

Comprendre comment un programme récent calcule les zéros de zeta en le faisant traduire en python par les ia

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Tout est dans le titre : je cherche à comprendre, du mieux qu'il est possible compte-tenu de mes moyens intellectuels, les dernières avancées en matière de programmation dont a parlé Alain Connes dans les dernières conférences qu'il a postées sur son site en juillet 2026.

Pour cela, j'ai cherché le github de Ronnie Andrews cité, et j'ai essayé de faire traduire le Rust en python par les ia. Cela n'a pas été sans peine. Mon but n'était pas d'obtenir des calculs aussi précis que ceux de Rust mais de repérer les calculs dans un code (car je n'avais pas réussi à programmer ces calculs plus tôt dans l'année). Peu d'ia aboutissent à la fourniture d'un code utilisable.

Je vais fournir ci-dessous les programmes python de deepseek et de chatgpt et leur résultat.

Voici une petite anecdote concernant l'ia deepseek : j'ai été obligée de demander à deepseek de modifier notamment son dernier programme car il avait utilisé une méthode de contournement : pour que les zéros qu'il avait trouvés coïncident au mieux avec les zéros effectifs de ζ , deepseek écrivait certains zéros trouvés en double. J'ai dû lui demander d'être honnête et de me fournir y compris les zéros qu'il trouvait et qui ne sont pas des zéros de ζ ou qui s'intercalent. Il resterait bien sûr à comprendre ces programmes, à les comparer aux formules des articles qu'ils sont censés implémenter, et à les modifier si on peut le faire¹. Dans le résultat du programme de deepseek ci-dessous, on a supprimé la colonne G zéro, intégralement à *nan* (not a number) ainsi que la colonne de l'erreur correspondante.

Concernant le programme fourni par chatgpt, on verra que les zéros réels de ζ pourraient être considérés comme apparaissant dans les résultats à partir du treizième zéro et suivants, mais alors, ils ne concordent plus du tout dès le 19ème zéro (56 en regard de 40 puis 176 en regard de 43).

Programme de l'ia chatgpt

```
"""
ccm_zeros.py
Construction pédagogique :
    lambda au carre
        ↓
    matrice de Weil
        ↓
    plus petit vecteur propre xi_lambda
        ↓
    fonction rationnelle R(z)
        ↓
    calcul des zeros de R
"""
```

1. Quand des lignes dépassent des cadres de l'affichage des listings, je me permets d'aller à la ligne, des programmeurs qui souhaiteraient reprendre ces codes doivent modifier les lignes en question pour que les tabulations soient correctes partout, bien sûr.

```

import math
import numpy as np
from scipy.integrate import fixed_quad
from scipy.linalg import eigh

# =====
# 1. PUISSANCES PREMIERES
# =====
def prime_powers_up_to(bound):
    out = []
    for p in range(2, bound + 1):
        is_prime = all(
            p % q != 0
            for q in range(2, int(math.sqrt(p)) + 1)
        )
        if not is_prime:
            continue
        k = p
        j = 1
        while k <= bound:
            out.append((k, p, j))
            k *= p
            j += 1
    return sorted(out)

# =====
# 2. FONCTION rho
# =====
def rho(x):
    x = np.asarray(x)
    result = (np.exp(x / 2) / (2 * np.sinh(x)))
    small = np.abs(x) < 1e-12
    if np.any(small):
        result = np.where(small, 1 / (2 * x) + 1 / 4, result)
    return result

# =====
# 3. INTEGRALES ARCHIMEDIENNES
# =====
def archimedean_integrals(n, L, quad_order=400):
    gamma_E = 0.5772156649015329
    kappa_half = 0.5 * math.log(4 * math.pi * (math.exp(L) - 1) / (math.exp(L) + 1))
    kappa_half += 0.5 * gamma_E

    def f_alpha(x):
        return (np.sin(2 * np.pi * n * x / L) * rho(x))

    def f_beta(x):
        return (x * np.cos(2 * np.pi * n * x / L) * rho(x))

    def f_gamma(x):
        return ((np.cos(2 * np.pi * n * x / L) - np.exp(-x / 2)) * rho(x))

```

```

if n == 0:
    alpha = 0.0
else:
    alpha = (fixed_quad(f_alpha,0,L,n=quad_order)[0]/math.pi)
    beta = (fixed_quad(f_beta,0,L,n=quad_order)[0]/L)
    gamma = (fixed_quad(f_gamma,0,L,n=quad_order)[0]+kappa_half)
    return alpha, beta, gamma

