LARGE VALUES OF THE ARGUMENT OF THE RIEMANN ZETA-FUNCTION AND ITS ITERATES

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ABSTRACT. Let $S(\sigma, t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \arg \zeta(\sigma + it)$ be the argument of the Riemann zeta-function at the point $\sigma + it$ in the critical strip. For $n \ge 1$ and t > 0, we define

$$S_n(\sigma, t) = \int_0^t S_{n-1}(\sigma, \tau) \,\mathrm{d}\tau + \delta_{n,\sigma} \,,$$

where $\delta_{n,\sigma}$ is a specific constant depending on σ and n. Let $0 \leq \beta < 1$ be a fixed real number. Assuming the Riemann hypothesis, we establish lower bounds for the maximum of $S_n(\sigma, t + h) - S_n(\sigma, t)$ near the critical line, on the interval $T^{\beta} \leq t \leq T$ and in a small range of h. This improves some results of the first author and generalizes a result of the authors on S(t). We also give new omega results for $S_n(t)$, improving a result by Selberg.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we make use of the resonance method to improve several omega results related to the argument of the Riemann zeta-function.

1.1. The functions $S_n(\sigma, t)$. Let $\zeta(s)$ denote the Riemann zeta-function. For $\frac{1}{2} \leq \sigma \leq 1$ and t > 0, we define

$$S(\sigma, t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \arg \zeta (\sigma + it),$$

where the argument is obtained by continuous variation along straight line segments joining the points 2, 2 + it and $\sigma + it$, assuming that the segment from $\sigma + it$ to 2 + it has no zeros of $\zeta(s)$, and with the convention that $\arg \zeta(2) = 0$. If this path has zeros of $\zeta(s)$ (including the endpoint $\sigma + it$) we define $S(\sigma, t) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \{S(\sigma, t + \varepsilon) + S(\sigma, t - \varepsilon)\}$. Let us define the iterates of the function $S(\sigma, t)$ in the following form: setting $S_0(\sigma, t) := S(\sigma, t)$, we define

$$S_n(\sigma, t) = \int_0^t S_{n-1}(\sigma, \tau) \,\mathrm{d}\tau + \delta_{n,\sigma} \text{ for } n \ge 1.$$

The constants $\delta_{n,\sigma}$ depends on σ and n, and are given by

$$\delta_{2k-1,\sigma} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{\pi} \int_{\sigma}^{\infty} \int_{u_{2k-1}}^{\infty} \dots \int_{u_3}^{\infty} \int_{u_2}^{\infty} \log |\zeta(u_1)| \, \mathrm{d}u_1 \, \mathrm{d}u_2 \dots \, \mathrm{d}u_{2k-1}$$

for n = 2k - 1 with $k \ge 1$, and

$$\delta_{2k,\sigma} = (-1)^{k-1} \int_{\sigma}^{1} \int_{u_{2k}}^{1} \dots \int_{u_{3}}^{1} \int_{u_{2}}^{1} \mathrm{d}u_{1} \,\mathrm{d}u_{2} \,\dots \,\mathrm{d}u_{2k} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}(1-\sigma)^{2k}}{(2k)!},$$

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for n = 2k with $k \ge 1$.

1.2. Large values on the critical line. In the case of $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$, let us write $S_n(t) = S_n(\frac{1}{2}, t)$ to return to the classical notation (e.g. Littlewood [10] and Selberg [14]). The argument function S(t) is connected to the distribution of the non-trivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function through the classical Riemann von-Mangoldt formula

$$N(t) = \frac{t}{2\pi} \log \frac{t}{2\pi} - \frac{t}{2\pi} + \frac{7}{8} + S(t) + O\left(\frac{1}{t}\right),$$

where N(t) counts (with multiplicity) the number of zeros $\rho = \beta + i\gamma$ of $\zeta(s)$ such that $0 < \gamma \leq t$ (zeros with ordinate $\gamma = t$ are counted with weight $\frac{1}{2}$). The behavior of the functions $S_n(t)$ encodes the oscillatory character of the function S(t) and efforts have been made to establish precise estimates of these functions (see [4], [5], [6], [8], [10], [11], [14], [15], [19]).

The Riemann hypothesis (RH) states that all the non-trivial zeros of $\zeta(s)$ have real part $\frac{1}{2}$. The classical estimates for $S_n(t)$ under RH are due to Littlewood [10], with the bounds $S_n(t) = O(\log t/(\log \log t)^{n+1})$. The most recent refinements of these bounds are due to Carneiro, Chandee and Milinovich [3] for n = 0 and n = 1, and due to Carneiro and the first author [4] for $n \ge 2$ (see also [5]). On the other hand, Selberg¹ established, assuming RH, that

$$S_n(t) = \Omega_{\pm} \left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log t)^{n+1}} \right), \tag{1.1}$$

for $n \ge 0$. The cases n = 0 and n = 1 were improved by Montgomery [13, Theorem 2] and Tsang [18, Theorem 5], under RH, respectively:

$$S(t) = \Omega_{\pm} \left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log t)^{1/2}} \right), \text{ and } S_1(t) = \Omega_{\pm} \left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log t)^{3/2}} \right).$$

Using a new version of the classical resonance method, Bondarenko and Seip [1, Theorem 2], under RH, refined the order of magnitude of these omega results, showing that

$$S(t) = \Omega\left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2}(\log\log\log t)^{1/2}}{(\log\log t)^{1/2}}\right), \text{ and } S_1(t) = \Omega_+\left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2}(\log\log\log t)^{1/2}}{(\log\log t)^{3/2}}\right).$$
(1.2)

Extending the method of Bondarenko and Seip, the first author [6, Corollary 3] established, under RH that

$$S_n(t) = \begin{cases} \Omega_+ \left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2} (\log \log \log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log t)^{n+1/2}} \right), & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ \Omega\left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2} (\log \log \log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log t)^{n+1/2}} \right), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$
(1.3)

Using the resonator of Bondarenko and Seip along with suitable kernels and RH, the authors [7, Theorem 1] have improved the result of Montgomery on S(t) by proving

$$S(t) = \Omega_{\pm} \left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2} (\log \log \log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log t)^{1/2}} \right).$$
(1.4)

1.3. Large values near the critical line. Our main purpose in this paper is to extend the previous results of $S_n(t)$ to the function $S_n(\sigma, t)$ near the critical line. We will start by establishing bounds for the extreme values of the differences $S_n(\sigma, t + h) - S_n(\sigma, t)$.

