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On the modified Li criterion for a certain class of L -functions. (English) Zbl 1347.11063
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The authors consider a class $\mathcal{S}^{\#b}(\sigma_0, \sigma_1)$ of L -functions that contains the Selberg class, the class of all automorphic L -functions and the Rankin-Selberg L -functions, as well as products of suitable shifts of those functions. They prove the generalized Li criterion for zero-free regions of functions belonging to the class $\mathcal{S}^{\#b}(\sigma_0, \sigma_1)$, derive an arithmetic formula for τ -Li coefficients and conduct numerical investigation of τ -Li coefficients for a certain product of shifts of the Riemann zeta function.

More precisely, for real numbers σ_0 and σ_1 such that $\sigma_0 \geq \sigma_1 > 0$, the class $\mathcal{S}^{\#b}(\sigma_0, \sigma_1)$ is the class of functions F satisfying the following four axioms:

- (Dirichlet series) The function F possesses a Dirichlet series representation that converges absolutely for $\text{Re}(s) > \sigma_0$.
- (Analytic continuation) There exist finitely many non-negative integers m_1, \dots, m_N and complex numbers s_1, \dots, s_N such that the function $\prod_{i=1}^N (s - s_i)^{m_i} F(s)$ is an entire function of finite order.
- (Functional equation) The function F satisfies the functional equation $\xi_F(s) = \omega \overline{\xi_F(\sigma_1 - \bar{s})}$, where the completed function ξ_F is defined as

$$\xi_F(s) = F(s) Q_F^s \prod_{j=1}^r \Gamma(\lambda_j s + \mu_j) \prod_{i=1}^{2M+\delta(\sigma_1)} (s - s_i)^{m_i} \prod_{i=2M+1+\delta(\sigma_1)}^N (s - s_i)^{m_i} (\sigma_1 - s - \bar{s}_i)^{m_i},$$

where $|\omega| = 1$, $Q_F > 0$, $r \geq 0$, $\lambda_j > 0$, $\mu_j \in \mathbb{C}$, $j = 1, \dots, r$, and Γ is the Euler Gamma function. It is assumed that the poles of F are arranged so that the first $2M + \delta(\sigma_1)$ poles ($0 \leq 2M + \delta(\sigma_1) \leq N$) are such that $s_{2j-1} + \bar{s}_{2j} = \sigma_1$, for $j = 1, \dots, M$, and $\delta(\sigma_1) = 1$ if $\sigma_1/2$ is a pole of F in which case $s_{2M+\delta(\sigma_1)} = \sigma_1/2$; otherwise $\delta(\sigma_1) = 0$.

- (Euler sum) The logarithmic derivative of the function F possesses a Dirichlet series representation converging absolutely for $\text{Re}(s) > \sigma_0$.

The *non-trivial zeros* of F are defined to be the zeros of the completed function ξ_F . The set of non-trivial zeros of $F(s)$ is denoted by $Z(F)$. By the functional equation and the Euler sum, all those zeros lie in the critical strip $\sigma_1 - \sigma_0 \leq \text{Re}(s) \leq \sigma_0$. Let $\tau \in [\sigma_1, +\infty)$. For an arbitrary positive integer n , the n th τ -Li coefficient associated to the $F \in \mathcal{S}^{\#b}(\sigma_0, \sigma_1)$ is defined as

$$\lambda_F(n, \tau) = \sum_{\rho \in Z(F)} \left(1 - \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho - \tau} \right)^n \right),$$

where the sum is taken in the sense of the limit $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|\text{Im}(\rho)| \leq T}$. The main result of the paper is the following Li-type criterion. Let $0, \tau \notin Z(F)$. The next two statements are equivalent

- (i) $\sigma_1 - \frac{\tau}{2} \leq \text{Re}(\rho) \leq \frac{\tau}{2}$ for every $\rho \in Z(F)$,
- (ii) $\text{Re}(\lambda_F(n, \tau)) \geq 0$ for every positive integer n .

Reviewer: [Ramūnas Garunkštis \(Vilnius\)](#)

MSC:

- [11M26](#) Nonreal zeros of $\zeta(s)$ and $L(s, \chi)$; Riemann and other hypotheses
- [11M36](#) Selberg zeta functions and regularized determinants; applications to spectral theory, Dirichlet series, Eisenstein series, etc. (explicit formulas)
- [11M41](#) Other Dirichlet series and zeta functions

Cited in 4 Documents

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