
Index

- Abel summation formula, [55](#), [131](#)
- Abelian and Tauberian theorems, [122](#), [163](#)
- abscissa of absolute convergence, [46](#)
- absolutely continuous, [37](#), [425](#), [426](#), [435](#)
- almost everywhere, [31](#)
- approximate functional equation, [70](#), [74](#), [101](#)
- ARB, [91](#), [93–97](#), [517](#)
- arithmetic/geometric mean inequality, [322](#), [370](#), [533](#)
- band-limited function, [14](#), [25](#)
 - in the Mellin sense, [376](#)
- Bernoulli numbers, [54](#)
- Bernoulli polynomial, [53](#)
- bisection method, [91](#), [505](#)
- Blaschke product, [47](#)
- bounded variation, [37](#), [273](#)
- cache, [105](#)
- cancellation
 - catastrophic, [89](#), [515](#)
- cat, [384](#)
- Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, [34](#), [162](#), [170](#), [203](#), [229](#), [249](#), [277](#), [315](#), [316](#), [425](#), [432–434](#), [465](#), [481](#), [491](#), [519–521](#), [523](#)
 - Bunyakovsky, [34](#)
- characteristic function, [30](#)
- circle method, [2](#), [5](#), [8](#), [272](#)
- class number, [84](#)
- compactly supported, *see* support, compact
- concave function, [31](#)
- convex function, [31](#)
- convexity, *see* convex function, *see also* Riemann zeta function, convexity bounds, *and* Dirichlet L -function, convexity bounds
- convolution method, [147](#), [531](#)
- cylindrical algebraic decomposition (CAD), [113](#)
- Decay of $\zeta(s)$
 - L^2 bound, [74](#)
 - L^∞ bound, [73](#)
- delta function, [31](#), [36](#)
- devil's staircase, [37](#)
- differentiation
 - automatic, [90](#), [93](#)
 - symbolic, [90](#), [93](#)
- digamma function, [66](#)
- diophantine approximation, [32](#)
- Dirichlet L -function
 - zero-density estimates, [436](#)
- Dirichlet character, [9](#), [76](#)
 - conductor, [77](#)
 - primitive, [77](#)
 - trivial, [76](#)
- Dirichlet convolution, [18](#), [274](#)
- Dirichlet L -function, [10](#), [81](#)
 - analytic continuation, [81](#)
 - completed ($\Lambda(s, \chi)$), [81](#), [86](#)
 - convexity bounds, [82](#), [430](#)
 - critical line, [10](#), [83](#)
 - explicit formula, [420](#), [426](#), [435](#)
 - for the Gaussian, [441](#), [442](#)
 - functional equation, [81](#)
 - non-trivial zero, [83](#)
 - non-vanishing on $\Re s = 1$, [83](#)

- trivial zero, **83**
- zero-density estimates, **85, 98**
- zero-free region, **10, 13, 85, 98**
- Dirichlet series, **45**
- Dirichlet's approximation theorem, **16, 32, 283**
- Dirichlet's divisor problem, **109**
- distributions, theory of, **37**
- dual operator, **35**
- duality principle, **34, 242, 243**
- dynamic programming, **176**
- elephant
 - and boa, **376**
- error function
 - erf, **96, 529**
 - complementary, erfc, **96**
 - imaginary, erfi, **96, 504**
- Euler product, **102, 148, 167**
- Euler's constant, *see* Euler-Mascheroni constant
- Euler's formula for cot, **48**
- Euler's function ϕ , **12, 30**
- Euler-Maclaurin formula, **30, 52, 54, 70, 74, 82, 208**
- Euler-Mascheroni constant γ , **60, 62, 68, 127, 133, 228, 511**
- exceptional zero, *see* Siegel zero
- explicit formula, **13, 16, 84, 420, 426, 435, 442**
 - for the Gaussian, **441**
- exponential sums, **7, 56**
- extrema
 - finding, **90**
