LARGE VALUES OF THE ARGUMENT OF THE Riemann Zeta-Function and Its Iterates

Andrés Chirre and Kamalakshya Mahatab

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 \( n \geq 1 \) and \( t > 0 \), we define

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

where \( \delta_{n, \sigma} \) is a specific constant depending on \( \sigma \) 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 this path 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

\[
S(\sigma, t) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \left\{ S(\sigma, t + \varepsilon) + S(\sigma, t - \varepsilon) \right\}.
\]

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

\[
S_n(\sigma, t) = \int_0^t S_{n-1}(\sigma, \tau) \, d\tau + \delta_{n, \sigma} \quad \text{for} \quad n \geq 1.
\]

The constants \( \delta_{n, \sigma} \) depends on \( \sigma \) and \( n \), and are given by

\[
\delta_{2k-1, \sigma} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{\pi} \int_\sigma^\infty \int_{u_{2k-1}}^\infty \cdots \int_{u_3}^\infty \int_{u_2}^\infty \log |\zeta(u_1)| \, du_1 \, du_2 \cdots \, du_{2k-1},
\]

for \( n = 2k - 1 \) with \( k \geq 1 \), and

\[
\delta_{2k, \sigma} = (-1)^{k-1} \int_\sigma^1 \int_{u_{2k}}^1 \cdots \int_{u_3}^1 \int_{u_2}^1 \, du_1 \, du_2 \cdots \, du_{2k} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1}(1 - \sigma)^{2k}}{(2k)!},
\]

for \( n = 2k \) with \( k \geq 1 \).

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1.2. Large values on the critical line. In the case of \( \sigma = \frac{1}{2} \), let us write \( S_n(t) = \Omega_n(t) \) to return to the classical notation (e.g. Littlewood \cite{10} and Selberg \cite{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 \cite{4, 5, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 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 \cite{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 \cite{3} for \( n = 0 \) and \( n = 1 \), and due to Carneiro and the first author \cite{4} for \( n \geq 2 \) (see also \cite{5}). On the other hand, Selberg \cite{1} established, assuming RH, that

\[
S_n(t) = \Omega_+ \left( \frac{(\log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log t)^{n+1}} \right),
\]

for \( n \geq 0 \). The cases \( n = 0 \) and \( n = 1 \) were improved by Montgomery \cite{13} Theorem 2] and Tsang \cite{18} Theorem 5] respectively:

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

Using a new version of the classical resonance method, Bondarenko and Seip \cite{11} Theorem 2] refined the order of magnitude of these omega results, showing that

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

Extending the method of Bondarenko and Seip, the first author \cite{4} Corollary 3] established that

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

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

\[
S(t) = \Omega_+ \left( \frac{(\log t)^{1/2}(\log\log t)^{1/2}}{\log\log t^{1/2}} \right).
\]

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 \( S_n(\sigma, t + h) - S_n(\sigma, t) \).

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1 In \cite{15} p. 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 $n \geq 0$ be an integer. Let $T > 0$ be sufficiently large, $h \in [0, (\log \log T)^{-1}]$, and $\sigma \geq \frac{1}{2}$. Consider the following two cases:

(i) either

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

(ii) or

$$n \geq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \sigma \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\log \log T}.$$  

Then

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

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

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

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 [13]).

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

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

Then

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

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

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

in the range (1.5). Note that for $n \geq 0$ and $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$, we recover the results in [12], [13] and [14], and we give new conditional omega results for $S_n(t)$. This improves the estimate of Selberg [11] in several cases:

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

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

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

Corollary 3. Unconditionally, for \( n \geq 3 \) and \( n \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4} \), we have that
\[
S_n(t) = \Omega_+ \left( \frac{(\log t)^{1/2}(\log \log t)^{1/2}}{(\log \log \log t)^{n+1/2}} \right).
\]

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
\[
\max_{T^\beta \leq t \leq T} \left\{ S(t+h) - S(t) \right\} \gg h (\log T)^{1/2}(\log \log T)^{1/2}(\log \log \log T)^{1/2},
\]
for \( h \in \left[ c (\log T)^{-1/2}(\log \log T)^{-1/2}(\log \log \log T)^{-1/2}, (\log \log T)^{-1/2} \right] \), with some constant \( c > 0 \).

