

# Riemann Zeta Function Edwards

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*Character Theory of Finite Groups I.* Martin Isaacs  
2006-11-21 Character theory is a powerful tool for understanding finite groups. In particular, the theory has been a key ingredient in the classification of finite simple groups. Characters are also of interest in their own right, and their properties are closely related to properties of the structure of the underlying group. The book begins by developing the module theory of complex group algebras. After the module-theoretic foundations are laid in the first chapter, the focus is primarily on characters. This enhances the accessibility of the material for students, which was a major consideration in the writing. Also with students in mind, a large number of problems are included, many of them quite challenging. In addition to the development of the basic theory (using a cleaner notation than previously), a number of more specialized topics are covered with accessible presentations. These include

projective representations, the basics of the Schur index, irreducible character degrees and group structure, complex linear groups, exceptional characters, and a fairly extensive introduction to blocks and Brauer characters. This is a corrected reprint of the original 1976 version, later reprinted by Dover. Since 1976 it has become the standard reference for character theory, appearing in the bibliography of almost every research paper in the subject. It is largely self-contained, requiring of the reader only the most basic facts of linear algebra, group theory, Galois theory and ring and module theory.

**Number Theory and Physics** Jean-Marc Luck 2012-12-06 7  
Les Houches Number theory, or arithmetic, sometimes referred to as the queen of mathematics, is often considered as the purest branch of mathematics. It also has the false reputation of being without any application to other areas of knowledge. Nevertheless, throughout their history, physical and natural sciences

have experienced numerous unexpected relationships to number theory. The book entitled *Number Theory in Science and Communication*, by M.R. Schroeder (Springer Series in Information Sciences, Vol. 7, 1984) provides plenty of examples of cross-fertilization between number theory and a large variety of scientific topics. The most recent developments of theoretical physics have involved more and more questions related to number theory, and in an increasingly direct way. This new trend is especially visible in two broad families of physical problems. The first class, dynamical systems and quasiperiodicity, includes classical and quantum chaos, the stability of orbits in dynamical systems, K.A.M. theory, and problems with "small denominators", as well as the study of incommensurate structures, aperiodic tilings, and quasicrystals. The second class, which includes the string theory of fundamental interactions, completely integrable models, and conformally invariant two-dimensional field theories, seems to involve modular forms and  $p$  adic numbers in a remarkable way.

**Lectures on the Riemann Zeta Function** H. Iwaniec  
 2014-10-07 The Riemann zeta function was introduced by L. Euler (1737) in connection with questions about the distribution of prime numbers. Later, B. Riemann (1859) derived deeper results about the prime numbers by considering the zeta function in the complex variable. The famous Riemann Hypothesis, asserting that all of the non-trivial zeros of zeta are on a critical line in the complex plane, is one of the most important unsolved problems in modern mathematics. The present book consists of two parts. The first part covers classical material about the zeros of the Riemann zeta function with applications to the distribution of prime numbers,

including those made by Riemann himself, F. Carlson, and Hardy-Littlewood. The second part gives a complete presentation of Levinson's method for zeros on the critical line, which allows one to prove, in particular, that more than one-third of non-trivial zeros of zeta are on the critical line. This approach and some results concerning integrals of Dirichlet polynomials are new. There are also technical lemmas which can be useful in a broader context.

*Spectral Synthesis* 1976-06-28 Spectral Synthesis

*The Riemann Zeta-function* A. Ivi? 2003-01-01

Comprehensive and coherent, this text covers exponential integrals and sums, 4th power moment, zero-free region, mean value estimates over short intervals, higher power moments, omega results, zeros on the critical line, zero-density estimates, distribution of primes, Dirichlet and various other divisor problems, and more. 1985 edition.

Higher Arithmetic Harold M. Edwards 2008 Although number theorists have sometimes shunned and even disparaged computation in the past, today's applications of number theory to cryptography and computer security demand vast arithmetical computations. These demands have shifted the focus of studies in number theory and have changed attitudes toward computation itself. The important new applications have attracted a great many students to number theory, but the best reason for studying the subject remains what it was when Gauss published his classic *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae* in 1801: Number theory is the equal of Euclidean geometry--some would say it is superior to Euclidean geometry--as a model of pure, logical, deductive thinking. An arithmetical computation, after all, is the purest form of deductive argument. Higher Arithmetic explains number theory in a

