AN EFFECTIVE ASYMPTOTIC FORMULA FOR THE STIELTJES CONSTANTS

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Abstract. The Stieltjes constants $\gamma_k$ appear in the coefficients in the regular part of the Laurent expansion of the Riemann zeta function $\zeta(s)$ about its only pole at $s = 1$. We present an asymptotic expression for $\gamma_k$ for $k \gg 1$. This form encapsulates both the leading rate of growth and the oscillations with $k$. Furthermore, our result is effective for computation, consistently in close agreement (for both magnitude and sign) for even moderate values of $k$. Comparison to some earlier work is made.

1. Introduction and main result

The Riemann zeta function has but one simple pole, at $s = 1$ in the complex plane $[13, 15]$. In the Laurent series about that point,

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{s - 1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \gamma_k}{k!} (s - 1)^k,$$

$\gamma_k$ are called the Stieltjes constants $[2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 16]$, where $\gamma_0 = \gamma$, the Euler constant. These constants have many uses in analytic number theory and elsewhere. Among other applications, estimates for $\gamma_n$ may be used to determine a zero-free region of the zeta function near the real axis in the critical strip $0 < \text{Re } s < 1$.

In this paper, we are interested in the leading asymptotic form of these constants for $k \gg 1$. Throughout we write $f(n) \sim g(n)$ when the limit relation $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 1$ holds. We have

**Theorem 1.** Let $v = v(n)$ be the unique solution of the equation

$$2\pi \exp[v \tan v] = n \frac{\cos v}{v},$$

in the interval $(0, \pi/2)$, with $v \to \pi/2$ as $n \to \infty$. Let $u = v \tan v$ with $u(n) \sim \log n$ as $n \to \infty$. Then we have for $n \gg 1$,

$$\gamma_n \sim \frac{B}{\sqrt{n}} e^{nA} \cos(an + b),$$

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where

\[ A = \frac{1}{2} \log(u^2 + v^2) - \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2}, \]

\[ B = \frac{2\sqrt{2\pi u^2 + v^2}}{[(u + 1)^2 + v^2]^{1/4}}, \]

\[ a = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v}{u}\right) + \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2}, \]

and

\[ b = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v}{u}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{v}{u + 1}\right). \]

Formula (1.3) holds as long as we stay bounded away from zeros of the cosine factor. We note that, in view of (1.2), the functions \( A, B, a, b \) depend weakly on \( n \) as \( \log n \) and \( \log \log n \). To leading order, \( A \sim \log \log n \) and \( B \sim \frac{\pi^2}{2}(\log n)^{-1} \).

The result (1.3) has many advantages. It captures both the basic growth rate \( \exp(n \log \log n) \) and the oscillations \( \cos[n(\pi/2)/\log n] \). It therefore has implications for the sign changes observed in \( \gamma_n \) with increasing \( n \). Furthermore, (1.3) is found to be numerically accurate for even modest values of \( n \). After the proof of Theorem 1 in the next section, we describe numerical results in Section 3. There, we also compare and contrast our result with earlier work of Matsuoka [9, 10]. Although Matsuoka has given an asymptotic series to high order, it does not appear to be effective for computation. This is because the fractional part of the argument of the cosine factor modulo \( 2\pi \) in his result is not sufficiently controlled.

It has been known for some time that the Stieltjes constants of both even and odd indices are both positive and negative infinitely often [2, 12, 10]. This is one corollary of Theorem 1.

Recent analytic results for the Stieltjes constants may be found in [3] and [4]. The latter includes an addition formula for the constants together with series representations. Many open questions concerning the Stieltjes constants remain, including characterizing their arithmetic properties.