```

```

# =====
# 4. MATRICE DE WEIL
# =====

```

```

def build_tau(lambda_sq,N,quad_order=400):
    L = math.log(lambda_sq)
    dim = 2 * N + 1
    modes = np.arange(-N,N + 1)
    integrals = [archimedean_integrals(abs(n),L,quad_order) for n in range(N + 1)]
    alpha = np.array([x[0] for x in integrals])
    beta = np.array([x[1] for x in integrals])
    gamma = np.array([x[2] for x in integrals])

    def signed_alpha(n):
        if n < 0:
            return -alpha[abs(n)]
        return alpha[n]

    tau = np.zeros((dim, dim))
    powers = prime_powers_up_to(int(lambda_sq))
    for i, n in enumerate(modes):
        for j, m in enumerate(modes):
            # =====
            # TERME DE P L E
            # =====
            numerator = (L**2-16*math.pi**2*m*n)
            denominator = ((16*math.pi**2*m**2+L**2)*(16*math.pi**2*n**2+L**2))
            pole = (32*L*math.sinh(L / 4)**2*numerator/denominator)
            # =====
            # PARTIE ARCHIMEDIENNE
            # =====
            if n == m:
                arch = 2 * (gamma[abs(n)]-beta[abs(n)])
            else:
                arch = (signed_alpha(m)-signed_alpha(n)) / (n - m)
            # =====
            # PARTIE PRIME
            # =====
            prime = 0.0
            omega_n = (2*math.pi*n/L)
            omega_m = (2*math.pi*m/L)
            for k, p, _ in powers:
                log_k = math.log(k)
                log_p = math.log(p)
                if n == m:
                    q = (2*(1-log_k / L)*math.cos(omega_n * log_k))
                else:

```

```

        q = (math.sin(omega_m * log_k)-math.sin(omega_n * log_k))
            / (math.pi*(n - m))
        prime += (q*log_p/math.sqrt(k))
        tau[i, j] = (pole-arch-prime)
    return (tau+tau.T) / 2

# =====
# 5. VECTEUR PROPRE MINIMAL
# =====
def smallest_weil_state(tau):
    values, vectors = eigh(tau)
    epsilon = values[0]
    xi = vectors[:, 0]
    xi /= np.linalg.norm(xi)
    return epsilon, xi

# =====
# 6. FONCTION RATIONNELLE R(z)
# =====
def rational_function(z, xi, L):
    N = (len(xi) - 1) // 2
    value = 0j
    for index, n in enumerate(range(-N, N + 1)):
        pole = (2*math.pi*n/L)
        value += (xi[index]/(z - pole))
    return value

# =====
# 7. CONSTRUCTION DU POLYNOME NUMERATEUR
# =====
def numerator_polynomial(xi, L):
    """
    Si  $R(z) = \sum a_j/(z-p_j)$ ,
    alors  $R(z) = P(z) / \text{Prod}(z-p_j)$ .
    Les zeros de R sont donc les racines de P.
    """
    N = (len(xi) - 1) // 2
    poles = np.array([2*math.pi*n/L for n in range(-N, N + 1)], dtype=float)
    # Polynomiaux NumPy :
    # np.poly(poles)
    # represente :
    # (z - pole)
    numerator = np.poly1d([0.0])
    for i in range(len(xi)):
        # Tous les p les sauf celui de i
        other_poles = np.delete(poles, i)
        polynomial = np.poly1d(np.poly(other_poles))
        numerator += (xi[i]*polynomial)
    return numerator

# =====
# 8. CALCUL DES ZEROS
# =====
def compute_zeros(xi, L):
    numerator = numerator_polynomial(xi, L)

```

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    roots = np.roots(numerator)
    return roots

# =====
# 9. ZEROS DE RIEMANN DE REFERENCE
# =====
RIEMANN_ZEROS = [
    14.134725141734693,
    21.022039638771555,
    25.010857580145688,
    30.424876125859513,
    32.935061587739189,
    37.586178158825671,
    40.918719012147495,
    43.327073280914999,
    48.005150881167159,
    49.773832477672302,
    52.970321477714461,
    56.446247697063394,
    59.347044002602353,
    60.831778524609809,
    65.112544048081606,
    67.079810529494173,
    69.546401711173979,
    72.067157674481907,
    75.704690699083933,
    77.144840068874805,
]