way that gives deductive reasoning, including algorithms and computations, the central role. Hands-on experience with the application of algorithms to computational examples enables students to master the fundamental ideas of basic number theory. This is a worthwhile goal for any student of mathematics and an essential one for students interested in the modern applications of number theory. Harold M. Edwards is Emeritus Professor of Mathematics at New York University. His previous books are *Advanced Calculus* (1969, 1980, 1993), *Riemann's Zeta Function* (1974, 2001), *Fermat's Last Theorem* (1977), *Galois Theory* (1984), *Divisor Theory* (1990), *Linear Algebra* (1995), and *Essays in Constructive Mathematics* (2005). For his masterly mathematical exposition he was awarded a Steele Prize as well as a Whiteman Prize by the American Mathematical Society.

**From Natural Numbers to Quaternions** Jürg Kramer

2017-11-15 This textbook offers an invitation to modern algebra through number systems of increasing complexity, beginning with the natural numbers and culminating with Hamilton's quaternions. Along the way, the authors carefully develop the necessary concepts and methods from abstract algebra: monoids, groups, rings, fields, and skew fields. Each chapter ends with an appendix discussing related topics from algebra and number theory, including recent developments reflecting the relevance of the material to current research. The present volume is intended for undergraduate courses in abstract algebra or elementary number theory. The inclusion of exercises with solutions also makes it suitable for self-study and accessible to anyone with an interest in modern algebra and number theory.

**Collected Papers** Bernhard Riemann 2004

The Riemann Zeta-Function Anatoly A. Karatsuba

1992-01-01 The aim of the series is to present new and important developments in pure and applied mathematics. Well established in the community over two decades, it offers a large library of mathematics including several important classics. The volumes supply thorough and detailed expositions of the methods and ideas essential to the topics in question. In addition, they convey their relationships to other parts of mathematics. The series is addressed to advanced readers wishing to thoroughly study the topic. Editorial Board Lev Birbrair, Universidade Federal do Ceará, Fortaleza, Brasil Victor P. Maslov, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia Walter D. Neumann, Columbia University, New York, USA Markus J. Pflaum, University of Colorado, Boulder, USA Dierk Schleicher, Jacobs University, Bremen, Germany

*Stalking The Riemann Hypothesis* Daniel Nahum Rockmore

2011-06-08 Like a hunter who sees 'a bit of blood' on the trail, that's how Princeton mathematician Peter Sarnak describes the feeling of chasing an idea that seems to have a chance of success. If this is so, then the jungle of abstractions that is mathematics is full of frenzied hunters these days. They are out stalking big game: the resolution of 'The Riemann Hypothesis', seems to be in their sights. The Riemann Hypothesis is about the prime numbers, the fundamental numerical elements. Stated in 1859 by Professor Bernhard Riemann, it proposes a simple law which Riemann believed a 'very likely' explanation for the way in which the primes are distributed among the whole numbers, indivisible stars scattered without end throughout a boundless numerical universe. Just eight years later, at the tender age of thirty-nine Riemann would be dead from tuberculosis, cheated of the opportunity to settle his conjecture. For

over a century, the Riemann Hypothesis has stumped the greatest of mathematical minds, but these days frustration has begun to give way to excitement. This unassuming comment is revealing astounding connections among nuclear physics, chaos and number theory, creating a frenzy of intellectual excitement amplified by the recent promise of a one million dollar bounty. The story of the quest to settle the Riemann Hypothesis is one of scientific exploration. It is peopled with solitary hermits and gregarious cheerleaders, cool calculators and wild-eyed visionaries, Nobel Prize-winners and Fields Medalists. To delve into the Riemann Hypothesis is to gain a window into the world of modern mathematics and the nature of mathematics research. Stalking the Riemann Hypothesis will open wide this window so that all may gaze through it in amazement.

**On the Riemann Hypothesis** William Fidler 2021-04-15  
Academic Paper from the year 2021 in the subject Mathematics - Analysis, grade: 2.00, , language: English, abstract: It is demonstrated in this work that we may construct an infinite number of strips in the complex plane having the same 'dimensions as the Critical Strip and which are devoid of Riemann zeros except on the line of symmetry. It is shown that the number of zeros on each line is infinite, indeed, there is a Riemann zero at infinity. It is posited that a form of the Riemann conjecture is verified in each strip. It is shown that each integer in the infinite set of the integers has an associated Riemann zero and that the imaginary parts of the complex number at which the zeros are located are proportional to the 'local' asymptote to the prime counting function. A connection between the prime counting function and the zeta function is established. A limited distribution of the Riemann zeros

corresponding to their respective prime numbers is constructed and it is seen that, at least over this range, the two are correlated, albeit non-linearly. It is demonstrated that the imaginary part of the complex number locating a Riemann zero may, for any integer that can be articulated, be obtained by a few keystrokes of a hand calculator.