 $^{^{1}}$ In [15, Pages 3 and 4], Selberg commented that these omega results were not established explicitly by Littlewood but can be proved by the usual methods.

Theorem 1. Assume the Riemann hypothesis. Let $0 < \beta < 1$ be a fixed real number and $n \ge 0$ be a fixed integer. Let T > 0 be sufficiently large, $h \in [0, (\log \log T)^{-1}]$, and $\sigma \ge \frac{1}{2}$. Consider the following two cases:

(i) either

$$n=0 \quad \ and \quad \ \frac{1}{2}<\sigma\leq \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{\log\log T},$$

(ii) or

$$n \ge 1$$
 and $\frac{1}{2} \le \sigma \le \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\log \log T}$

 $Then^2$

$$\max_{T^{\beta} \le t \le T} \delta_n \{ S_n(\sigma, t+h) - S_n(\sigma, t) \} \gg h \, \frac{(\log T)^{1/2} (\log \log \log T)^{1/2}}{(\log \log T)^{n-1/2}}$$

where $\delta_n = \pm 1$ if n is odd, and $\delta_n = (-1)^{(n+2)/2}$ if n is even.

The particular case of n = 1 and $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ in Theorem 1 is related to a result of Tsang [18, Theorem 6]. Assuming RH, he proved that

$$\sup_{T \le t \le 2T} \pm \{S_1(t+h) - S_1(t)\} \gg h \, \frac{(\log T)^{1/2}}{(\log \log T)^{1/2}},$$

for $h \in [0, (\log \log T)^{-1}]$ (see also [2, p. 252]). Also Theorem 1 allows us to obtain extreme values for the functions $S_n(\sigma, t)$, improving a result of the first author [6, Theorem 2] (which is a general form of (1.3)).

Corollary 2. Assume the Riemann hypothesis. Let $0 < \beta < 1$ be a fixed real number and $n \ge 0$ be a fixed integer. Let T > 0 be sufficiently large and suppose that

$$\frac{1}{2} \le \sigma \le \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\log \log T}.$$
(1.5)

Then

$$\max_{T^{\beta} \le t \le T} \delta_n \{ S_n(\sigma, t) \} \gg \frac{(\log T)^{1/2} (\log \log \log T)^{1/2}}{(\log \log T)^{n+1/2}},$$

where $\delta_n = \pm 1$ if n is even, and $\delta_n = (-1)^{(n+3)/2}$ if n is odd.

The case n = 0 in Corollary 2 was also studied by Tsang [18, Theorem 2 and p. 382]. He proved under RH that

$$\sup_{T \le t \le 2T} \pm S(\sigma, t) \gg \frac{(\log T)^{1/2}}{(\log \log T)^{1/2}}$$

in the range (1.5). Note that for $n \ge 0$ and $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$, we recover the results in (1.2), (1.3) and (1.4), and we give new conditional omega results for $S_n(t)$. This improves the estimate of Selberg (1.1) in several cases:

$$S_n(t) = \begin{cases} \Omega_{\pm} \left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2} (\log \log \log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log t)^{n+1/2}} \right), & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \text{ or } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ \Omega_{+} \left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2} (\log \log \log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log t)^{n+1/2}} \right), & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ \Omega_{-} \left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2} (\log \log \log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log t)^{n+1/2}} \right), & \text{if } n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

On the other hand, using an argument of Fujii, we can obtain some of these omega results unconditionally, when $n \ge 3$.

² The notation $f \gg g$ means that there is a positive constant c > 0 such that $f(x) \ge c g(x)$.

Corollary 3. Unconditionally, for $n \ge 3$ and $n \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, we have that

$$S_n(t) = \Omega_+ \left(\frac{(\log t)^{1/2} (\log \log \log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log t)^{n+1/2}} \right).$$

We remark that the case n = 0 and $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ has not been explored in Theorem 1. The following result considers this exceptional case, proving a similar result, but in a shorter range.

Theorem 4. Assume the Riemann hypothesis. Let $0 < \beta < 1$ be a fixed real number. Then

$$\max_{T^{\beta} \le t \le T} -\{S(t+h) - S(t)\} \gg h \, (\log T)^{1/2} (\log \log T)^{1/2} (\log \log \log T)^{1/2},$$

for $h \in \left[c (\log T)^{-1/2} (\log \log T)^{-1/2} (\log \log \log T)^{-1/2}, (\log \log T)^{-1} \right]$, with some constant c > 0.