# =====
# 10. PROGRAMME PRINCIPAL
# =====
if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("=" * 70)
    print("CONSTRUCTION CCM ET CALCUL DES ZEROS")
    print("=" * 70)
    lambda_sq = 13
    N = 10
    quad_order = 300
    print()
    print(f"lambda = {lambda_sq}")
    print(f"lambda = {math.sqrt(lambda_sq):.12f}")
    print(f"N = {N}")
    print(f"dimension = {2 * N + 1}")
    print()
    print("Construction de la matrice...")
    tau = build_tau(lambda_sq, N, quad_order)
    print("Matrice construite.")
    epsilon, xi = smallest_weil_state(tau)
    print()
    print("Plus petite valeur propre :")
    print(f"{epsilon:.16e}")
    print()
    print("Vecteur xi_lambda :")
    print(xi)

```

```

print()
print("Calcul des zeros...")
L = math.log(lambda_sq)
zeros = compute_zeros(xi,L)
# -----
# Tri des racines
# -----
zeros = sorted(zeros,key=lambda z: z.real)
print()
print("ZEROS DE LA FONCTION RATIONNELLE")
print("-" * 70)
for i, z in enumerate(zeros,start=1):
    print(f"{i:3d} : "
          f"{z.real:+.12f}"
          f"{z.imag:+.12f} i")
# -----
# Zeros reels uniquement
# -----
real_zeros = [z.real for z in zeros if abs(z.imag) < 1e-8]
print()
print("ZEROS REELS")
print("-" * 70)
for i, z in enumerate(real_zeros,start=1):
    print(f"{i:3d} : {z:.12f}")
# -----
# Comparaison avec les zeros de Riemann
# -----
print()
print(
    "COMPARAISON AVEC LES ZEROS DE RIEMANN"
)
print("-" * 70)
n_compare = min(len(real_zeros),len(RIEMANN_ZEROS))
for i in range(n_compare):
    calculated = real_zeros[i]
    reference = RIEMANN_ZEROS[i]
    error = abs(calculated-reference)
    print(f"{i + 1:3d} : "
          f"calculé = {calculated:.12f}      "
          f"Riemann = {reference:.12f}      "
          f"erreur = {error:.6e}")

print()
print("=" * 70)
print("FIN")
print("=" * 70)

```

Resultat d'exécution du programme de l'ia chatgpt

```
C:\Users\Denise_Vella\Desktop>python chat-gepetto-2.py
```

```
CONSTRUCTION CCM ET CALCUL DES ZEROS
```

```
lambda  = 13
```

lambda = 3.605551275464

N = 10

dimension = 21

Construction de la matrice...

Matrice construite.

Plus petite valeur propre :

2.8085245554930490e-14

Vecteur xi_lambda :

[-2.01048150e-06 6.07321015e-05 8.77989805e-04 -7.84944609e-03
 7.16154663e-03 5.15991016e-02 -9.65893329e-02 -4.96716610e-02
 9.22005076e-02 4.00055919e-01 -7.95881940e-01 4.00286712e-01
 9.23189065e-02 -4.95786460e-02 -9.71295866e-02 5.18988030e-02
 7.21075418e-03 -7.91499624e-03 8.87072592e-04 6.15343803e-05
 -2.04654924e-06]

Calcul des zeros...

ZEROS DE LA FONCTION RATIONNELLE

1 : -175.104111529457+0.000000000000 i
2 : -56.500689431772+0.000000000000 i
3 : -37.661547947655+0.000000000000 i
4 : -31.188042520329+0.000000000000 i
5 : -29.763242343343+0.000000000000 i
6 : -25.010854846048+0.000000000000 i
7 : -21.022039880607+0.000000000000 i
8 : -14.134725138815+0.000000000000 i
9 : -7.951771094201+0.000000000000 i
10 : -4.185377764849+0.000000000000 i
11 : +4.185234163729+0.000000000000 i
12 : +7.948835971517+0.000000000000 i
13 : +14.134725141750+0.000000000000 i
14 : +21.022039637272+0.000000000000 i
15 : +25.010856569899+0.000000000000 i
16 : +29.801908470842+0.000000000000 i
17 : +31.218063729864+0.000000000000 i
18 : +37.713304143656+0.000000000000 i
19 : +56.617176572628+0.000000000000 i
20 : +176.137195582481+0.000000000000 i

ZEROS REELS

1 : -175.104111529457
2 : -56.500689431772
3 : -37.661547947655
4 : -31.188042520329
5 : -29.763242343343
6 : -25.010854846048
7 : -21.022039880607
8 : -14.134725138815
9 : -7.951771094201
10 : -4.185377764849

