

Abstract:

The Riemann Hypothesis asserts that all "nontrivial" zeros of Riemann's zeta function lie on the critical line $\text{Re}(s)=1/2$. In the 1940's, Selberg showed that a positive proportion of the zeros lie on the critical line. In 1974, Norman Levinson showed that this proportion is more than $1/3$. In this talk we will give an overview of Levinson's method that focuses on the main ideas used in his argument.