**Proof of Theorem 1.** We begin with the integral representation ([17], pp. 153-154; [6], pp. 5) for \( n \geq 1 \),

\[
(2.1) \quad \gamma_n = \int_1^{\infty} P_1(x) \log^{n-1} x \frac{x}{x^2} (n - \log x) dx.
\]

Here, \( P_1(x) = B_1(x-[x]) = x-[x]-1/2 \) is the first periodized Bernoulli polynomial, and it has the standard Fourier series [11, p. 805],

\[
(2.2) \quad P_1(x) = -\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2\pi j x)}{\pi j}.
\]

With the change of variable \( t = \log x \), from (2.1) and (2.2) we then have

\[
(2.3) \quad \gamma_n = -\sum_{L=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2L\pi e^t)}{\pi L} t^{n-1} e^{-t} (n-t) dt = -\text{Im} \left\{ \sum_{L=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{L\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \exp[i2L\pi e^t + n \log t] e^{-t} \left( \frac{n}{t} - 1 \right) dt \right\}.
\]
We apply the saddle point method, and find that the $L = 1$ term in (2.3) dominates the others. With the function $h(t) = i2L\pi e^t + n \log t$, the saddle points occur for $h'(t) = 0$. Therefore, they satisfy

\begin{equation}
    te^t = \frac{ni}{2L\pi},
\end{equation}

and are asymptotically given by $t \sim \log n - \log \log n + \alpha + \beta$. For integers $M$, we have $\alpha = (2M + \frac{1}{2}) \pi i - \log(2L\pi)$ and $\beta = \log \log n / \log n - \alpha / \log n = o(1)$. This gives

\begin{equation}
    t_M = \log n - \log \log n - \log(2L\pi) + \left(2M + \frac{1}{2}\right) \pi i
    + \frac{\log \log n}{\log n} \left[1 + o(1)\right],
    M = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots
\end{equation}

We find that $|e^{h(t_M)}|$ as a function of $M$ is maximized at $M = 0$, and as a function of $L$, at $L = 1$.

More precisely, we have the estimate

\begin{equation}
    \log |e^{h(t_M)}| = \text{Re}[h(t_M)]
    = n \log \log n - \frac{n}{\log n} \left[\log \log n + 1 + \log(2L\pi)\right]
    - \frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{\log^2 n} \left(2M + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \pi^2
    + \frac{1}{2} \frac{n}{\log^2 n} \left[\log \log n + \log(2L\pi)\right]^2
    + O_R \left(\frac{n}{\log^3 n}\right),
\end{equation}

where the $O_R$ “rough” error term may omit some factors of $\log \log n$. From the second term in the right-hand side of (2.6) we see that the terms in (2.3) with $L \geq 2$ are roughly exponentially smaller than the first term. In terms of $M$, (2.6) is largest at $M = 0$, but we can also easily show that the original contour ($t \in [0, \infty)$) can be deformed to a steepest descent contour that passes only through the saddle $t_0$. In Figure 1 we plot the curves $\text{Re}[h'(t)] = 0$ and $\text{Im}[h'(t)] = 0$ in the $(x, y)$ plane, with $L = 1$ and $t = x + iy$. The intersection points of these curves are the saddle points, and the figure captures 3 saddles in the range $y = \text{Im}(t) \in [-2\pi, 3\pi]$ (here we used $n = 1,000$). The steepest descent (SD) curve through the saddle $t_0 = u + iv$ is given by $\text{Im}[h(t)] = \text{Im}[h(t_0)]$ so that

\begin{equation}
    n \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 2\pi e^x \cos y = \frac{nv}{u^2 + v^2} + n \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{v}{u}\right).
\end{equation}

The right side of (2.7), for $n \to \infty$, is approximately $n\pi/(2\log n)$ so that the SD contour starts at the origin roughly at the slope $y/x = \pi/(2\log n)$, traverses the saddle in a nearly horizontal direction (since $h''(t_0)$ is to leading order real and negative) and winds up at $t = \infty + i\pi/2$. In Figure 2 we sketch the SD contour when $n = 1,000$, along with the steepest ascent (SA) contour that is also a branch of (2.7), and which orthogonally intersects the SD contour at the saddle $t_0$ (here $t_0 \approx 3.706 + 1.246i$).
Figure 1. The real and imaginary parts of the saddle point equation \( h'(t) = 0 \) are plotted in the \((x,y)\) plane, with \( L = 1 \) and \( t = x + iy \). Three saddle points are present in the range \( y = \text{Im}(t) \in [-2\pi, 3\pi] \). Here, \( n = 1,000 \) in (2.4).

