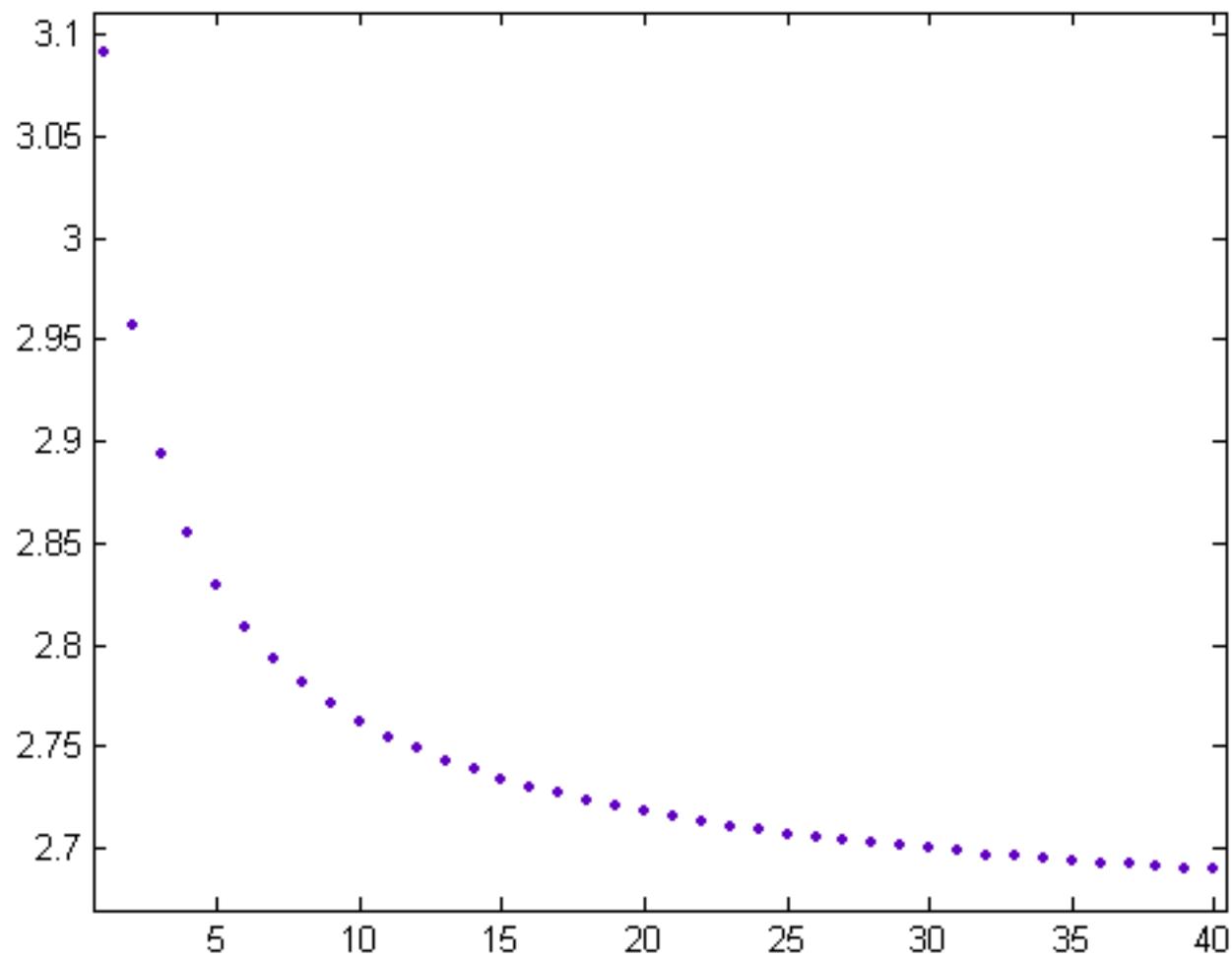


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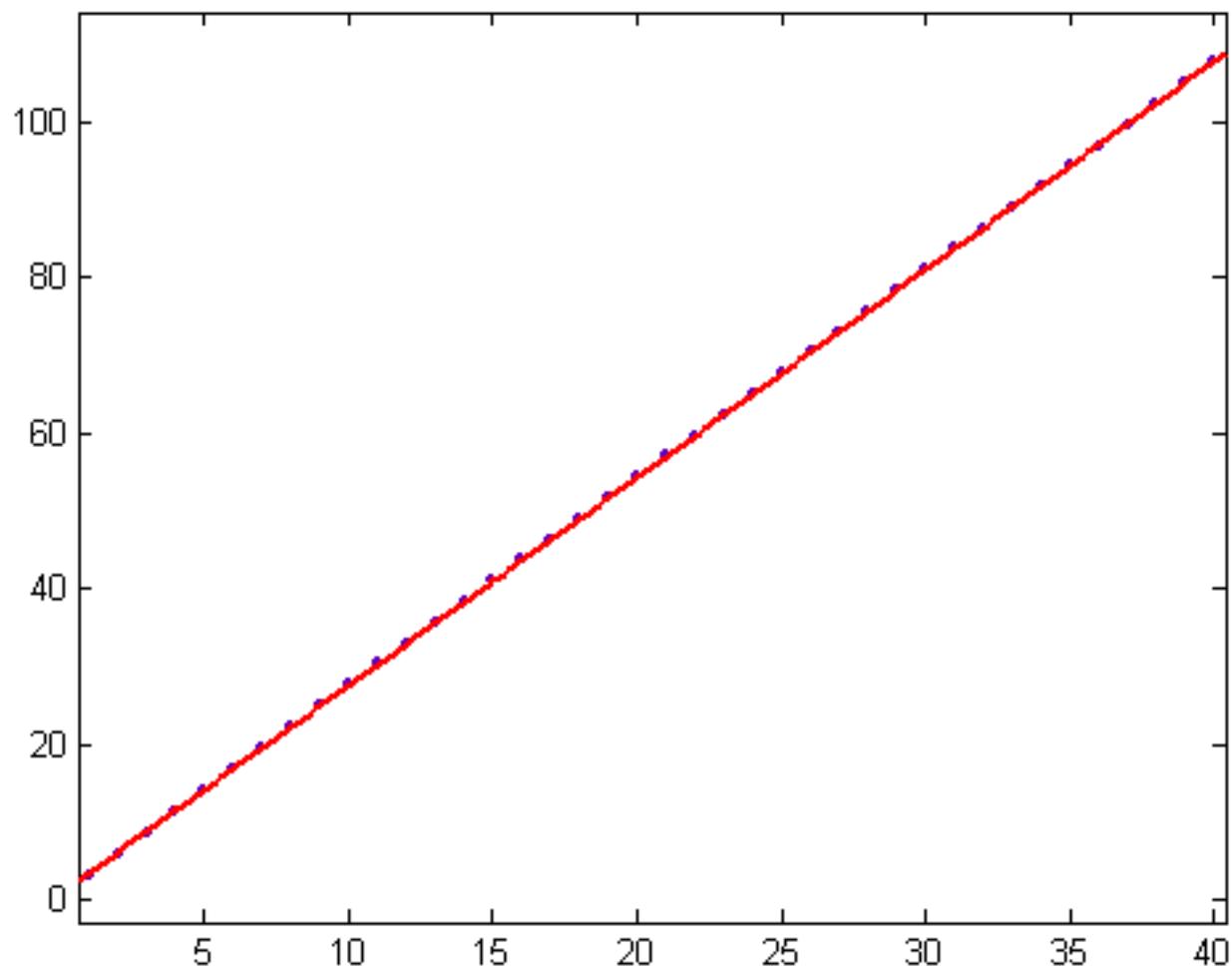


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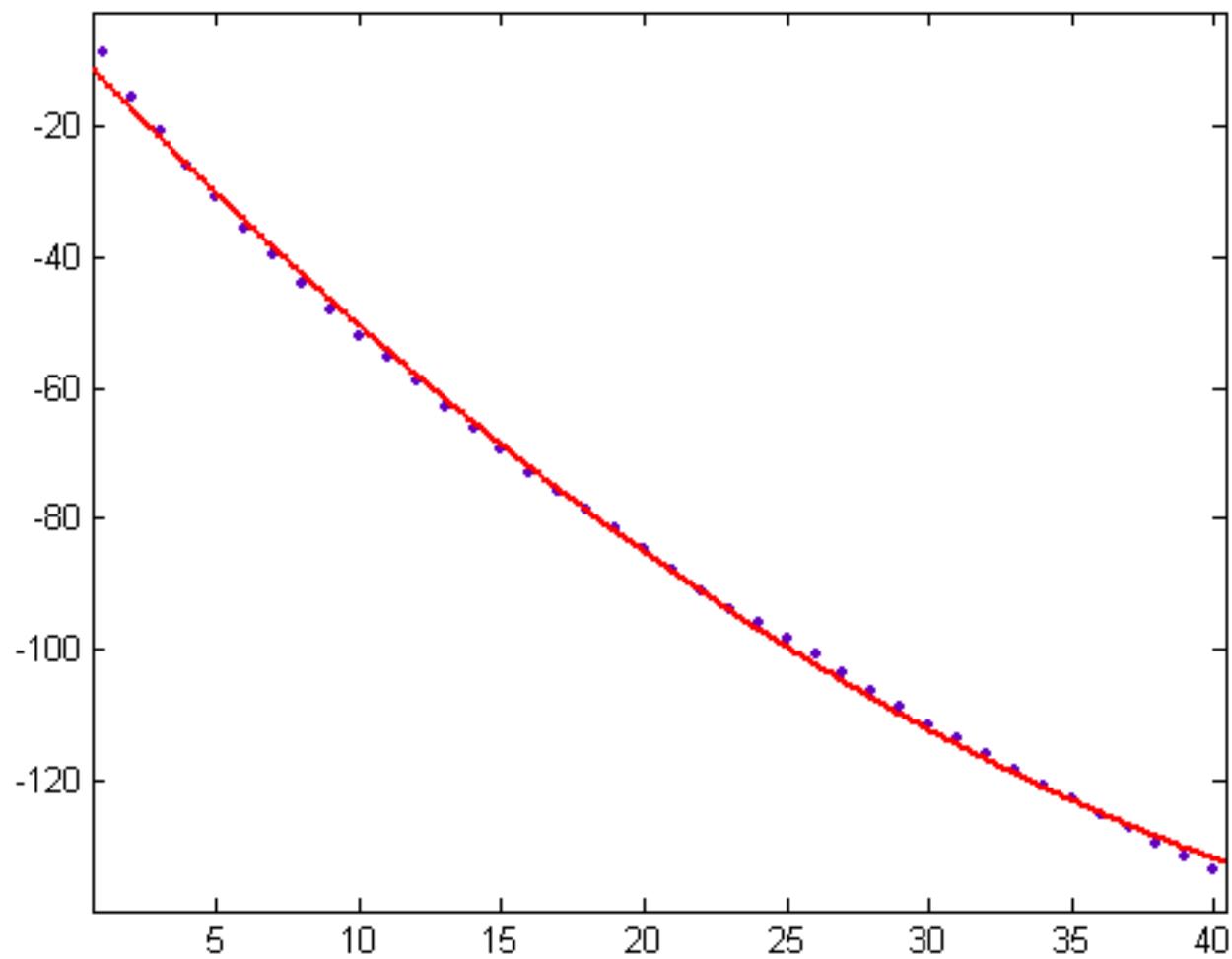


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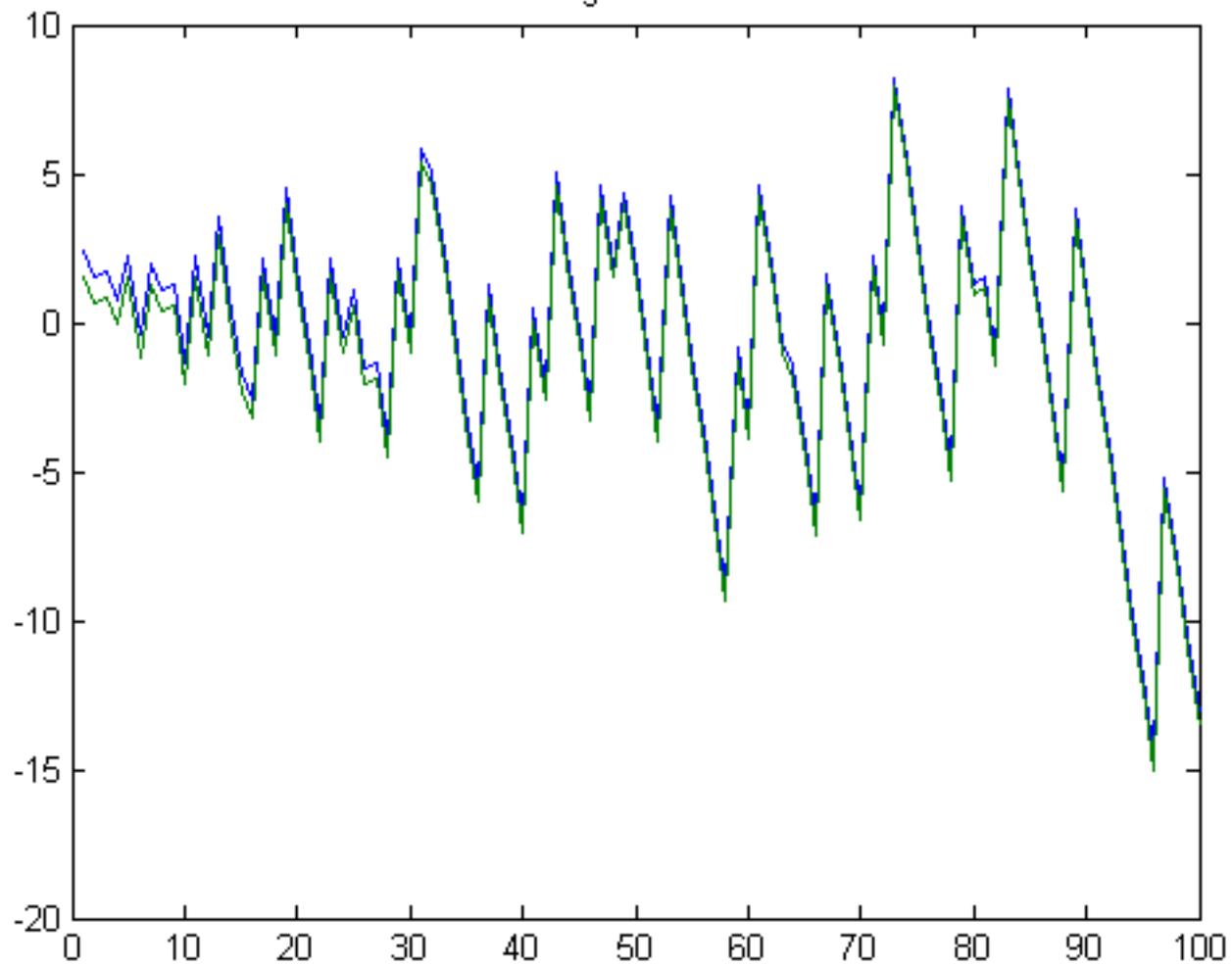


