

## CORRIGENDUM TO NEW BOUNDS FOR $\psi(X)$

LAURA FABER AND HABIBA KADIRI

ABSTRACT. In this note we correct a mistake in *New bounds for  $\psi(x)$* , Math. Comp. 84 (2015), 1339–1357.

We correct a mistake in the definition of  $B_5$  in [2, Equation (2.30)]: it should be  $\frac{R_0}{\log x}$  instead of  $\frac{R_0}{2\log x}$ . As a consequence we correct the calculations displayed in [2, Tables 6.4 and 6.5]. We also correct a typo in [2, Equations (3.7) (3.8) and Line 9 Page 1351]: it should be  $M(a, b, 0)B_1(T_1)$  instead of  $\frac{\delta}{2}B_1(T_1)$ . We take this opportunity to restate [2, Theorem 1.1] and [2, Theorem 3.1] as our main result:

### Theorem 0.1.

Let  $H > 0$  such that if  $\zeta(\beta + i\gamma) = 0$  and  $0 < \gamma < H$ , then  $\beta = 1/2$ .

Let  $T_0 > 0$  such that  $s_0 = \sum_{0 < \gamma < T_0} \frac{1}{\gamma}$  can be directly computed.

Let  $T_1$  satisfy  $T_0 < T_1 < H$ .

Let  $R_0 \geq 1$  such that  $\zeta(\sigma + it)$  does not vanish in the region  $\sigma \geq 1 - \frac{1}{R_0 \log |t|}$ , and  $|t| \geq 2$ .

Let  $a_1, a_2, a_3 > 0$  such that  $\left| N(T) - \frac{T}{2\pi} \log \frac{T}{2\pi} - \frac{T}{2\pi} + \frac{7}{8} \right| \leq R(T)$ ,

with  $R(T) = a_1 \log T + a_2 \log \log T + a_3$ .

Let  $3/5 \leq \sigma_0 < 1$  and let  $c_1, c_2, c_3$  depending on  $\sigma_0$  such that, for all  $T \geq H$ ,

$N(\sigma_0, T) \leq c_1 T + c_2 \log T + c_3$ .

Let  $\delta > 0$ ,  $m$  an integer,  $m \geq 2$ , and  $b_0 > 0$  such that  $b_0 < mR_0(\log H)^2$ . We denote  $E(x) = \left| \frac{\psi(x) - x}{x} \right|$ .

Then for every  $x \geq e^{b_0}$ , there exists  $\epsilon_0 > 0$  such that  $E(x) < \epsilon_0$ , with

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_0 = & \max(\epsilon(b_0, 1, 1 + \delta, m, \sigma_0, T_1), \epsilon(b_0, 1 - \delta, 1, m, \sigma_0, T_1)), \\ \epsilon(b_0, a, b, m, \sigma_0, T_1) = & \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{2M(a, b, m)B_5(e^{b_0}, m, \sigma_0)}{\delta^m} + \frac{2M(a, b, m)B_3(m)}{\delta^m} e^{-(1-\sigma_0)b_0} \\ & + \frac{2M(a, b, m)B_3(m)}{\delta^m} e^{-\sigma_0 b_0} + \frac{2M(a, b, m)B_4(m, H, \sigma_0)}{\delta^m} e^{-(1-\frac{1}{R_0 \log H})b_0} \\ & + \left( M(a, b, 0)B_1(T_1) + \frac{M(a, b, m)B_2(m, T_1)}{\delta^m} \right) e^{-b_0/2} \\ & + \log(2\pi)e^{-b_0} + \frac{M(a, b, 0)}{2} e^{-3b_0}, \end{aligned}$$

---

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 11M06, 11M26.