Theorem 4 improves an estimate of Selberg (unpublished\(^3\)), where he proved under RH that
\[
\max_{T \leq t \leq 2T} \pm \left\{ S(t+h) - S(t) \right\} \gg (h \log T)^{1/2},
\]
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 negative\(^4\), 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 \( [11, 6, 7] \), 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 \( \Omega_\pm \) 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 \( n \geq 1 \), 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 \( [18] \) Pag. 388.

\(^4\) We say that a function \( f \) is completely positive (or completely negative) if \( f(x) \geq 0 \) (or \( f(x) \leq 0 \)) 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
\[
\int_{\sigma}^{3} \left| \frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(\alpha + it) \right| d\alpha \ll (1 + |\log(2\sigma - 1)|)(\log t).
\]

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
\[
\frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} = \sum_{|\tau - \gamma| \leq 1} \frac{1}{s - \rho} + O(\log t),
\]
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 $\sigma$ to 2 and using the fact that the number of zeros with ordinate in $[t - 1, t + 1]$ is $O(\log t)$. \hfill \Box

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
\[
\int_{-(\log T)^3}^{(\log T)^3} \Delta_h \log \zeta(\sigma + i(t + u)) \left( \frac{\sin \alpha u}{u} \right)^2 e^{H u} du
\]
\[
= -\pi i \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) w_m(\alpha, H) \sin(h \log m)}{(\log m) m^{\sigma+it}} + O(\frac{h(1 + |\log(2\sigma - 1)|)e^{2\alpha + |H|}}{(\log T)^3}),
\]
where $w_m(\alpha, H) = \max\{0, 2\alpha - |H - \log m|\}$ for all $m \geq 2$, and $\Lambda(m)$ is the von-Mangoldt function.\footnote{$\Lambda(m)$ is defined as $\log p$ if $m = p^k$ with $p$ a prime number and $k \geq 1$ an integer, and zero otherwise.}

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

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:
\[
L_1 = \{1 + iu : (\log T)^3 \leq u < \infty\}, \quad L_2 = \{v + i(\log T)^3 : 0 \leq v \leq 1\},
\]
\[
L_3 = \{iu : -(\log T)^3 \leq u < (\log T)^3\}, \quad L_4 = \{v - i(\log T)^3 : 0 \leq v \leq 1\},
\]
\[
L_5 = \{1 + iu : -\infty < u \leq -(\log T)^3\}.
\]

For each $1 \leq j \leq 5$, we define the integrals
\[
I_j = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{L_j} \Delta_h \log \zeta(\sigma + it + s) \left( \frac{e^{\alpha s} - e^{-\alpha s}}{s} \right)^2 e^{H s} ds.
\]
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

$$|I_2| \ll \int_0^1 |\Delta_h \log \zeta(\sigma + v + i(t + (\log T)^3))| \left(\frac{e^{iu} + e^{-iu}}{iu}\right)^2 e^{iu} |du| dv$$

$$\ll \frac{e^{2\alpha + |H|}}{(\log T)^6} \int_0^1 \int_{-h}^h \left|\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(\sigma + v + i(t + u + (\log T)^3))\right| du \ dv$$

$$\ll \frac{e^{2\alpha + |H|}}{(\log T)^6} \int_{-h}^h \int_0^1 \left|\frac{\zeta'}{\zeta}(\sigma + v + i(t + u + (\log T)^3))\right| du \ dv$$

$$\ll \frac{h(1 + |\log(2\sigma - 1)|) e^{2\alpha + |H|}}{(\log T)^5}.$$ 

Finally, the integral \(I_3\) gives us the main term:

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-(\log T)^3}^{(\log T)^3} \Delta_h \log \zeta(\sigma + i(t + u)) \left(\frac{e^{iu} - e^{-iu}}{iu}\right)^2 e^{iu} du$$

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

\[\square\]

Before obtaining the required convolution formulas for the differences \(S_n(\sigma, t + h) - S_n(\sigma, t - h)\) for \(n \geq 1\), 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 \(n \geq 1\) be a fixed integer, \(\frac{1}{2} \leq \sigma \leq 1\), and \(t, h \in \mathbb{R}\) such that \(t \neq \pm h\). Then we have

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

**Proof.** For \(t \neq 0\), integration by parts on Lemma 6 gives

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

So we have

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

$$+ \frac{1}{\pi} \im \left\{ \frac{i^n}{(n-1)!} \int_{2}^{\infty} (v - \sigma)^{n-1} \Delta_h \log \zeta(v + it) \ dv \right\},$$

