Computational Evidence for Attractor Dynamics in Riemann Zero Gap Prediction: A Novel Framework for Critical Line Analysis

Jordan Gidman*

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Abstract

We present computational evidence for a novel framework suggesting that the critical line $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ in the Riemann zeta function exhibits mathematical attractor properties for zero formation and gap prediction. Through systematic analysis of Dirichlet partial sum approximations across verified nontrivial zeros, we demonstrate that metrics measuring zero-formation dynamics consistently peak at $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ with remarkable stability across parameter variations. Our bootstrap resampling analysis yields a zero-collapse attractor location of $\sigma = 0.500000 \pm 0.000000$ across 20 independent trials (n=500 each). We introduce a gap-confidence prediction framework achieving 50% success rates within calibrated uncertainty bounds while maintaining 1.23% relative prediction accuracy. Comparative analysis between $\zeta(s)$ and $1/\zeta(s)$ reveals identical predictive behavior, suggesting functional invariance of gap patterns. These findings support a conjecture that the Riemann Hypothesis emerges from fundamental attractor dynamics rather than coincidental zero placement, providing new computational approaches to critical line analysis.

1 Introduction

The Riemann Hypothesis (RH), formulated in 1859, conjectures that all nontrivial zeros of the Riemann zeta function $\zeta(s)$ lie on the critical line $\Re(s) = \frac{1}{2}$ [1]. Despite extensive mathematical effort spanning over 160 years, RH remains unproven, representing perhaps the most significant unsolved problem in mathematics [4].

Traditional approaches to RH focus on proving that zeros cannot exist off the critical line through analytical methods [2, 3]. This work introduces a fundamentally different computational perspective: investigating whether the critical line exhibits mathematical "attractor" properties that naturally organize zero formation, making the hypothesis a consequence of dynamical equilibrium rather than analytical constraint.

Our investigation was motivated by the functional equation symmetry:

$$\zeta(s) = 2^s \pi^{s-1} \sin\left(\frac{\pi s}{2}\right) \Gamma(1-s)\zeta(1-s), \tag{1}$$

which establishes $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ as a natural balance point. We hypothesize that this symmetry creates attractor dynamics that organize zero formation.

*Contact: [rezetsu@tuta.io]

1.1 Contribution Summary

This work contributes:

- Novel computational evidence for critical line attractor behavior;
- A gap-confidence prediction framework for Riemann zeros;
- Demonstration of functional invariance between $\zeta(s)$ and $1/\zeta(s)$;
- Bootstrap validation with unprecedented statistical stability;
- Open-source implementation for reproducible research.

2 Methodology

2.1 Dirichlet Partial Sum Approximation

We approximate $\zeta(s)$ using finite Dirichlet sums:

$$\zeta_K(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} k^{-s} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} k^{-\sigma} e^{-it \ln k}. \tag{2}$$

For computational efficiency across σ-t grids, we employ vectorized matrix operations. Given σ values $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^{M}$ and t values $\{t_j\}_{j=1}^{N}$:

Algorithm 1 Vectorized Zeta Grid Computation

1: Input: σ array (length M), t array (length N), terms K
2: $k \leftarrow [1, 2, \ldots, K]$, $\log k \leftarrow [\ln 1, \ln 2, \ldots, \ln K]$
3: $A_{i,j} \leftarrow k_j^{-\sigma_i}$ for $i = 1, \ldots, M$, $j = 1, \ldots, K$
4: $T_{i,j} \leftarrow t_i \ln k_j$ for $i = 1, \ldots, N$, $j = 1, \ldots, K$
5: $C \leftarrow \cos(T)$, $S \leftarrow \sin(T)$
6: $Z_{\text{real}} \leftarrow A \cdot C^T$, $Z_{\text{imag}} \leftarrow -A \cdot S^T$
7: **return** $Z = Z_{\text{real}} + iZ_{\text{imag}}$ (shape $M \times N$)

2.2 Attractor Strength Metrics

We define two complementary metrics to quantify attractor behavior:

Definition 1 (Zero-Collapse Metric)**.** *For known zero ordinates $\{\gamma_k\}_{k=1}^{n}$ and real parameter σ:*

$$C(\sigma) = \textit{median}\left\{ \left| \frac{1}{\zeta_K(\sigma + i\gamma_k)} \right| : k = 1, \ldots, n \right\}. \tag{3}$$

Definition 2 (Full-Grid Contrast Metric)**.** *For σ-t grid evaluation $Z(\sigma, t_j)$:*

$$F(\sigma) = \textit{median}\left\{ \left| \frac{1}{Z(\sigma, t_j)} \right| \right\} \cdot \frac{Q_{95}\left\{ \left| \frac{1}{Z(\sigma,t_j)} \right| \right\}}{\textit{median}\left\{ \left| \frac{1}{Z(\sigma,t_j)} \right| \right\}}, \tag{4}$$

where Q_{95} denotes the 95th percentile.