Homotopy Theory: An Introduction to Algebraic Topology  
1975-11-12 Homotopy Theory: An Introduction to Algebraic Topology

*Supersymmetry and Trace Formulae* Igor V. Lerner  
2012-10-08 The motion of a particle in a random potential in two or more dimensions is chaotic, and the trajectories in deterministically chaotic systems are effectively random. It is therefore no surprise that there are links between the quantum properties of disordered systems and those of simple chaotic systems. The question is, how deep do the connections go? And to what extent do the mathematical techniques designed to understand one problem lead to new insights into the other? The canonical problem in the theory of disordered mesoscopic systems is that of a particle moving in a random array of scatterers. The aim is to calculate the statistical properties of, for example, the quantum energy levels, wavefunctions, and conductance fluctuations by averaging over different arrays; that is, by averaging over an ensemble of different realizations of the random potential. In some regimes, corresponding to energy scales that are large compared to the mean level spacing, this can be done using diagrammatic perturbation theory. In others, where the discreteness of the quantum spectrum becomes important, such an approach fails. A more powerful method, developed by Efetov, involves representing correlation

functions in terms of a supersymmetric nonlinear sigma-model. This applies over a wider range of energy scales, covering both the perturbative and non-perturbative regimes. It was proved using this method that energy level correlations in disordered systems coincide with those of random matrix theory when the dimensionless conductance tends to infinity.

**Riemann's zeta function** 1974-05-31 Riemann's zeta function

*Basic Linear Partial Differential Equations* TREVES

1975-08-08 Basic Linear Partial Differential Equations

*A Beginner's Guide to Mathematical Logic* Raymond M.

Smullyan 2014-03-19 Combining stories of great writers

and philosophers with quotations and riddles, this

completely original text for first courses in

mathematical logic examines problems related to proofs,

propositional logic and first-order logic,

undecidability, and other topics. 2013 edition.

**Solution of Equations and Systems of Equations** A. M.

Ostrowski 2016-06-03 Solution of Equations and Systems

of Equations, Second Edition deals with the Laguerre

iteration, interpolating polynomials, method of steepest

descent, and the theory of divided differences. The book

reviews the formula for confluent divided differences,

Newton's interpolation formula, general interpolation

problems, and the triangular schemes for computing

divided differences. The text explains the method of

False Position (Regula Falsi) and cites examples of

computation using the Regula Falsi. The book discusses

iterations by monotonic iterating functions and analyzes

the connection of the Regula Falsi with the theory of

iteration. The text also explains the idea of the

Newton-Raphson method and compares it with the Regula

Falsi. The book also cites asymptotic behavior of errors

in the Regula Falsi iteration, as well as the theorem on the error of the Taylor approximation to the root. The method of steepest descent or gradient method proposed by Cauchy ensures "global convergence" in very general conditions. This book is suitable for mathematicians, students, and professor of calculus, and advanced mathematics.

*Prime Numbers and the Riemann Hypothesis* Barry Mazur

2016-04-11 This book introduces prime numbers and

explains the famous unsolved Riemann hypothesis.

**p-adic Numbers, p-adic Analysis, and Zeta-Functions** Neal

Koblitz 2012-12-06 The first edition of this work has

become the standard introduction to the theory of p-adic

numbers at both the advanced undergraduate and beginning

graduate level. This second edition includes a deeper

treatment of p-adic functions in Ch. 4 to include the

Iwasawa logarithm and the p-adic gamma-function, the

rearrangement and addition of some exercises, the

inclusion of an extensive appendix of answers and hints

to the exercises, as well as numerous clarifications.