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

$$\int_{2}^{\infty} (v - \sigma)^{n-1} |\Delta_h \log \zeta(v + it)| dv = \int_{2}^{\infty} (v - \sigma)^{n-1} \left| \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m)^m v^{|m+it|}} \left( \frac{1}{m^{|m|} \cdot 1} - \frac{1}{m^{-|m|}} \right) \right| dv$$

$$\ll \int_{2}^{\infty} (v - \sigma)^{n-1} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m)^m v^{|m+it|}} |\sin(h \log m)| dv$$

$$\leq \frac{h \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{m^{\sigma+1}}}{6} \int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{(v - \sigma)^{n-1}}{m^{v-\sigma}} dv \ll h.$$
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 
\[
n \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \sigma < 1,
\]
(ii) or 
\[
n = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{2} < \sigma < 1.
\]

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

(i') either 
\[
0 < \gamma \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \delta' \in \{-1,1\},
\]
(ii') or 
\[
\gamma > \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \delta' = 0.
\]

Then for sufficiently large \( T, T^\beta \leq t \leq T \log T \) and \( 0 \leq h \leq 1 \), we have
\[
\int_{-(\log T)^3}^{(\log T)^3} \Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t + u) \left( \frac{\sin(\gamma u \log_2 T)}{u} \right)^2 (3 \delta + 2 \delta' \sin(u \log_2 T)) du
\]
\[
= \text{Im} \left\{ 3 i^{n+3} \delta \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma+it}} \right\} + \text{Im} \left\{ i^{n+2} \delta' \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) b_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma+it}} \right\} + O(h \log_2 T),
\]
where the functions \( a_m(T,h) \) and \( b_m(T,h) \) are defined by
\[
a_m(T,h) = w_m(\gamma \log_2 T, 0) \sin(h \log m) \quad \text{and} \quad b_m(T,h) = w_m(\gamma \log_2 T, \log_2 T) \sin(h \log m).
\]

**Proof.** We apply Lemma 8 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
\[
\int_{-(\log T)^3}^{(\log T)^3} \Delta_h \log \zeta(v + i(t + u)) \left( \frac{\sin(\gamma u \log_2 T)}{u} \right)^2 (3 \delta + 2 \delta' \sin(u \log_2 T)) du
\]
\[
= -3 \pi i \delta \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma+it}} - \pi \delta' \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) b_m(T,h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^{\sigma+it}} + O \left( \frac{h (1 + |\log(2v - 1)|)}{\log T^{2-2\gamma}} \right),
\]
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,

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

Using \[9\] \S 2.321 Eq. 2, we obtain

\[
\int_{\sigma}^{2} (v - \sigma)^{-1} \, dv = \frac{\beta_{n-1}}{m^\sigma (\log m)^n} - \frac{1}{m^2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{\beta_k}{(\log m)^{k+1}} (2 - \sigma)^{n-1-k},
\]

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

\[
\int_{\sigma}^{2} (v - \sigma)^{-1} \, dv = \frac{(n-1)!}{m^\sigma (\log m)^n} + O\left( \frac{1}{m^2 \log m} \right).
\]

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

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

Finally the proof follows by using Lemma \[7\] and calculating the error terms. \(\square\)

3. The Resonator

In this section we recall the resonator \(|R(t)|^2\) developed in \[9\] Section 3. Let

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

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

\[
\frac{1}{2} \leq \sigma \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\log \log N}. \tag{3.2}
\]

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

\[
e \log N \log_2 N < p \leq \exp((\log_2 N)^{1/8}) \log N \log_2 N. \tag{3.3}
\]

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 \(k \in \{1, \ldots, \lfloor(\log_2 N)^{1/8}\rfloor\}\), we define the following sets:

\[
P_k := \left\{ p \text{ : prime number such that } e^k \log N \log_2 N < p \leq e^{k+1} \log N \log_2 N \right\},
\]

\[
M_k := \left\{ n \in \text{supp}(f) : n \text{ has at least } \alpha_k := \frac{3(\log N)^{2-2\sigma}}{k^2(\log_3 N)^{2-2\sigma}} \text{ prime divisors in } P_k \right\},
\]
Lemma 11. Assume the Riemann hypothesis, and consider the parameters defined in Proposition 8. Then

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \sigma \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\log \log T},$$

(3.4)

and \(N = [T^n]\), so that \(\sigma\) and \(N\) satisfy the relation [3.2]. Let \(J\) be the set of integers \(j\) such that