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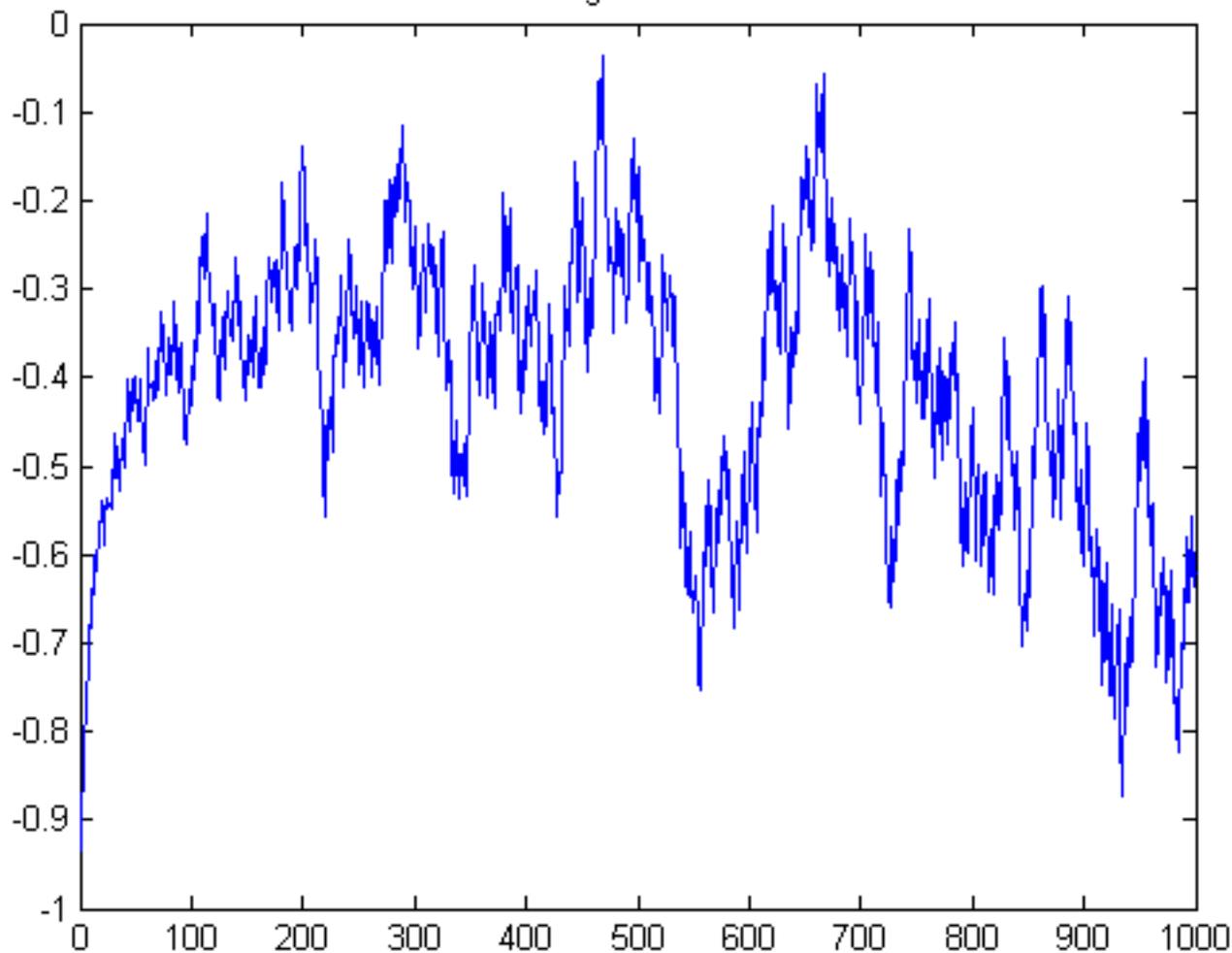


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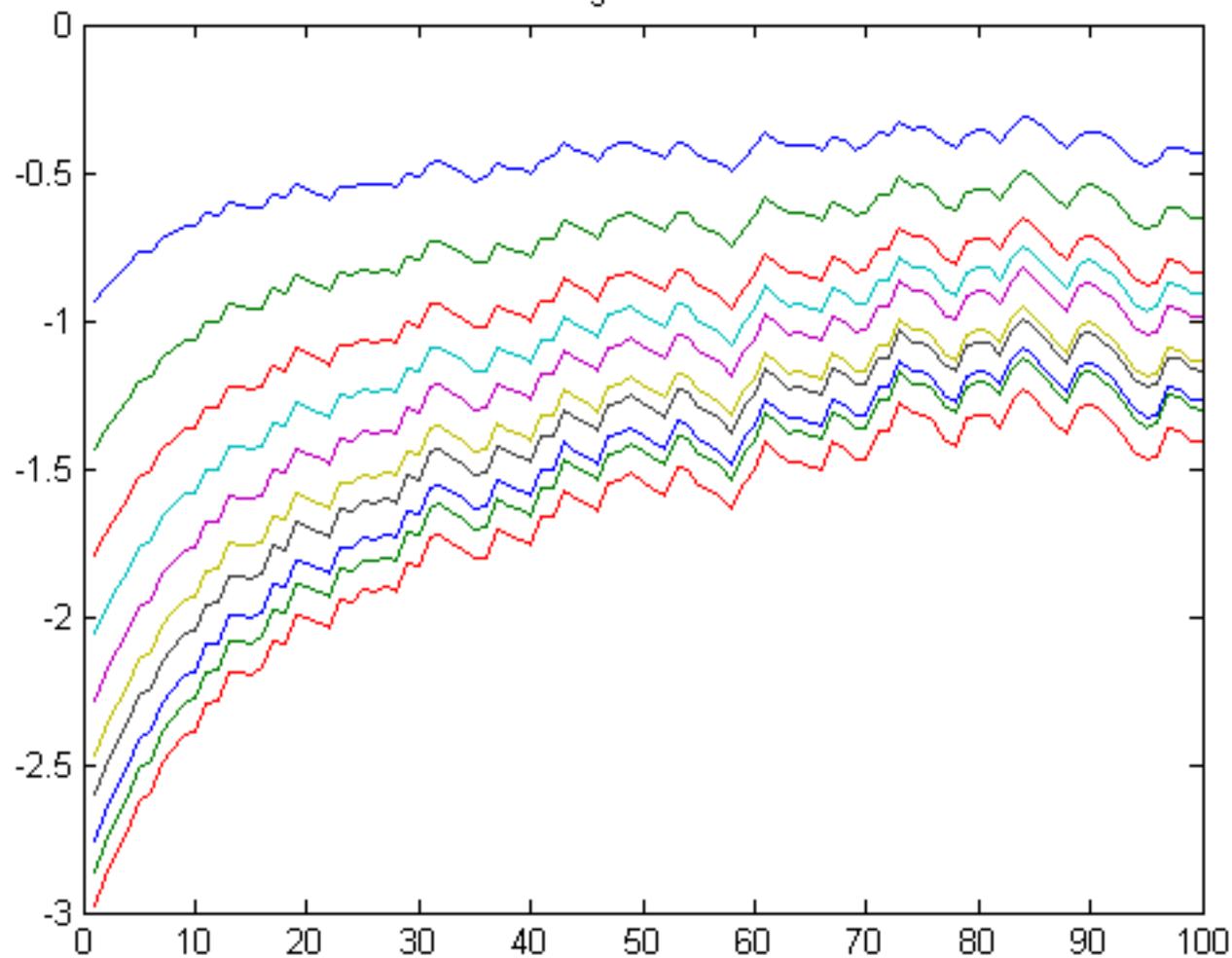


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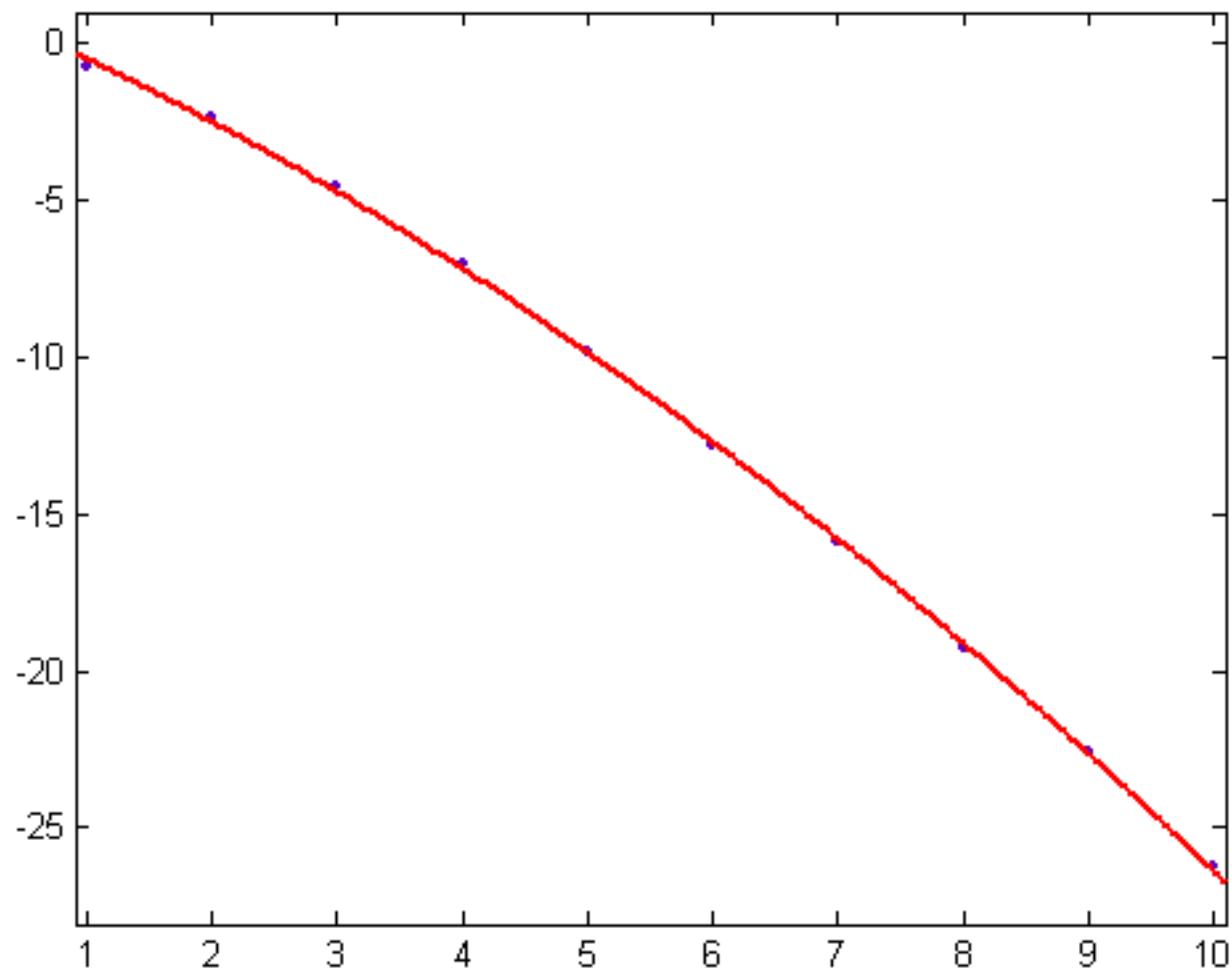


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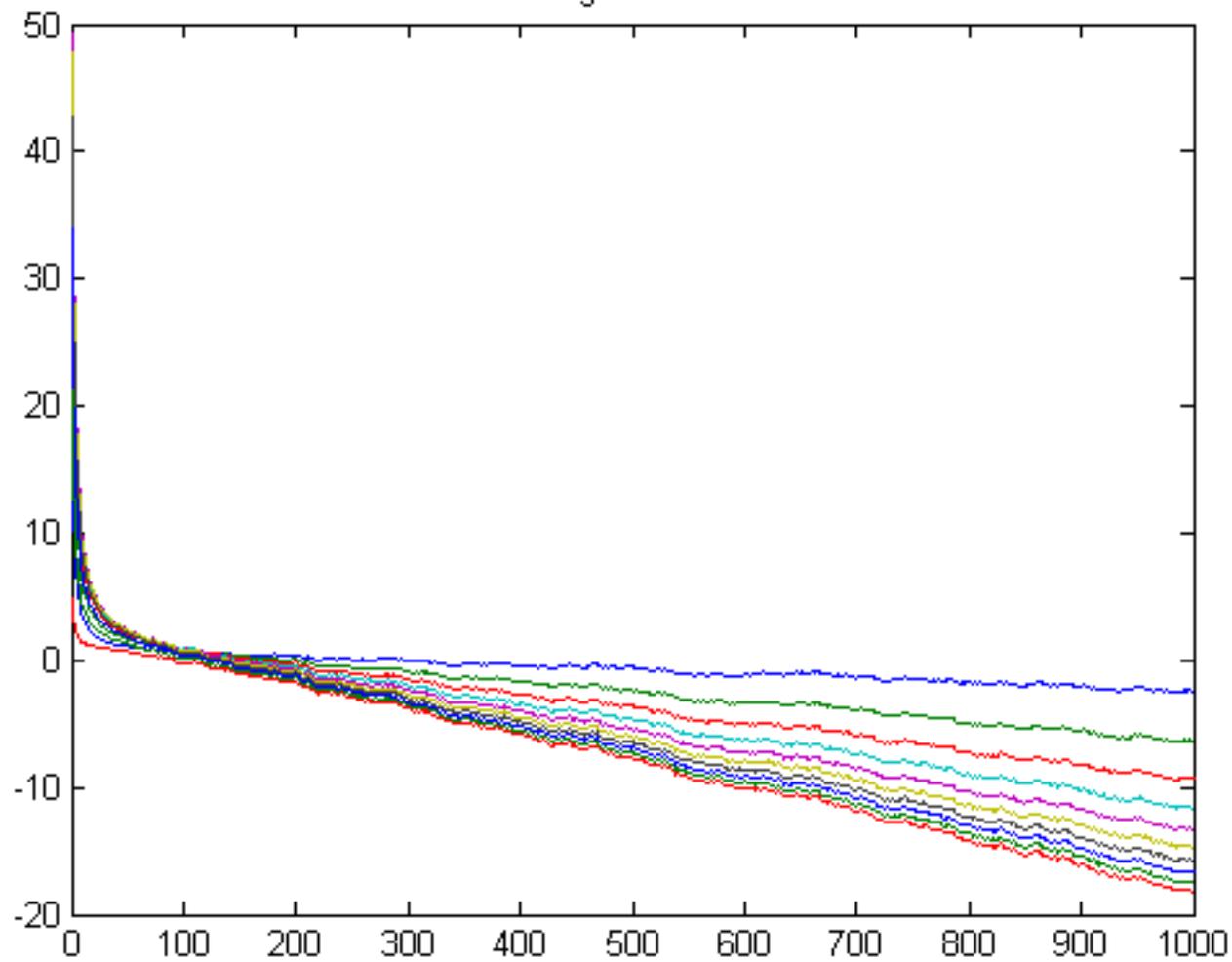


