

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS PERTAINING TO RAMANUJAN'S FORMULA FOR ODD ZETA VALUES

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ABSTRACT. In this expository article, we discuss the contributions made by several mathematicians with regard to a famous formula of Ramanujan for odd zeta values. The goal is to complement the excellent survey by Berndt and Straub [22] with some of the recent developments that have taken place in the area in the last decade or so.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Generalizations of Ramanujan's formula (1.2)	4
2.1. A generalization associated with the Lambert series of n^s and its applications	4
2.2. A generalization in the setting of Koshliakov zeta functions	8
2.3. Generalizing the classical theory of Eisenstein series	8
2.4. Ramanujan's formula through period polynomials and its generalization	10
2.5. Other generalizations	11
3. Analogues of Ramanujan's formula (1.2)	11
3.1. A non-holomorphic counterpart of Ramanujan's formula	11
3.2. A Ramanujan-type formula involving the higher Herglotz functions	12
3.3. A Ramanujan-type formula for $\zeta^2(2m + 1)$	13
3.4. A multidimensional analogue of an identity of Ramanujan	14
3.5. Ramanujan polynomials and their cousins	14
4. Conclusion	15
References	16

1. INTRODUCTION

At the Ramanujan centenary conference at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1987, the renowned physicist and mathematician Freeman Dyson remarked, “*That was the wonderful thing about Ramanujan. He discovered so much, and yet he left so much more in his garden for other people to discover*”. Dyson's remarks hold true to this day as can be seen from the stunning developments currently happening in the theory of mock modular forms (having its origin in Ramanujan's mock theta functions), the theory of partitions, Rogers-Ramanujan identities (hard hexagon model, Kanade-Russell conjectures), to name a few. Another result of Ramanujan which is in the same league as above is his famous formula for the values of the Riemann zeta function at odd integers (other than 1), which we will shortly describe.

The Riemann zeta function $\zeta(s)$ is defined for $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$ by the absolutely convergent series

$$\zeta(s) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}.$$

2020 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 11M06, 44A20; Secondary 11J91
Keywords and phrases. Lambert series, odd zeta values, Eisenstein series, Ramanujan polynomials.

It converges uniformly in $\operatorname{Re}(s) \geq 1 + \epsilon$ for any $\epsilon > 0$ and hence represents an analytic function in $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$. Further, it is well-known that $\zeta(s)$ can be analytically continued in the entire complex plane except for a simple pole at $s = 1$. The Riemann zeta function is just a simple case of what is known as an L -function, which, in the half-plane $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \sigma_a$, is defined by

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a(n)}{n^s},$$

where $a(n)$ is an arithmetic function and σ_a is the abscissa of absolute convergence of the series.

For $m \geq 1$, it is well-known that $\zeta(-2m) = 0$. Euler gave an explicit representation for $\zeta(2m)$, $m \geq 1$, given by

$$\zeta(2m) = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{(2\pi)^{2m} B_{2m}}{2(2m)!}, \quad (1.1)$$

where B_m is the m^{th} Bernoulli number defined by

$$\frac{x}{e^x - 1} =: \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_m}{m!} x^m, \quad (|x| < 2\pi).$$

This implies, in particular, $\zeta(2) = \pi^2/6$, $\zeta(4) = \pi^4/90$, $\zeta(6) = \pi^6/945$ etc. One of the reasons why Euler's formula is extremely important is that it at once implies that $\zeta(2m)$ for any $m \geq 1$ is transcendental. This is owing to the fact that π is transcendental and B_m , $m \geq 1$, is a rational number. In particular, this implies that for any $m \geq 1$, $\zeta(2m)$ is irrational.

Now a natural question arises here - *what can we say about $\zeta(2m+1)$ for any $m \geq 1$?*¹ (We shall henceforth call $\zeta(2m+1)$ as the odd zeta values.) Except in the case of $\zeta(3)$, the answer is far from being known! Even in the case of $\zeta(3)$, we only know, thanks to Apéry [3], [4], that $\zeta(3)$ is irrational. Nothing is known currently on its possibility of being transcendental. The reader is encouraged to see the paper of Rajkumar [70] and that of Zudilin [80] for interesting accounts on how a result of Ramanujan inspired Apéry in his proof of irrationality of $\zeta(3)$. As far as the other odd zeta values $\zeta(5), \zeta(7), \zeta(9), \dots$ are concerned, we do not even know if they are irrational. However, it is known due to Zudilin [79] that at least one of $\zeta(5), \zeta(7), \zeta(9)$ or $\zeta(11)$ must be irrational. Moreover, Rivoal [73] has shown that infinitely many numbers in the set $\{\zeta(2m+1)\}_{m=2}^{\infty}$ are irrational, but we do not know exactly which ones. The paper [65] by Murty on the subject of transcendental numbers is a pleasant read.

The topic of evaluating the Riemann zeta function, and more generally L -functions, at special values of their arguments remains to this day an evergreen topic. While there may not always be exact formulas that are available, there are transformations in the literature involving such functions which are fundamentally important.