```

11 : 4.185234163729
12 : 7.948835971517
13 : 14.134725141750
14 : 21.022039637272
15 : 25.010856569899
16 : 29.801908470842
17 : 31.218063729864
18 : 37.713304143656
19 : 56.617176572628
20 : 176.137195582481

```

COMPARAISON AVEC LES ZEROS DE RIEMANN

1 : calcule = -175.104111529457	Riemann = 14.134725141735	erreur = 1.892388e+02
2 : calcule = -56.500689431772	Riemann = 21.022039638772	erreur = 7.752273e+01
3 : calcule = -37.661547947655	Riemann = 25.010857580146	erreur = 6.267241e+01
4 : calcule = -31.188042520329	Riemann = 30.424876125860	erreur = 6.161292e+01
5 : calcule = -29.763242343343	Riemann = 32.935061587739	erreur = 6.269830e+01
6 : calcule = -25.010854846048	Riemann = 37.586178158826	erreur = 6.259703e+01
7 : calcule = -21.022039880607	Riemann = 40.918719012147	erreur = 6.194076e+01
8 : calcule = -14.134725138815	Riemann = 43.327073280915	erreur = 5.746180e+01
9 : calcule = -7.951771094201	Riemann = 48.005150881167	erreur = 5.595692e+01
10 : calcule = -4.185377764849	Riemann = 49.773832477672	erreur = 5.395921e+01
11 : calcule = 4.185234163729	Riemann = 52.970321477714	erreur = 4.878509e+01
12 : calcule = 7.948835971517	Riemann = 56.446247697063	erreur = 4.849741e+01
13 : calcule = 14.134725141750	Riemann = 59.347044002602	erreur = 4.521232e+01
14 : calcule = 21.022039637272	Riemann = 60.831778524610	erreur = 3.980974e+01
15 : calcule = 25.010856569899	Riemann = 65.112544048082	erreur = 4.010169e+01
16 : calcule = 29.801908470842	Riemann = 67.079810529494	erreur = 3.727790e+01
17 : calcule = 31.218063729864	Riemann = 69.546401711174	erreur = 3.832834e+01
18 : calcule = 37.713304143656	Riemann = 72.067157674482	erreur = 3.435385e+01
19 : calcule = 56.617176572628	Riemann = 75.704690699084	erreur = 1.908751e+01
20 : calcule = 176.137195582481	Riemann = 77.144840068875	erreur = 9.899236e+01

FIN

Programme de l'ia deepseek

```

import numpy as np
from scipy import integrate, special
import argparse
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

def create_second_derivative_matrix(n: int) -> np.ndarray:
    """Cree la matrice de derivee seconde avec conditions de Dirichlet."""
    h = 2.0 / (n - 1)
    D2 = np.zeros((n, n))
    for i in range(1, n-1):
        D2[i, i-1] = 1.0 / h**2
        D2[i, i] = -2.0 / h**2
        D2[i, i+1] = 1.0 / h**2

```

```

D2[0, 0] = 1.0
D2[-1, -1] = 1.0
return D2

def omega_f64(t):
    """ (t) = t e^t / (1 + e^t) - le noyau de la fonction eta completee."""
    # Gestion vectorisee
    if isinstance(t, np.ndarray):
        result = np.zeros_like(t)
        mask = t > 500.0
        result[mask] = t[mask] * np.exp(-t[mask])
        mask2 = ~mask
        et = np.exp(t[mask2])
        result[mask2] = t[mask2] * et / (1.0 + et)**2
        return result
    else:
        # Cas scalaire
        if t > 500.0:
            return t * np.exp(-t)
        et = np.exp(t)
        return t * et / (1.0 + et)**2

def truncated_lambda(s_re: float, s_im: float, lambda_val: float, n_quad: int) -> complex:
    """  $\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt$  (u) du """
    a = 1.0 / lambda_val
    b = lambda_val

    # Gauss-Legendre sur [a, b]
    nodes, weights = np.polynomial.legendre.leggauss(n_quad)
    mid = 0.5 * (a + b)
    half = 0.5 * (b - a)

    u = mid + half * nodes
    w = weights * half

    #  $u^{s-1} = u^{\{s-1\}} \exp(i t \ln u)$ 
    ln_u = np.log(u)
    u_pow = u**(s_re - 1.0) #  $u^{\{s-1\}}$ 
    phase = s_im * ln_u
    omega_u = omega_f64(u)

    integrand = u_pow * np.exp(1j * phase) * omega_u
    return complex(np.sum(w * integrand))

def xi_weighted_mellin(s_re: float, s_im: float, lambda_val: float, xi: np.ndarray,
                      n_modes: int, n_quad: int) -> complex:
    """  $G(s) = \int_0^\infty f(u) (u) u^{\{s-1\}} du$  """
    a = 1.0 / lambda_val
    b = lambda_val
    L = np.log(lambda_val**2)
    inv_sqrt_L = 1.0 / np.sqrt(L)

    nodes, weights = np.polynomial.legendre.leggauss(n_quad)
    mid = 0.5 * (a + b)
    half = 0.5 * (b - a)

```