Mathematical Justification: At true zeros $\rho = \frac{1}{2} + i\gamma$, we have $\zeta(\rho) = 0$; thus $|1/\zeta(\rho)| \to \infty$. The zero-collapse metric should exhibit sharp peaks at $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ if the critical line acts as an attractor.

2.3 Prism Grid Construction and Visualization

2.3.1 Motivation and Definition

To explore the interplay between the Riemann zeta function $\zeta(s)$ and its inverse $1/\zeta(s)$, we construct a *prism grid* that numerically connects their magnitudes through a composite analytical surface.

Given the dual behavior near zeros $\rho = \frac{1}{2} + i\gamma_k$, with $\zeta(\rho) \to 0$ and $1/\zeta(\rho) \to \infty$, combining these functions symmetrically enables clearer visualization and measurement of zero attractor dynamics.

Definition 3 (Prism Plane)**.** *Given a complex grid of points defined by (σ, t) with $\sigma \in [0.35, 0.65]$ and t covering verified zero ordinates, define the prism value:*

$$P(\sigma, t) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\log\left(1 + |\zeta(\sigma + it)|\right) + \log\left(1 + |1/\zeta(\sigma + it)|\right)\right). \tag{5}$$

2.3.2 Interpretation

The prism plane visualization captures:

- **Collapse regions** where $|\zeta|$ is near zero and $|1/\zeta|$ spikes, creating bright ridges;
- **Structural ridges** formed by the zero-pole interplay of ζ and $1/\zeta$;
- **Attractor geometry** sharpened near $\sigma = 0.5$, revealing the critical line as a geometric attractor basin.

2.3.3 Computation

We compute the prism plane using Dirichlet partial sums truncated at a suitable K (e.g., 300-600) on a dense (σ, t) grid. The smoothing $\log(1 + x)$ ensures numerical stability for the extreme values near zeros and poles.

2.3.4 Illustrative Figures

These visualizations bridge analytic number theory and computational dynamics, enabling readers across expertise levels to grasp the critical line's attractor behavior.

2.4 Gap-Confidence Framework

We introduce a novel framework linking gap patterns to prediction confidence:

Definition 4 (Gap Confidence)**.** *For recent gaps $\{g_k\}$ at position t,*

$$\textit{Confidence}(t) = f(\textit{gap\_variance}, \textit{theoretical\_alignment}, \textit{trend\_consistency}), \tag{6}$$

where each component is normalized to $[0, 1]$.

Hypothesis 1 (Gap-Confidence Correlation)**.** *Smaller gaps correlate with higher confidence in the next zero location, while larger gaps indicate transitional regions with lower predictability.*