One such is the formula of Ramanujan for $\zeta(2m+1)$ alluded to in the first paragraph of the introduction. Let $\alpha, \beta > 0$ with $\alpha\beta = \pi^2$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. Then Ramanujan's formula is given by² [71, p. 173, Ch. 14, Entry 21(i)], [72, p. 319-320, formula (28)], [17, p. 275-276]

$$\alpha^{-m} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \zeta(2m+1) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{-2m-1}}{e^{2n\alpha} - 1} \right\} = (-\beta)^{-m} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \zeta(2m+1) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{-2m-1}}{e^{2n\beta} - 1} \right\} - 2^{2m} \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \frac{(-1)^k B_{2k} B_{2m+2-2k}}{(2k)!(2m+2-2k)!} \alpha^{m+1-k} \beta^k. \quad (1.2)$$

The series occurring in (1.2) are examples of Lambert series. A *Lambert series* associated with the arithmetic function $a(n)$ is defined by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n) \frac{q^n}{1-q^n}$, where $|q| < 1$. If we let $q = e^{-y}$, where $\operatorname{Re}(y) > 0$,

¹It is well-known for $m \geq 0$ that $\zeta(-2m-1) = -\frac{B_{2m+2}}{2m+2}$, a rational number.

²Ramanujan's formula actually holds for any complex α, β such that $\operatorname{Re}(\alpha) > 0, \operatorname{Re}(\beta) > 0$ and $\alpha\beta = \pi^2$.

then the above Lambert series can be written in the equivalent form $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a(n)}{e^{ny} - 1}$, which is what appears in (1.2) with $a(n) = n^{-2m-1}$.

There are several applications of Ramanujan's formula. We begin with its special case - a formula due to Lerch [61]. For odd $m \in \mathbb{N}$, it is given by

$$\zeta(2m+1) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{-2m-1}}{e^{2\pi n} - 1} = \pi^{2m+1} 2^{2m} \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \frac{(-1)^{j+1} B_{2j} B_{2m+2-2j}}{(2j)!(2m+2-2j)!}. \quad (1.3)$$

It can be thought of as a formula for evaluating special values of the Dirichlet series associated with $\coth(\pi n)$; see, for example, the paper of Straub [74], where such evaluations are taken up further.

While the right-hand side of (1.3) is again a transcendental number, the left-hand side, unlike (1.1), is not just $\zeta(2m+1)$ but instead the sum of $\zeta(2m+1)$ and a rapidly convergent series. Hence, at best, we can only say [45] that at least one of $\zeta(2m+1)$ or $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{-2m-1}}{e^{2\pi n} - 1}$ is transcendental.

Ramanujan's formula encodes the fundamental transformation properties of the Eisenstein series on the full modular group $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. The Eisenstein series of even integral weight $k \geq 2$ over $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ have the following Fourier series expansion:

$$E_k(z) = 1 - \frac{2k}{B_k} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{k-1}(n) e^{2\pi i n z}, \quad z \in \mathbb{H} \text{ (the upper half-plane)},$$

where $\sigma_s(n) = \sum_{d|n} d^s$ is the generalized divisor function and B_k are the Bernoulli numbers. Now letting $m = -\ell$ in (1.2) gives, for $\ell > 1$, the transformation formula satisfied by the Eisenstein series:

$$\alpha^\ell \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{2\ell-1}}{e^{2n\alpha} - 1} - (-\beta)^\ell \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{2\ell-1}}{e^{2n\beta} - 1} = (\alpha^\ell - (-\beta)^\ell) \frac{B_{2\ell}}{4\ell}. \quad (1.4)$$

Indeed, this is a reformulation of the well-known modular relation valid for $\ell > 1$:

$$E_{2\ell}(-1/z) = z^{2\ell} E_{2\ell}(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{H}.$$

Moreover, when $m = -1$ in (1.2), we get an equivalent version of the modular transformation $E_2(-1/z) = z^2 E_2(z) + \frac{6z}{\pi i}$ satisfied by the quasi-modular form $E_2(z)$, namely,

$$\alpha \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{e^{2n\alpha} - 1} + \beta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{e^{2n\beta} - 1} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{24} - \frac{1}{4}.$$

There are further important corollaries resulting from Ramanujan's formula. One such concerns the Eichler integral associated with the Eisenstein series $E_k(z)$. An Eichler integral corresponding to $E_k(z)$ is defined as the $(k-1)^{\mathrm{st}}$ primitive of $E_k(z)$. Then Ramanujan's formula for positive integers m gives the transformation of Eichler integrals corresponding to $E_{2m+2}(z)$. Moreover, even though the pole of $\zeta(2m+1)$ at $m=0$ does not permit us letting $m=0$ in (1.2), the Lambert series occurring in (1.2) make perfect sense. Thus, starting with one of these Lambert series with $m=0$ and converting it into a line integral using the Perron inversion formula followed by appropriately shifting the line of integration, using the Cauchy residue theorem and taking into account the contributions of the residues at the poles, leads to

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(e^{2n\alpha} - 1)} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(e^{2n\beta} - 1)} = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{12} + \frac{1}{4} \log \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right). \quad (1.5)$$

This transformation is nothing but an equivalent form ³ of

$$\eta(-1/z) = \sqrt{-iz}\eta(z), \quad (1.6)$$

where $\eta(z)$ is the Dedekind eta-function defined for $z \in \mathbb{H}$ by $\eta(z) = e^{\frac{\pi iz}{12}} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - e^{2\pi inz})$. It is well-known that $\eta(z)$ is a half-integral weight modular form on $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ with its transformations twisted by roots of unity.

