

A NEW PROOF OF THE RIEMANN CONJECTURE

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This talk is based on joint work with Leonard Euler, Carl Friedrich Gauss and Augustin-Louis Cauchy

In this talk, we will present an important contribution to Number Theory.



Figure 1: My caption

Figure 1 sheds some new light on this challenging issue.

My first Section

Let us recall an important definition:

Definition 1. For $\Re(s) > -1$, we put

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{n^s}.$$

We can state our main contribution:

Theorem 2. *All the non-trivial zeros of $s \mapsto \zeta(s)$ lie on the critical line $\Re(s) = 1/2$.*

My second Section

Remark 3. Unfortunately, space is lacking for a complete proof. Instead, I can cite a book [1] or an article [2].

REFERENCES

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- [1] G.H.Hardy, and E.M. Wright, E. M. *An introduction to the theory of numbers* 6th edition (2008). Oxford University Press.
 - [2] S.Ramanujan. Congruence properties of partitions. *Mathematische Zeitschrift*, vol.9 (1921), n.1-2, p.147-153.