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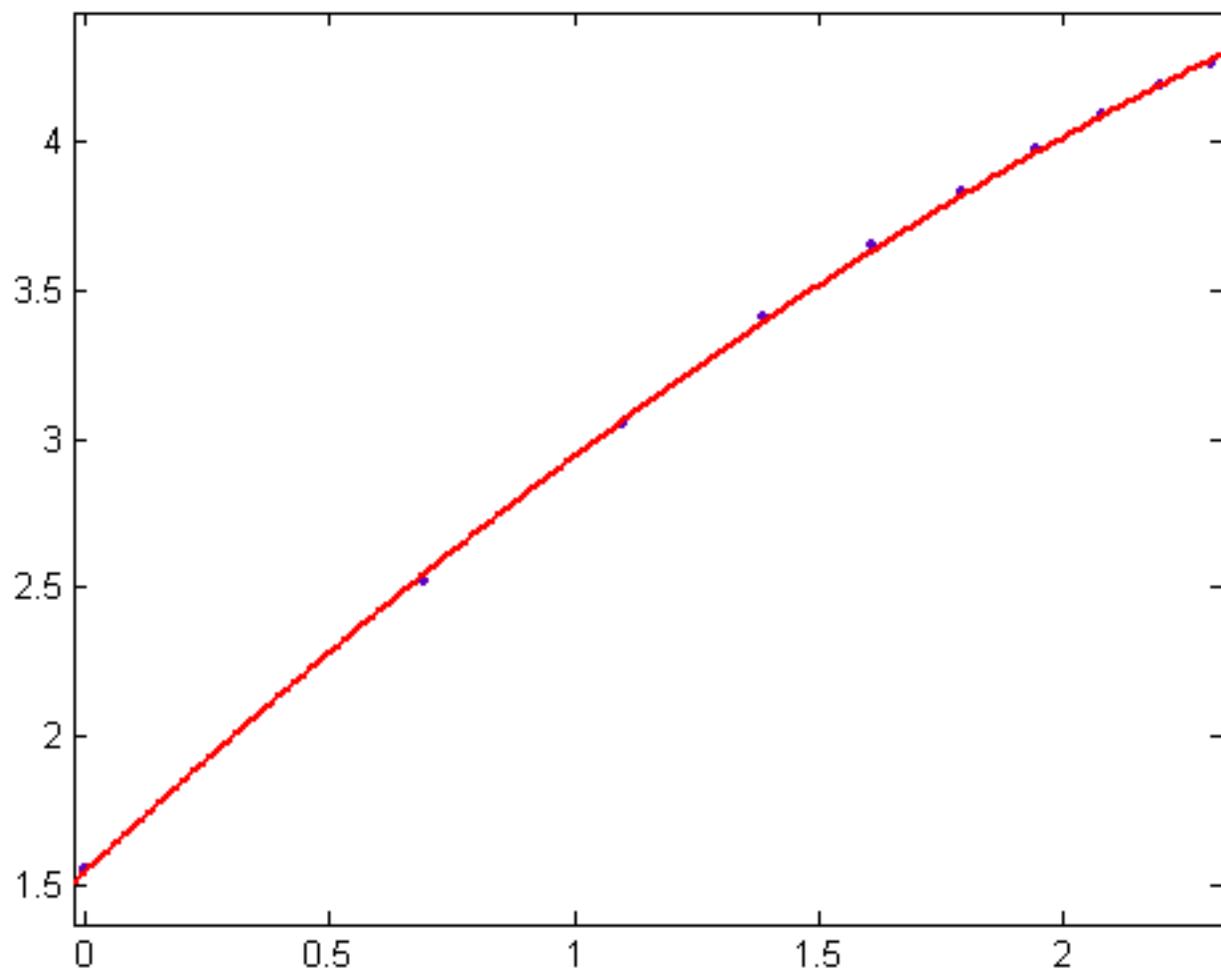


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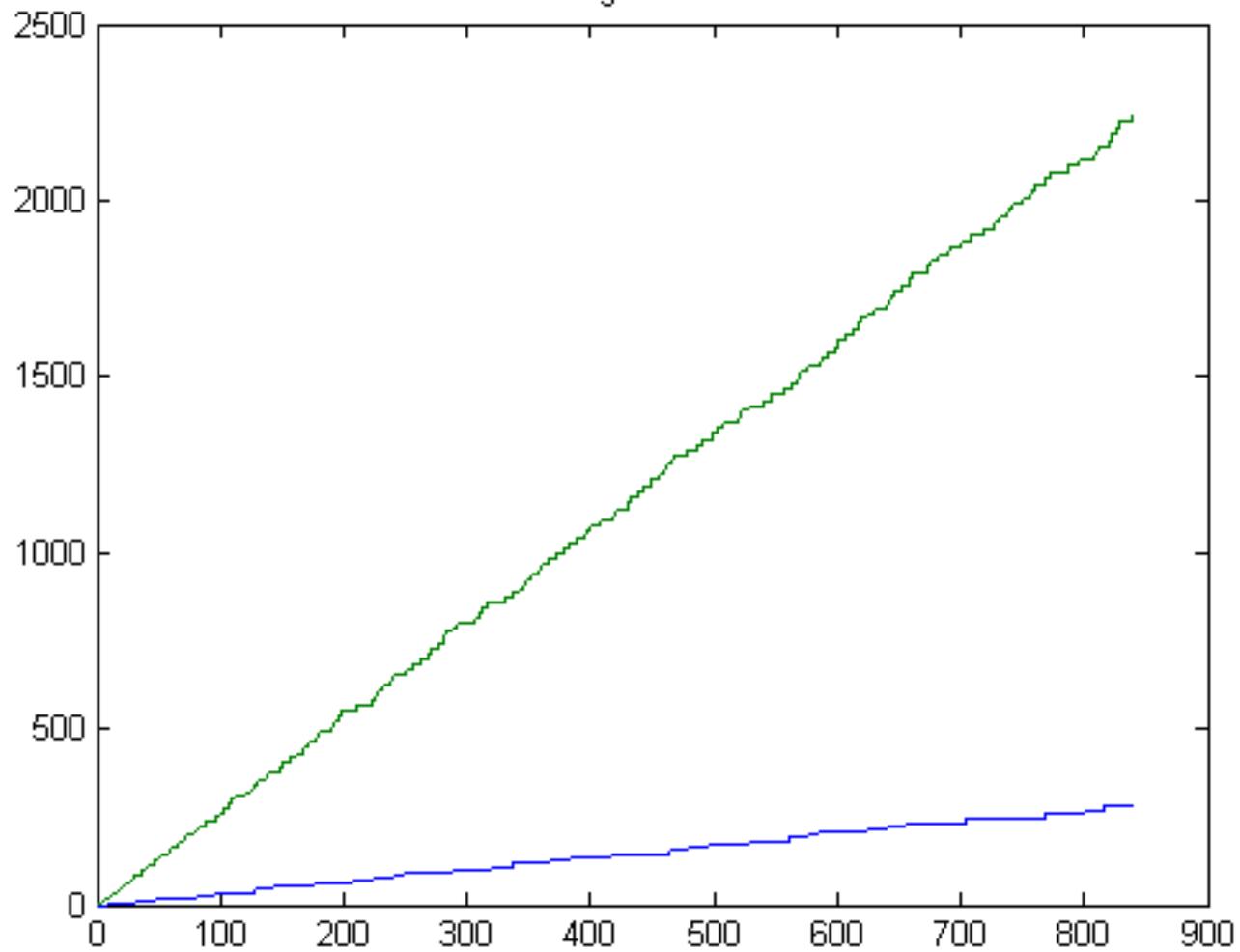


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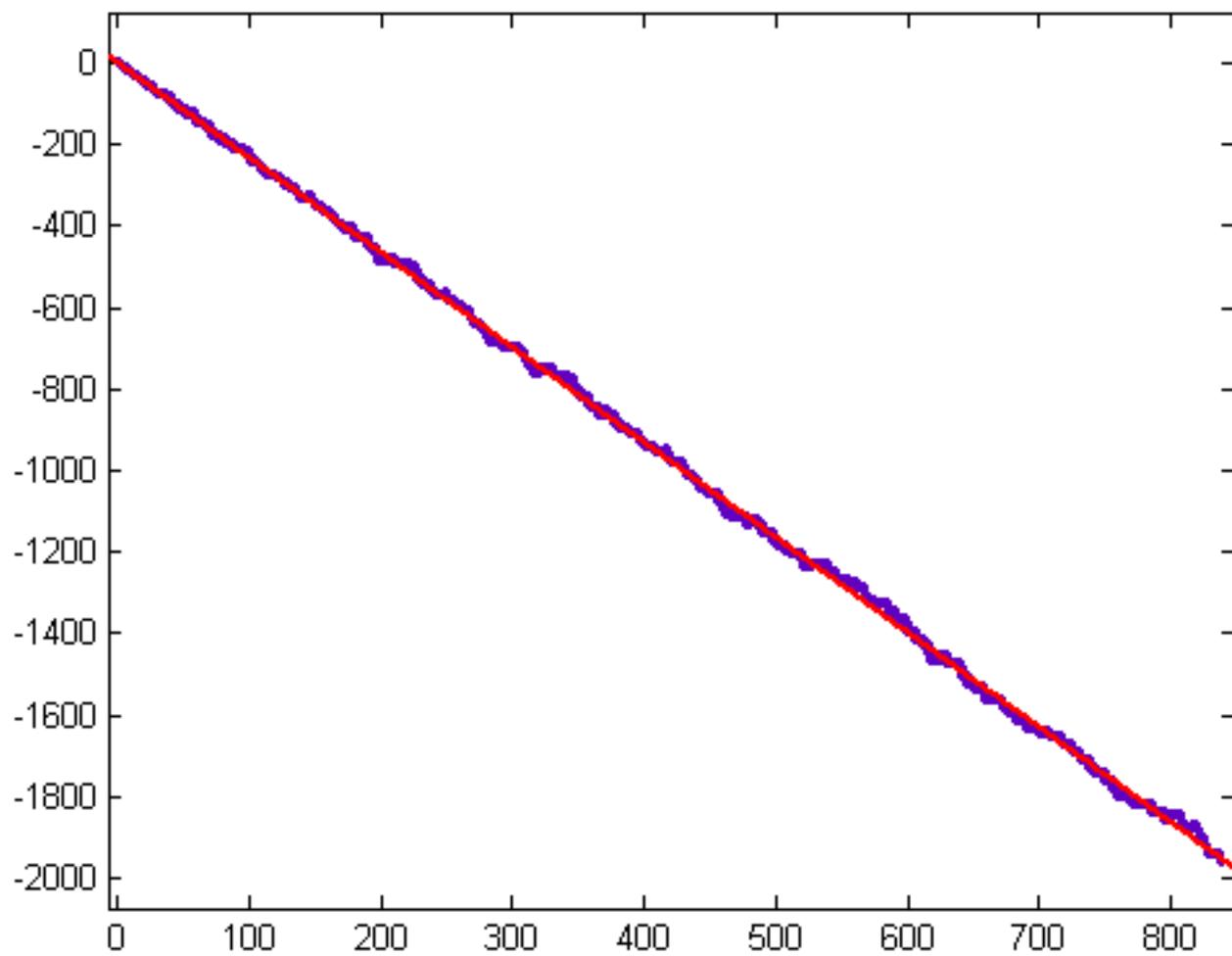


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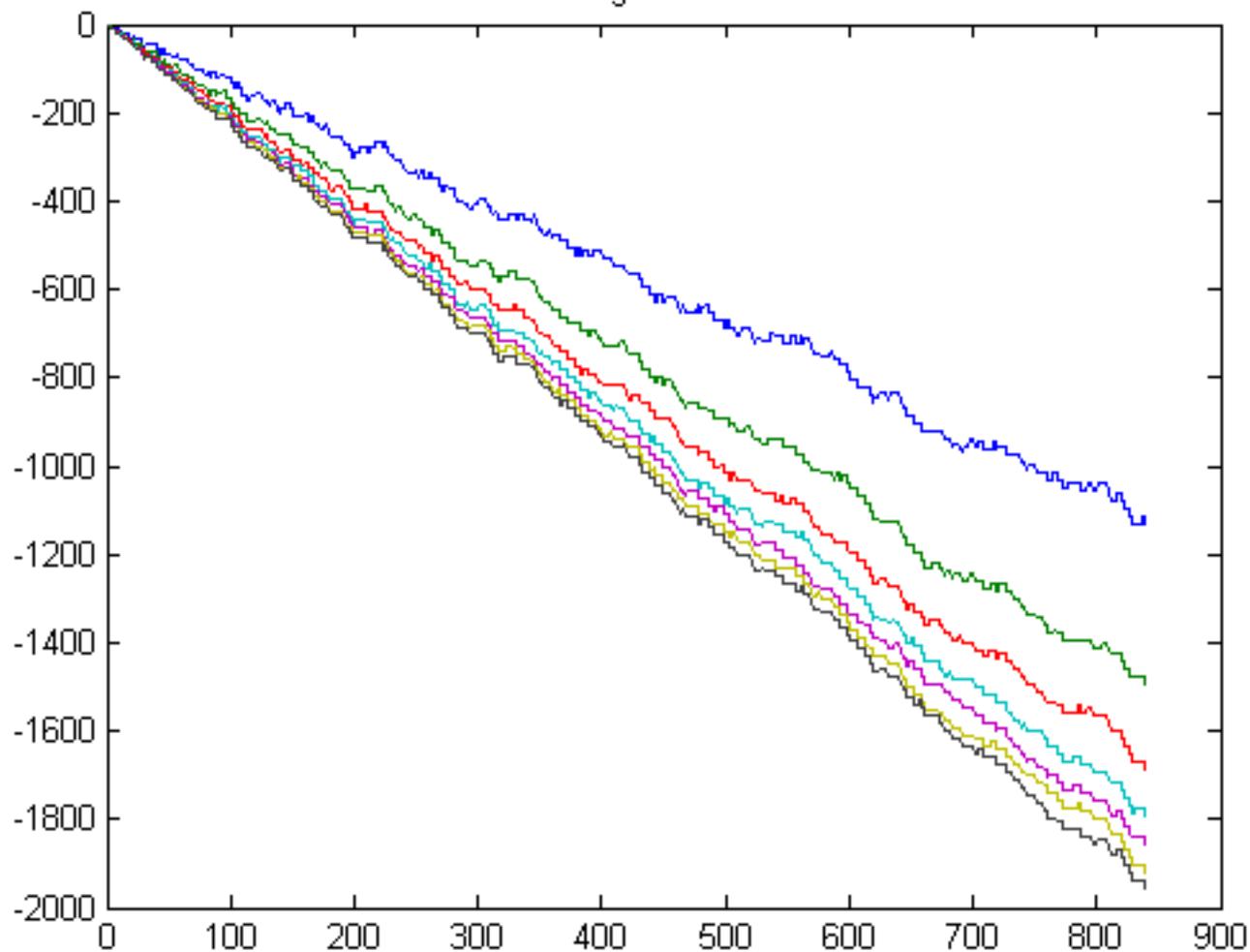