Key words and phrases. prime number theorem,  $\psi(x)$ , explicit formula, zeros of Riemann zeta function.

$$\begin{aligned}
q(T) &= \frac{a_1 \log T + a_2}{T(\log T)(\log \frac{T}{2\pi})}, \\
B_1(T_1) &= s_0 + \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} + q(T_0)\right) \left(\log(T_1/T_0) \log(\sqrt{T_1 T_0}/(2\pi))\right) + \frac{2R(T_0)}{T_0}, \\
B_2(m, T_1) &= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} + q(T_1)\right) \left(\frac{1 + m \log(T_1/2\pi)}{m^2 T_1^m} - \frac{1 + m \log(H/2\pi)}{m^2 H^m}\right) + \frac{2R(T_1)}{T_1^{m+1}}, \\
B_3(m) &= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} + q(H)\right) \frac{1 + m \log(H/2\pi)}{m^2 H^m} + \frac{2R(H)}{H^{m+1}}, \\
B_4(m, \sigma_0) &= \left(c_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{m}\right) + c_2 \frac{\log H}{H} + \left(c_3 + \frac{c_2}{m+1}\right) \frac{1}{H}\right) \frac{1}{H^m}, \\
B_5(x, m, \sigma_0) &= \left(c_1 + c_2 \frac{\log H}{H} + \frac{c_3}{H} + \left(c_1 + \frac{c_2}{H}\right) \frac{R_0}{\log x} \frac{(\log H)^2}{\left(\frac{mR_0}{\log x}\right)(\log H)^2 - 1}\right) \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{R_0 \log H}}}{H^m}, \\
M(a, b, 0) &= \frac{a+b}{2}, \\
M(a, b, m) &= \frac{(2m+1)!}{m!} \int_0^1 |P_m(1-2u)| ((b-a)u+a)^{m+1} du,
\end{aligned}$$

where  $P_m$  is the  $m^{\text{th}}$  Legendre polynomial.

Here we take the values  $T_0 = 1\,132\,491$ ,  $s_0 = 11.637732$ ,  $R_0 = 5.69693$  from [4], and  $a_1 = 0.137$ ,  $a_2 = 0.443$ ,  $a_3 = 1.588$  from [6].

In Table 1 we display calculations of  $\epsilon_0$  using Platt's  $H = 30\,610\,046\,000$  from [5], and in 2, we use Gourdon's  $H = 2\,445\,999\,556\,030$  from [3]. While the first is the most reliable result, we also do computations using the second to allow comparison with [1]. For the zero density estimate for  $N(\sigma_0, T)$ , we use values for  $c_i$ 's from [2, Table 2]. In particular, we use the  $c_i$ 's that makes  $N(\sigma_0, H)$  small when  $45 \leq b_0 \leq 1000$  for Table 1 and when  $60 \leq b_0 \leq 2000$  for Table 2. Otherwise we use the bound for  $N(\sigma_0, T)$  that makes  $c_1$  small.

## REFERENCES

- [1] P. DUSART, *Estimates of  $\psi, \theta$  for large values of  $x$  without the Riemann Hypothesis*, Math. Comp. 85 (2016), no. 298, 875–888.
- [2] L. FABER AND H. KADIRI, *New bounds for  $\psi(x)$* , Math. Comp. 84 (2015), no. 293, 1339–1357.
- [3] X. GOURDON, *The  $10^{13}$  First Zeros of the Riemann Zeta Function, and Zeros Computation at Very Large Height*, <http://numbers.computation.free.fr/Constants/Miscellaneous/zetazeros1e13-1e24.pdf>
- [4] H. KADIRI, *Une région explicite sans zéros pour la fonction  $\zeta$  de Riemann*, Acta Arith. 117 (2005), no. 4, 303–339.
- [5] D. J. PLATT, *Isolating some non-trivial zeros of zeta*, Math. Comp. 86 (2017), no. 307, 2449–2467.
- [6] J.B. ROSSER, *Explicit bounds for some functions of prime numbers*, Amer. J. Math. 63 (1941), 211–232.