Thus, Ramanujan's formula (1.2) encapsulates the transformations of Eisenstein series on $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ as well as those of their Eichler integrals, and, in addition, also gives the Dedekind eta-function transformation. In fact, Ramanujan's formula is equivalent to a certain representation for period polynomials of Eisenstein series of even weight on $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$; see [21, Proposition 5.2, Equation (35)].

Apart from the applications in modular forms, Kirschenhofer and Prodinger [55] have given an application of Ramanujan's formula in theoretical computer science, in particular, in the analysis of special data structures and algorithms. To be more specific, (1.2) and its aforementioned corollaries are used to achieve certain distribution results on random variables related to dynamic data structures called 'tries'.

The literature on Ramanujan's formula and its very many generalizations and analogues is vast. There have also been many surveys and expository articles written on the subject, for example, those by Berndt [15], Berndt and Straub [22] and by Zudilin [80]. In this survey, we will be concentrating on the developments that have taken place in the area in the last decade or so, in particular, après the excellent survey [22]. To keep the survey short, we do not duplicate the material in [22] concerning how Ramanujan may have proved (1.2). The contributions by various mathematicians concerning (1.2) before the last decade have been well-documented in [17, p. 276], [22], and hence, barring a few exceptions, do not form a topic of discussion in this paper.

2. GENERALIZATIONS OF RAMANUJAN'S FORMULA (1.2)

The generalizations of Ramanujan's formula given here are not in chronological order.

2.1. A generalization associated with the Lambert series of n^s and its applications. Recently, Kesarwani, Kumar and the current author [35] considered the generalized Lambert series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^s}{e^{ny} - 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_s(n) e^{-ny}, \quad (2.1)$$

where $s \in \mathbb{C}$, $\mathrm{Re}(y) > 0$, and obtained the following result [35, Theorem 2.4].

Theorem 2.1. *For $\mathrm{Re}(s) > -1$,*

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_s(n) e^{-ny} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{2\pi}{y} \right)^{1+s} \operatorname{cosec} \left(\frac{\pi s}{2} \right) + 1 \right) \zeta(-s) - \frac{1}{y} \zeta(1-s) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{y \sin \left(\frac{\pi s}{2} \right)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_s(n) \left(\frac{(2\pi n)^{-s}}{\Gamma(1-s)} {}_1F_2 \left(1; \frac{1-s}{2}, 1 - \frac{s}{2}; \frac{4\pi^4 n^2}{y^2} \right) - \left(\frac{2\pi}{y} \right)^s \cosh \left(\frac{4\pi^2 n}{y} \right) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

where ${}_1F_2(a; b, c; z) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n z^n}{(b)_n (c)_n n!}$ with $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is the generalized hypergeometric function with $(a)_n = \frac{\Gamma(a+n)}{\Gamma(a)}$, and $\Gamma(z)$ is the Euler Gamma function.

This generalization can be considered as a transformation for a "complex" analogue of Eisenstein series. They used analytic continuation to extended the validity of the above formula in a larger region and obtained the following result [35, Theorem 2.5].

³To see this, take logarithm on both sides of (1.6), use the Taylor expansion of logarithm, then substitute $\alpha = -\pi iz$ and $\beta = \pi i/z$ (so that $\mathrm{Re}(\alpha) > 0$ and $\mathrm{Re}(\beta) > 0$, and simplify.

Theorem 2.2. Let $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $\operatorname{Re}(y) > 0$. Then for $\operatorname{Re}(s) > -2m - 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_s(n) e^{-ny} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{2\pi}{y} \right)^{1+s} \operatorname{cosec} \left(\frac{\pi s}{2} \right) + 1 \right) \zeta(-s) - \frac{\zeta(1-s)}{y} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2\pi}}{y^{1+\frac{s}{2}}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_s(n) n^{-\frac{s}{2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} K_{\frac{s}{2}} \left(\frac{4\pi^2 n}{y}, 0 \right) - \frac{\pi 2^{\frac{3}{2}+s}}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi s}{2} \right)} \left(\frac{4\pi^2 n}{y} \right)^{-\frac{s}{2}-2} A_m \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{s}{2}, 0; \frac{4\pi^2 n}{y} \right) \right\} \\ & \quad - \frac{y(2\pi)^{-s-3}}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi s}{2} \right)} \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{\zeta(s+2k+2)\zeta(2k+2)}{\Gamma(-s-1-2k)} \left(\frac{4\pi^2}{y} \right)^{-2k}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

where ${}_{\mu}K_{\nu}(z, w)$ is a generalized modified Bessel function defined for $\nu \in \mathbb{C} \setminus (\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\})$, and $z, \mu, w \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\mu + w \neq -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}, \dots$, by