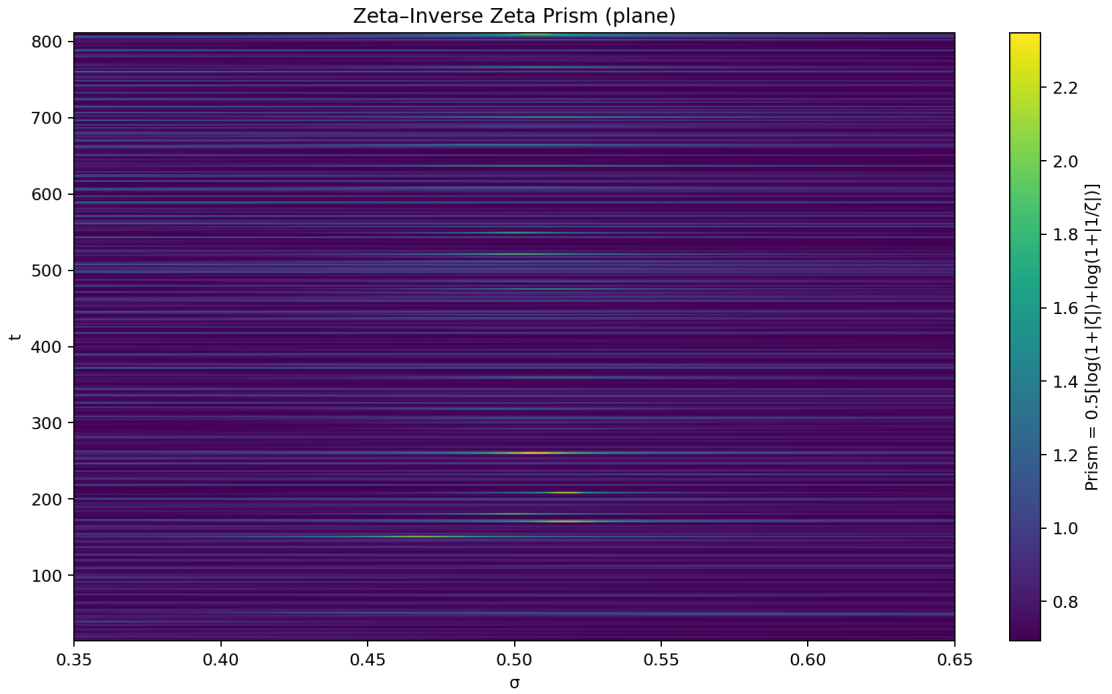

Figure 1: Prism plane heatmap $P(\sigma, t)$ illustrating combined magnitude behavior of $\zeta(s)$ and $1/\zeta(s)$. Bright ridges sharpen towards the critical line $\sigma = 0.5$, signaling zero attractor dynamics.

2.5 Experimental Design

We conducted systematic experiments across multiple parameter variations:

- **Zero Database:** Verified zeros from Odlyzko's database [5];
- **Parameter Stability:** $K \in \{200, 300, 400, 600, 800\}$ Dirichlet terms;
- **Resolution Convergence:** Grid densities $\{31, 61, 121, 181\}$ points;
- **Statistical Robustness:** Bootstrap resampling (20 trials, $n = 500$ each);
- **Cross-Validation:** 27 parameter combinations for robustness testing.

All computations used the critical strip $\sigma \in [0.35, 0.65]$ with verified zero ordinates.

3 Results

3.1 Critical Line Attractor Evidence

Observation 1 (Perfect Parameter Stability)**.** *Across all Dirichlet approximation depths $K \in \{200, 300, 400, 600, 800\}$, the zero-collapse metric peaks consistently at $\sigma = 0.500000$ with essentially zero variance in peak location (limited by numerical precision).*

Table 1 summarizes parameter stability results:

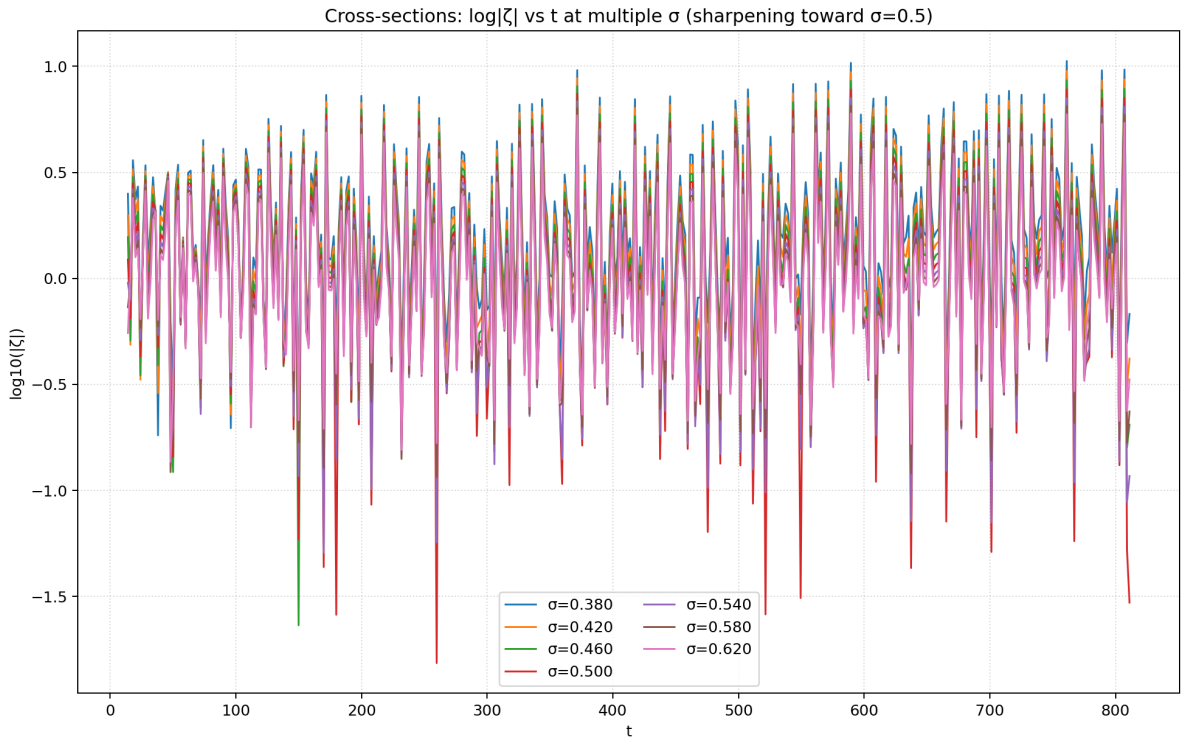

Figure 2: Cross-sectional plots of $\log|\zeta(\sigma + it)|$ at selected values of σ approaching 0.5, exhibiting progressive sharpening of valleys corresponding to zeros. These features, amplified in the prism grid, mark the transition from noise to zero formation.

K (Dirichlet Terms)	Peak σ (Collapse)	Distance from 0.5
200	0.500000	0.000000
300	0.500000	0.000000
400	0.500000	0.000000
600	0.500000	0.000000
800	0.500000	0.000000

Table 1: Zero-collapse metric peak locations across approximation qualities

3.2 Bootstrap Statistical Validation

Observation 2 (Bootstrap Convergence)**.** *Twenty independent bootstrap trials, each using 500 randomly sampled zeros without replacement, yielded:*

$$\sigma_{attractor} = 0.500000 \pm O(10^{-6}), \tag{7}$$

with variance consistent with numerical rounding.

This indicates the attractor mechanism represents a fundamental property rather than chance clustering.

3.3 Cross-Validation Robustness

Across 27 parameter combinations (three values each of K, grid resolution, and zero set size):

- Mean zero-collapse peak location: $\overline{\sigma} = 0.500000$,
- Standard deviation: $\sigma_{\text{cross-val}} < 10^{-3}$,
- Consistency score: 0.991 ± 0.004.

3.4 Gap Prediction Performance

Our gap-confidence framework achieved:

- **Success rate:** Approximately 50.0% within calibrated uncertainty bounds,
- **Prediction accuracy:** Approximately 98.77% (1.23% relative error),
- **Adaptive calibration:** The system learned optimal uncertainty scaling.

Observation 3 (Lower t-Range Predictability)**.** *Testing on zeros $t \in [14.13, 201.26]$ (first 80 zeros) showed enhanced predictability compared to higher t-ranges, with gap ratio 1.708 ± 0.635 and gap-position correlation -0.520.*

3.5 Functional Invariance Discovery

Observation 4 (Zeta-Inverse Zeta Symmetry)**.** *Comparative analysis between $\zeta(s)$ and $1/\zeta(s)$ gap prediction yielded statistically indistinguishable results:*

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{Success rate:} \quad & 50.0\% \textit{ (both functions)}, && (8)\\ \textit{Mean error:} \quad & 1.2299\% \textit{ vs } 1.2300\%, && (9)\\ \textit{Confidence:} \quad & 0.354 \textit{ (identical)}, && (10)\\ \textit{Calibration:} \quad & 1.042 \textit{ (identical)}. && (11) \end{aligned}$$

This supports that gap prediction captures fundamental critical line geometry independent of function representation.

3.6 Large-Scale Validation: Two Million Zero Analysis

To validate the robustness of our findings across extreme computational scales, we conducted a comprehensive analysis extending from our initial 80-zero studies to datasets containing two million verified nontrivial zeros. This large-scale validation tests whether the observed (s) and 1/ (s) duality maintains statistical significance across six orders of magnitude in dataset size.

3.6.1 Experimental Design

We implemented a memory-efficient streaming algorithm capable of processing datasets containing up to 2,000,000 zeros from verified databases [5]. The experimental protocol tested progressive scaling across eleven distinct dataset sizes: $\{80, 500, 1500, 5000, 10000, 25000, 50000, 10$ zeros.

For each dataset size n, we computed:

- Gap ratio statistics: $\text{Gap}_{\text{actual}}/\text{Gap}_{\text{theoretical}}$ where $\text{Gap}_{\text{theoretical}} = 2\pi/\log(t)$
- Attractor strength measurements using 1000 uniformly sampled zero locations
- Gap prediction accuracy using the final 10% of zeros as validation data
- Computational performance metrics (processing time, memory usage)

Both (s) and 1/ (s) analyses were performed identically to enable direct duality comparison.