- Farey fractions, **252**
- Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), **100, 274, 430**
- floating point, **88**
- formal proof, **112, 113**
- Fourier inversion theorem, **6, 39, 41**
- Fourier transform, **6, 38**
 - as an isometry, *see* Plancherel's theorem
 - multiplicative, **42**
- Fubini's theorem, **38, 246, 420**
- Fundamental theorem of calculus (FTC), **36, 244, 425**
- Gamma function, **45, 61**
 - Gauss's formula, **62**
 - incomplete
 - lower, **97, 488, 515**
 - upper, **97, 527**
 - Legendre's duplication formula, **63**
 - Weierstrass product, **62**
- Gauss sum, **78**
- Gauss's circle problem, **109**
- Gaussian, **40, 69**
 - one-sided, **273**
 - self-duality, **41**
- Generalized Riemann Hypothesis (GRH), **3, 83, 98, 427, 435**
 - numerical verification, **11, 85, 98, 378, 418, 446**
- Gödel's incompleteness theorem, **112**
- Goldbach conjecture
 - strong, or binary, **3**
 - numerical check, **110**
 - weak, or ternary, **3**
 - numerical check, **5, 110–112**
- Hadamard's three-line theorem, **50, 73**
- Hankel contour, **63**
- Heath-Brown's identity, **135**
- Hölder's inequality, **35**
- Hurwitz zeta function, **82**
- hypergeometric functions, **509**
- implied constant, **31**
- inclusion-exclusion principle, **116, see also** Möbius inversion formula
- indicator function, *see* characteristic function
- int-double (Platt), **517**
- integrability, **34**
- integration
 - numerical, **90, 93**
 - brute-force, **94**

- midpoint rule, [94](#)
- interval arithmetic, [11](#), [88](#), [89](#)
 - ball arithmetic, [89](#), [91](#), [96](#)
- Iverson bracket, [31](#), [420](#), [426](#)
- Jensen's formula, [46](#), [386](#)
- Jordan decomposition, [245](#)
- Kronecker delta, [30](#)
- L^r norm, [33](#)
- ℓ^r norm, *see* L^r norm
- L^r space, [34](#)
- Landau-Siegel zero, *see* Siegel zero
- Laplace method for integrals, [401](#), [410](#)
- large sieve, [2](#), [240](#), [241](#), [251](#), [274](#), [277](#), [316](#)
- layer-cake decomposition, [244](#)
- Lebesgue-Stieltjes measure, [36](#)
- Lindelöf hypothesis, [73](#)
- linear operator
 - bounded, [34](#)
- Linnik's dispersion method, [315](#)
- log-free bound, [16](#)
- logarithmic integral, [215](#)
- major arcs, [1](#), [8](#), [9](#), [272](#)
- maximum modulus theorem, [49](#)
- Mellin convolution, [44](#)
- Mellin inversion formula, [13](#), [43](#)
- Mellin transform, [12](#), [43](#)
 - as an isometry, [44](#)
 - strip of holomorphy, [43](#)
- Mertens's conjecture, [134](#)
- Mertens's function, [128](#)
- method of steepest descent, *see* saddle-point method
- minor arcs, [2](#), [8](#), [16](#), [272](#)
- Möbius function, [18](#), [29](#)
- Möbius inversion formula, [20](#), [29](#), [79](#), [116](#), [128](#), [137](#), [179](#), [192](#), [195](#), [198](#), [207](#), [275](#)
- monkey, [113](#)
- Montgomery's lemma, [249](#), [251](#), [252](#)
- MPFI, [95](#)
- multiplicative convolution, *see* Mellin convolution
- Newton's method, [92](#)
- operator norm, [34](#)
- parabolic cylinder function, [14](#), [97](#), [380](#), [388](#)
- Parseval's identity, [43](#)
- Parseval's theorem, *see* Plancherel's theorem
- partial summation, *see* summation by parts
- Perron's formula, [46](#), [157](#)