Table 1: For all  $x \geq e^{b_0}$ ,  $E(x) \leq \epsilon_0$  (with Platt's  $H$ )

$b_0$	$\sigma_0$	$m$	$\delta$	$T_1$	$\epsilon_0$
20	0.89	4	$1.363 \cdot 10^{-5}$	1132491	$5.3688 \cdot 10^{-4}$
25	0.89	3	$7.256 \cdot 10^{-6}$	1132491	$4.8208 \cdot 10^{-5}$
30	0.90	2	$2.811 \cdot 10^{-6}$	1132491	$5.6685 \cdot 10^{-6}$
35	0.91	3	$1.760 \cdot 10^{-7}$	16655735	$7.4474 \cdot 10^{-7}$
40	0.93	5	$2.160 \cdot 10^{-8}$	243156644	$8.6386 \cdot 10^{-8}$
45	0.94	14	$3.890 \cdot 10^{-9}$	4465903456	$1.0412 \cdot 10^{-8}$
50	0.94	23	$3.200 \cdot 10^{-9}$	9414182663	$2.4075 \cdot 10^{-9}$

Continued on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

$b_0$	$\sigma_0$	$m$	$\delta$	$T_1$	$\epsilon_0$
60	0.94	23	$3.180 \cdot 10^{-9}$	9473269034	$1.6665 \cdot 10^{-9}$
70	0.95	23	$3.170 \cdot 10^{-9}$	9503091533	$1.6553 \cdot 10^{-9}$
80	0.95	23	$3.160 \cdot 10^{-9}$	9533102596	$1.6495 \cdot 10^{-9}$
90	0.96	25	$3.154 \cdot 10^{-9}$	10459294072	$1.6403 \cdot 10^{-9}$
100	0.96	25	$3.144 \cdot 10^{-9}$	10492498721	$1.6351 \cdot 10^{-9}$
200	0.97	24	$3.045 \cdot 10^{-9}$	10362393882	$1.5859 \cdot 10^{-9}$
300	0.98	23	$2.950 \cdot 10^{-9}$	10210287058	$1.5386 \cdot 10^{-9}$
400	0.98	23	$2.860 \cdot 10^{-9}$	10530920743	$1.4920 \cdot 10^{-9}$
500	0.98	22	$2.764 \cdot 10^{-9}$	10378825816	$1.4451 \cdot 10^{-9}$
600	0.98	21	$2.670 \cdot 10^{-9}$	10208914692	$1.3986 \cdot 10^{-9}$
700	0.98	20	$2.576 \cdot 10^{-9}$	10027477419	$1.3525 \cdot 10^{-9}$
800	0.98	20	$2.489 \cdot 10^{-9}$	10377134449	$1.3065 \cdot 10^{-9}$
900	0.98	19	$2.394 \cdot 10^{-9}$	10193844799	$1.2601 \cdot 10^{-9}$
1000	0.98	18	$2.300 \cdot 10^{-9}$	9992276391	$1.2140 \cdot 10^{-9}$
1500	0.99	14	$1.834 \cdot 10^{-9}$	9447885887	$9.8234 \cdot 10^{-10}$
2000	0.99	10	$1.338 \cdot 10^{-9}$	8786967376	$7.3582 \cdot 10^{-10}$
2500	0.99	7	$8.590 \cdot 10^{-10}$	8938346983	$4.9090 \cdot 10^{-10}$
3000	0.99	3	$3.700 \cdot 10^{-10}$	7020936277	$2.4341 \cdot 10^{-10}$
3500	0.99	2	$1.040 \cdot 10^{-10}$	12895131073	$7.8012 \cdot 10^{-11}$
4000	0.99	2	$3.300 \cdot 10^{-11}$	25109069167	$2.3978 \cdot 10^{-11}$
4500	0.99	2	$9.900 \cdot 10^{-12}$	29954226185	$7.4269 \cdot 10^{-12}$
5000	0.99	2	$3.200 \cdot 10^{-12}$	30539413052	$2.3413 \cdot 10^{-12}$
5500	0.99	2	$1.012 \cdot 10^{-12}$	30602958659	$7.5880 \cdot 10^{-13}$
6000	0.99	2	$3.600 \cdot 10^{-13}$	30609148853	$2.6324 \cdot 10^{-13}$
6500	0.99	2	$1.650 \cdot 10^{-13}$	30609857532	$1.2377 \cdot 10^{-13}$
7000	0.99	3	$2.800 \cdot 10^{-13}$	<i>H</i>	$1.8540 \cdot 10^{-13}$
7500	0.99	3	$1.150 \cdot 10^{-13}$	<i>H</i>	$7.6641 \cdot 10^{-14}$
8000	0.99	3	$4.790 \cdot 10^{-14}$	<i>H</i>	$3.1960 \cdot 10^{-14}$
8500	0.99	3	$2.028 \cdot 10^{-14}$	<i>H</i>	$1.3523 \cdot 10^{-14}$
9000	0.99	3	$9.100 \cdot 10^{-15}$	<i>H</i>	$5.8937 \cdot 10^{-15}$
9500	0.99	3	$4.200 \cdot 10^{-15}$	<i>H</i>	$2.7623 \cdot 10^{-15}$