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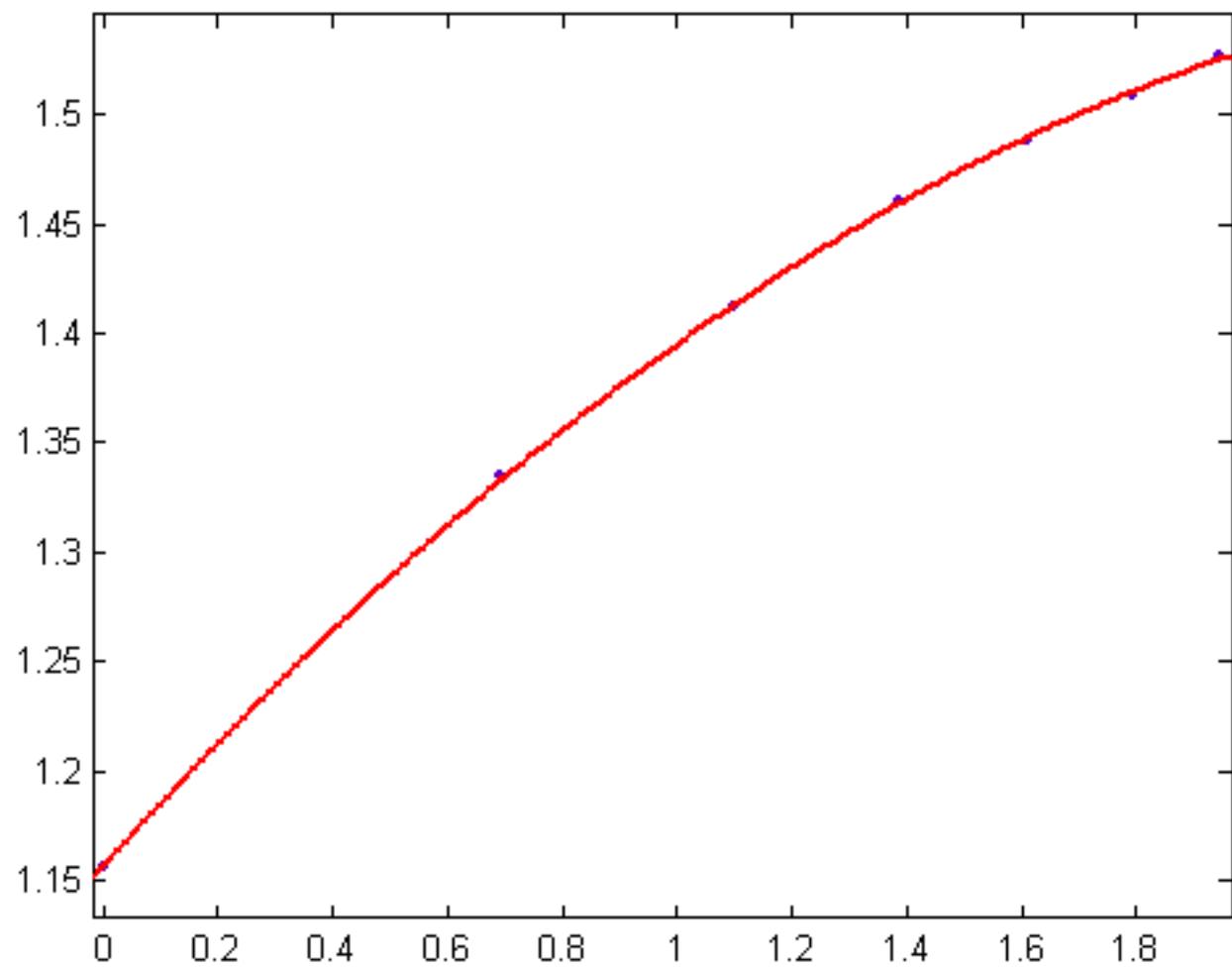


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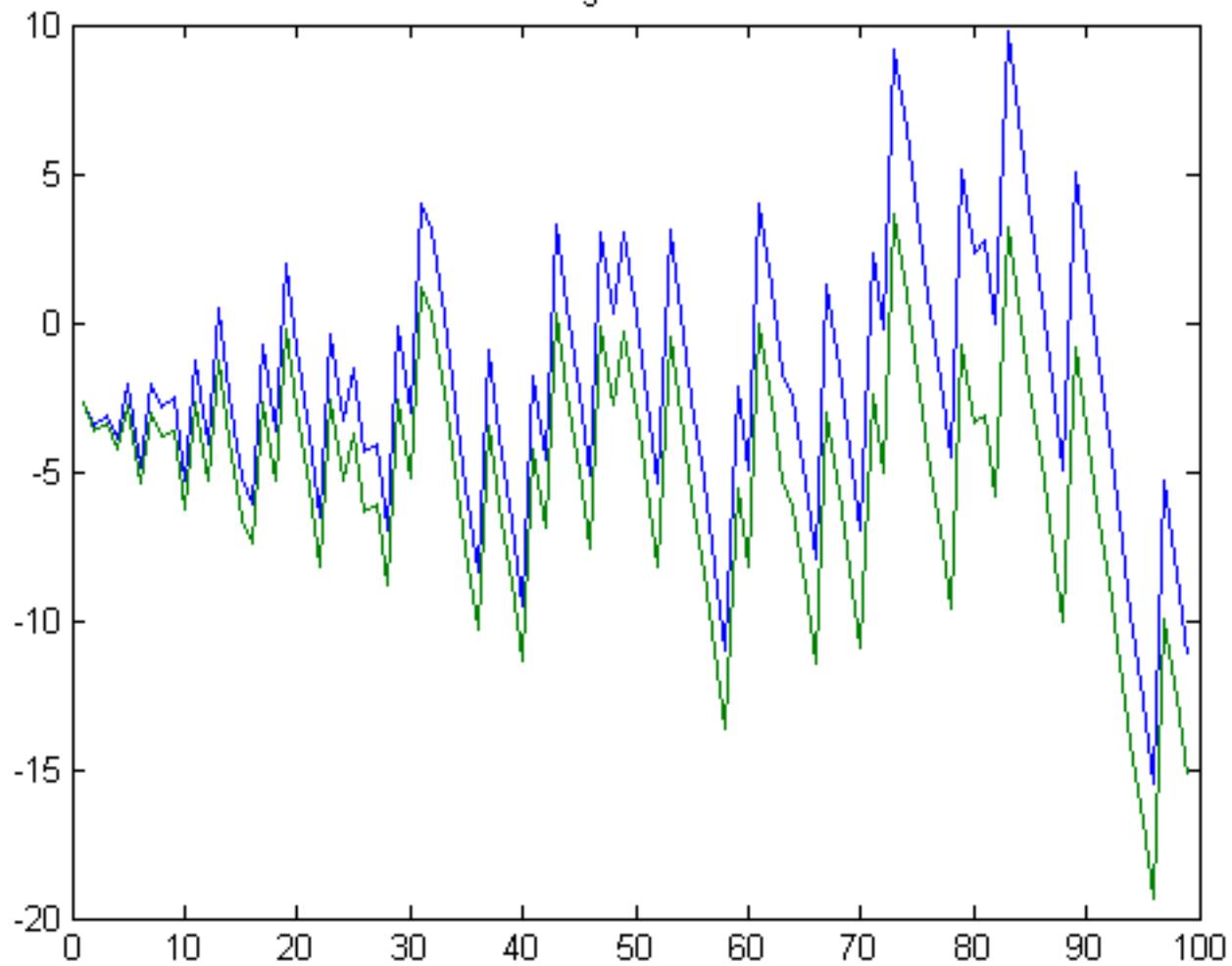


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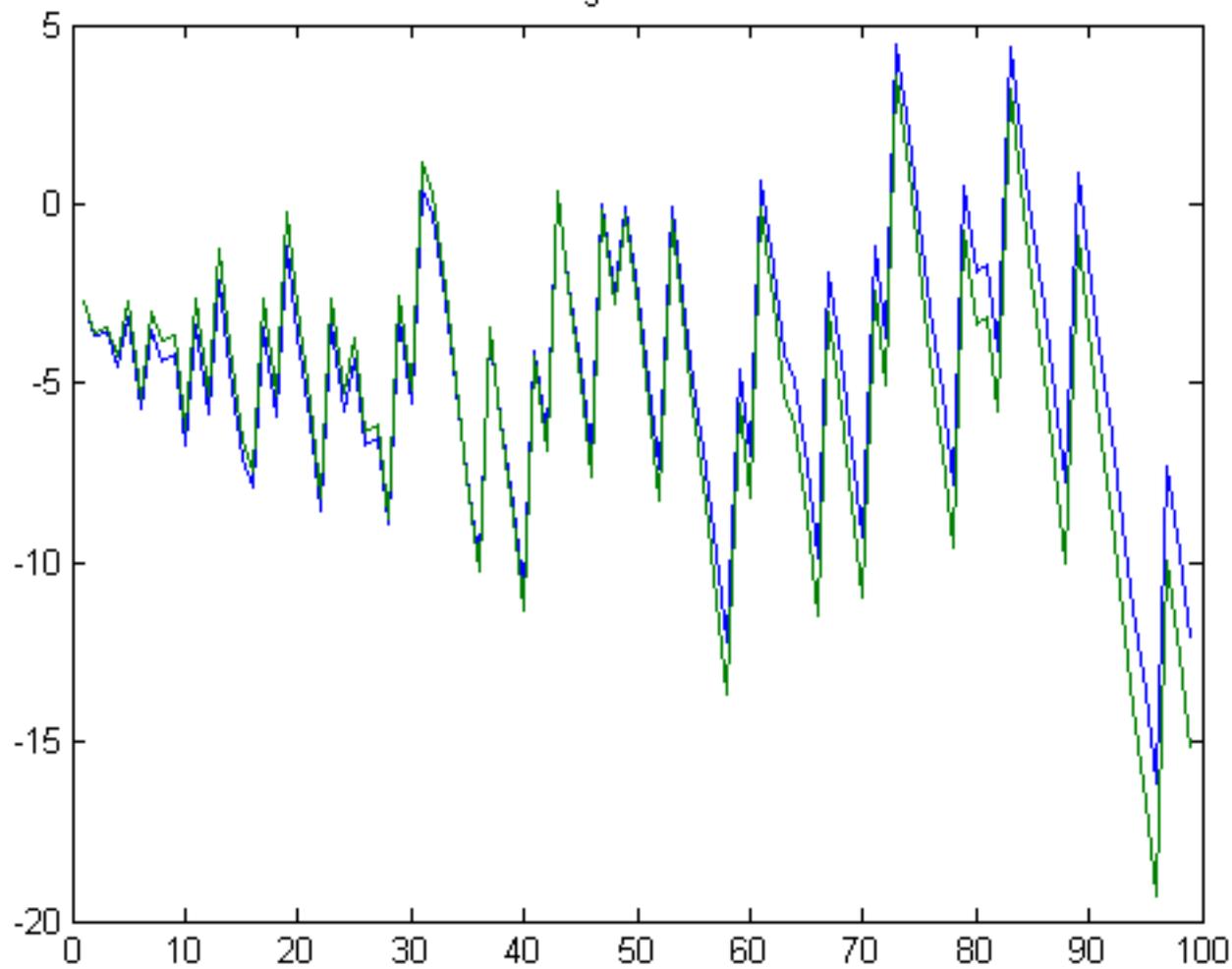


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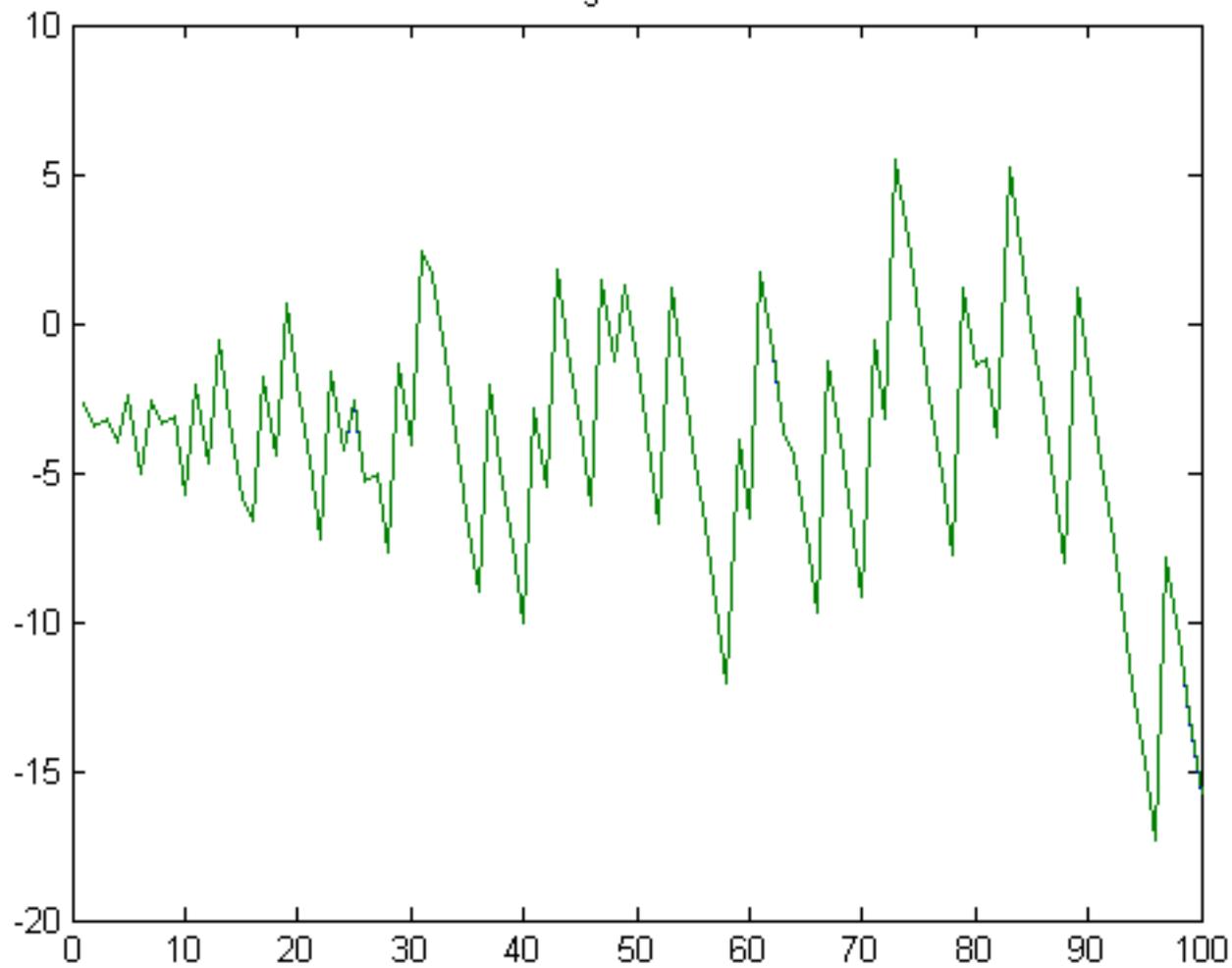


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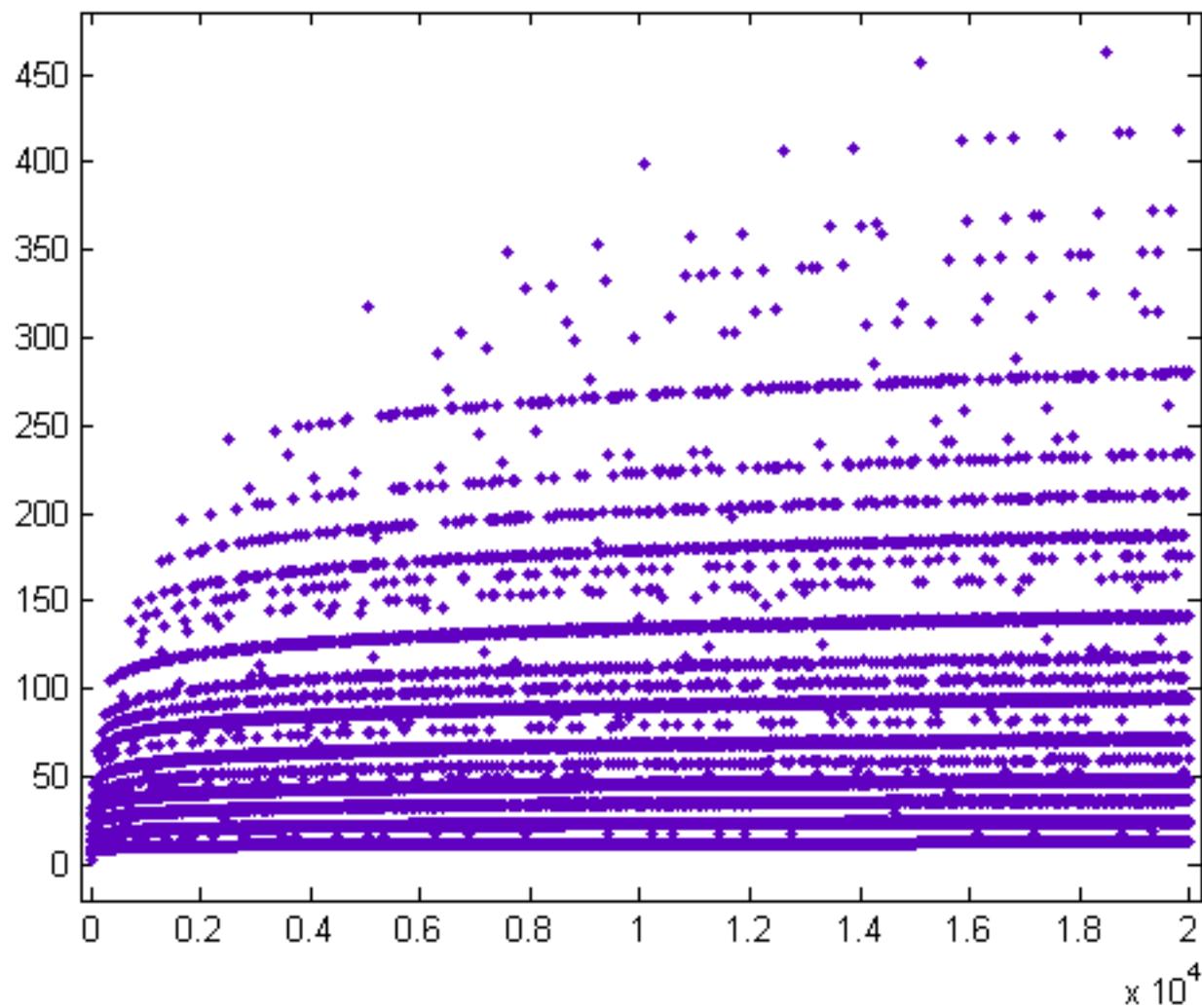