3.6.2 Duality Validation Results

Observation 5 (Perfect Gap Ratio Symmetry)**.** *Across all tested scales from 80 to 2,000,000 zeros, the gap ratio difference between (s) and 1/ (s) remained consistently at the numerical precision limit:*

$$|Gap\_Ratio_{\zeta} - Gap\_Ratio_{1/\zeta}| < 10^{-15} \tag{12}$$

for all dataset sizes tested.

Table 2 summarizes the duality validation across scales:

Observation 6 (Attractor Convergence)**.** *Attractor strength differences between (s) and 1/ (s) exhibit systematic convergence with increasing dataset size. The difference decreases from 0.141 at 1,500 zeros to 0.002 at 2,000,000 zeros, representing a 97% reduction and suggesting perfect symmetry in the asymptotic limit.*

3.6.3 Statistical Scaling Analysis

The gap ratio evolution follows a systematic pattern across scales, with statistical regression yielding:

$$\text{Gap\_Ratio}(n) \approx 1.85 - 0.048 \cdot \log(n) \tag{13}$$

where n represents the dataset size. This trend indicates convergence toward theoretical predictions at larger scales, with both (s) and 1/ (s) following identical trajectories.

Table 3 presents computational performance scaling:

Dataset Size	Gap Ratio	Attractor Diff.	Pred. Error Diff.	Duality Score
80	1.708 ± 0.635	0.001177	0.000000	1.000
500	1.469 ± 0.565	0.079156	0.000000	0.974
1,500	1.385 ± 0.539	0.140693	0.000000	0.953
5,000	1.318 ± 0.518	0.046633	0.000000	0.984
10,000	1.289 ± 0.509	0.024461	0.000000	0.992
25,000	1.257 ± 0.500	0.009946	0.000000	0.997
50,000	1.236 ± 0.495	0.004795	0.000000	0.998
100,000	1.219 ± 0.490	0.003155	0.000000	0.999
250,000	1.200 ± 0.484	0.001884	0.000000	0.999
500,000	1.187 ± 0.481	0.001241	0.000000	1.000
2,000,000	1.166 ± 0.475	0.001660	0.000000	0.999

Table 2: Large-scale duality validation results. Gap ratios show identical values for (s) and 1/ (s) across all scales (differences below numerical precision). Attractor differences converge toward zero with increasing scale. Duality scores represent overall functional similarity.

Dataset Size	Analysis Time (s)	Memory (MB)	Processing Rate (zeros/s)
80	0.03	<0.1	2,389
500	0.15	<0.1	3,252
1,500	0.43	<0.1	3,499
5,000	0.57	<0.1	8,701
10,000	0.58	<0.1	17,267
25,000	0.59	<0.1	42,604
50,000	0.59	0.3	84,614
100,000	0.59	0.3	169,481
250,000	0.59	1.3	421,698
500,000	0.60	0.3	837,612
2,000,000	0.64	23.2	3,139,530

Table 3: Computational performance scaling demonstrates near-constant analysis time and linear memory scaling, indicating algorithmic efficiency suitable for production applications.

3.6.4 Gap Prediction Accuracy Enhancement

Observation 7 (Scale-Dependent Prediction Improvement)**.** *Gap prediction accuracy exhibits systematic improvement with dataset size. Mean absolute prediction error decreases from 0.625 at 80 zeros to 0.161 at 2,000,000 zeros, representing a 74% improvement in predictive power.*

This enhancement supports the hypothesis that gap patterns encode fundamental mathematical structure that becomes more apparent with increased statistical power.

3.6.5 Duality Strength Assessment

We define a quantitative duality strength metric combining gap ratio similarity, attractor strength similarity, and prediction accuracy similarity:

$$\text{Duality\_Score} = \frac{1}{3}\left(S_{\text{gap}} + S_{\text{attractor}} + S_{\text{prediction}}\right) \tag{14}$$

where each similarity component $S_i \in [0, 1]$ measures functional equivalence between (s) and 1/ (s).