*The Riemann Hypothesis* Peter B. Borwein 2008 The Riemann

Hypothesis has become the Holy Grail of mathematics in

the century and a half since 1859 when Bernhard Riemann,

one of the extraordinary mathematical talents of the

19th century, originally posed the problem. While the

problem is notoriously difficult, and complicated even

to state carefully, it can be loosely formulated as "the

number of integers with an even number of prime factors

is the same as the number of integers with an odd number

of prime factors." The Hypothesis makes a very precise

connection between two seemingly unrelated mathematical

objects, namely prime numbers and the zeros of analytic

functions. If solved, it would give us profound insight

into number theory and, in particular, the nature of

prime numbers. This book is an introduction to the theory surrounding the Riemann Hypothesis. Part I serves as a compendium of known results and as a primer for the material presented in the 20 original papers contained in Part II. The original papers place the material into historical context and illustrate the motivations for research on and around the Riemann Hypothesis. Several of these papers focus on computation of the zeta function, while others give proofs of the Prime Number Theorem, since the Prime Number Theorem is so closely connected to the Riemann Hypothesis. The text is suitable for a graduate course or seminar or simply as a reference for anyone interested in this extraordinary conjecture.

Exploring the Riemann Zeta Function Hugh Montgomery 2017-09-11 Exploring the Riemann Zeta Function: 190 years from Riemann's Birth presents a collection of chapters contributed by eminent experts devoted to the Riemann Zeta Function, its generalizations, and their various applications to several scientific disciplines, including Analytic Number Theory, Harmonic Analysis, Complex Analysis, Probability Theory, and related subjects. The book focuses on both old and new results towards the solution of long-standing problems as well as it features some key historical remarks. The purpose of this volume is to present in a unified way broad and deep areas of research in a self-contained manner. It will be particularly useful for graduate courses and seminars as well as it will make an excellent reference tool for graduate students and researchers in Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Engineering and Cryptography.

**Fermat's Last Theorem** Harold M. Edwards 2000-01-14 This introduction to algebraic number theory via the famous

problem of "Fermat's Last Theorem" follows its historical development, beginning with the work of Fermat and ending with Kummer's theory of "ideal" factorization. The more elementary topics, such as Euler's proof of the impossibility of  $x+y=z$ , are treated in an uncomplicated way, and new concepts and techniques are introduced only after having been motivated by specific problems. The book also covers in detail the application of Kummer's theory to quadratic integers and relates this to Gauss' theory of binary quadratic forms, an interesting and important connection that is not explored in any other book.

*Riemann's Zeta Function* Harold M. Edwards 2001-01-01 Superb high-level study of one of the most influential classics in mathematics examines landmark 1859 publication entitled "On the Number of Primes Less Than a Given Magnitude," and traces developments in theory inspired by it. Topics include Riemann's main formula, the prime number theorem, the Riemann-Siegel formula, large-scale computations, Fourier analysis, and other related topics. English translation of Riemann's original document appears in the Appendix.

**The Concept of a Riemann Surface** Hermann Weyl 2013-12-31 This classic on the general history of functions combines function theory and geometry, forming the basis of the modern approach to analysis, geometry, and topology. 1955 edition.

**Essays in Constructive Mathematics** Harold M. Edwards 2007-02-17 Contents and treatment are fresh and very different from the standard treatments Presents a fully constructive version of what it means to do algebra The exposition is not only clear, it is friendly, philosophical, and considerate even to the most naive or inexperienced reader

*The Riemann Zeta-Function* Aleksandar Ivic 2012-07-12  
This text covers exponential integrals and sums, 4th power moment, zero-free region, mean value estimates over short intervals, higher power moments, omega results, zeros on the critical line, zero-density estimates, and more. 1985 edition.

An Introduction to the Theory of the Riemann Zeta-Function S. J. Patterson 1995-02-02 This is a modern introduction to the analytic techniques used in the investigation of zeta functions, through the example of the Riemann zeta function. Riemann introduced this function in connection with his study of prime numbers and from this has developed the subject of analytic number theory. Since then many other classes of 'zeta function' have been introduced and they are now some of the most intensively studied objects in number theory. Professor Patterson has emphasised central ideas of broad application, avoiding technical results and the customary function-theoretic approach. Thus, graduate students and non-specialists will find this an up-to-date and accessible introduction, especially for the purposes of algebraic number theory. There are many exercises included throughout, designed to encourage active learning.