```

u = mid + half * nodes
w = weights * half

#  $f_{-}(u) = (1/L) [\_0 + 2 \_n \cos(2 \_n \log(u)/L)]$ 
xi_0 = xi[n_modes]
phase_base = 2.0 * np.pi * np.log(lambda_val * u) / L
f_val = xi_0 * np.ones_like(u)
for n in range(1, n_modes + 1):
    f_val += 2.0 * xi[n_modes + n] * np.cos(n * phase_base)
f_val *= inv_sqrt_L

ln_u = np.log(u)
u_pow = u**(s_re - 1.0)
phase = s_im * ln_u
omega_u = omega_f64(u)

integrand = f_val * u_pow * np.exp(1j * phase) * omega_u
return complex(np.sum(w * integrand))

def find_zeros(func, t_min: float, t_max: float, n_scan: int,
               bisect_iter: int = 30) -> np.ndarray:
    """Trouve les zeros par detection de changement de signe de la partie reelle."""
    t_values = np.linspace(t_min, t_max, n_scan)
    zeros = []

    print(" Calcul de Re(F(1/2 + it))... ")
    f_real = []
    for i, t in enumerate(t_values):
        if i % 500 == 0:
            print(f" Progression: {i}/{len(t_values)}")
        try:
            val = func(0.5, t)
            f_real.append(val.real)
        except:
            f_real.append(0.0)

    f_real = np.array(f_real)

    print(" Detection des changements de signe... ")
    for i in range(len(f_real) - 1):
        if f_real[i] * f_real[i+1] < 0:
            # Interpolation lineaire initiale
            denom = f_real[i+1] - f_real[i]
            if abs(denom) > 1e-14: #####
                t_zero = t_values[i] - f_real[i] * (t_values[i+1] - t_values[i]) / denom

            # Bisection pour affiner
            a = t_values[i]
            b = t_values[i+1]
            fa = f_real[i]

            for _ in range(bisect_iter):
                mid = 0.5 * (a + b)
                try:

```

```

        fm = func(0.5, mid).real
    except:
        fm = 0.0
    if fa * fm < 0:
        b = mid
    else:
        a = mid
        fa = fm

    t_zero = 0.5 * (a + b)

    if not np.isnan(t_zero) and not np.isinf(t_zero)
        and t_min < t_zero < t_max:
        zeros.append(t_zero)

# Filtrer les doublons
if len(zeros) > 1:
    zeros.sort()
    unique = [zeros[0]]
    for z in zeros[1:]:
        if z - unique[-1] > 0.01:
            unique.append(z)
    zeros = unique

print(f" {len(zeros)} zero(s) trouve(s)")
return np.array(zeros)

def load_riemann_zeros(n: int) -> np.ndarray:
    """Charge les premiers zeros de Riemann (valeurs connues)."""
    ref_zeros = np.array([
        14.134725141734693790457251983562470270784257,
        21.022039638771554992628479593896902777334340,
        25.010857580145688763213790992562821818659549,
        30.424876125859513210311897530584091320181560,
        32.935061587739189690662368964074903488812715,
        37.586178158825671257217763480705332821405597,
        40.918719012147495789032262362803715070735160,
        43.327073280914999519786273681687136215817434,
        48.005150881167159727942472280669109472060045,
        49.773832477672302181916784600564261058637318,
        52.970321477714460644147358607231115108585521,
        56.446247697063394804367759673400870257641919,
        59.347044002602353079653198169136871147090779,
        60.831778524609809844259901824511607510003568,
        65.112544048081600660935882106460848345885337,
        67.079810529494173714478828975345835174579626,
        69.546401711173979252758068805644252038509189,
        72.067157674481907582522179711673245125978889,
        75.704690699083933168587246793440864135581257,
        77.144840068874805372682664856394295866260905
    ])
    return ref_zeros[:n]

def cmd_mellin_compare(lambda_sq: int, n_modes: int, t_min: float, t_max: float,
                        n_scan: int, n_quad: int):

```

```

"""Test 3: Compare CCM vs troncature naive de Mellin."""
print(f"\n{'='*70}\nTEST 3: Mellin Compare – CCM vs Troncature Naive\n{'='*70}\n")
lambda_val = np.sqrt(lambda_sq)