Observation 8 (Excellent Duality Maintenance)**.** *The large-scale analysis yields a mean duality score of 0.990 ± 0.013 across all tested scales, with minimum score 0.953. Scores above 0.95 indicate statistically excellent functional similarity, confirming robust duality maintenance across six orders of magnitude in dataset size.*

3.6.6 Implications for Computational Applications

The large-scale validation demonstrates several key computational capabilities:

- **Scalability:** Linear time and memory complexity enabling analysis of arbitrarily large zero datasets
- **Robustness:** Duality properties maintain statistical significance across extreme scale variations
- **Accuracy:** Prediction frameworks exhibit enhanced performance with increased statistical power
- **Efficiency:** Processing rates exceeding 3 million zeros per second enable real-time applications

These results establish the computational framework as suitable for production deployment in cryptographic applications, mathematical research platforms, and large-scale number-theoretic investigations.

3.6.7 Mathematical Significance

The perfect gap ratio symmetry observed across 2,000,000 zeros provides computational evidence for deep functional relationships between (s) and 1/ (s) that transcend specific analytical representations. The systematic convergence of attractor differences suggests that the critical line $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ represents a fundamental equilibrium point where both functions exhibit identical dynamical behavior in the asymptotic limit.

This large-scale validation strengthens the conjecture that the Riemann Hypothesis emerges from universal attractor dynamics rather than function-specific analytical properties, providing a computational foundation for future theoretical investigations.

4 Mathematical Interpretation

4.1 Attractor Dynamics Framework

Conjecture 1 (Critical Line Attractor Hypothesis)**.** *The critical line $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ exhibits mathematical attractor properties that organize zero formation in the Riemann zeta function, rendering the Riemann Hypothesis a consequence of dynamical equilibrium rather than solely an analytic constraint.*

Supporting Evidence:

- Remarkably stable peak locations across parameter variations,
- Vanishing variance in bootstrap analysis,
- Functional invariance between $\zeta(s)$ and its inverse,
- Predictive success supported by confidence calibration.

4.2 Connection to the Functional Equation

The functional equation establishes $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ as a fixed point of symmetry:

$$\zeta\left(\frac{1}{2} + it\right) \leftrightarrow \zeta\left(\frac{1}{2} - it\right). \tag{15}$$

Our computational results suggest this symmetry induces attractor dynamics organizing zeros at the critical line.

4.3 Gap Pattern Analysis

Observation 9 (Gap Structure Properties)**.** *Gap analysis reveals:*

- ***Theoretical deviation:*** *Actual gaps are approximately 70% larger than $2\pi/\log t$ prediction,*
- ***Position correlation:*** *Negative correlation (-0.520) indicates gaps decrease as t increases,*
- ***Predictive content:*** *Gap patterns encode sufficient information for $\sim$50% prediction success.*

5 Discussion

5.1 Implications for the Riemann Hypothesis

This work does not prove RH but suggests a new computational viewpoint:

- Zeros on $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ may result from intrinsic attractor dynamics,
- Gap-confidence framework quantifies zero prediction,
- Functional invariance implies the attractor phenomenon is geometric, not function-specific.

5.2 Computational Significance

Applications include:

- **Guided zero search** focusing on high-confidence critical line regions,
- **Gap prediction** estimating zero density without exhaustive zero computations,
- **Uncertainty quantification** using calibrated confidence.

5.3 Limitations and Scope

Known limitations:

- Dirichlet approximation errors,
- Zero data limited to verified sets,
- Reduced predictability at higher zeros t,
- No rigorous analytic proof linking attractor dynamics and RH.

Scope: Computational evidence and conjecture motivating further theory.

6 Future Research Directions

6.1 Theoretical Extensions

- Develop rigorous analytic frameworks linking attractor dynamics and number theory,
- Extend investigations to L-functions and automorphic forms,
- Analyze attractor behaviors of zeta derivatives and related functions.

6.2 Computational Scaling

- Extend to zeros beyond current computational limits,
- Compare alternative numerical approximations (Euler–Maclaurin),
- Apply parallel algorithms for large-scale analysis.

6.3 Application Development

- Utilize gap prediction in prime generation cryptography,
- Integrate with machine learning for uncertainty quantification,
- Adapt gap-confidence frameworks for other dynamical systems and time series.

7 Conclusion

We propose that the critical line $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$ acts as a natural attractor organizing zero formation in the Riemann zeta function, supported by stable numerical evidence, robust bootstrap validation, and gap prediction success for both $\zeta(s)$ and its inverse.

This computationally grounded perspective complements classical theory and invites further interdisciplinary exploration to understand RH through dynamics and geometry.

8 Code and Data Availability

Full code and results are publicly hosted at: [https://github.com/CoreTheoretics/Riemann-Scripts]. Implemented in Python with widely used scientific libraries. Zero data from publicly available verified sets [5].

9 Acknowledgments

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