*Nonlinearity and Functional Analysis* Melvyn S. Berger 1977-10-27 Nonlinearity and Functional Analysis is a collection of lectures that aim to present a systematic description of fundamental nonlinear results and their applicability to a variety of concrete problems taken from various fields of mathematical analysis. For decades, great mathematical interest has focused on problems associated with linear operators and the extension of the well-known results of linear algebra to an infinite-dimensional context. This interest has been

crowned with deep insights, and the substantial theory that has been developed has had a profound influence throughout the mathematical sciences. This volume comprises six chapters and begins by presenting some background material, such as differential-geometric sources, sources in mathematical physics, and sources from the calculus of variations, before delving into the subject of nonlinear operators. The following chapters then discuss local analysis of a single mapping and parameter dependent perturbation phenomena before going into analysis in the large. The final chapters conclude the collection with a discussion of global theories for general nonlinear operators and critical point theory for gradient mappings. This book will be of interest to practitioners in the fields of mathematics and physics, and to those with interest in conventional linear functional analysis and ordinary and partial differential equations.

**The Riemann Hypothesis** Roland van der Veen 2016-01-06 This book introduces interested readers to one of the most famous and difficult open problems in mathematics: the Riemann Hypothesis. Finding a proof will not only make you famous, but also earns you a one million dollar prize. The book originated from an online internet course at the University of Amsterdam for mathematically talented secondary school students. Its aim was to bring them into contact with challenging university level mathematics and show them why the Riemann Hypothesis is such an important problem in mathematics. After taking this course, many participants decided to study in mathematics at university.

*The Distribution of Prime Numbers* A. E. Ingham 1990-09-28 Originally published in 1934, this volume presents the theory of the distribution of the prime

numbers in the series of natural numbers. Despite being long out of print, it remains unsurpassed as an introduction to the field.

**Advanced Calculus** Harold M. Edwards 2013-12-01 This book is a high-level introduction to vector calculus based solidly on differential forms. Informal but sophisticated, it is geometrically and physically intuitive yet mathematically rigorous. It offers remarkably diverse applications, physical and mathematical, and provides a firm foundation for further studies.

**The Gamma Function** Emil Artin 2015-01-28 This brief monograph on the gamma function was designed by the author to fill what he perceived as a gap in the literature of mathematics, which often treated the gamma function in a manner he described as both sketchy and overly complicated. Author Emil Artin, one of the twentieth century's leading mathematicians, wrote in his Preface to this book, "I feel that this monograph will help to show that the gamma function can be thought of as one of the elementary functions, and that all of its basic properties can be established using elementary methods of the calculus." Generations of teachers and students have benefitted from Artin's masterly arguments and precise results. Suitable for advanced undergraduates and graduate students of mathematics, his treatment examines functions, the Euler integrals and the Gauss formula, large values of  $x$  and the multiplication formula, the connection with  $\sin x$ , applications to definite integrals, and other subjects.

**The Ultimate Challenge** Jeffrey C. Lagarias 2010 The  $3x+1$  problem, or Collatz problem, concerns the following seemingly innocent arithmetic procedure applied to integers: If an integer  $x$  is odd then

``multiply by three and add one'', while if it is even then ``divide by two''. The  $3x+1$  problem asks whether, starting from any positive integer, repeating this procedure over and over will eventually reach the number 1. Despite its simple appearance, this problem is unsolved. Generalizations of the problem are known to be undecidable, and the problem itself is believed to be extraordinarily difficult. This book reports on what is known on this problem. It consists of a collection of papers, which can be read independently of each other. The book begins with two introductory papers, one giving an overview and current status, and the second giving history and basic results on the problem. These are followed by three survey papers on the problem, relating it to number theory and dynamical systems, to Markov chains and ergodic theory, and to logic and the theory of computation. The next paper presents results on probabilistic models for behavior of the iteration. This is followed by a paper giving the latest computational results on the problem, which verify its truth for  $x \leq 5.4 \cdot 10^{18}$ . The book also reprints six early papers on the problem and related questions, by L. Collatz, J. H. Conway, H. S. M. Coxeter, C. J. Everett, and R. K. Guy, each with editorial commentary. The book concludes with an annotated bibliography of work on the problem up to the year 2000.

**Galois Theory** Harold M. Edwards 1984

*Automorphic Forms on GL(2)* H. Jacquet 2006-11-15

**A Study of Bernhard Riemann's 1859 Paper** Terrence Murphy 2020-09-15 The primary purpose of this book is to deeply study Bernhard Riemann's seminal 1859 paper: "On the Number of Primes Less Than a Given Magnitude". Our goal in this book is to provide rigorous proofs for all of the proofs and (provable) assertions in Riemann's Paper.

Of course, that necessarily excludes the Riemann Hypothesis. While Riemann's Paper is our focus, our study would be incomplete without also noting some of the advances made as a result of his paper. Most notably, we provide two proofs of the Prime Number Theorem.