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{\mu}K_{\nu}(z, w) := & \frac{\pi z^w 2^{\mu+\nu-1}}{\sin(\nu\pi)} \left\{ \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^{-\nu} \frac{\Gamma(\mu+w+\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(1-\nu)\Gamma(w+\frac{1}{2}-\nu)} {}_1F_2 \left(w+\frac{1}{2}-\nu, 1-\nu \mid \frac{z^2}{4} \right) \right. \\ & \left. - \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^{\nu} \frac{\Gamma(\mu+\nu+w+\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(1+\nu)\Gamma(w+\frac{1}{2})} {}_1F_2 \left(\mu+\nu+w+\frac{1}{2}, 1+\nu \mid \frac{z^2}{4} \right) \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

with ${}_{\mu}K_0(z, w) = \lim_{\nu \rightarrow 0} {}_{\mu}K_{\nu}(z, w)$, and

$$A_m(\mu, \nu, w; z) := \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(-1)^{-\mu-w-\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma(\mu+w+\frac{1}{2}+k)}{k! \Gamma(-\nu-\mu-k) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-\nu-\mu-w-k)} \left(\frac{z}{2} \right)^{-2k}. \quad (2.5)$$

It is shown in [35, Corollaries 2.6–2.9] that Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 together yield Ramanujan's formula (1.2) as a corollary.

Having a general parameter s also allows more flexibility. We can now let $s \rightarrow 2m, m \geq 0$, in Theorem 2.1 and obtain [35, Theorem 2.11]:

Theorem 2.3. Let $\operatorname{Shi}(z)$ and $\operatorname{Chi}(z)$ be the hyperbolic sine and cosine integrals defined by [68, p. 150, Equation (6.2.15), (6.2.16)]

$$\operatorname{Shi}(z) := \int_0^z \frac{\sinh(t)}{t} dt, \quad \operatorname{Chi}(z) := \gamma + \log(z) + \int_0^z \frac{\cosh(t) - 1}{t} dt, \quad (2.6)$$

where γ is Euler's constant. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then for $\operatorname{Re}(y) > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{2m}(n) e^{-ny} - \frac{(2m)!}{y^{2m+1}} \zeta(2m+1) + \frac{B_{2m}}{2my} \\ &= (-1)^m \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{2\pi}{y} \right)^{2m+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{2m}(n) \left\{ \sinh \left(\frac{4\pi^2 n}{y} \right) \operatorname{Shi} \left(\frac{4\pi^2 n}{y} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \cosh \left(\frac{4\pi^2 n}{y} \right) \operatorname{Chi} \left(\frac{4\pi^2 n}{y} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^m (2j-1)! \left(\frac{4\pi^2 n}{y} \right)^{-2j} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

Note that the series on the right-hand side of (2.7) is a natural analogue of

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{2m+1}(n) \left\{ \sinh \left(\frac{4\pi^2 n}{y} \right) - \cosh \left(\frac{4\pi^2 n}{y} \right) \right\} = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{2m+1}(n) e^{-4\pi^2 n/y},$$

which is one of the series appearing in the modular transformation satisfied by $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{2m+1}(n) e^{-ny}$, that is, in (1.4).

The case $m = 0$ of Theorem 2.3 was obtained in an equivalent form by Wigert [78, p. 203, Equation (A)] (see also [35, Equation (2.19)]) who termed it '*la formule importante*'.

Also, if we let $s \rightarrow -2m, m \in \mathbb{N}$, in Theorem 2.2, we are led to [35, Theorem 2.12]:

Theorem 2.4. *Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$. If α and β are complex numbers such that $\operatorname{Re}(\alpha) > 0$, $\operatorname{Re}(\beta) > 0$, and $\alpha\beta = \pi^2$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha^{-(m-\frac{1}{2})} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \zeta(2m) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{-2m}}{e^{2n\alpha} - 1} \right\} - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{2^{2k-1} B_{2k}}{(2k)!} \zeta(2m - 2k + 1) \alpha^{2k-m-\frac{1}{2}} \\ & = (-1)^{m+1} \beta^{-(m-\frac{1}{2})} \left\{ \frac{\gamma}{\pi} \zeta(2m) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-2m} \left(\psi \left(\frac{in\beta}{\pi} \right) + \psi \left(-\frac{in\beta}{\pi} \right) \right) \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

where $\psi(z)$ denotes the logarithmic derivative of $\Gamma(z)$.

This result can be conceived as a *companion* of Ramanujan's formula for $\zeta(2m+1)$. It was for the first time⁴ in [35] that the non-modular but explicit transformations given in Theorem 2.1 and 2.2 were obtained for $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{2m}(n) e^{-ny}$, $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. See [35, p. 7] for more discussion on these results. One of their applications is that one can easily obtain the asymptotic expansion of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{2m}(n) e^{-ny}$ using them. For example, for $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we have [36, Corollary 1.5] as $y \rightarrow 0$ in $|\arg(y)| < \pi/2$,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{2m}(n) e^{-ny} = \frac{(2m)!}{y^{2m+1}} \zeta(2m+1) - \frac{B_{2m}}{2my} - \frac{2(-1)^m}{\pi(2\pi)^{2m-1}} \sum_{j=1}^{r+1} \frac{\Gamma(2m+2j) \zeta(2m+2j) \zeta(2j)}{(2\pi)^{4j}} y^{2j-1} + O(y^{2r+3}). \quad (2.9)$$

Ramanujan's first letter to Hardy contains the case $m = 1$ of this asymptotic expansion and is proved by Watson using the Abel-Plana summation formula. This asymptotic expansion very easily leads to Wright's asymptotic estimate for the generating function of the number of plane partitions of a positive integer. For more details, see [36, Corollary 1.6] and the discussion preceding it.