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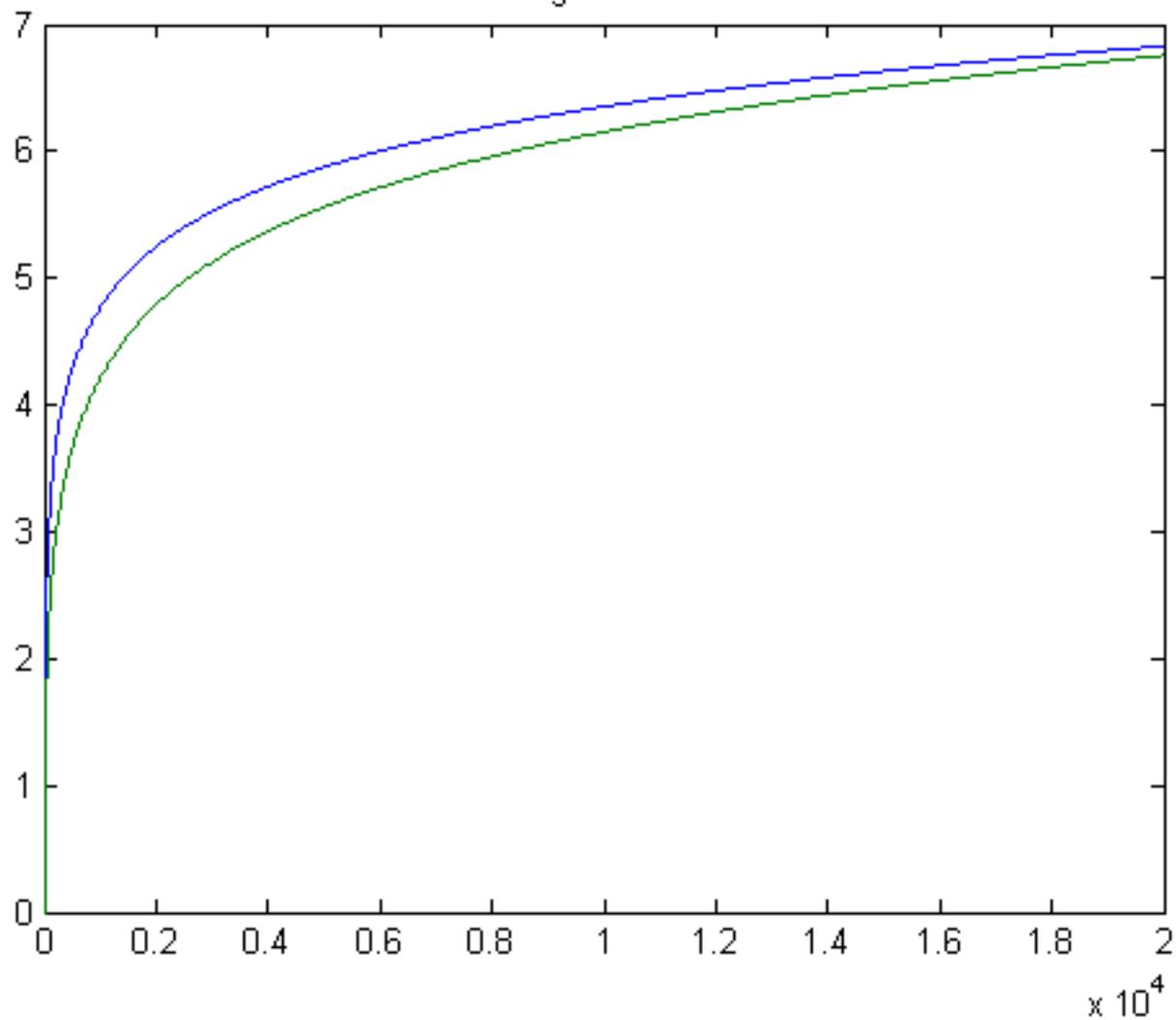


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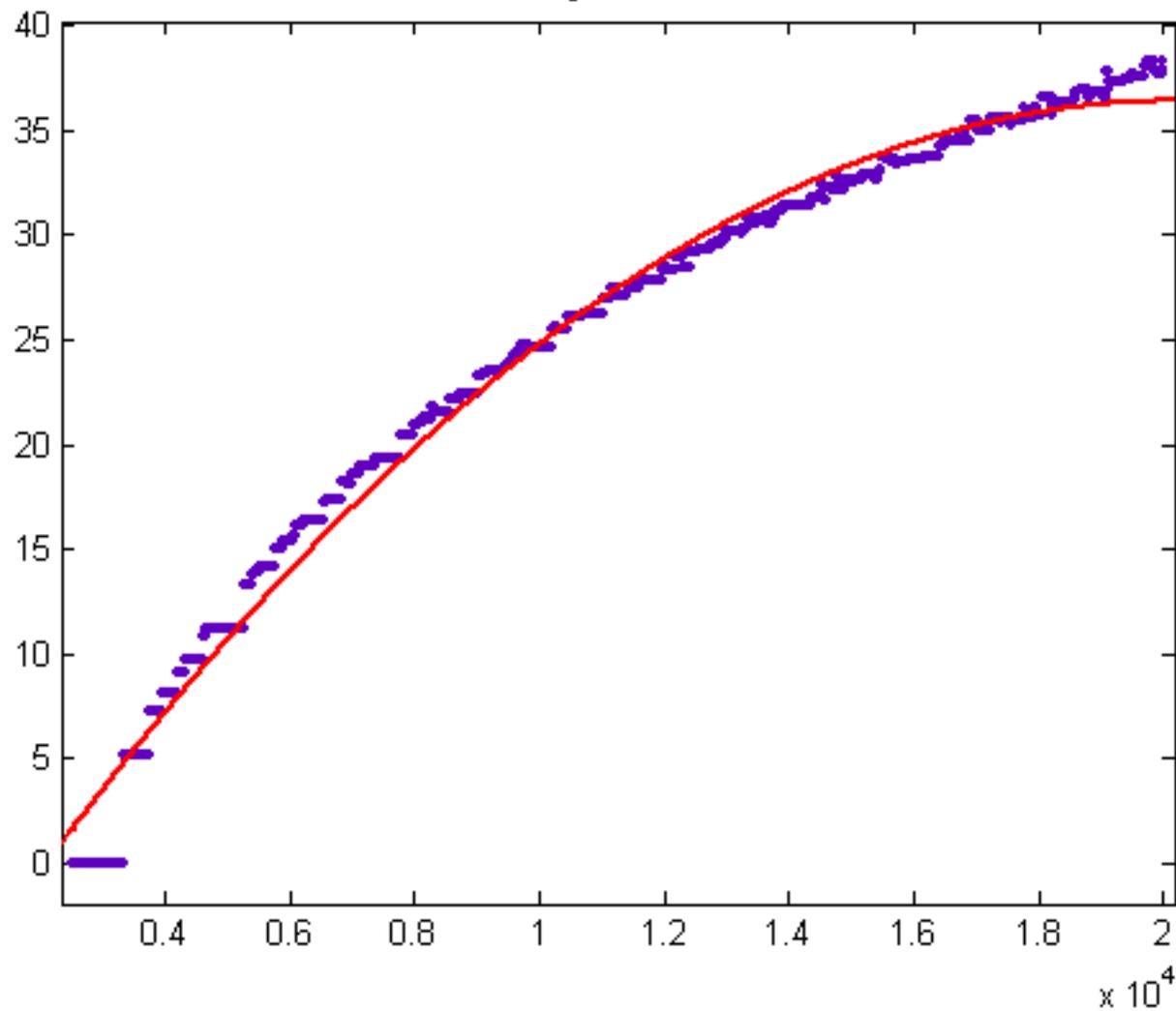


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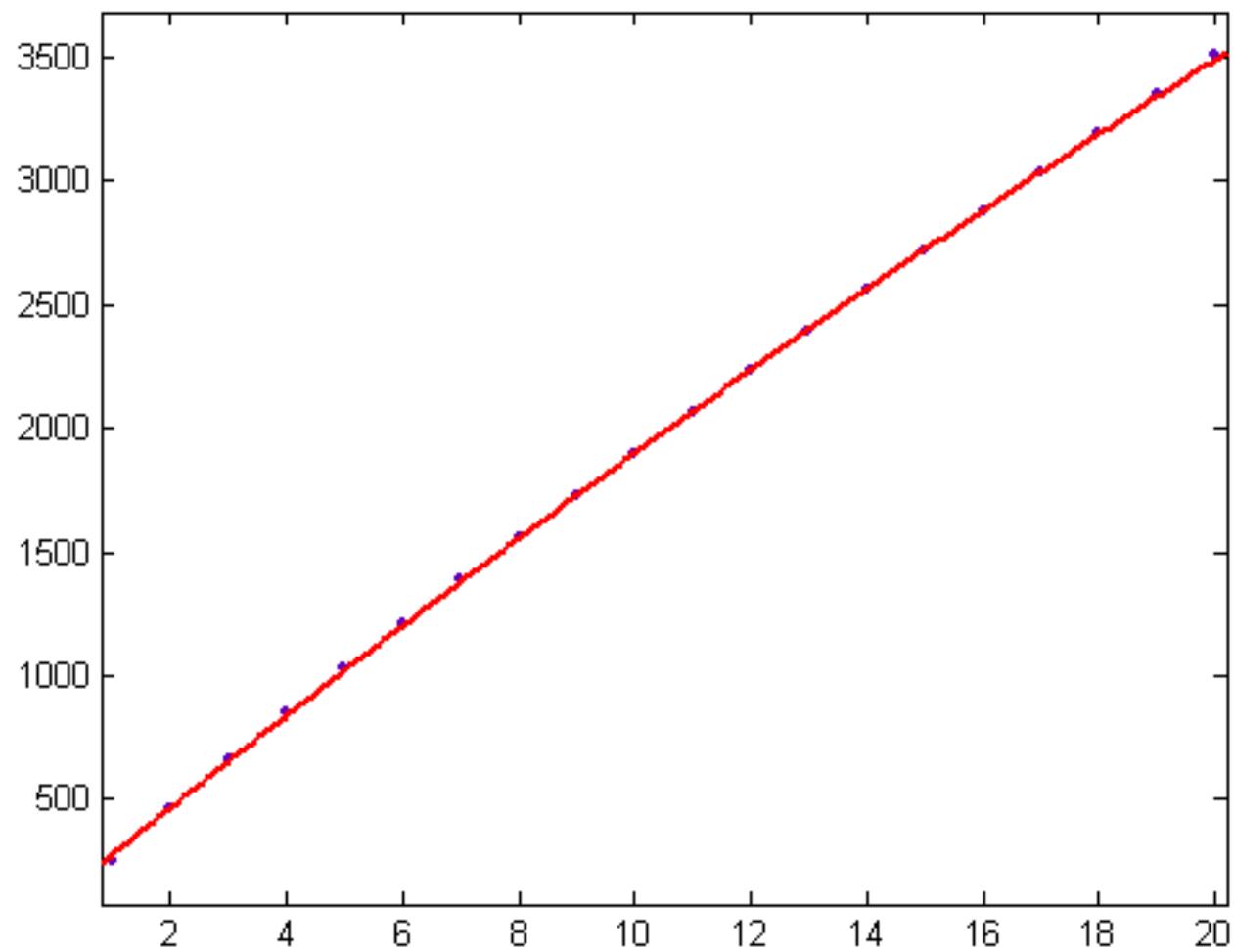


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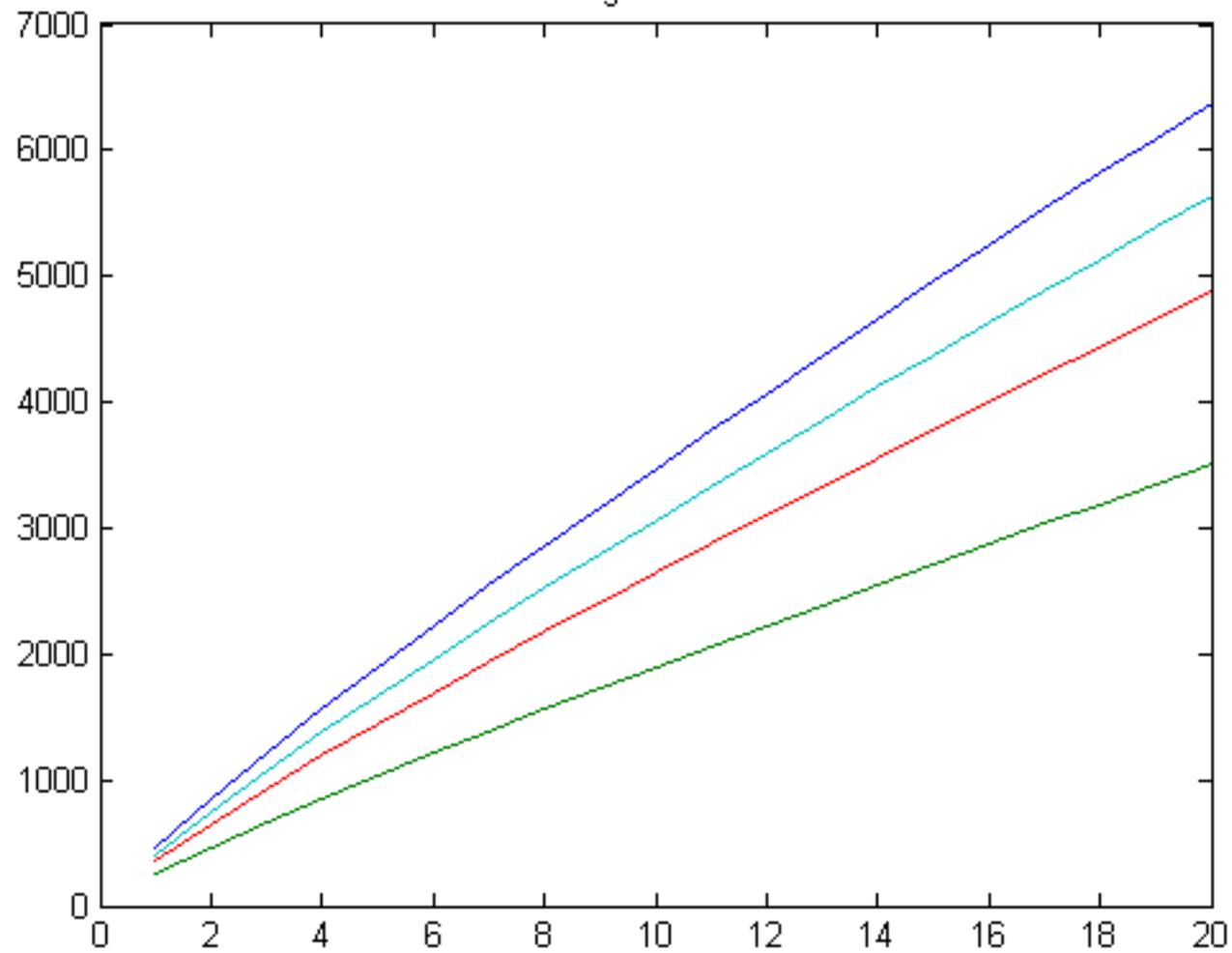