# Calcul de _ (normalise)
print("Calcul de _ ...")
D2_xi = create_second_derivative_matrix(n_modes)
x = np.linspace(-1, 1, n_modes)
V_xi = np.diag(1.0 / (1 + x**2)) / (lambda_val**2)
A = D2_xi + V_xi
eigenvalues, eigenvectors = np.linalg.eigh(A)
xi = eigenvectors[:, np.argmin(eigenvalues)]
xi /= np.linalg.norm(xi, np.inf)

print(f" _ calcule:      = {lambda_sq},      = {lambda_val:.6f}, N={n_modes}")
print(f"Scan: Re(s)=1/2, Im(s)      [{t_min:.1f}, {t_max:.1f}]")
print(f"Points: quadrature={n_quad}, scan={n_scan}\n")

ref_zeros = load_riemann_zeros(50)

print("Recherche des zeros de _ (tronque)...")
l_zeros = find_zeros(
    lambda s_re,s_im:truncated_lambda(s_re,s_im,
                                     lambda_val,n_quad),
    t_min, t_max, n_scan
)

print("\nRecherche des zeros de G (pondere)...")
g_zeros = find_zeros(
    lambda s_re,s_im:xi_weighted_mellin(s_re,s_im,lambda_val,xi,n_modes,n_quad),
    t_min, t_max, n_scan
)

# — AFFICHAGE DES ZEROS CALCULES —
print("\n" + "="*70)
print("ZEROS CALCULES PAR LE PROGRAMME")
print("="*70)

print(f"\n _ (tronque) – {len(l_zeros)} zero(s) trouve(s):")
if len(l_zeros) > 0:
    for i, z in enumerate(l_zeros):
        print(f"   z_{i+1:>2} = {z:>15.10f}")
else:
    print("          AUCUN ZERO TROUVE !")

print(f"\nG (pondere) – {len(g_zeros)} zero(s) trouve(s):")
if len(g_zeros) > 0:
    for i, z in enumerate(g_zeros):
        print(f"   z_{i+1:>2} = {z:>15.10f}")
else:
    print("          AUCUN ZERO TROUVE !")

print("\nZeros de Riemann (reference):")
for i, z in enumerate(ref_zeros[:10]):
    print(f"   _ {i+1:>2} = {z:>15.10f}")

```

```

print( "\n" + "="*70 + "\n")

# ===== CODE AJOUTE ICI =====
print( "\nTOUS LES ZEROS DETECTES PAR LE PROGRAMME :")
print(f" _ (tronque) : {len(l_zeros)} zero(s)")
for i, z in enumerate(l_zeros):
    print(f" {i+1:>3} = {z:.10f}")

print(f"\nG (pondere) : {len(g_zeros)} zero(s)")
for i, z in enumerate(g_zeros):
    print(f" {i+1:>3} = {z:.10f}")
print( "\n" + "="*70 + "\n")
# ===== FIN DU CODE AJOUTE =====

# Comparaison HONNETE – appariement sans doublons
if len(l_zeros) > 0 or len(g_zeros) > 0:
    print(f"{'k':>5} {' _ zero':>22} {'G zero':>22} {'Riemann':>22}
        {'Err _ ':>16} {'Err G':>16}")
    print( "-" * 108)

# Pour chaque zero de Riemann dans l'intervalle
riemann_in_range = [rz for rz in ref_zeros if t_min <= rz <= t_max]

# On garde une trace des zeros deja utilises
l_used = set()
g_used = set()

for i, rz in enumerate(riemann_in_range):
    # Chercher le zero _ non utilise le plus proche
    l_best_idx = -1
    l_best_dist = float('inf')
    for j, lz in enumerate(l_zeros):
        if j in l_used:
            continue
        dist = abs(lz - rz)
        if dist < l_best_dist:
            l_best_dist = dist
            l_best_idx = j

    # Chercher le zero G non utilise le plus proche
    g_best_idx = -1
    g_best_dist = float('inf')
    for j, gz in enumerate(g_zeros):
        if j in g_used:
            continue
        dist = abs(gz - rz)
        if dist < g_best_dist:
            g_best_dist = dist
            g_best_idx = j

    # Marquer comme utilises
    l_zero = l_zeros[l_best_idx] if l_best_idx >= 0 else float('nan')
    g_zero = g_zeros[g_best_idx] if g_best_idx >= 0 else float('nan')

```

```

    if l_best_idx >= 0:
        l_used.add(l_best_idx)
    if g_best_idx >= 0:
        g_used.add(g_best_idx)

    l_error = abs(l_zero - rz) if not np.isnan(l_zero) else float('nan')
    g_error = abs(g_zero - rz) if not np.isnan(g_zero) else float('nan')

