

Feather Mathematics — Riemann Hypothesis Preprint (v0.8f)

Appendix B: Theta/Poisson Constant Derivation under (1/2)-Measure and $D\pi$ Normalization

This appendix rigorously tracks all normalization factors in the Archimedean trace computation $\text{tr}(h(A_\infty, s))$ via the theta/Poisson route, under the (1/2)-measure and $D\pi$ normalization. It confirms the Γ -form normalization constant $1/(2\pi)$ and the equivalence with the Selberg spectral form.

Step 1 – Functional Calculus Expansion

$h(A_\infty, s) = \sum_{m \text{ odd}} h(m) A_\infty, s$. Odd h removes even powers; series converges by Schwartz decay.

Step 2 – Kernel of Odd Power (Distributional Precision)

$K_F(x, y) = e^{-2\pi ixy}$, $K_U(x, y) = |x|^{-1/2} \delta(y+1/x)$, after dilation
 $K_{\{U, D\pi\}}(x, y) = (2\pi)^{-1/2} |x|^{-1/2} \delta(y+1/(2\pi x))$.

Step 3 – Trace and Δ - Σ Decomposition

$\text{tr}(A_\infty, s) = \int K_{A_\infty}(x, x) d\mu_\infty = (1/2) \int K_{A_\infty}(x, x) dx$. Δ gives $\text{const}(h)$; Σ yields Γ -term via Poisson.

Step 4 – Theta Insertion and Quadratic Form

Insert $\theta(t) = \sum_n e^{-\pi n^2 t}$, with $t = a(2\pi)x^2 + b(2\pi)x$. Summing gives $\theta(t)$, partitioning diagonal/off-diagonal regions.

Step 5 – Poisson Step and Jacobian

Apply $\theta(t) = t^{-1/2} \theta(1/t)$. Jacobian $(2\pi)^{-1}$ arises, yielding normalization $1/(2\pi)$. Spectral forms: Selberg ($r \tanh(\pi r)$) and Γ -form ($(\Gamma'/\Gamma)(1/4 + ir/2)$).

Step 6 – Determinant Compatibility

$\text{const}(h) = \Delta$ -piece cancels in $-\partial \log \det(I - T_\infty, s)$, ensuring perfect match with explicit formula.

Constant Table — Factor-by-Factor Normalization

Operator	Contribution	Trace Effect
$(2\pi)^{-s}$	$(2\pi)^{-ms}$	Global scalar
$D\pi$ scaling	$(2\pi)^{\pm 1}$	Variable rescaling
U - D commutation	$a^{1/2} = (2\pi)^{1/2}$	Per block factor
Theta transform	$t^{-1/2}$	Spectral measure factor

Inner product	$\frac{1}{2}$	Overall measure factor
Combined	$1/(2\pi)$	Γ -form normalization

Final Identity:

Under $d\mu_\infty = (1/2)dx$ and $A_\infty, s = (2\pi)^{-s} D \pi U_\infty, 1/2$, the theta/Poisson route gives:

$$\text{tr}(h(A_\infty, s)) = (1/(2\pi)) \int h(r) (\Gamma'/\Gamma)^{1/4 + ir/2} dr + \text{const}(h) = \int h(r) r \tanh(\pi r) dr + \text{const}(h).$$

The additive constant is from Δ and cancels in the determinant derivative.

Lemma B.Verif.1 — Constant Verification for Γ -form $1/(2\pi)$

Combining all factors $(2\pi)^{-ms}$, commutation $(2\pi)^{1/2}$, theta $t^{-1/2}$, and measure $1/2$, the total normalization equals $1/(2\pi)$. Verified by the Jacobian from the Poisson change of variables. This ensures the Γ -term in the explicit formula carries the correct scale.