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Ideas about Riemann's hypothesis

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Riemann's hypothesis, made on the occasion of his election to the Berlin Academy of Sciences, is the conjecture that all the zeroes of his ξ function are real. As he proved ξ is even, the conjecture is equivalent to saying that the zeroes of $\Xi(E) = \xi(2\sqrt{E})$ are real and non-negative. Extending a suggestion of Polya and Hilbert, we seek a Hermitian operator H such that the functional determinant of $H - E$ is $\Xi(E)$, which would prove Riemann's hypothesis. I haven't solved it but propose to describe where I have got to.