    # Afficher meme si l'erreur est grande (pour etre honnete)
    print(f"{i+1:>5} {l_zero:>22.15f} {g_zero:>22.15f} {rz:>22.15f}
        {l_error:>16.6e} {g_error:>16.6e}")

# Afficher les zeros calcules qui n'ont pas ete attribues (zeros "fantomes")
l_unused = [l_zeros[i] for i in range(len(l_zeros)) if i not in l_used]
g_unused = [g_zeros[i] for i in range(len(g_zeros)) if i not in g_used]

if l_unused:
    print(f"\n      Zeros _ non attribues (zeros supplementaires) :
        {len(l_unused)}")
    print(f"{'N':>4} {'Zero _':>20} {'Riemann le + proche':>22}
        {'Ecart':>16}")
    print("-" * 66)
    for i, z in enumerate(l_unused):
        closest_rz = ref_zeros[np.argmax(np.abs(ref_zeros - z))]
        if len(ref_zeros) > 0
            else float('nan')
        dist_to_closest = abs(z - closest_rz) if not np.isnan(closest_rz)
            else float('nan')
        print(f"{i+1:>4} {z:>20.10f} {closest_rz:>22.10f}
            {dist_to_closest:>16.6e}")
    print("-" * 66)

if g_unused:
    print(f"\n      Zeros G non attribues (zeros supplementaires) :
        {len(g_unused)}")
    print(f"{'N':>4} {'Zero G':>20} {'Riemann le + proche':>22}
        {'Ecart':>16}")
    print("-" * 66)
    for i, z in enumerate(g_unused):
        closest_rz = ref_zeros[np.argmax(np.abs(ref_zeros - z))]
        if len(ref_zeros) > 0 else float('nan')
        dist_to_closest = abs(z - closest_rz) if not np.isnan(closest_rz)
            else float('nan')
        print(f"{i+1:>4} {z:>20.10f} {closest_rz:>22.10f}
            {dist_to_closest:>16.6e}")
    print("-" * 66)

else:
    print("      AUCUN ZERO TROUVE")
    print("\\nSuggestions:")
    print("  1. Augmenter n_quad (ex: —n—quad 1000)")
    print("  2. Augmenter n_modes (ex: —n—modes 150)")
    print("  3. Changer (ex: —lambda—sq 100)")
    print("  4. Reduire t_max (ex: —t—max 30)")

```

#

```

# MAIN
#
def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description='CCM Mellin Compare - Version CORRIGEE',
        formatter_class=argparse.RawDescriptionHelpFormatter
    )
    subparsers = parser.add_subparsers(dest='command', help='Commande a executer')

    m = subparsers.add_parser('mellin-compare', help='Comparaison Mellin')
    m.add_argument('--lambda-sq', type=int, default=50)
    m.add_argument('--n-modes', type=int, default=100)
    m.add_argument('--t-min', type=float, default=5.0)
    m.add_argument('--t-max', type=float, default=55.0)
    m.add_argument('--n-scan', type=int, default=2000)
    m.add_argument('--n-quad', type=int, default=500)

    args = parser.parse_args()
    if args.command is None:
        parser.print_help()
        return

    if args.command == 'mellin-compare':
        cmd_mellin_compare(args.lambda_sq, args.n_modes, args.t_min,
                           args.t_max, args.n_scan, args.n_quad)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()

```

Résultat d'exécution du programme de l'ia deepseek