Theorem 4 improves an estimate of Selberg (unpublished³), where he proved under RH that

$$\max_{T \le t \le 2T} \pm \{ S(t+h) - S(t) \} \gg (h \log T)^{1/2},$$

for $h \in [(\log T)^{-1}, (\log \log T)^{-1}].$

1.4. Sketch of the proof. Our approach is motivated by the modified version of the resonator of Bondarenko and Seip given by the first author in [6, Section 3], and the convolution formula obtained by the authors in [7]. We start by obtaining certain convolution formulas for $\log \zeta(\sigma + i(t+h)) - \log \zeta(\sigma + i(t-h))$ in a small range of h. These formulas contain suitable kernels that are completely positive or completely negative⁴, and it allows us to pick large positive and negative values. The connection between $\log \zeta(s)$ and $S_n(\sigma,t)$ expresses the convolution formula as two finite sums, of which we must detect which one is the main term, depending on the parity of n and the new parameters involved. Then, we use the resonator due to the first author to obtain estimates for the variation of $S_n(\sigma,t)$ near the critical line. In particular, we highlight that one of the main technical difficulties of this work, when compared to [1, 6, 7], is in the analysis of the error terms. With a more delicate computation, we obtain the term h in each of the error term that appears in the convolution formulas. Finally, the choice of suitable parameters give the necessary control on the length of the Dirichlet polynomial to apply [1, Lemma 13], and the control on the sign in front of the variation of $S_n(\sigma, t)$.

We would like to remark that Bui, Lester, and Milinovich [2] used the version of the resonance method of Soundararajan [16] to give a new proof of the omega results of Montgomery [13], using the variation of $S_1(t)$ in short intervals. We refer to [12] for another application of the resonance method to show Ω_{\pm} results.

Throughout this paper we will use the notation $\log_2 T = \log \log T$ and $\log_3 T = \log \log \log T$. The error terms that appears in each estimate may depend on n.

2. Convolution formulas

In this section we will obtain certain convolution formulas for $S_n(\sigma, t+h) - S_n(\sigma, t-h)$, when $n \ge 1$, related to kernels that are completely positive or completely negative. We will need the following estimate for $\zeta'(s)/\zeta(s)$ to prove our convolution formulas.

³ Tsang proved this result of Selberg in [18, Page 388].

⁴ We say that a function f is completely positive (or completely negative) if $f(x) \ge 0$ (or $f(x) \le 0$) for $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Lemma 5. Assume the Riemann hypothesis. Then for $\frac{1}{2} < \sigma \leq 3$ and for sufficiently large t, we have

$$\int_{\sigma}^{3} \left| \frac{\zeta'}{\zeta} (\alpha + it) \right| \mathrm{d}\alpha \ll (1 + |\log(2\sigma - 1)|)(\log t).$$

Proof. Clearly, the integral from 2 to 3 is bounded. On the other hand, by [17, Theorem 9.6 (A)], uniformly for $\frac{1}{2} \leq \Re(s) \leq 2$, we have

$$\frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} = \sum_{|t-\gamma| \le 1} \frac{1}{s-\rho} + O(\log t),$$

where the sum runs over the zeros $\rho = \frac{1}{2} + i\gamma$ of $\zeta(s)$. We conclude our required upper bound by integrating the above expression of $\zeta'(s)/\zeta(s)$ from σ to 2 and using the fact that the number of zeros with ordinate in [t-1,t+1] is $O(\log t)$.

To simplify the notation, we will write

$$\Delta_h \log \zeta(z) = \log \zeta(z + ih) - \log \zeta(z - ih),$$

and

$$\Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t) = S_n(\sigma, t+h) - S_n(\sigma, t-h).$$

Lemma 6. Assume the Riemann hypothesis. Let $0 < \beta < 1$ be a fixed number. Let $\alpha > 0$, $H \in \mathbb{R}$ and T be sufficiently large. Then for $\frac{1}{2} < \sigma \leq 2$, $0 \leq h \leq 1$ and $T^{\beta} \leq t \leq T \log T$, we have

$$\int_{-(\log T)^{3}}^{(\log T)^{3}} \Delta_{h} \log \zeta(\sigma + i(t+u)) \left(\frac{\sin \alpha u}{u}\right)^{2} e^{iHu} du$$

= $-\pi i \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) w_{m}(\alpha, H) \sin(h \log m)}{(\log m) m^{\sigma+it}} + O\left(\frac{h(1 + |\log(2\sigma - 1)|)e^{2\alpha + |H|}}{(\log T)^{3}}\right),$

where $w_m(\alpha, H) = \max\{0, 2\alpha - |H - \log m|\}$ for all $m \ge 2$, and $\Lambda(m)$ is the von-Mangoldt function⁵.

Proof. Our proof closely follows [7, Lemma 2], so we have skipped some of the details in the proof. Using the Perron's summation formula, we write

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{1-i\infty}^{1+i\infty} \Delta_h \log \zeta(\sigma + it + s) \left(\frac{e^{\alpha s} - e^{-\alpha s}}{s}\right)^2 e^{Hs} ds = \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) w_m(\alpha, H)}{(\log m) m^{\sigma+i(t+h)}} - \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) w_m(\alpha, H)}{(\log m) m^{\sigma+i(t-h)}} = -2i \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) w_m(\alpha, H) \sin(h \log m)}{(\log m) m^{\sigma+it}}.$$
(2.1)

Note that $T^{\beta-\varepsilon} \leq |t \pm h| \leq T(\log T)^{1+\varepsilon}$, for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Since we assume RH, we can move the path of integration in (2.1) to lie on the following five paths:

$$L_{1} = \{1 + iu : (\log T)^{3} \le u < \infty\}, \qquad L_{2} = \{v + i(\log T)^{3} : 0 \le v \le 1\},$$

$$L_{3} = \{iu : -(\log T)^{3} \le u < (\log T)^{3}\}, \qquad L_{4} = \{v - i(\log T)^{3} : 0 \le v \le 1\},$$

$$L_{5} = \{1 + iu : -\infty < u \le -(\log T)^{3}\}.$$

For each $1 \leq j \leq 5$, we define the integrals

$$I_j = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{L_j} \Delta_h \log \zeta(\sigma + it + s) \left(\frac{e^{\alpha s} - e^{-\alpha s}}{s}\right)^2 e^{Hs} \mathrm{d}s.$$

⁵ $\Lambda(m)$ is defined as $\log p$ if $m = p^k$ with p a prime number and $k \ge 1$ an integer, and zero otherwise.