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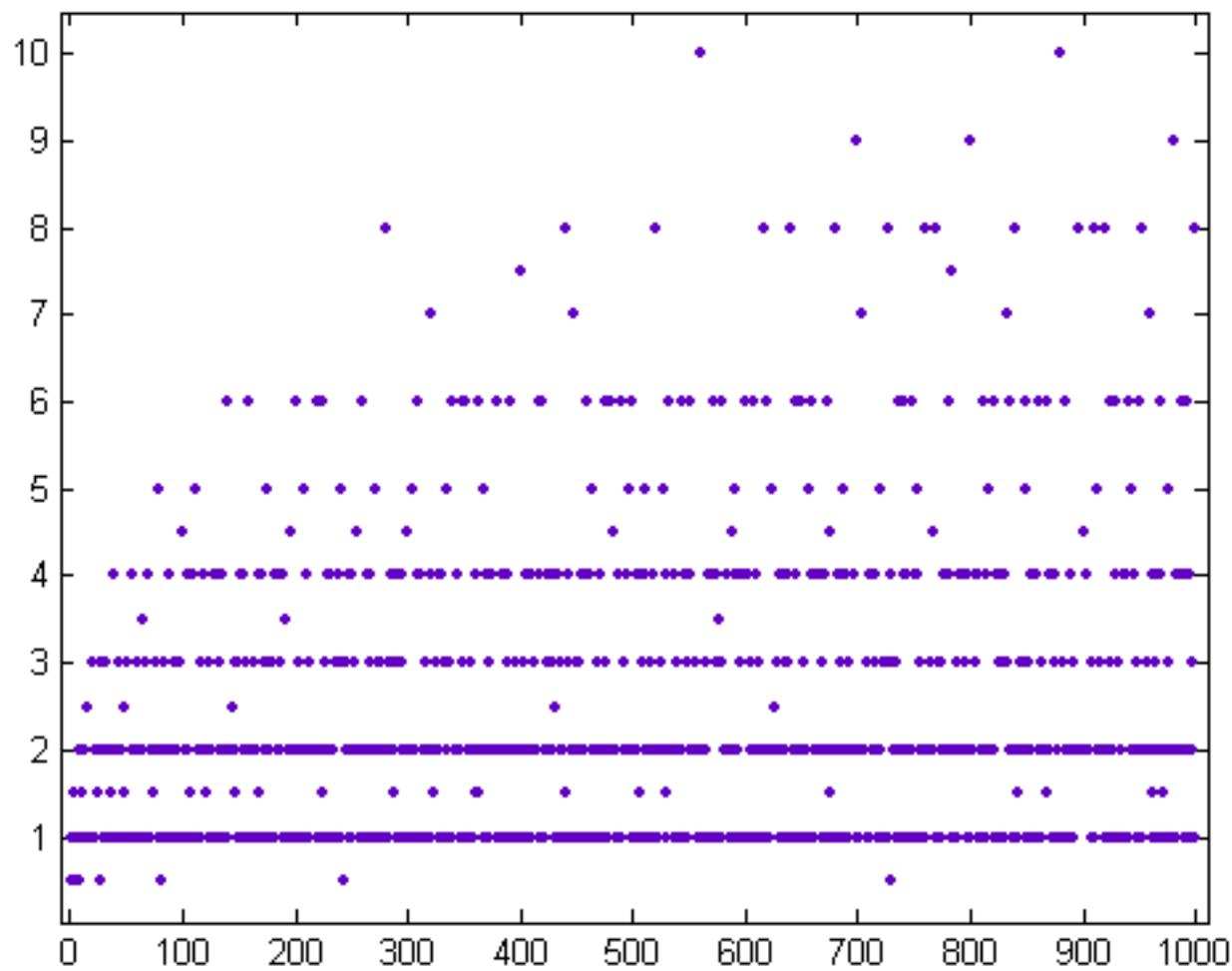


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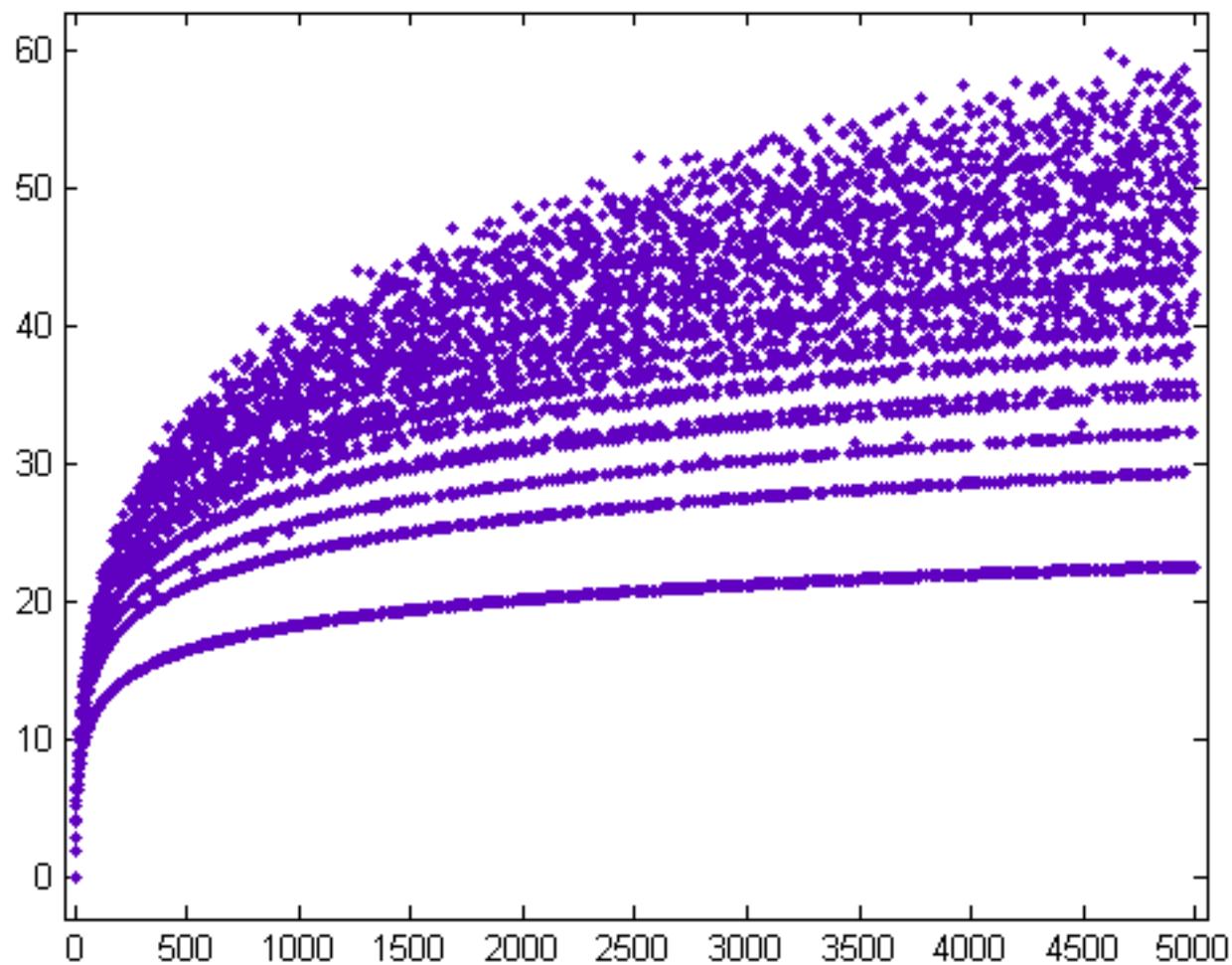


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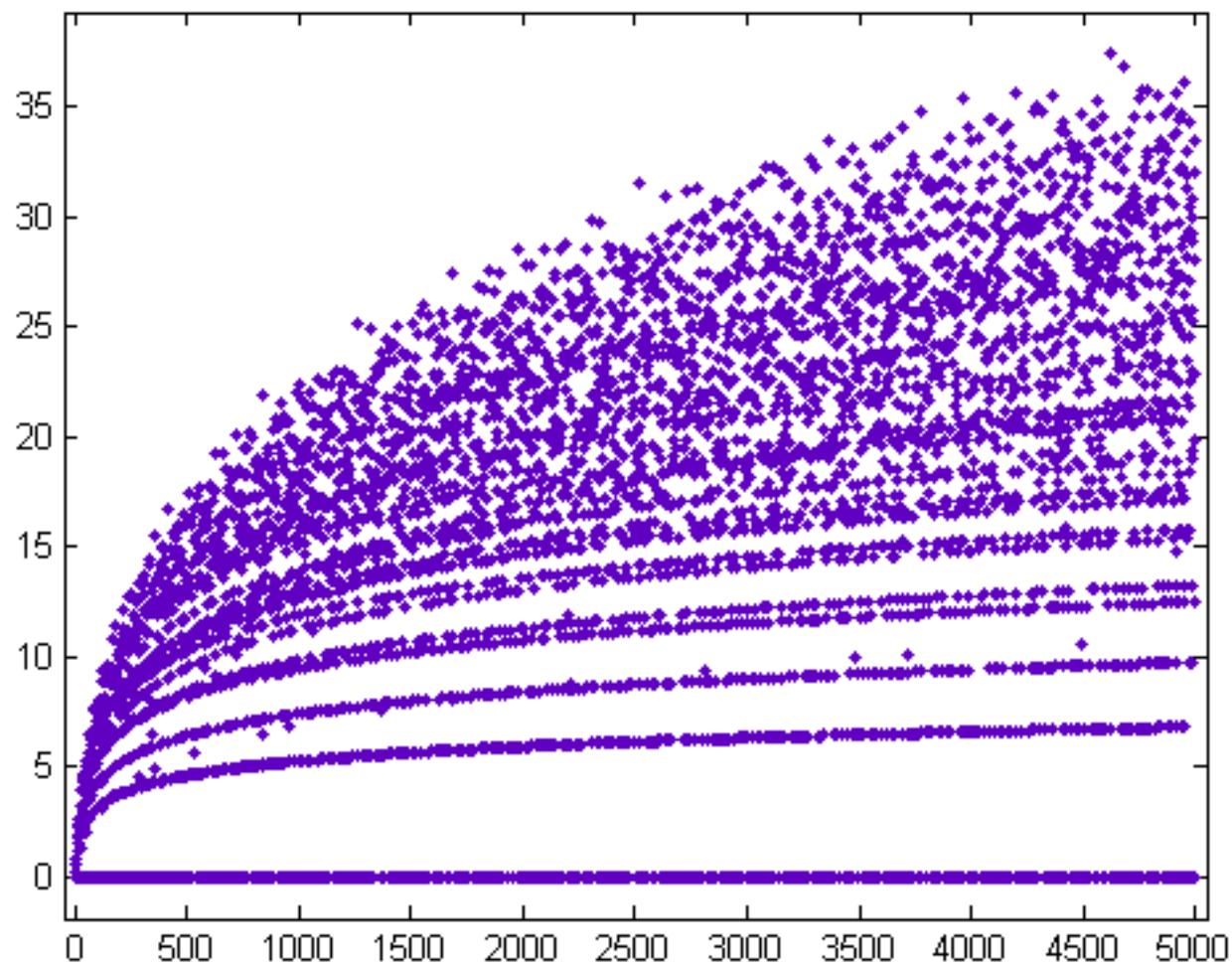


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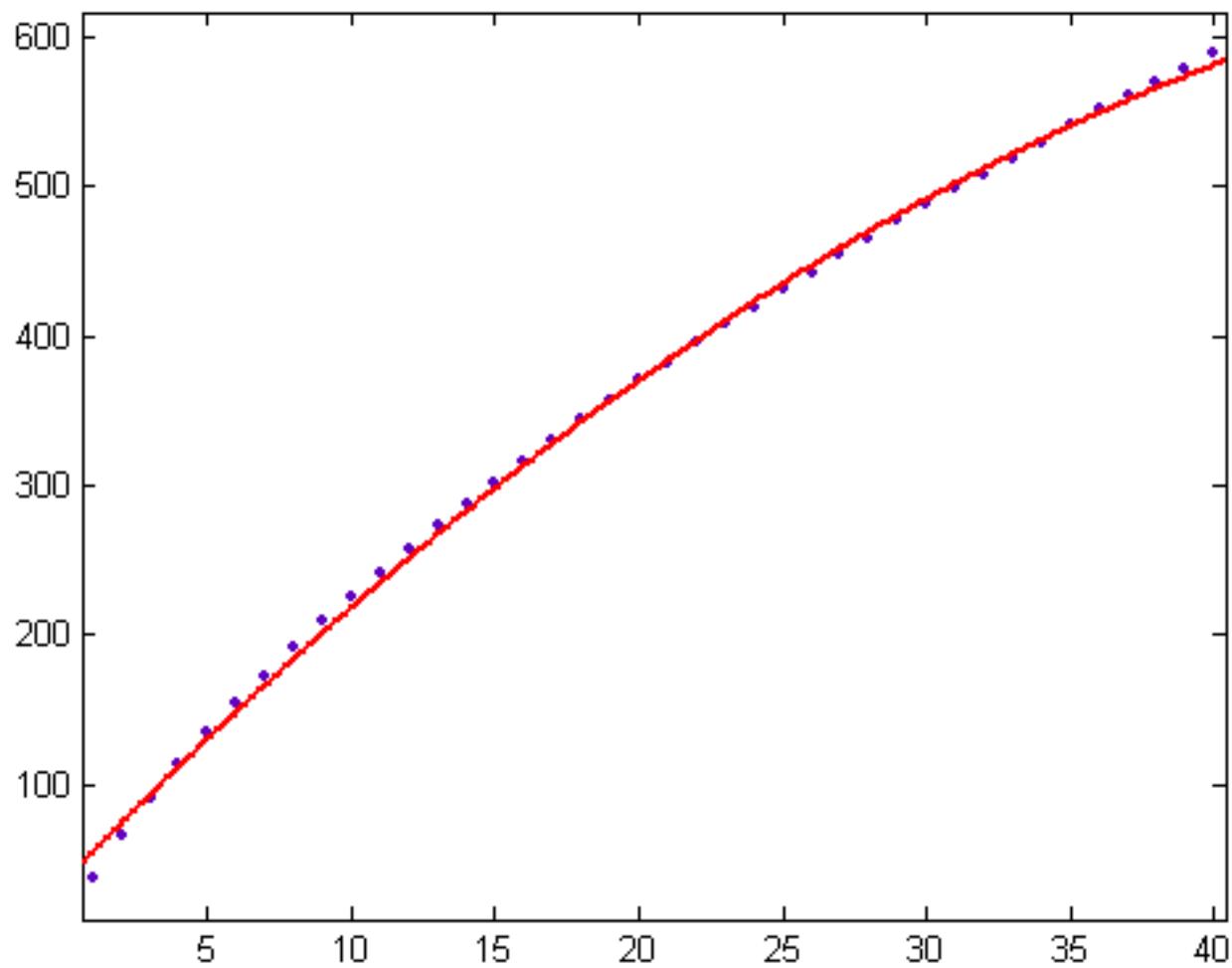