Another application of Theorem 2.1 is that the parameter s being complex permits differentiation of both sides of the transformation. Before we present the identity resulting through this process, let us define $\psi_k(z)$ for $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{a : a \in \mathbb{R}^- \cup \{0\}\}$ by

$$\psi_k(z) := -\gamma_k - \frac{\log^k(z)}{z} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\log^k(n+z)}{n+z} - \frac{\log^k(n)}{n} \right), \quad (2.10)$$

where γ_k is the generalized Stieltjes constant defined by [13]

$$\gamma_k := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^n \frac{\log^k(j+1)}{j+1} - \frac{\log^{k+1}(n+1)}{k+1} \right). \quad (2.11)$$

The $\psi_k(z)$ are the logarithmic derivatives of the generalized gamma functions of Dilcher [30], and are intimately connected with the Laurent series coefficients of the Hurwitz zeta function $\zeta(s, z)$ around $s = 1$. See [38] not only for a discussion on this but also for the literature survey.

Differentiating (2.2) with respect to s and then letting $s \rightarrow 0$ gives the following identity of Banerjee, Gupta and the current author [8, Theorem 1.1]:

Theorem 2.5. *Let $\psi_1(z)$ be defined by (2.10). Then for $\operatorname{Re}(y) > 0$,*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n)}{e^{ny} - 1} & = -\frac{1}{4} \log(2\pi) + \frac{1}{2y} \log^2(y) - \frac{\gamma^2}{2y} + \frac{\pi^2}{12y} \\ & \quad - \frac{2}{y} (\gamma + \log(y)) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \log \left(\frac{2\pi n}{y} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\psi \left(\frac{2\pi in}{y} \right) + \psi \left(-\frac{2\pi in}{y} \right) \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

⁴Around the same time, Dorigoni and Kleinschmidt [39] considered the case when a is a *negative* even integer (see [39, Equation (2.43)]) using the concept of transseries [40].

$$+ \frac{1}{y} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \psi_1 \left(\frac{2\pi in}{y} \right) + \psi_1 \left(-\frac{2\pi in}{y} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\log^2 \left(\frac{2\pi in}{y} \right) + \log^2 \left(-\frac{2\pi in}{y} \right) \right) + \frac{y}{4n} \right\}. \quad (2.12)$$

Prior to the discovery of (2.12), no information about $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n)}{e^{ny} - 1}$ was available, not even its asymptotic expansion as $y \rightarrow 0$. The above exact formula for the series readily gives its asymptotic expansion as $y \rightarrow 0$ as can be seen from [8, Theorem 1.2]. The latter is shown to have an application in deriving the asymptotic expansion to all orders of the smoothly weighted moment of $\zeta \left(\frac{1}{2} - it \right) \zeta' \left(\frac{1}{2} + it \right)$ on the critical line, that is, of $\int_0^{\infty} \zeta \left(\frac{1}{2} - it \right) \zeta' \left(\frac{1}{2} + it \right) e^{-\delta t} dt$ as $\delta \rightarrow 0$; see Theorem 1.3 of [8].

We note that for $\text{Re}(s) > 2$, the series in (2.1) was considered by Ramanujan himself [71, p. 269], who obtained the following beautiful transformation for it.

Theorem 2.6. *Let α and β be two positive real numbers such that $\alpha\beta = 4\pi^2$. Then for $\text{Re}(s) > 2$, we have*

$$\alpha^{s/2} \left\{ \frac{\Gamma(s)\zeta(s)}{(2\pi)^s} + \cos \left(\frac{\pi s}{2} \right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{s-1}}{e^{n\alpha} - 1} \right\} = \beta^{s/2} \left\{ \cos \left(\frac{\pi s}{2} \right) \frac{\Gamma(s)\zeta(s)}{(2\pi)^s} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{s-1}}{e^{n\beta} - 1} - \sin \left(\frac{\pi s}{2} \right) \text{PV} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{s-1}}{e^{2\pi x} - 1} \cot \left(\frac{1}{2}\beta x \right) dx \right\}, \quad (2.13)$$

where PV denotes the Cauchy principal value integral.

It is important to observe the difference between the above result and (2.2) - while (2.2) transforms the series in (2.1) in terms of another series whose summand is different in appearance from that of the former but which is explicit and useful to get the asymptotic expansion of (2.1) as $y \rightarrow 0$, Ramanujan's (2.13) shows precisely for a complex $s \notin \{4, 6, 8, 10, \dots\}$, the obstruction to modularity of the series in (2.1) in terms of the principal value integral.

It is clear that letting $s = 2\ell$, $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$, $\ell > 1$, and respectively replacing α and β by 2α and 2β in (2.13) gives (1.4), and hence (2.13) is also a *continuous version* of (1.4). Berndt proved the above formula in [19, p. 416] using the Abel-Plana summation formula.

Two different generalizations of this result have been obtained recently. The first one is given by Berndt, Gupta, Zaharescu and the current author [20, Theorem 14] and is in the setting of Koshliakov zeta functions which are shortly discussed below. The second generalization was obtained by Kumar and the current author [36, Theorem 1.1] and is given next.