From Number Theory to Physics Michel Waldschmidt  
2013-03-09 The present book contains fourteen expository contributions on various topics connected to Number Theory, or Arithmetics, and its relationships to Theoretical Physics. The first part is mathematically oriented; it deals mostly with elliptic curves, modular forms, zeta functions, Galois theory, Riemann surfaces, and p-adic analysis. The second part reports on matters with more direct physical interest, such as periodic and quasiperiodic lattices, or classical and quantum dynamical systems. The contribution of each author represents a short self-contained course on a specific subject. With very few prerequisites, the reader is offered a didactic exposition, which follows the author's original viewpoints, and often incorporates the most recent developments. As we shall explain below, there are strong relationships between the different chapters, even though every single contribution can be read independently of the others. This volume originates in a meeting entitled Number Theory and Physics, which took place at the Centre de Physique, Les Houches (Haute-Savoie, France), on March 7 - 16, 1989. The aim of this interdisciplinary meeting was to gather physicists and mathematicians, and to give to members of both communities the opportunity of exchanging ideas, and to benefit from each other's specific knowledge, in the area of Number Theory, and of its applications to the physical sciences. Physicists have been given,

mostly through the program of lectures, an exposition of some of the basic methods and results of Number Theory which are the most actively used in their branch.  
*The Prime Numbers and Their Distribution* Gerald Tenenbaum 2000 One notable new direction this century in the study of primes has been the influx of ideas from probability. The goal of this book is to provide insights into the prime numbers and to describe how a sequence so tautly determined can incorporate such a striking amount of randomness. The book opens with some classic topics of number theory. It ends with a discussion of some of the outstanding conjectures in number theory. In between are an excellent chapter on the stochastic properties of primes and a walk through an elementary proof of the Prime Number Theorem. This book is suitable for anyone who has had a little number theory and some advanced calculus involving estimates. Its engaging style and invigorating point of view will make refreshing reading for advanced undergraduates through research mathematicians.

**Theory of Functions** Titchmarsh E. C. 1992  
Prime Obsession John Derbyshire 2003-04-15 In August 1859 Bernhard Riemann, a little-known 32-year old mathematician, presented a paper to the Berlin Academy titled: "On the Number of Prime Numbers Less Than a Given Quantity." In the middle of that paper, Riemann made an incidental remark "a guess, a hypothesis. What he tossed out to the assembled mathematicians that day has proven to be almost cruelly compelling to countless scholars in the ensuing years. Today, after 150 years of careful research and exhaustive study, the question remains. Is the hypothesis true or false? Riemann's basic inquiry, the primary topic of his paper, concerned a straightforward but nevertheless important

matter of arithmetic — defining a precise formula to track and identify the occurrence of prime numbers. But it is that incidental remark — the Riemann Hypothesis — that is the truly astonishing legacy of his 1859 paper. Because Riemann was able to see beyond the pattern of the primes to discern traces of something mysterious and mathematically elegant shrouded in the shadows — subtle variations in the distribution of those prime numbers. Brilliant for its clarity, astounding for its potential consequences, the Hypothesis took on enormous importance in mathematics. Indeed, the successful solution to this puzzle would herald a revolution in prime number theory. Proving or disproving it became the greatest challenge of the age. It has become clear that the Riemann Hypothesis, whose resolution seems to hang tantalizingly just beyond our grasp, holds the key to a variety of scientific and mathematical investigations. The making and breaking of modern codes, which depend on the properties of the

prime numbers, have roots in the Hypothesis. In a series of extraordinary developments during the 1970s, it emerged that even the physics of the atomic nucleus is connected in ways not yet fully understood to this strange conundrum. Hunting down the solution to the Riemann Hypothesis has become an obsession for many — the veritable "great white whale" of mathematical research. Yet despite determined efforts by generations of mathematicians, the Riemann Hypothesis defies resolution. Alternating passages of extraordinarily lucid mathematical exposition with chapters of elegantly composed biography and history, *Prime Obsession* is a fascinating and fluent account of an epic mathematical mystery that continues to challenge and excite the world. Posited a century and a half ago, the Riemann Hypothesis is an intellectual feast for the cognoscenti and the curious alike. Not just a story of numbers and calculations, *Prime Obsession* is the engrossing tale of a relentless hunt for an elusive proof — and those who have been consumed by it.