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

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

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

and finally we define

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

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) \(|R(t)|^2 \leq R(0)^2 \ll T^n \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2\),

(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

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

is absolutely convergent and \(c_n \geq 0\) for \(n \geq 2\). Then

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

**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

$$\left|\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m)^{n+1}m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} m^{-it}|R(t)|^2\Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) dt\right)\right| \ll hT \frac{(\log T)^{2\gamma(1-\sigma)}}{(\log_2 T)^{n-1}} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.$$

**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 8 it follows that

$$\left|\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m)^{n+1}m^{\sigma}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} m^{-it}|R(t)|^2\Phi\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) dt\right)\right| \ll hT \log_2 T \sum_{2 \leq m \leq (\log T)^{2\gamma}} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m)^{n+1}m^{\sigma}} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.$$
Using the prime number theorem (see \[B.1\] Appendix), we have

$$
\sum_{2 \leq m \leq (\log T)^{2\gamma}} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m)^{\alpha+1} m^\sigma} \ll \frac{(\log T)^{2\gamma(1-\sigma)}}{(\log_2 T)^{\gamma}},
$$

and this implies the desired result.

\[\square\]

4. PROOF OF THEOREM \[\[\]

Assume the Riemann hypothesis and consider the parameters defined in Proposition \[\[\] Subsection \[\[\]. Throughout this section we will assume that

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

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

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

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

$$
\int_{T^\beta}^{T \log T} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) \left( \int_{-(\log T)^3}^{(\log T)^3} \Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t + u) \left( \sin(\gamma u \log_2 T) \right)^2 \frac{2}{u} (3 + 2 \delta \sin(u \log_2 T)) du \right) dt
$$

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

$$
+ \delta' \Im \left\{ i^{n+2} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) b_m(T, h)}{(\log m)^{\alpha+1} m^\sigma} \left( \int_{T^\beta}^{T \log T} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right) \right\} + O \left( h T \log T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \right). \tag{4.3}
$$

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

$$
\left| \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T, h)}{(\log m)^{\alpha+1} m^\sigma} \left( \int_{0}^{T^\beta} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right) \right| \ll h T^{\alpha+\beta} \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \left( \sum_{m \leq (\log T)^{2\gamma}} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{(\log m)^{\alpha+1} m^\sigma} \right).
$$

Therefore, using the prime number theorem we get

$$
\left| \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T, h)}{(\log m)^{\alpha+1} m^\sigma} \left( \int_{0}^{T^\beta} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right) \right| \ll h T^{\alpha+\beta} \frac{(\log T)^{2\gamma(1-\sigma)}}{(\log_2 T)^{\alpha+1}} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \ll h T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.
$$

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

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

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

$$
\max_{\frac{\delta}{2} \leq t \leq 2T \log T} \frac{\delta}{t} \Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t) > 0.
$$

\[\[\] In fact, the positivity of the right-hand side of \[\[\] will be proved in the following subsections.
Using (\(ii\)) of Proposition 11 it follows that
\[
\int_{T^{-\delta} \leq t \leq T^{\delta}} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) \left( \int_{-\log T}^{\log T} \Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t + u) \left( \frac{\sin(\gamma u \log T)}{u} \right)^2 \left( 3 \delta + 2 \delta' \sin(\gamma' u \log T) \right) du \right) dt \\
\leq \log_2 T \max_{T^{-\delta} \leq t \leq T^{\delta}} \delta \Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t) \left( \int_{-\log T}^{\log T} \left( \frac{\sin(\gamma u \log T)}{u} \right)^2 \left( 3 + 2 \frac{\delta'}{\delta} \sin(\gamma' u \log T) \right) du \right) \int_{T^{-\delta} \leq t \leq T^{\delta}} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \\
\ll \log_2 T \max_{T^{-\delta} \leq t \leq T^{\delta}} \delta \Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t) \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\sin(\gamma u \log T)}{u} \right)^2 du \right) \int_{0}^{\infty} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \\
\ll \left( \max_{T^{-\delta} \leq t \leq T^{\delta}} \delta \Delta_h S_n(\sigma, t) \right) T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.
\]
Therefore, we obtain the following relation from (4.3)
\[
3 \delta \Im \left\{ \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{\log m} a_m(T, h) \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right) \right\} \\
+ \delta' \Im \left\{ \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{\log m} b_m(T, h) \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right) \right\} + O \left( h T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \right) (4.4)
\]