We have \( h''(t) = 2L\pi ie^t - n/t^2 \), so that \( h''(t_0) = -n/t_0 - n/t_0^2 \). We therefore have

\[
\int_0^\infty e^{h(t)} \left( \frac{n}{t} - 1 \right) e^{-t} dt \sim \left( \frac{n}{t_0} - 1 \right) \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{n}} e^{h(t_0)} e^{-t_0} \\
\sim n \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{n}} \frac{e^{-t_0}}{\sqrt{t_0 + 1}} e^{h(t_0)}. 
\]

(2.8)

Then we have

\[
e^{h(t_0)} = \exp \left[ n \left( \log t_0 - \frac{1}{t_0} \right) \right] = e^{n[A(n) + ia(n)]},
\]

where \( A(n) = \text{Re}[\log t_0 - 1/t_0] \) and \( a(n) = \text{Im}[\log t_0 - 1/t_0] \). From (2.3), (2.8), and (2.9) we then have

\[
\gamma_n \sim -\sqrt{\frac{2n}{\pi}} e^{nA(n)} \text{Im} \left[ \frac{e^{-t_0}}{\sqrt{t_0 + 1}} e^{ina(n)} \right].
\]

(2.10)
Finally, putting $t_0 = u + iv$ in the relation (2.4) at $L = 1$ gives the pair of equations

\begin{align}
2\pi e^u \cos v &= \frac{nv}{u^2 + v^2}, \\
u \cos v &= v \sin v.
\end{align}

Since $u$ can be eliminated through the relation $2\pi e^u = n(\cos v)/v$, the single equation (1.2) for $v$ follows.

Remarks. The representation (2.1) may be readily verified by substitution in the defining relation (1.1). Then we obtain

\begin{equation}
\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{2} - s \int_1^\infty x^{-(s+1)} P_1(x)dx,
\end{equation}

and this is equivalent to \cite[15] p. 14.

As a byproduct of the proof of Theorem 1, we have the $n \to \infty$ forms (cf. (2.5))

$u \sim \log n - \log \log n - \log(2\pi)$ and $v \sim (\pi/2)(1 - 1/\log n)$.

The above calculations also show that to refine Theorem 1, the terms in (2.3) with $L \geq 2$ will play no role, and the full asymptotic series will come from refining the Taylor expansion of $h(t)$, as well as the “slowly varying” factors $e^{-t}(n/t - 1)$,
about \( t = t_0 \). Computing the first correction term would refine (1.3) by changing the amplitude factor \( B/\sqrt{n} \) to \((B + C/n)/\sqrt{n}\) and the argument of the cosine to \( an + b + c/n \), where \( c \) and \( C \) would again depend only weakly on \( n \). Such corrections should be numerically significant if \( an + b \) is close to a zero of the cosine, which occurs, for example, when \( n = 137 \).

From Theorem 1, the leading order frequency of \( \gamma_n \) is given by \( \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\pi}{2 \log n} \right) \). In turn, this implies that the scale for sign changes is \( 2 \log n \). Then subsequences \( \gamma_{n+j} \) with \( j < 2 \log n \) with the same sign will appear infinitely often. Similarly, subsequences \( \gamma_{kn+j} \) with \( 0 \leq j < k \) will change sign infinitely often, and for \( j < 2 \log n \) can have the same sign.

2. Numerical results and comparisons

The formula (1.3) was implemented in Mathematica and the ratio of \( \gamma_n \) to this asymptotic expression was examined for \( n \) from 2 to 35,000. In only one instance, at \( n = 137 \), was a difference in sign found to occur. In this case, the cosine factor is small, approximately 0.000169881. For larger values of \( n \), typically (1.3) gives \( \gamma_n \) to approximately 1%.