Table 2: For all  $x \geq e^{b_0}$ ,  $E(x) \leq \epsilon_0$  (with Gourdon's  $H$ )

$b_0$	$\sigma_0$	$m$	$\delta$	$T_1$	$\epsilon_0$
20	0.89	4	$1.363 \cdot 10^{-5}$	1132491	$5.3688 \cdot 10^{-4}$
25	0.89	3	$7.256 \cdot 10^{-6}$	1132491	$4.8208 \cdot 10^{-5}$
30	0.89	2	$2.806 \cdot 10^{-6}$	1132491	$5.6646 \cdot 10^{-6}$
35	0.90	2	$1.605 \cdot 10^{-7}$	11353619	$7.0193 \cdot 10^{-7}$
40	0.91	3	$1.600 \cdot 10^{-8}$	174242715	$8.0215 \cdot 10^{-8}$
45	0.92	4	$1.621 \cdot 10^{-9}$	2381966616	$8.7009 \cdot 10^{-9}$
50	0.94	7	$2.070 \cdot 10^{-10}$	36748017581	$9.4627 \cdot 10^{-10}$
55	0.96	21	$5.084 \cdot 10^{-11}$	531790503047	$1.1245 \cdot 10^{-10}$
60	0.95	28	$4.720 \cdot 10^{-11}$	785125401939	$3.1732 \cdot 10^{-11}$
65	0.95	30	$4.720 \cdot 10^{-11}$	846100223428	$2.4990 \cdot 10^{-11}$

