A Brief Approach to the Riemann Hypothesis Over the Lagarias Transformation

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Over the paper of Lagarias [1], for a positive integer n, let $\sigma(n)$ denote the sum of the positive integers that divide n. Let H_n denote the nth harmonic number by

$$H_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n}$$

Does the following inequality hold for all $n \geq 1$ where $\sigma(n)$ is the sum of divisors function?

$$H_n + \ln(H_n)e^{H_n} \geq \sigma(n)$$

1 Defination for the solutions

Theorem: *First of all, let's define an imaginery function as $\rho(n)$, and know that this function is the sum of the elements which are not dividable being the result is an integer in a function as nH_n; so according to this defination, it becomes as the follows.*

$$H_n = \frac{\sigma(n) + \rho(n)}{n}$$

By using the equation, $H_n + \ln(H_n)e^{H_n} \geq \sigma(n)$ inequality turns into (1).

$$H_n + \ln(H_n)e^{H_n} \geq nH_n - \rho(n) \tag{1}$$

$$H_n + \ln(H_n)e^{H_n} \geq nH_n - \rho(n) \tag{2}$$

If it is edited, it becomes (3) over (3a).

$$\frac{\ln(H_n)e^{H_n} + \rho(n)}{n-1} \geq H_n \tag{3}$$

$$\ln(H_n)e^{H_n} \geq nH_n - H_n - \rho(n) \tag{3a}$$

Condition: *Right this point, assume that, the actual inequality is not as (3) but it is (4).*

$$\frac{e^{H_n}}{n} \geq H_n \tag{4}$$

On (3), actually the numerator is always bigger than e^{H_n}, and also if the divisor was $n-1$, this would increase the possibility of to be bigger than H_n of the division; so for the worst possibility, let's use this as (4). This final inequality is true for any $n \geq 1$ integer, and so as it is for the worst possibility, it means that for greater n values, accuracy of the main inequality increases; but how we can prove it?

2 Conclusion

I have been working about some unknown problems for a long time, and also I derived a new simple algorithm which can compute pi number or trigonometric functions without power series like calculating a root of an integer to reduce process number [2]. Also a short time ago I supposed that I found a solution to the Riemann Hypothesis; but I noticed that there is a stupid mistake. Hence, I wanted to publish it as a very simple approach.

References

1. Jeffrey C. Lagarias. 2002 *An Elementary Problem Equivalent to the Riemann Hypothesis*. The American Mathematical Monthly. Vol. 109, No. 6, pp. 534-543

2. Kavak M. 2017, Complement Inferences on Theoretical Physics and Mathematics, Vixra, Relativity and Cosmology, 1702 Submissions, 0175, Available online: http://vixra.org/abs/1702.0175