It takes standard computations to show

$$|I_1|, |I_5| \ll \frac{h e^{2\alpha + |H|}}{(\log T)^3}$$

Now we estimate I_2 and the estimate for I_4 is similar. Using Fubini's theorem and Lemma 5, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |I_2| \ll \int_0^1 \left| \Delta_h \log \zeta(\sigma + v + i\left(t + (\log T)^3\right) \right) \right| \left(\frac{e^{\alpha v} + e^{-\alpha v}}{|v + i(\log T)^3|} \right)^2 e^{v|H|} \mathrm{d}v \\ \ll \frac{e^{2\alpha + |H|}}{(\log T)^6} \int_0^1 \int_{-h}^h \left| \frac{\zeta'}{\zeta} \left(\sigma + v + i(t + u + (\log T)^3) \right) \right| \mathrm{d}u \, \mathrm{d}v \\ \ll \frac{e^{2\alpha + |H|}}{(\log T)^6} \int_{-h}^h \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\zeta'}{\zeta} \left(\sigma + v + i(t + u + (\log T)^3) \right) \right| \mathrm{d}v \, \mathrm{d}u \\ \ll \frac{h(1 + |\log(2\sigma - 1)|)e^{2\alpha + |H|}}{(\log T)^5}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, the integral I_3 gives us the main term:

$$I_{3} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-(\log T)^{3}}^{(\log T)^{3}} \Delta_{h} \log \zeta(\sigma + i(t+u)) \left(\frac{e^{i\alpha u} - e^{-i\alpha u}}{iu}\right)^{2} e^{iHu} du$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-(\log T)^{3}}^{(\log T)^{3}} \Delta_{h} \log \zeta(\sigma + i(t+u)) \left(\frac{\sin \alpha u}{u}\right)^{2} e^{iHu} du.$$

Before obtaining the required convolution formulas for the differences $S_n(\sigma, t+h) - S_n(\sigma, t-h)$ for $n \ge 1$, we need to establish the following connection between $\Delta_h \log \zeta(z)$ and $\Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t)$.

Lemma 7. Assume the Riemann hypothesis. Let $n \ge 1$ be a fixed integer, $\frac{1}{2} \le \sigma \le 1$, and $t, h \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $t \ne \pm h$. Then we have

$$\Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \frac{i^n}{(n-1)!} \int_{\sigma}^{2} (v-\sigma)^{n-1} \Delta_h \log \zeta(v+it) \, \mathrm{d}v \right\} + O(h).$$

Proof. For $t \neq 0$, integration by parts on [5, Lemma 6] gives

$$S_n(\sigma,t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im}\left\{\frac{i^n}{(n-1)!} \int_{\sigma}^{\infty} (v-\sigma)^{n-1} \log \zeta(v+it) \,\mathrm{d}v\right\}.$$

So we have

$$\Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \frac{i^n}{(n-1)!} \int_{\sigma}^{2} (v-\sigma)^{n-1} \Delta_h \log \zeta(v+it) \, \mathrm{d}v \right\} + \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \frac{i^n}{(n-1)!} \int_{2}^{\infty} (v-\sigma)^{n-1} \Delta_h \log \zeta(v+it) \, \mathrm{d}v \right\},$$

for $t \neq \pm h$. Finally the bound on the error term follows from the following estimate

$$\int_{2}^{\infty} (v-\sigma)^{n-1} \left| \Delta_{h} \log \zeta(v+it) \right| \mathrm{d}v = \int_{2}^{\infty} (v-\sigma)^{n-1} \left| \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m) \, m^{v+it}} \left(\frac{1}{m^{ih}} - \frac{1}{m^{-ih}} \right) \right| \mathrm{d}v$$
$$\ll \int_{2}^{\infty} (v-\sigma)^{n-1} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m) \, m^{v+1}} |\sin(h\log m)| \mathrm{d}v$$
$$\leq h \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{m^{\sigma+1}} \int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{(v-\sigma)^{n-1}}{m^{v-\sigma}} \, \mathrm{d}v \ll h.$$

Note that for $\delta \in \{-1, 1\}$ and $\delta' \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$, the function

$$x \mapsto 3\,\delta + 2\,\delta'\sin(x)$$

is completely positive or completely negative.

Proposition 8. Assume the Riemann hypothesis. Consider the following two cases:

(i) either we have

 $n \ge 1$ and $\frac{1}{2} \le \sigma < 1$,

(ii) or

$$a = 0$$
 and $\frac{1}{2} < \sigma < 1$.