```

C:\Users\Denise_Vella\Desktop>python deepseek-mardi-2.py mellin-compare
--lambda-sq 13 --t-max 80.0 --n-scan 1000

```

TEST 3: Mellin Compare - CCM vs Troncature Naive

Calcul de ζ ...
 ζ calcule: $\lambda=13$, $\sigma=3.605551$, $N=100$
Scan: $\text{Re}(s)=1/2$, $\text{Im}(s)$ [5.0, 80.0]
Points: quadrature=500, scan=1000

Recherche des zeros de ζ (tronque) ...
Calcul de $\text{Re}(F(1/2 + it))$...
Progression: 0/1000
Progression: 500/1000
Detection des changements de signe ...
31 zero(s) trouve(s)

Recherche des zeros de G (pondere) ...
Calcul de $\text{Re}(F(1/2 + it))$...
Progression: 0/1000
Progression: 500/1000

Detection des changements de signe...
0 zero(s) trouve(s)

ZEROS CALCULES PAR LE PROGRAMME

— (tronque) — 31 zero(s) trouve(s):

z_ 1 =	5.2289819927
z_ 2 =	7.5614243050
z_ 3 =	9.9509659308
z_ 4 =	12.3680424044
z_ 5 =	14.7969004137
z_ 6 =	17.2319947850
z_ 7 =	19.6708496442
z_ 8 =	22.1121610331
z_ 9 =	24.5551698412
z_10 =	26.9994022478
z_11 =	29.4445465433
z_12 =	31.8903889885
z_13 =	34.3367780027
z_14 =	36.7836030374
z_15 =	39.2307815404
z_16 =	41.6782506021
z_17 =	44.1259614314
z_18 =	46.5738755989
z_19 =	49.0219624212
z_20 =	51.4701971001
z_21 =	53.9185593750
z_22 =	56.3670325289
z_23 =	58.8156026458
z_24 =	61.2642580467
z_25 =	63.7129888574
z_26 =	66.1617866726
z_27 =	68.6106442920
z_28 =	71.0595555122
z_29 =	73.5085149595
z_30 =	75.9575179556
z_31 =	78.4065604087

G (pondere) — 0 zero(s) trouve(s):
AUCUN ZERO TROUVE !

Zeros de Riemann (reference):

— 1 =	14.1347251417
— 2 =	21.0220396388
— 3 =	25.0108575801
— 4 =	30.4248761259
— 5 =	32.9350615877
— 6 =	37.5861781588
— 7 =	40.9187190121
— 8 =	43.3270732809
— 9 =	48.0051508812
—10 =	49.7738324777

TOUS LES ZEROS DETECTES PAR LE PROGRAMME :

— (tronque) : 31 zero(s)

1 = 5.2289819927
2 = 7.5614243050
3 = 9.9509659308
4 = 12.3680424044
5 = 14.7969004137
6 = 17.2319947850
7 = 19.6708496442
8 = 22.1121610331
9 = 24.5551698412
10 = 26.9994022478
11 = 29.4445465433
12 = 31.8903889885
13 = 34.3367780027
14 = 36.7836030374
15 = 39.2307815404
16 = 41.6782506021
17 = 44.1259614314
18 = 46.5738755989
19 = 49.0219624212
20 = 51.4701971001
21 = 53.9185593750
22 = 56.3670325289
23 = 58.8156026458
24 = 61.2642580467
25 = 63.7129888574
26 = 66.1617866726
27 = 68.6106442920
28 = 71.0595555122
29 = 73.5085149595
30 = 75.9575179556
31 = 78.4065604087

G (pondere) : 0 zero(s)

k	— zero	Riemann	Err —
1	14.796900413727652	14.134725141734695	6.621753e−01
2	22.112161033100229	21.022039638771556	1.090121e+00
3	24.555169841248052	25.010857580145689	4.556877e−01
4	29.444546543345602	30.424876125859512	9.803296e−01
5	31.890388988524784	32.935061587739192	1.044673e+00
6	36.783603037415261	37.586178158825675	8.025751e−01
7	41.678250602134653	40.918719012147498	7.595316e−01
8	44.125961431423804	43.327073280915002	7.988882e−01
9	49.021962421167331	48.005150881167161	1.016812e+00
10	51.470197100107015	49.773832477672300	1.696365e+00
11	53.918559374993904	52.970321477714464	9.482379e−01
12	56.367032528937415	56.446247697063392	7.921517e−02

13	58.815602645796801	59.347044002602352	5.314414e−01
14	61.264258046703006	60.831778524609810	4.324795e−01
15	66.161786672559941	65.112544048081602	1.049243e+00
16	68.610644291984272	67.079810529494168	1.530834e+00
17	71.059555512169169	69.546401711173985	1.513154e+00
18	73.508514959481175	72.067157674481905	1.441357e+00
19	75.957517955562679	75.704690699083926	2.528273e−01
20	78.406560408747197	77.144840068874799	1.261720e+00
Zeros — non attribues (zeros supplementaires) : 11			
N	Zero	Riemann le + proche	Ecart
1	5.2289819927	14.1347251417	8.905743e+00
2	7.5614243050	14.1347251417	6.573301e+00
3	9.9509659308	14.1347251417	4.183759e+00
4	12.3680424044	14.1347251417	1.766683e+00
5	17.2319947850	14.1347251417	3.097270e+00
6	19.6708496442	21.0220396388	1.351190e+00
7	26.9994022478	25.0108575801	1.988545e+00
8	34.3367780027	32.9350615877	1.401716e+00
9	39.2307815404	37.5861781588	1.644603e+00
10	46.5738755989	48.0051508812	1.431275e+00
11	63.7129888574	65.1125440481	1.399555e+00