Theorem 2.7. *Let $\text{Re}(\alpha), \text{Re}(\beta) > 0$ such that $\alpha\beta = 4\pi^2$. Let $0 \leq a < 1$. Then, for $\text{Re}(s) > 2$, the following transformation holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha^{s/2} \left\{ \frac{\Gamma(s)\zeta(s)}{(2\pi)^s} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{s-1} \left(\frac{e^{\pi is/2}}{e^{n\alpha - 2\pi ia} - 1} + \frac{e^{-\pi is/2}}{e^{n\alpha + 2\pi ia} - 1} \right) \right\} \\ &= \beta^{s/2} \left\{ \frac{\Gamma(s)}{(2\pi)^s} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \left(\frac{\pi s}{2} + 2\pi ak \right)}{k^s} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-a)^{s-1}}{e^{(n-a)\beta} - 1} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{2i} \text{PV} \int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} \left(\frac{e^{\pi is/2}}{e^{2\pi x - 2\pi ia} - 1} - \frac{e^{-\pi is/2}}{e^{2\pi x + 2\pi ia} - 1} \right) \cot \left(\frac{1}{2}\beta x \right) dx \right\}. \quad (2.14) \end{aligned}$$

The above result involves the generalized Lambert series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-a)^{s-1}}{e^{(n-a)z} - 1} \quad (s \in \mathbb{C}, \text{Re}(z) > 0, 0 \leq a < 1),$$

which has not been studied before except for some special values such as $a = 1/2$ or $1/4$. Three special cases of (2.14) are derived in [36, Corollaries 1.2-1.4].

2.2. A generalization in the setting of Koshliakov zeta functions. Nikolai Sergeevich Koshliakov [58] wrote a beautiful manuscript in 1949 that lay dormant in the mathematical community for over 70 years. In this manuscript, he developed the theory of generalized zeta functions and the functions associated with them. The theory has its genesis in a problem on heat conduction resulting from Physics (see [32, Section 2]). This manuscript was studied in detail for the first time by Gupta and the current author in [32] who also built the theory further by obtaining two new modular equations, one of which is a new generalization of (1.2). It concerns one of the two *Koshliakov zeta functions* defined below.

Let $p > 0$. Then the first Koshliakov zeta function $\zeta_p(s)$ is defined by [58, p. 6]

$$\zeta_p(s) := \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^2 + \lambda_j^2}{p(p + \frac{1}{\pi}) + \lambda_j^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda_j^s}, \quad \Re(s) > 1, \quad (2.15)$$

where λ_j runs over the roots of the transcendental equation $p \sin(\pi\lambda) + \lambda \cos(\pi\lambda) = 0$. Observe that $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \zeta_p(s) = \zeta(s)$.

Let $\sigma(z) := \frac{p+z}{p-z}$ and $\sigma_p(z) := \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^2 + \lambda_j^2}{p(p + \frac{1}{\pi}) + \lambda_j^2} e^{-\lambda_j z}$. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, Koshliakov's generalized Bernoulli numbers⁵ are defined by [58, p. 46, Chapter 2, Equation (45)]

$$B_{2k}^{(p)} := (-1)^{k+1} 4k \int_0^{\infty} x^{2k-1} \sigma_p(2\pi x) dx, \quad B_0^{(p)} := \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\pi p}}. \quad (2.16)$$

Then for $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $m \neq 0$, and $\alpha\beta = \pi^2$, the generalization of Ramanujan's formula (1.2) derived in [32, Theorem 4.1] is

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha^{-m} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \zeta_p(2m+1) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^2 + \lambda_j^2}{p(p + \frac{1}{\pi}) + \lambda_j^2} \cdot \frac{\lambda_j^{-2m-1}}{\sigma\left(\frac{\lambda_j \alpha}{\pi}\right) e^{2\alpha \lambda_j} - 1} \right\} \\ &= (-\beta)^{-m} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \zeta_p(2m+1) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{p^2 + \lambda_j^2}{p(p + \frac{1}{\pi}) + \lambda_j^2} \cdot \frac{\lambda_j^{-2m-1}}{\sigma\left(\frac{\lambda_j \beta}{\pi}\right) e^{2\beta \lambda_j} - 1} \right\} \\ & \quad - 2^{2m} \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \frac{(-1)^j B_{2j}^{(p)} B_{2m-2j+2}^{(p)}}{(2j)!(2m-2j+2)!} \alpha^{m-j+1} \beta^j. \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

It is clear that letting $p \rightarrow \infty$ yields (1.2). Also, if we let $p \rightarrow 0$, we get an analogue of (1.2); see the papers of Malurkar [63], Berndt [16], Gupta and the current author [32, Corollary 4.2] and Chourasiya, Jamal and Maji [26].

2.3. Generalizing the classical theory of Eisenstein series. In 2001 [51], Kanemitsu, Tanigawa and Yashimoto studied the generalized Lambert series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{N-2h}}{e^{n^N x} - 1}$ for $h, N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $h \leq N/2$ and obtained a transformation for it [51, Theorem 1]. A slight generalization of this series was first considered by Ramanujan! See page 332 of Ramanujan's Lost Notebook [72]. However, Ramanujan did not give any result for this series. A possibility of some pages in the Lost Notebook being lost cannot be discarded altogether.