Let $\beta, \gamma, \delta, \delta' \in \mathbb{R}$ be fixed parameters such that $0 < \beta < 1$, $\delta \in \{-1, 1\}$, and we further consider γ, δ' in the following two cases:

(i') either

 $0 < \gamma \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad and \quad \delta' \in \{-1, 1\},$

(ii') or

 $\frac{1}{2} < \gamma \le 1$ and $\delta' = 0.$

Then for sufficiently large T, $T^{\beta} \leq t \leq T \log T$ and $0 \leq h \leq 1$, we have

$$\int_{-(\log T)^3}^{(\log T)^3} \Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t+u) \left(\frac{\sin(\gamma u \log_2 T)}{u}\right)^2 (3\,\delta + 2\,\delta' \sin(u \log_2 T)) du = \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 3i^{n+3}\,\delta \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)\,a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1}m^{\sigma+it}} \right\} + \operatorname{Im} \left\{ i^{n+2}\,\delta' \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)\,b_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1}m^{\sigma+it}} \right\} + O(h \log_2 T),$$
(2.2)

where the functions $a_m(T,h)$ and $b_m(T,h)$ are defined by

 $a_m(T,h) = w_m(\gamma \log_2 T, 0) \sin(h \log m) \quad and \quad b_m(T,h) = w_m(\gamma \log_2 T, \log_2 T) \sin(h \log m).$

Proof. We apply Lemma 6 with $\alpha = \gamma \log_2 T$, and H = 0, $H = \log_2 T$ and $H = -\log_2 T$. Using the linear combination

$$3\,\delta + 2\,\delta'\sin(u\log_2 T) = 3\,\delta\,e^0 - i\,\delta'(e^{iu\log_2 T} - e^{-iu\log_2 T}),$$

we obtain

$$\int_{-(\log T)^{3}}^{(\log T)^{3}} \Delta_{h} \log \zeta(v+i(t+u)) \left(\frac{\sin(\gamma u \log_{2} T)}{u}\right)^{2} \left(3\,\delta+2\,\delta'\sin(u \log_{2} T)\right) du$$

$$= -3\pi i\,\delta \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)\,a_{m}(T,h)}{(\log m)\,m^{v+it}} - \pi\,\delta' \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)\,b_{m}(T,h)}{(\log m)\,m^{v+it}} + O\left(\frac{h(1+|\log(2v-1)|)}{(\log T)^{2-2\gamma}}\right),$$
(2.3)

when $\frac{1}{2} < v < 2$. Note that for $0 < \gamma \leq \frac{1}{2}$, we have used that $w_m(\gamma \log_2 T, -\log_2 T) = 0$ for all $m \geq 2$. When $\gamma > \frac{1}{2}$ and $\delta' = 0$, only the first sum on the right-hand side of (2.3) remains. To obtain the case n = 0, we take the imaginary part in (2.3). When $n \geq 1$, we want to use Lemma 7 in (2.3). For $\frac{1}{2} \leq \sigma < 1$, using Fubini's theorem (justified by [18, Eq. (2.13)] and the fact that the sums involved in (2.3) are finite) we get,

$$\int_{-(\log T)^3}^{(\log T)^3} \left\{ \int_{\sigma}^2 (v-\sigma)^{n-1} \Delta_h \log \zeta(v+i(t+u)) \, \mathrm{d}v \right\} \left(\frac{\sin(\gamma u \log_2 T)}{u} \right)^2 (3\,\delta+2\,\delta'\sin(u\log_2 T)) \, \mathrm{d}u \\ = -\sum_{m=2}^\infty \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m)m^{it}} \left[\left(3\pi i\,\delta a_m(T,h) + \pi\delta' b_m(T,h) \right) \int_{\sigma}^2 \frac{(v-\sigma)^{n-1}}{m^v} \, \mathrm{d}v \right] + O\left(\frac{h}{(\log T)^{2-2\gamma}}\right).$$
(2.4)

Using $[9, \S2.321$ Eq. 2], we obtain

$$\int_{\sigma}^{2} \frac{(v-\sigma)^{n-1}}{m^{v}} \, \mathrm{d}v = \frac{\beta_{n-1}}{m^{\sigma} (\log m)^{n}} - \frac{1}{m^{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{\beta_{k}}{(\log m)^{k+1}} (2-\sigma)^{n-1-k},$$

where $\beta_k = \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1-k)!}$. This implies that for each $m \ge 2$, we have

$$\int_{\sigma}^{2} \frac{(v-\sigma)^{n-1}}{m^{v}} \, \mathrm{d}v = \frac{(n-1)!}{m^{\sigma} (\log m)^{n}} + O\left(\frac{1}{m^{2} \log m}\right)$$

Inserting this in (2.4) and using the estimates $|a_m(T,h)|, |b_m(T,h)| \ll h \log m \log_2 T$, it follows that

$$\int_{-(\log T)^3}^{(\log T)^3} \left\{ \int_{\sigma}^2 (v-\sigma)^{n-1} \Delta_h \log \zeta(v+i(t+u)) \, \mathrm{d}v \right\} \left(\frac{\sin(\gamma u \log_2 T)}{u} \right)^2 (3\,\delta+2\,\delta'\sin(u\log_2 T)) \, \mathrm{d}u \\ = -3\pi(n-1)! \, \delta i \sum_{m=2}^\infty \frac{\Lambda(m) \, a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1}m^{\sigma+it}} - \pi(n-1)! \, \delta' \sum_{m=2}^\infty \frac{\Lambda(m) \, b_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1}m^{\sigma+it}} + O(h\log_2 T).$$

Finally the proof follows by using Lemma 7 and calculating the error terms.

3. The Resonator

In this section we recall the resonator $|R(t)|^2$ developed in [6, Section 3]. Let

$$R(t) = \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}'} \frac{r(m)}{m^{it}},$$
(3.1)

and \mathcal{M}' be a suitable finite set of integers. Let σ be a positive real number and N be a positive integer sufficiently large such that

$$\frac{1}{2} \le \sigma \le \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\log \log N}.\tag{3.2}$$