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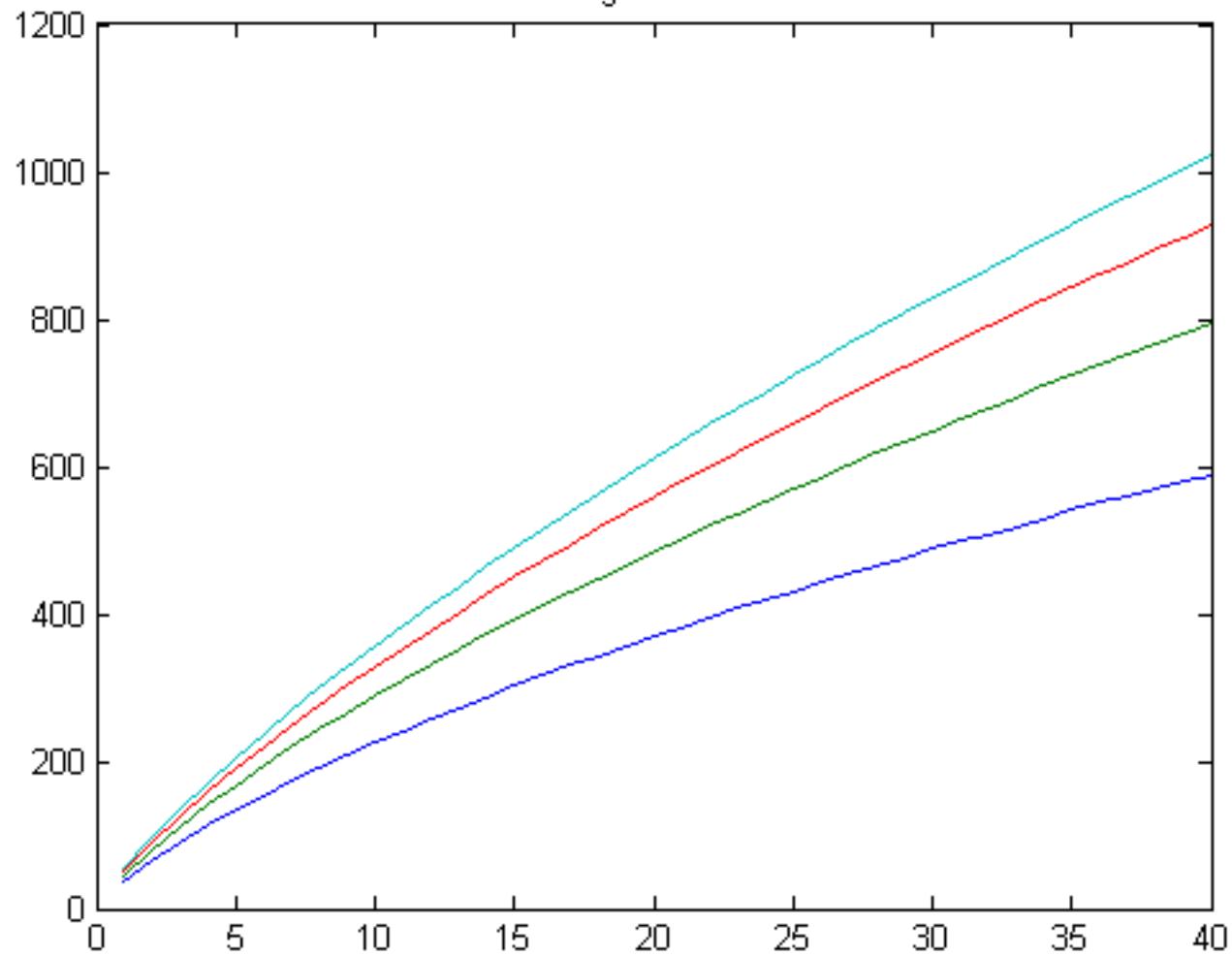


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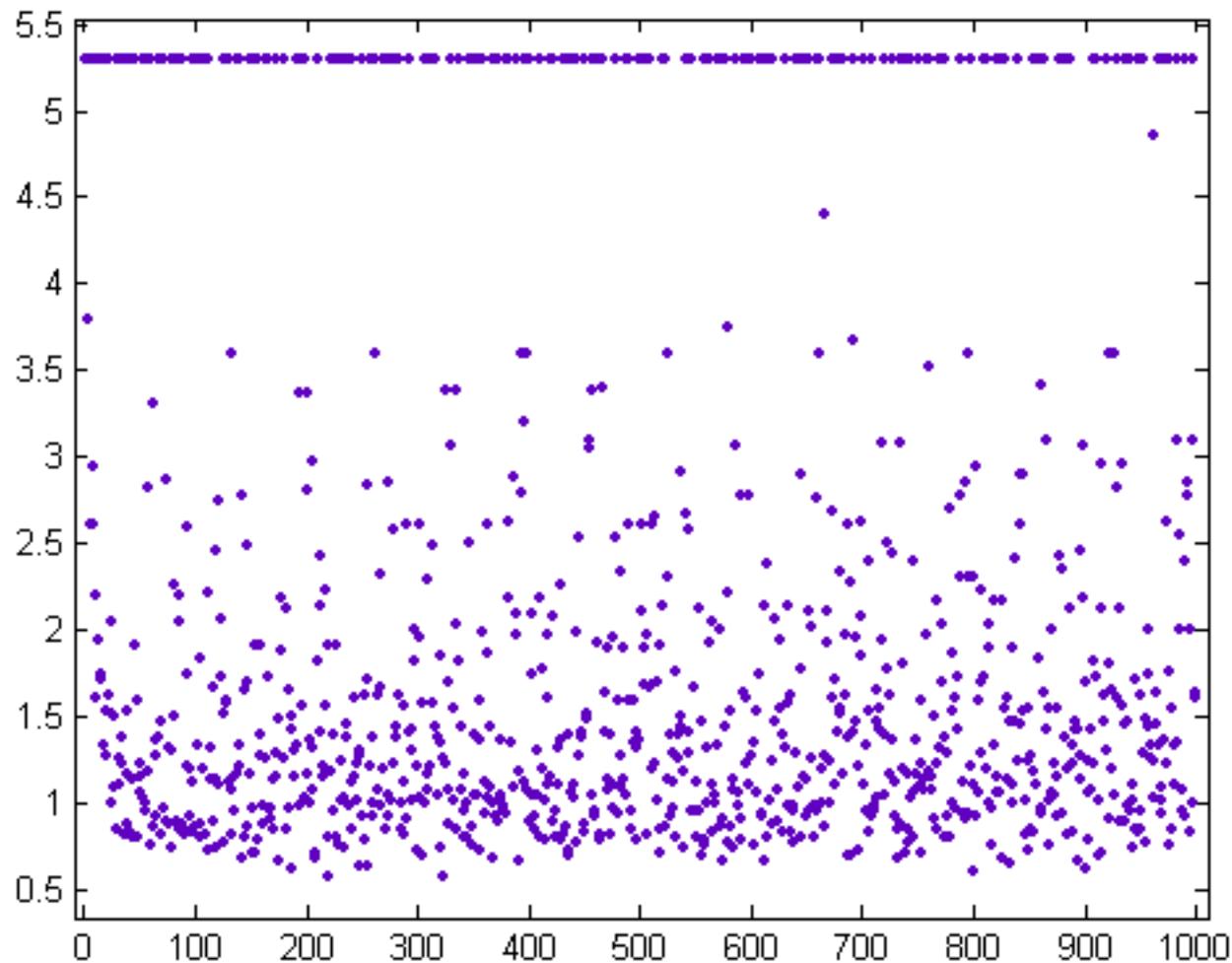


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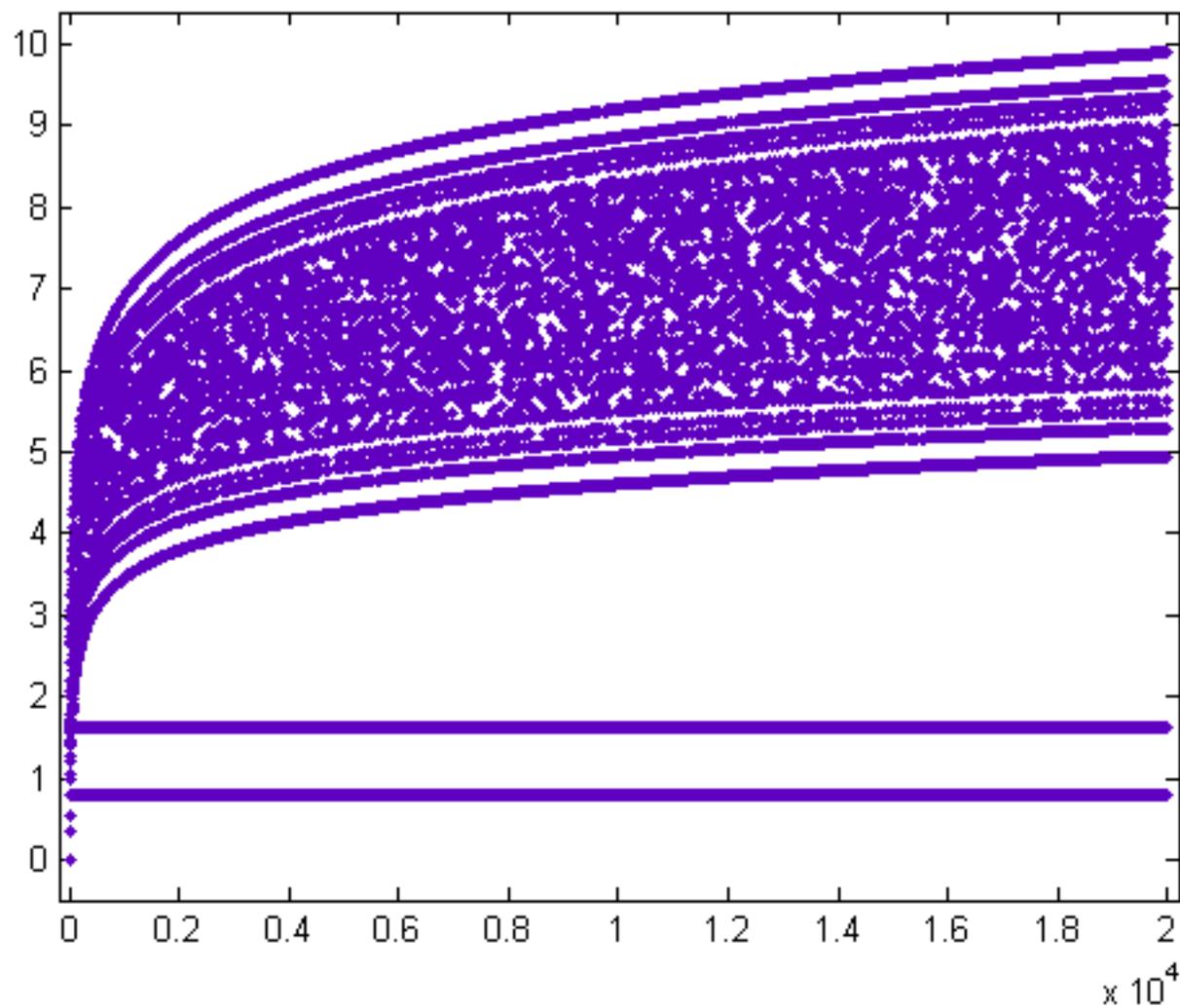


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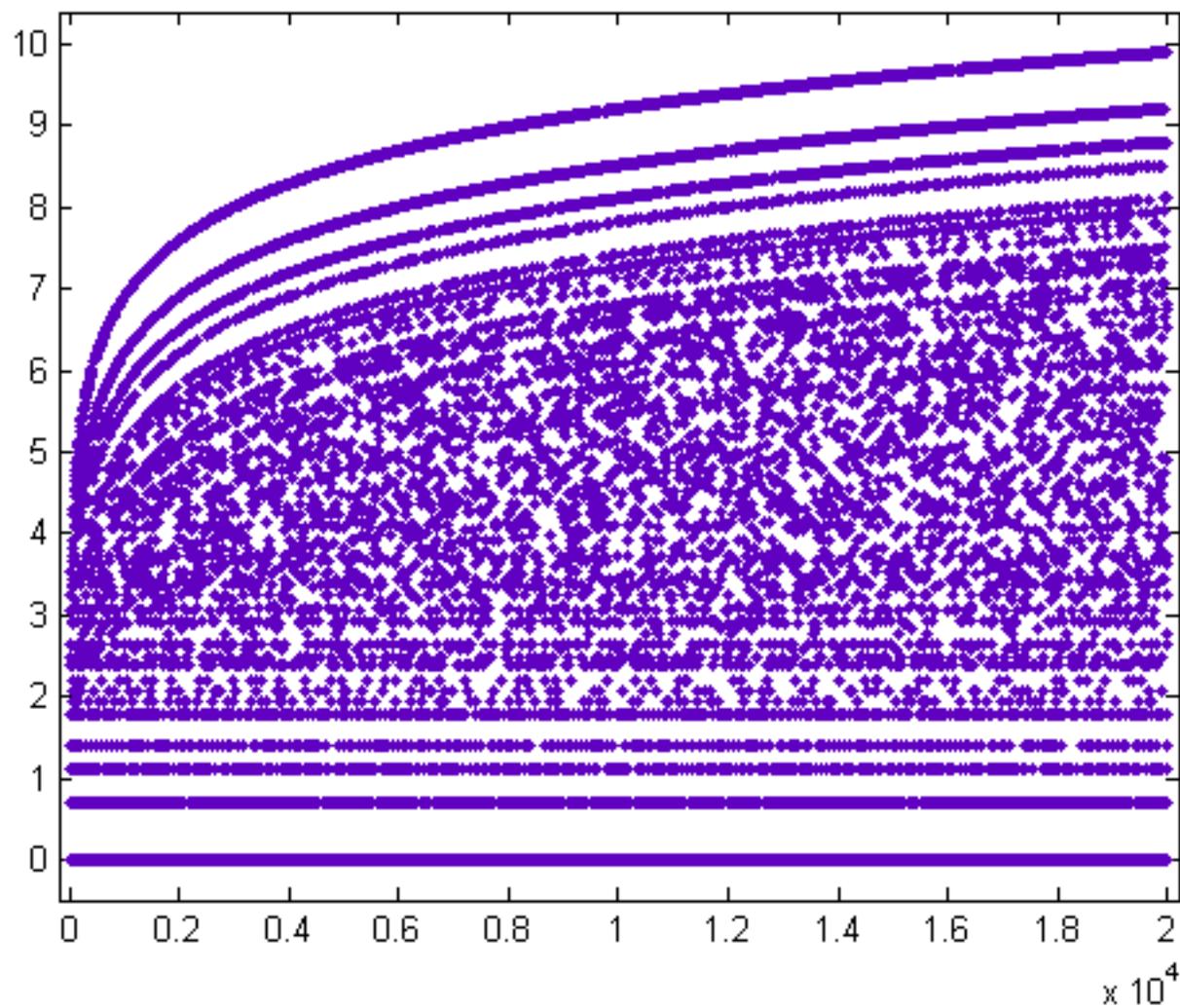