Continued on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

$b_0$	$\sigma_0$	$m$	$\delta$	$T_1$	$\epsilon_0$
70	0.95	30	$4.710 \cdot 10^{-11}$	847894273982	$2.4407 \cdot 10^{-11}$
75	0.95	30	$4.710 \cdot 10^{-11}$	847894273982	$2.4333 \cdot 10^{-11}$
80	0.95	29	$4.697 \cdot 10^{-11}$	819588350463	$2.4294 \cdot 10^{-11}$
85	0.95	29	$4.691 \cdot 10^{-11}$	820635226690	$2.4265 \cdot 10^{-11}$
90	0.96	29	$4.685 \cdot 10^{-11}$	821684782611	$2.4235 \cdot 10^{-11}$
95	0.96	29	$4.680 \cdot 10^{-11}$	822561466966	$2.4206 \cdot 10^{-11}$
100	0.96	29	$4.674 \cdot 10^{-11}$	823615962460	$2.4178 \cdot 10^{-11}$
200	0.97	29	$4.573 \cdot 10^{-11}$	841781697615	$2.3656 \cdot 10^{-11}$
300	0.98	28	$4.469 \cdot 10^{-11}$	829158420353	$2.3145 \cdot 10^{-11}$
400	0.98	27	$4.367 \cdot 10^{-11}$	815589845520	$2.2645 \cdot 10^{-11}$
500	0.98	27	$4.272 \cdot 10^{-11}$	833700245994	$2.2152 \cdot 10^{-11}$
600	0.98	26	$4.171 \cdot 10^{-11}$	819438195834	$2.1656 \cdot 10^{-11}$
700	0.98	26	$4.077 \cdot 10^{-11}$	838302579182	$2.1169 \cdot 10^{-11}$
800	0.98	25	$3.980 \cdot 10^{-11}$	822668712312	$2.0672 \cdot 10^{-11}$
900	0.98	24	$3.874 \cdot 10^{-11}$	808165873349	$2.0180 \cdot 10^{-11}$
1000	0.99	24	$3.780 \cdot 10^{-11}$	828229975474	$1.9686 \cdot 10^{-11}$
1500	0.99	21	$3.288 \cdot 10^{-11}$	821597164118	$1.7222 \cdot 10^{-11}$
2000	0.99	18	$2.800 \cdot 10^{-11}$	812211162080	$1.4779 \cdot 10^{-11}$
2500	0.99	14	$2.278 \cdot 10^{-11}$	750447831104	$1.2204 \cdot 10^{-11}$
3000	0.99	10	$1.745 \cdot 10^{-11}$	661230711518	$9.5984 \cdot 10^{-12}$
3500	0.99	8	$1.246 \cdot 10^{-11}$	707190917562	$7.0072 \cdot 10^{-12}$
4000	0.99	4	$6.950 \cdot 10^{-12}$	522374711336	$4.3466 \cdot 10^{-12}$
4500	0.99	2	$2.615 \cdot 10^{-12}$	511445186230	$1.9612 \cdot 10^{-12}$
5000	0.99	2	$9.600 \cdot 10^{-13}$	1212568911828	$7.1651 \cdot 10^{-13}$
5500	0.99	2	$3.600 \cdot 10^{-13}$	2035957199105	$2.6290 \cdot 10^{-13}$
6000	0.99	2	$1.300 \cdot 10^{-13}$	2377658700355	$9.6781 \cdot 10^{-14}$
6500	0.99	2	$4.780 \cdot 10^{-14}$	2436401450394	$3.5885 \cdot 10^{-14}$
7000	0.99	2	$1.790 \cdot 10^{-14}$	2444646487144	$1.3434 \cdot 10^{-14}$
7500	0.99	2	$6.800 \cdot 10^{-15}$	2445804143837	$5.1039 \cdot 10^{-15}$
8000	0.99	2	$2.700 \cdot 10^{-15}$	2445968744958	$1.9902 \cdot 10^{-15}$
8500	0.99	2	$1.091 \cdot 10^{-15}$	2445994525246	$8.1824 \cdot 10^{-16}$
9000	0.99	2	$5.500 \cdot 10^{-16}$	2445998277497	$4.0269 \cdot 10^{-16}$
9500	0.99	3	$1.556 \cdot 10^{-15}$	<i>H</i>	$1.0372 \cdot 10^{-15}$
10000	0.99	3	$7.500 \cdot 10^{-16}$	<i>H</i>	$4.8869 \cdot 10^{-16}$
10500	0.99	3	$3.500 \cdot 10^{-16}$	<i>H</i>	$2.3069 \cdot 10^{-16}$
11000	0.99	3	$1.641 \cdot 10^{-16}$	<i>H</i>	$1.0944 \cdot 10^{-16}$
11500	0.99	3	$8.000 \cdot 10^{-17}$	<i>H</i>	$5.2288 \cdot 10^{-17}$
12000	0.99	3	$3.800 \cdot 10^{-17}$	<i>H</i>	$2.5199 \cdot 10^{-17}$
12500	0.99	3	$1.853 \cdot 10^{-17}$	<i>H</i>	$1.2351 \cdot 10^{-17}$
13000	0.99	3	$9.600 \cdot 10^{-18}$	<i>H</i>	$6.2560 \cdot 10^{-18}$

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE, 4401 UNIVERSITY DRIVE,  
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, T1K 3M4 CANADA  
*E-mail address:* habiba.kadiri@uleth.ca