Let \mathcal{P} be the set of prime numbers p such that

$$e \log N \log_2 N (3.3)$$

We define f(n) as a multiplicative function supported on square-free numbers such that

$$f(p) := \left(\frac{(\log N)^{1-\sigma} (\log_2 N)^{\sigma}}{(\log_3 N)^{1-\sigma}}\right) \frac{1}{p^{\sigma} (\log p - \log_2 N - \log_3 N)}$$

for $p \in \mathcal{P}$, and f(p) = 0 otherwise. For each $k \in \{1, ..., \left[(\log_2 N)^{1/8}\right]\}$, we define the following sets:

$$P_k := \left\{ p \in \mathcal{P}: \ e^k \log N \log_2 N$$

$$M_k := \left\{ n \in \operatorname{supp}(f) : n \text{ has at least } \alpha_k := \frac{3(\log N)^{2-2\sigma}}{k^2(\log_3 N)^{2-2\sigma}} \text{ prime divisors in } P_k \right\},$$

and

$$\mathcal{M} := \operatorname{supp}(f) \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^{[(\log_2 N)^{1/8}]} M_k.$$

3.1. Construction of the resonator. Let $0 \le \beta < 1$ and $\kappa = (1 - \beta)/2$. Note that $\kappa + \beta < 1$. Let

$$\frac{1}{2} \le \sigma \le \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\log \log T},\tag{3.4}$$

and $N = [T^{\kappa}]$, so that σ and N satisfy the relation (3.2). Let \mathcal{J} be the set of integers j such that

$$\left[\left(1+T^{-1}\right)^{j},\left(1+T^{-1}\right)^{j+1}\right)\bigcap\mathcal{M}\neq\emptyset$$

and we define m_j to be the minimum of $[(1+T^{-1})^j, (1+T^{-1})^{j+1}) \cap \mathcal{M}$ for j in \mathcal{J} . Consider the set

$$\mathcal{M}' := \{m_j : j \in \mathcal{J}\}$$

and finally we define

$$r(m_j) := \left(\sum_{n \in \mathcal{M}, (1+T^{-1})^{j-1} \le n \le (1+T^{-1})^{j+2}} f(n)^2\right)^{1/2}$$

for every $m_j \in \mathcal{M}'$. This defines our Dirichlet polynomial in (3.1).

Let $\Phi(t) := e^{-t^2/2}$. We collect the following results proved in [6, Section 3].

Proposition 9. With the notations as above, we have

(i)
$$|R(t)|^2 \le R(0)^2 \ll T^{\kappa} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2$$
,
(ii) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) dt \ll T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2$.

Proof. See [6, Proposition 11] and [6, Lemma 12].

Lemma 10. Suppose

$$G(t) := \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(n) c_n}{(\log n) n^{\sigma+it}}$$

is absolutely convergent and $c_n \ge 0$ for $n \ge 2$. Then

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(t) |R(t)|^2 \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \mathrm{d}t \gg T \, \frac{(\log T)^{1-\sigma} (\log_3 T)^{\sigma}}{(\log_2 T)^{\sigma}} \left(\min_{p \in \mathcal{P}} c_p\right) \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.$$

Proof. See [6, Lemma 13].

The following result allows us to obtain the error terms in our theorems.

Lemma 11. Assume the Riemann hypothesis, and consider the parameters defined in Proposition 8. Then

$$\left|\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_0^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) dt \right) \right| \ll h T \frac{(\log T)^{2\gamma(1-\sigma)}}{(\log_2 T)^{n-1}} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.$$

Proof. Using the estimate $|a_m(T,h)| \ll h \log m \log_2 T$, the fact that the sum runs over $2 \leq m \leq (\log T)^{2\gamma}$, and *(ii)* of Proposition 9 it follows that

$$\left|\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_0^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \mathrm{d}t\right)\right| \ll h T \log_2 T \sum_{2 \le m \le (\log T)^{2\gamma}} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m)^n m^{\sigma}} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.$$

Using the prime number theorem (see [5, B.1 Appendix]), we have

$$\sum_{\substack{2 \le m \le (\log T)^{2\gamma}}} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m)^n m^\sigma} \ll \frac{(\log T)^{2\gamma(1-\sigma)}}{(\log_2 T)^n},$$

and this implies the desired result.

4. Proof of Theorem 1

Assume the Riemann hypothesis and consider the parameters defined in Proposition 8, Subsection 3.1. Throughout this section we will assume that

$$0 \le h \le \frac{1}{2\log_2 T}.\tag{4.1}$$

Using the fact that $sin(x) \gg x$ for $0 \le x \le 1$, we obtain the bound

$$\sin(h\log m) \gg h\log m \tag{4.2}$$

for $m \leq (\log T)^2$. We integrate (2.2) in the range $T^{\beta} \leq t \leq T \log T$ with $|R(t)|^2 \Phi(t/T)$, and by (*ii*) of Proposition 9 we get

$$\int_{T^{\beta}}^{T\log T} |R(t)|^{2} \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \left(\int_{-(\log T)^{3}}^{(\log T)^{3}} \Delta_{h} S_{n}(\sigma, t+u) \left(\frac{\sin(\gamma u \log_{2} T)}{u}\right)^{2} (3\,\delta+2\,\delta'\sin(u\log_{2} T)) du\right) dt$$

$$= 3\,\delta \operatorname{Im}\left\{i^{n+3}\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_{m}(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1}m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_{T^{\beta}}^{T\log T} m^{-it} |R(t)|^{2} \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) dt\right)\right\}$$

$$+ \delta' \operatorname{Im}\left\{i^{n+2}\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) b_{m}(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1}m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_{T^{\beta}}^{T\log T} m^{-it} |R(t)|^{2} \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) dt\right)\right\} + O\left(h T \log_{2} T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^{2}\right).$$

$$(4.3)$$

We want to complete the integrals that appears on the right-hand side of (4.3), from 0 to ∞ . Using the estimate $|a_m(T,h)| \ll h \log m \log_2 T$, (i) of Proposition 9 and the bound $\Phi(t) \leq 1$, we have

$$\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma}} \bigg(\int_0^{T^{\beta}} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\bigg(\frac{t}{T}\bigg) \mathrm{d}t \bigg) \bigg| \ll h \, T^{\kappa+\beta} \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \bigg(\sum_{m \le (\log T)^{2\gamma}} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m)^n m^{\sigma}} \bigg).$$