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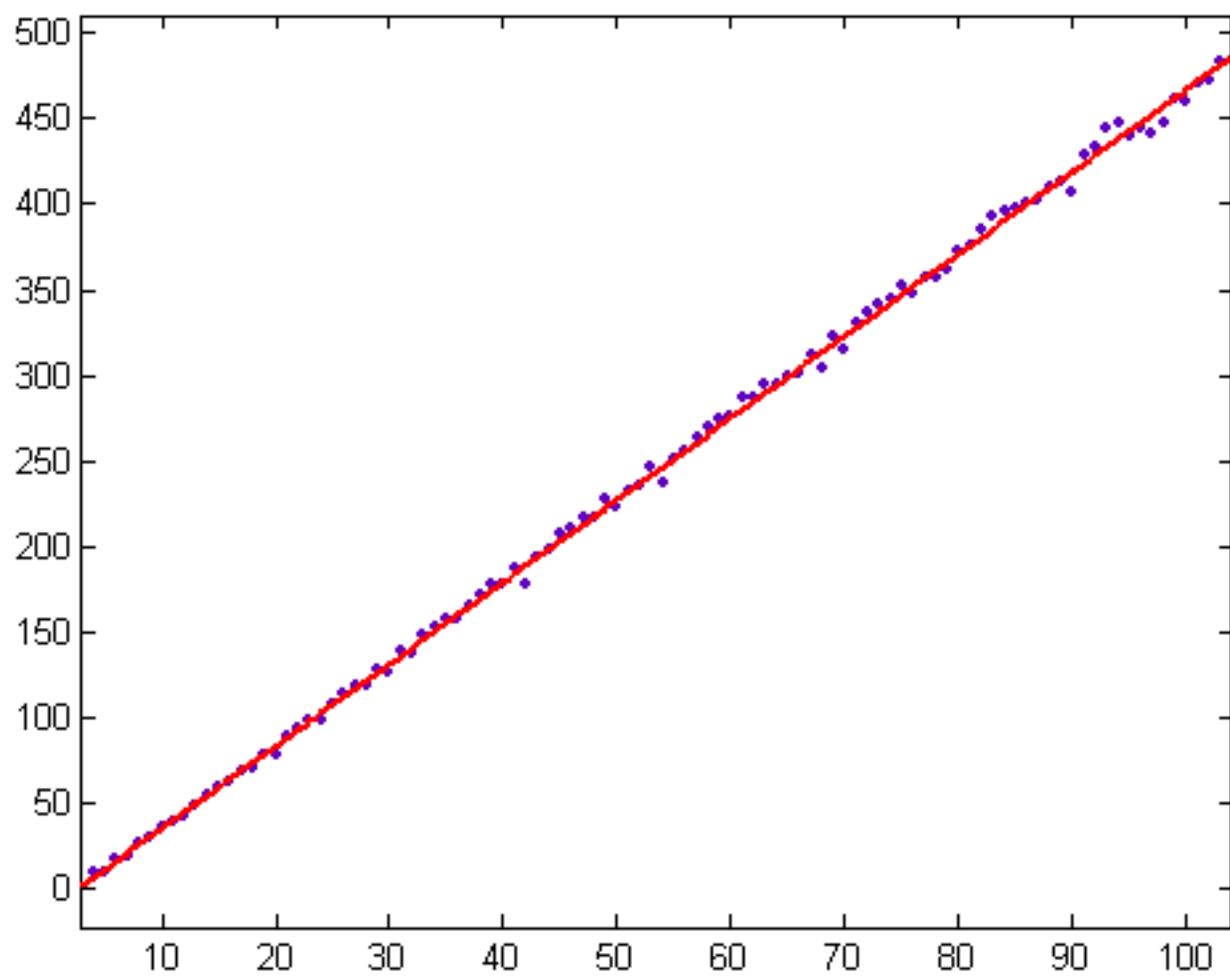


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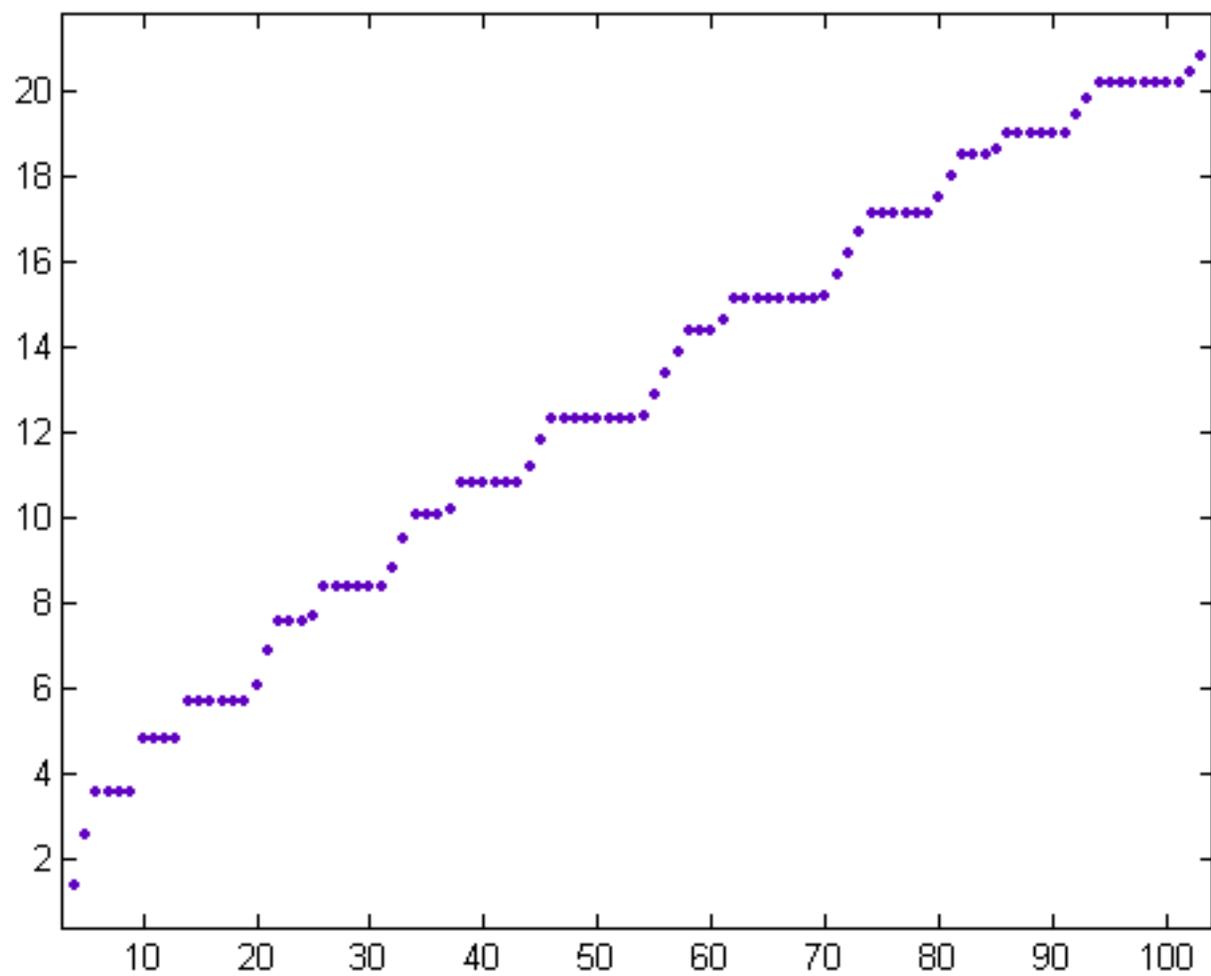


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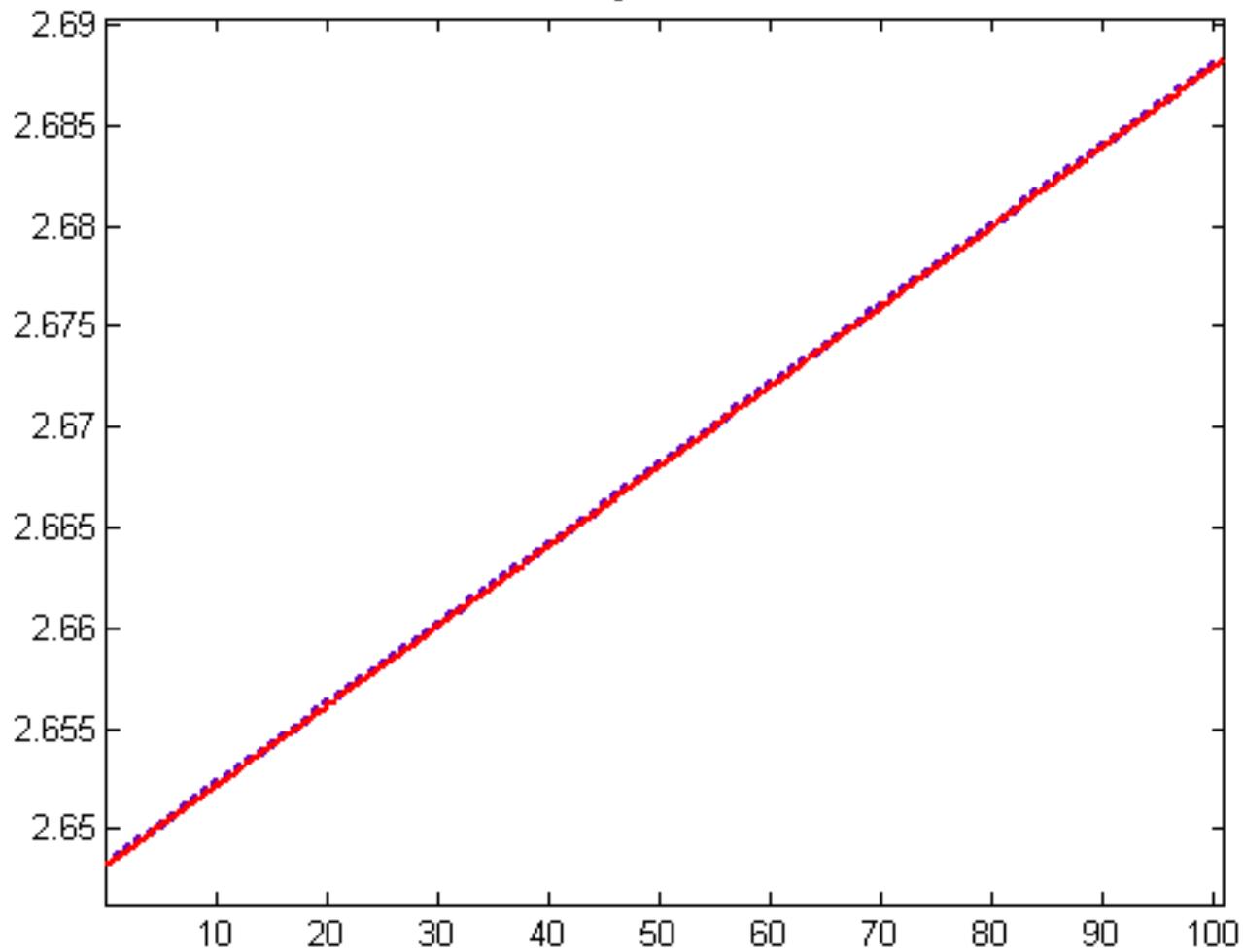


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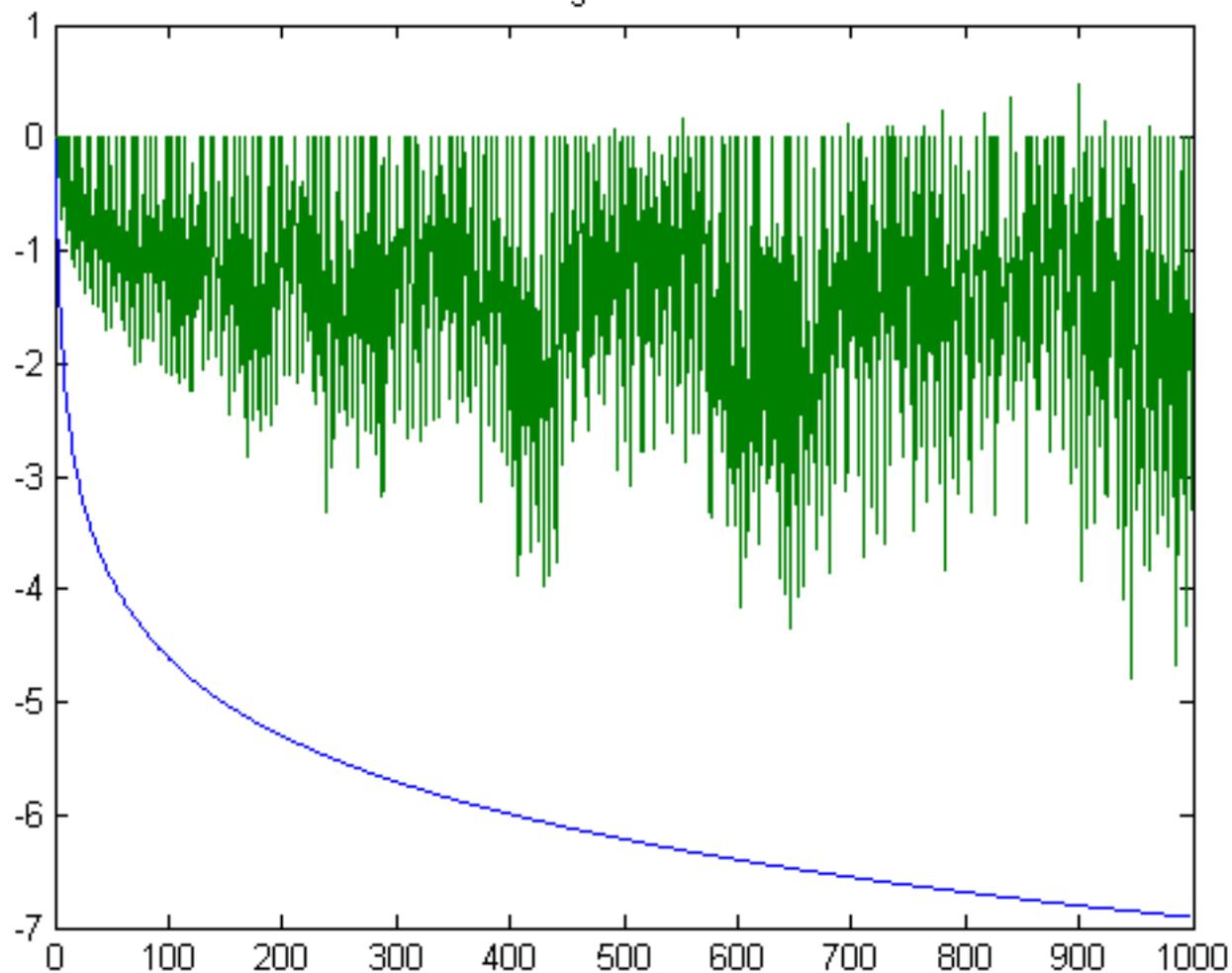


Figure 151