Let us 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
\[
3 \delta (-1)^{(n+3)/2} \Im \left\{ \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{\log m} a_m(T, h) \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right) \right\} \\
+ \Re \left\{ \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{\log m} b_m(T, h) \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right) \right\} + O \left( h T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \right)
\]

Using the fact that \(|R(t)|^2\) and \(\Phi(t)\) are real and even functions, we have
\[
\Re \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt. \tag{4.5}
\]

Therefore, by Lemma 11 it follows that
\[
\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m)}{\log m} b_m(T, h) \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right) + O \left( h T \log(T)^{(1-\sigma)/4} \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \right) \tag{4.6}
\]

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 \(b_m(T, h) \gg \)

\( h(\log m)^2 \) for \( (\log T)^{7/8} \leq m \leq (\log T)^{9/8} \). 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

\[
\min_{p \in \mathcal{P}} \frac{b_p(T, h)}{(\log p)^n} \gg \min_{p \in \mathcal{P}} \frac{h}{(\log p)^{n-1}} \gg \frac{h}{(\log T)^{n-2}}.
\]

Then, using Lemma \( 12 \) we have

\[
\sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) b_m(T, h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^\varepsilon} \left( \int_0^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right) \gg hT \frac{(\log T)^{1-\varepsilon}(\log_3 T)^{\sigma}}{(\log_2 T)^{\sigma+n-2}} \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2.
\]

Inserting this estimate in \( 4.4 \), it follows that

\[
h \frac{(\log T)^{1-\sigma}(\log_3 T)^{\sigma}}{(\log_2 T)^{\sigma+n-1}} \ll \max_{\delta \leq t \leq 2T \log T} \delta \Delta_h S_n(s, t), \tag{4.7}
\]

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

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

\[
3 \Re \left\{ \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T, h)}{(\log m)^{n+1} m^\varepsilon} \left( \int_0^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right) \right\} + O\left( hT \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \right)
\]

\[\ll \left( \max_{\delta \leq t \leq 2T \log T} \delta \Delta_h S_n(s, t) \right) T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2. \tag{4.8}\]

Therefore, using \( 4.5 \), Lemma \( 12 \) and doing the same procedure as in the previous case, we obtain the required lower bound.

5. Proof of Theorem \( 1 \)

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

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

Therefore for \( 0 \leq h \leq 1 \) and for sufficiently large \( T \), we have

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

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.

\[
3 \Re \left\{ \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda(m) a_m(T, h)}{(\log m)m^\varepsilon} \left( \int_0^{\infty} m^{-it} |R(t)|^2 \Phi \left( \frac{t}{T} \right) dt \right) \right\} + O\left( T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in \mathcal{M}} f(l)^2 \right)
\]
\[
\leq \left( \max_{\frac{t}{2} \leq t \leq 2T \log T} - \Delta_h S(t) \right) T \log_2 T \sum_{l \in M} f(l)^2.
\]

Then, by (4.5) and Lemma 10 we obtain
\[
h \left( \log T \right)^{1/2} \left( \log_2 T \right)^{1/2} \left( \log_3 T \right)^{1/2} + O(1) \leq \max_{\frac{t}{2} \leq t \leq 2T \log T} - \Delta_h S(t).
\]

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

6. PROOF OF THE COROLLARIES

6.1. Proof of Corollary 2. The proof follows from the following inequality for \( n \geq 0 \),
\[
\max_{u \in [t, t+h]} \pm S_n(\sigma, u) \geq h^{-1} \int_{t}^{t+h} \pm S_n(\sigma, u) du = h^{-1} \left( \pm \left( S_{n+1}(\sigma, t+h) - S_{n+1}(\sigma, t) \right) \right),
\]
with \( h = (\log \log T)^{-1} \), changing \( T \) to \( T/(2 \log \log T) \) and making \( \beta \) slightly smaller.

6.2. Proof of Corollary 3. Under RH, it follows from Corollary 2. If the Riemann hypothesis fails, by [8, Pag. 6], we have
\[
S_n(t) \gg t^{n-2},
\]
for \( t \) sufficiently large. This implies the desired result.

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Department of Mathematical Sciences, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NO-7491 Trondheim, Norway

E-mail address: carlos.a.c.chavez@ntnu.no

Kamalakshya Mahatab, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Helsinki, P. O. Box 68, FIN 00014 Helsinki, Finland

E-mail address: accessing.infinity@gmail.com, kamalakshya.mahatab@helsinki.fi