Therefore, using the prime number theorem we get

$$\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_0^{T^{\beta}} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \mathrm{d}t \right) \bigg| \ll h \, T^{\kappa+\beta} \frac{(\log T)^{2\gamma(1-\sigma)}}{(\log_2 T)^{n-1}} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \ll h \, T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.$$

Similarly, using the decay of $\Phi(t)$ we obtain

$$\left|\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_{T \log T}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \mathrm{d}t \right) \right| \ll h T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2$$

The analysis for $b_m(T, h)$ is analogous. Therefore, we can extend the integrals on the right-hand side of (4.3) from 0 to ∞ . Now, we want to estimate the left-hand side of (4.3). Assume that⁶

$$\max_{\frac{T^{\beta}}{2} \le t \le 2T \log T} \delta \,\Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t) > 0$$

 $^{^{6}}$ In fact, the positivity of the right-hand side of (4.3) will be proved in the following subsections.

Using (ii) of Proposition 9, it follows that

$$\begin{split} &\int_{T^{\beta}}^{T\log T} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\bigg(\frac{t}{T}\bigg) \Bigg(\int_{-(\log T)^3}^{(\log T)^3} \Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t+u) \bigg(\frac{\sin(\gamma u \log_2 T)}{u}\bigg)^2 \big(3\,\delta+2\,\delta'\sin(\gamma' u \log_2 T)\big) \mathrm{d}u\bigg) \mathrm{d}t \\ &\leq \log_2 T \left(\max_{\frac{T^{\beta}}{2} \leq t \leq 2T \log T} \delta \,\Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t)\right) \int_{-(\log T)^3 \log_2 T}^{(\log T)^3 \log_2 T} \bigg(\frac{\sin(\gamma u)}{u}\bigg)^2 \bigg(3+\frac{2\,\delta'}{\delta}\sin(\gamma' u)\bigg) \mathrm{d}u \int_{T^{\beta}}^{T\log T} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\bigg(\frac{t}{T}\bigg) \mathrm{d}t \\ &\ll \log_2 T \left(\max_{\frac{T^{\beta}}{2} \leq t \leq 2T \log T} \delta \,\Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t)\right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bigg(\frac{\sin(\gamma u)}{u}\bigg)^2 \mathrm{d}u \int_0^{\infty} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\bigg(\frac{t}{T}\bigg) \mathrm{d}t \\ &\ll \bigg(\max_{\frac{T^{\beta}}{2} \leq t \leq 2T \log T} \delta \,\Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t)\bigg) T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2. \end{split}$$

Therefore, we obtain the following relation from (4.3)

$$3 \,\delta \operatorname{Im} \left\{ i^{n+3} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) \, a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_0^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \mathrm{d}t \right) \right\} \\ + \,\delta' \operatorname{Im} \left\{ i^{n+2} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) \, b_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_0^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \mathrm{d}t \right) \right\} + O\left(h \, T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \right)$$

$$\ll \left(\max_{\frac{T^{\beta}}{2} \le t \le 2T \log T} \delta \, \Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t) \right) T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.$$

$$(4.4)$$

Let us to analyze the left-hand side of (4.4).

4.1. The case $n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$. We choose the parameters $\gamma = 1/8$, $\delta \in \{-1, 1\}$ and $\delta' = (-1)^{(n+1)/2}$. Using the fact that $i^{n+2} = (-1)^{(n+1)/2} i$, we conclude from (4.4) that

$$\begin{split} 3\,\delta(-1)^{(n+3)/2}\,\mathrm{Im} &\left\{\sum_{m=2}^{\infty}\frac{\Lambda(m)\,a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1}m^{\sigma}}\bigg(\int_0^{\infty}m^{-it}|R(t)|^2\Phi\bigg(\frac{t}{T}\bigg)\mathrm{d}t\bigg)\right\}\\ &+\mathrm{Re}\left\{\sum_{m=2}^{\infty}\frac{\Lambda(m)\,b_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1}m^{\sigma}}\bigg(\int_0^{\infty}m^{-it}|R(t)|^2\Phi\bigg(\frac{t}{T}\bigg)\mathrm{d}t\bigg)\right\}+O\bigg(h\,T\log_2 T\sum_{l\in\mathcal{M}}f(l)^2\bigg)\\ &\ll \left(\max_{\frac{T^{\beta}}{2}\leq t\leq 2T\log T}\delta\,\Delta_h S_n(\sigma,t)\right)T\log_2 T\sum_{l\in\mathcal{M}}f(l)^2. \end{split}$$

Using the fact that $|R(t)|^2$ and $\Phi(t)$ are real and even functions, we have

$$\operatorname{Re}\left\{\int_{0}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^{2} \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \mathrm{d}t\right\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^{2} \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \mathrm{d}t.$$
(4.5)

Therefore, by Lemma 11 it follows that

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) b_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) dt \right) + O\left(h T (\log T)^{(1-\sigma)/4} \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \right) \\
\ll \left(\max_{\frac{T^{\beta}}{2} \le t \le 2T \log T} \delta \Delta_h S_n(\sigma,t) \right) T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.$$
(4.6)

Note that the sum on the above expression runs over $(\log T)^{3/4} \leq m \leq (\log T)^{5/4}$. Then, for $(\log T)^{7/8} \leq m \leq (\log T)^{9/8}$ we have that $w_m(\log_2 T/8, \log_2 T) \gg \log m$. Therefore, using (4.2) we conclude $b_m(T, h) \gg 1$