The short table below displays known values of \( \gamma_n \) together with values obtained from (1.3). The level of agreement for such small values of \( n \) is remarkable. Later in the table we observe the start of the exponential growth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( n )</th>
<th>( \gamma_n )</th>
<th>( \gamma_n ) from (1.3)</th>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>0.00190188</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>126.824</td>
<td>127.549</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Matsuoka [9] [10] determined an asymptotic series for \( \gamma_k \) and developed interesting consequences from it. From \( \gamma_n = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C z^{-n-1} \zeta(1-z)dz \), with \( C \) a contour encircling 0, he wrote and decomposed another contour integral expression. He then applied the saddle point method to the main term. However, his result presents some difficulties.

At the leading order, we have (10, p. 281; 11)

\[
(3.1) \quad \gamma_n = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi e^{G(n)}}{\pi \log n}} \left[ \cos F(n) + O \left( \frac{\log \log n}{\log n} \right) \right],
\]
where
\begin{equation}
F(n) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{n}{\log n} + O\left(\frac{n \log \log n}{\log^2 n}\right).
\end{equation}

Perhaps surprisingly, we have as \( n \to \infty \) [10, p. 286],
\begin{equation}
G(n) = -n \log n + n \log \log n + n + o(n).
\end{equation}

Then for sufficiently large \( n \), the factor \( e^G \) in (3.1) is a decreasing rather than an
increasing exponential.

We have implemented (3.1) in Mathematica as well as the subsidiary quantities
\( a_0 = a_0(n), b_0 = b_0(n), F(n), \) and \( G(n) \). Here \( x = a_0 \) and \( y = b_0 \) are the
solutions of the pair of equations
\begin{align}
- (n + 1) \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{\pi}{2} - \text{Im} \psi(x + iy) &= 0, \\
- (n + 1) \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \log 2\pi - \text{Re} \psi(x + iy) &= 0,
\end{align}
where \( x > y > 0 \) and \( \psi = \Gamma'/\Gamma \) is the digamma function. We have numerically
observed the expected behaviour of all quantities. As it stands, (3.1) is problematic
in that both \( e^G \) does not grow with \( n \) and the \( \cos F(n) \) factor is too imprecise.

On the other hand, Matsuoka also showed that for \( n \geq 10 \) [10, Theorem 6]
\begin{equation}
|\gamma_n| < 0.0001 e^{n \log \log n}.
\end{equation}

Our Theorem 1 is consistent with this result.

We may also compare the magnitudes \( |\gamma_n| \) with the upper bound found by Zhang
and Williams [17].
\begin{equation}
|\gamma_n| \leq \frac{[3 + (-1)^n] (2n)!}{n^{n+1} (2\pi)^n} \sim [3 + (-1)^n] \sqrt{\pi n} 2^n n^{-1} e^{2n \pi n}.
\end{equation}

Owing to the factor \( n^n = \exp(n \log n) \gg \exp(n \log \log n) \), the right side of this
inequality gives a considerable overestimation. This is not surprising, as the upper
bound originates without taking into account cancellation due to an oscillating
integrand. We also note that if \( |\gamma_n| \) had roughly \( n^n \) growth, with some geometric
factors as in (3.6), then the series in (1.1) would have a finite radius of convergence,
contradicting the fact that \( \zeta(s) - 1/(s - 1) \) is an entire function.

3. Summary

We have given an asymptotic expression for the Stieltjes constants \( \gamma_n \) that is
complementary to earlier work by Matsuoka [9, 10]. Our result is very suitable for
computation, and indeed it provides useful results for even moderate values of \( n \).

REFERENCES

[1] M. Abramowitz and I. A. Stegun, Handbook of Mathematical Functions, Washington, Na-
tional Bureau of Standards (1964).
117-121 (1955). MR0076858 (17:955c)


[11] It appears that in (5) and several later equations in Sections 2-4 in [10] a factor of n! is missing.


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