In [2, p. 385–386], Andrews and Berndt discuss a bit on placing the series in a framework generalizing the classical theory of Eisenstein series. Samplings of such a theory have recently been conceived in

⁵We note that in Koshliakov's notation, $B_{2k}^{(p)}$ would be denoted by $(-1)^{k+1} B_k^{(p)}$. We have followed the contemporary notation for Bernoulli numbers. It is easy to see that $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} B_{2k}^{(p)} = B_{2k}$.

the papers [37], [34] and [9]. In [37, Theorem 1.2], Maji and the current author give a generalization of Ramanujan's formula (1.2) containing the aforementioned generalized Lambert series considered by Ramanujan. This formula is given next. The nice thing about it is that it gives a relation between two *different* odd zeta values of the form $\zeta(2m+1)$ and $\zeta(2Nm+1)$, where N is an odd natural number, by means of these Lambert series.

Theorem 2.8. *Let N be an odd positive integer and $\alpha, \beta > 0$ such that $\alpha\beta^N = \pi^{N+1}$. Then for $m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \neq 0$,*

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha^{-\frac{2Nm}{N+1}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \zeta(2Nm+1) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{-2Nm-1}}{\exp((2n)^N \alpha) - 1} \right) \\ &= \left(-\beta^{\frac{2N}{N+1}} \right)^{-m} \frac{2^{2m(N-1)}}{N} \left(\frac{1}{2} \zeta(2m+1) + (-1)^{\frac{N+3}{2}} \sum_{j=-\frac{(N-1)}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} (-1)^j \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{-2m-1}}{\exp\left((2n)^{\frac{1}{N}} \beta e^{\frac{i\pi j}{N}}\right) - 1} \right) \\ &+ (-1)^{m+\frac{N+3}{2}} 2^{2Nm} \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N+1}{2N} + m \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^j B_{2j} B_{N+1+2N(m-j)}}{(2j)!(N+1+2N(m-j))!} \alpha^{\frac{2j}{N+1}} \beta^{N+\frac{2N^2(m-j)}{N+1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

It is straightforward to see that letting $N = 1$ in (2.18) gives (1.2). A one-parameter generalization of a transformation equivalent to that of the Dedekind eta function, that is, of (1.5), is also derived in [37, Theorem 1.3]. The title of this subsection is in light of the fact that (1.2) gives the classical modular transformations of the Eisenstein series. A character analogue of (2.18) has been recently derived by Gupta, Jamal, Karak and Maji [44, Theorem 2.2].

Two different directions were recently undertaken to further generalize (2.18). We begin with the one in [34] where Gupta, Kumar, Maji and the current author studied the more general Lambert series considered by Kanemitsu, Tanigawa and Yoshimoto in [53], namely,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{N-2h} \frac{\exp(-an^N x)}{1 - \exp(-n^N x)}, \quad (2.19)$$

and obtained a two-parameter generalization of (1.2) containing this series. Their result is as follows.

Theorem 2.9. *Let $0 < a \leq 1$, let N be an odd positive integer and $\alpha, \beta > 0$ such that $\alpha\beta^N = \pi^{N+1}$. Then for any positive integer m ,*

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha^{-\frac{2Nm}{N+1}} \left(\left(a - \frac{1}{2} \right) \zeta(2Nm+1) + \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \frac{B_{2j+1}(a)}{(2j+1)!} \zeta(2Nm+1-2jN) (2^N \alpha)^{2j} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{-2Nm-1} \exp(-a(2n)^N \alpha)}{1 - \exp(-(2n)^N \alpha)} \right) \\ &= \left(-\beta^{\frac{2N}{N+1}} \right)^{-m} \frac{2^{2m(N-1)}}{N} \left[\frac{(-1)^{m+1} (2\pi)^{2m} B_{2m+1}(a) N \gamma}{(2m+1)!} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2\pi na)}{n^{2m+1}} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (-1)^{\frac{N+3}{2}} \sum_{j=-\frac{(N-1)}{2}}^{\frac{N-1}{2}} (-1)^j \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{-2m-1} \cos(2\pi na)}{\exp\left((2n)^{\frac{1}{N}} \beta e^{\frac{i\pi j}{N}}\right) - 1} \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \frac{(-1)^{j+\frac{N+3}{2}}}{2\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2\pi na)}{n^{2m+1}} \left(\psi\left(\frac{i\beta}{2\pi} (2n)^{\frac{1}{N}} e^{\frac{i\pi j}{N}}\right) + \psi\left(\frac{-i\beta}{2\pi} (2n)^{\frac{1}{N}} e^{\frac{i\pi j}{N}}\right) \right) \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$+ (-1)^{m+\frac{N+3}{2}} 2^{2Nm} \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N+1}{2N} + m \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^j B_{2j}(a) B_{N+1+2N(m-j)}}{(2j)!(N+1+2N(m-j))!} \alpha^{\frac{2j}{N+1}} \beta^{N+\frac{2N^2(m-j)}{N+1}}. \quad (2.20)$$

It is not difficult to see that letting $a = 1$ in Theorem 2.9 gives Theorem 2.8 for $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Observe that through (2.20), we can provide a relation between *any* number of odd zeta values $\zeta(2N+1)$, $\zeta(4N+1)$, $\zeta(6N+1)$, \dots , $\zeta(2Nm+1)$, where N is an odd positive integer and $m \in \mathbb{N}$, in terms of generalized Lambert series and generalized higher Herglotz functions (see (3.3) below for the definition of higher Herglotz functions). Numerous other corollaries resulting from Theorem 2.9 are also given in [34]. For example, in [34, Corollary 2.5], a transformation linking $\zeta(3)/\pi^3$, $\zeta(5)/\pi^5$, $\zeta(7)/\pi^7$, $\zeta(9)/\pi^9$ and $\zeta(11)/\pi^{11}$ is obtained.