 $h(\log m)^2$ for $(\log T)^{7/8} \le m \le (\log T)^{9/8}$. Using (3.3), for each $p \in \mathcal{P}$, we have $b_p(T,h) \gg h(\log p)^2$, for T sufficiently large. This implies that

$$\min_{p \in \mathcal{P}} \frac{b_p(T,h)}{(\log p)^n} \gg \min_{p \in \mathcal{P}} \frac{h}{(\log p)^{n-2}} \gg \frac{h}{(\log_2 T)^{n-2}}$$

Then, using Lemma 10 we have

$$\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) b_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \mathrm{d}t \right) \gg h T \frac{(\log T)^{1-\sigma} (\log_3 T)^{\sigma}}{(\log_2 T)^{\sigma+n-2}} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.$$

Inserting this estimate in (4.6), it follows that

$$h \frac{(\log T)^{1-\sigma} (\log_3 T)^{\sigma}}{(\log_2 T)^{\sigma+n-1}} \ll \max_{\frac{T^{\beta}}{2} \le t \le 2T \log T} \delta \Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t),$$

$$(4.7)$$

for any $\delta \in \{-1, 1\}$ and h satisfying (4.1). Since that (3.4) holds, we can change the left-hand side of (4.7) by

$$h \, \frac{(\log T)^{1/2} (\log_3 T)^{1/2}}{(\log_2 T)^{n-1/2}}$$

We replace $\Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t)$ with $S_n(\sigma, t+2h) - S_n(\sigma, t)$, by changing t-h to t, where the maximum is taken over $T^{\beta}/3 \le t \le 3T \log T$. We obtain the desired result after a trivial adjustment, changing T to $T/3 \log T$ and choosing a slightly smaller β .

4.2. The case $n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$. We choose the parameters $\gamma = 2/3$, $\delta = (-1)^{(n+2)/2}$ and $\delta' = 0$. Using the fact that $i^{n+3} = (-1)^{(n+2)/2} i$, we conclude from (4.4) that

$$3\operatorname{Re}\left\{\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_0^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) \mathrm{d}t\right)\right\} + O\left(h T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2\right)$$

$$\ll \left(\max_{\frac{T^{\beta}}{2} \le t \le 2T \log T} \delta \Delta_h S_n(\sigma,t)\right) T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.$$
(4.8)

Therefore, using (4.5), Lemma 10 and doing the same procedure as in the previous case, we obtain the required lower bound.

5. Proof of theorem 4

The proof for the case of S(t) follows the same outline of Theorem 1, but with a slight change in Lemma 6. By [7, Lemma 2], we have that

$$\int_{-(\log T)^3}^{(\log T)^3} \log \zeta \left(\frac{1}{2} + i(t+u)\right) \left(\frac{\sin \alpha u}{u}\right)^2 e^{iHu} du = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) w_m(\alpha, H)}{(\log m) m^{\frac{1}{2} + it}} + O\left(\frac{e^{2\alpha + |H|}}{(\log T)^3}\right).$$

Therefore for $0 \le h \le 1$ and for sufficiently large T, we have

$$\int_{-(\log T)^3}^{(\log T)^3} \Delta_h \log \zeta \left(\frac{1}{2} + i(t+u)\right) \left(\frac{\sin \alpha u}{u}\right)^2 e^{iHu} \mathrm{d}u = -\pi i \sum_{m=2}^\infty \frac{\Lambda(m) \, w_m(\alpha, H) \sin(h \log m)}{(\log m) \, m^{\sigma+it}} + O\left(\frac{e^{2\alpha+|H|}}{(\log T)^3}\right).$$

Note that the main difference of this estimate from the Lemma 6 appears in the error term. Computing exactly as in the preceding cases, we get the following equivalent formula for the equation (4.8),

$$3\operatorname{Re}\left\{\sum_{m=2}^{\infty}\frac{\Lambda(m)\,a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)m^{\frac{1}{2}}}\left(\int_0^{\infty}m^{-it}|R(t)|^2\Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right)\mathrm{d}t\right)\right\} + O\left(T\log_2 T\sum_{l\in\mathcal{M}}f(l)^2\right)$$

$$\ll \left(\max_{\frac{T^{\beta}}{2} \le t \le 2T \log T} - \Delta_h S(t)\right) T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2$$

Then, by (4.5) and Lemma 10 we obtain

$$h (\log T)^{1/2} (\log_2 T)^{1/2} (\log_3 T)^{1/2} + O(1) \ll \max_{\frac{T^{\beta}}{2} \le t \le 2T \log T} - \Delta_h S(t).$$

Here appears the new restriction for h. Choosing $h \in [c_1(\log T)^{-1/2}(\log_2 T)^{-1/2}(\log_3 T)^{-1/2}, (\log_2 T)^{-1}]$, for a suitable constant c_1 , and adjusting T and β , we obtain the desired result.

6. Proof of the corollaries

6.1. **Proof of Corollary 2.** The proof follows from the following inequality for $n \ge 0$,

$$\max_{u \in [t,t+h]} \pm S_n(\sigma, u) \ge h^{-1} \int_t^{t+n} \pm S_n(\sigma, u) du = h^{-1} \left(\pm \{S_{n+1}(\sigma, t+h) - S_{n+1}(\sigma, t)\} \right),$$

with $h = (\log \log T)^{-1}$, changing T to $T/(2 \log \log T)$ and making β slightly smaller.

6.2. **Proof of Corollary 3.** Under RH, it follows from Corollary 2. If the Riemann hypothesis fails, by [8, Page 6], we have

$$S_n(t) \gg t^{n-2},$$

for t sufficiently large. This implies the desired result.

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