- Phragmén-Lindelöf principle, [49](#), [73](#), [384](#), [430](#)
 - for sectors, [50](#)
- Plancherel's theorem, [20](#), [39](#), [44](#), [80](#), [241](#), [249](#), [255](#), [425](#), [434](#), [465](#), [522](#)
- Poisson summation formula, [56](#), [58](#), [82](#)
- Pólya-Vinogradov inequality, [80](#), [287](#)
- Pontryagin dual, [41](#)
- precision
 - double (IEEE), [90](#), [180](#)
 - quadruple (IEEE), [90](#)
- prime ladder, [110](#)
- Prime Number Theorem (PNT), [71](#)
- primes in short intervals, [71](#), [112](#)
- proof assistant, [112](#), [113](#)
- Proth prime, [111](#)
- Pythagoras's theorem, *see* Parseval's identity
- quadrature, *see* numerical integration
- quadriga, [32](#)
- quantifier elimination, [113](#)
- Ramanujan sum, [79](#)
- Rankin's trick, [135](#), [162](#)
- real closed fields, [113](#)
- results
 - effective and ineffective, [4](#)
 - explicit, [4](#)
- Riemann Hypothesis (RH), [71](#), [128](#)

- see also* Generalized Riemann Hypothesis (GRH)
 finite verification, [120](#), [158](#)
- Riemann zeta function, [67](#)
 analytic continuation, [67](#)
 completed ($\xi(s)$), [70](#), [75](#)
 convexity bounds, [73](#)
 critical line, [71](#)
 critical strip, [71](#)
 functional equation, [68](#)
 non-trivial zeros, [71](#)
 trivial zeros, [71](#)
 zero-density estimates, [71](#), [121](#)
 zero-free regions, [71](#), [115](#), [120](#)
 classical, [71](#)
- Riemann-Siegel formula, [70](#), [101](#)
- Riemann-Stieltjes integral, [37](#)
- Riesz representation theorem, [35](#)
 Fréchet-Riesz, [35](#)
- roots
 finding, *see* bisection method
- saddle point, [393](#)
 axis, [396](#)
 steepest descent, [393](#)
- saddle-point method, [14](#), [98](#), [391](#), [392](#)
 steepest descent, [15](#)
- scattering, [24](#), [248](#), [251](#)
- Siegel zero, [4](#), [10](#), [84](#), [85](#)
- sieve, *see also* small sieve, large sieve
 of Eratosthenes, [105](#), [174](#)
 segmented, [88](#), [106](#)
- small sieve, [188](#), [274](#), [277](#), [316](#)
 fundamental theorem, [256](#)
 quadratic sieve, [188](#)
- smoothing, *see* smoothing function
- smoothing function, [7](#), [12](#), [18](#), [241](#),
[418](#), [419](#)
- special functions, [90](#), [95](#)
- square root
 in the complex plane, [394](#)
- square-free, [29](#), [116](#)
- stationary phase, method of, [13](#), [383](#)
- steepest descent, [393](#), [396](#)
- Stieltjes constant
 first, [228](#)
- Stirling's formula, [64](#), [73](#)
- subconvex bounds, [73](#)
- summation by parts, [55](#), [128](#), [134](#)
- support, [31](#)
 compact, [31](#)
 prime, [31](#), [240](#), [256](#), [319](#)
- supported, [31](#)
- Tauberian theorems, *see* Abelian and Tauberian theorems
- theta function, [69](#), [81](#)
- total variation, [37](#), [53](#)
- trigonometrical sums, [7](#), *see also* exponential sums, [21](#)
- twisted Gaussian, [388](#)
- type I sum, [19](#), [21](#), [282](#)
- type II sum, [19](#), [315](#)
- uncertainty principle, [13](#)
 for the Fourier transform, [384](#)
 for the Mellin transform, [387](#)
- Vaughan's identity, [19](#), [135](#), [272](#), [274](#),
[334](#)
- VNODE-LP, [93](#)
- von Mangoldt function, [10](#), [29](#)
- Young's inequality, [521](#)