A generalization of (2.2), with an extra parameter N was recently derived by Banerjee, Gupta and the current author [9, Theorem 2.3].

Theorem 2.10. *Let $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $\operatorname{Re}(y) > 0$. For $s \in \mathbb{C}$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$, let*

$$\sigma_s^{(N)}(n) := \sum_{d^N | n} d^s, \quad S_s^{(N)}(n) := \sum_{d_1^N d_2 = n} d_2^{\frac{1+s}{N}-1}. \quad (2.21)$$

For $\operatorname{Re}(s) > -(2m+2)N-1$, the following identity holds:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_s^{(N)}(n) e^{-ny} + \frac{\zeta(-s)}{2} - \frac{\zeta(N-s)}{y} - \frac{1}{N} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1+s}{N}\right) \zeta\left(\frac{1+s}{N}\right)}{y^{\frac{1+s}{N}}} \\ &= \frac{y}{2\pi^2} \sum_{k=0}^m \left(-\frac{y^2}{4\pi^2}\right)^k \zeta(-2kN - N - s) \zeta(2k+2) + \frac{2(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{N}-\frac{1}{2}} N^{\frac{s-1}{2}}}{y^{\frac{1}{N}+\frac{s}{2N}}} \\ & \times \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_s^{(N)}(n)}{n^{\frac{s}{2N}}} \left[\frac{1}{2} K_{\frac{s}{2N}}^{(N)}(n) \left(\frac{4\pi^{N+1}n}{yN^N}, 0\right) - \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{s+1}{N}} \pi^{\frac{(1-N)\alpha}{2N}-N} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(N-s)\right)}{\left(\frac{4\pi^{N+1}n}{yN^N}\right)^{1+\frac{1}{N}+\frac{s}{2N}} 2^{N-1}} C_{m,N} \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{s}{2N}, 0, \frac{4\pi^{N+1}n}{yN^N}\right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.22)$$

where

$${}_{\mu}K_{\nu}^{(N)}(z, w) := 2^{\mu+\frac{2}{N}-1} \pi^{(1-N)\nu} z^{w+\nu-\frac{2}{N}} G_{1, 2N+1}^{N+1, 1} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2N} - \nu, \left\langle \frac{i}{N} \right\rangle_{i=1}^N; 1 + \frac{1}{2N} - w, \left\langle 1 + \frac{3}{2N} - \frac{i}{N} \right\rangle_{i=2}^N \middle| \frac{z^2}{4} \right), \quad (2.23)$$

with $G_{p,q}^{m,n} \left(\begin{matrix} a_1, \dots, a_p \\ b_1, \dots, b_m; b_{m+1}, \dots, b_q \end{matrix} \middle| X \right)$ being the Meijer G -function [68, p. 415, Definition 16.17], and

$$C_{m,N}(\mu, \nu, w; z) := \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{(-1)^{k(N+1)+N}}{k!} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \mu + w + k\right) \Gamma(1 + \mu + \nu + k) \prod_{i=1}^{2N-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{i}{2N} + \mu + \nu + w + k\right) \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{-2k}. \quad (2.24)$$

Letting $N = 1$ in the above theorem gives Theorem 2.2. There are several important corollaries of the above result. For example, when $s = -2Nm - N$, where N is an odd positive integer, we get a new generalization of (1.2).

We note in passing that Gupta and Maji [46, Corollary 3.5] have obtained another generalization of (1.2). In fact, it is a special case of their general result [46, Theorem 3.1]. See also the last paragraph of [9, Section 11].

2.4. Ramanujan's formula through period polynomials and its generalization. As mentioned in the antepenultimate paragraph of the introduction, Ramanujan's formula can be rephrased in terms of a representation for the period polynomials of the Eisenstein series on the full modular group. If we consider analogous period polynomials for the Eisenstein series of higher level, that would then

lead us to Ramanujan-type formulas. This was done by Berndt and Straub in [21, Theorem 6.1] for a generalized Eisenstein series associated with primitive Dirichlet characters χ and ψ modulo L and M respectively. In particular, when $\chi \equiv 1$ and $\psi = \chi_{-4}$, the non-principal Dirichlet character modulo 4, defined by $\chi_{-4}(n) = 0$ for even n and $\chi_{-4}(n) = (-1)^{(n-1)/2}$ for odd n , then the special case of their result is an analogue of (1.2) given by Ramanujan himself [17, p. 277, Entry 21(iii)]:

Theorem 2.11. *Let $\alpha, \beta > 0$ with $\alpha\beta = \pi^2$. Let $L(\psi, k) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi(n)n^{-k}$ for $k > 1$. For $m \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\alpha^{-m+1/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} L(\chi_{-4}, 2m) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{-4}(n)n^{-2m}}{e^{n\alpha} - 1} \right\} = \frac{(-1)^m \beta^{-m+1/2}}{2^{2m+1}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sech}(n\beta)}{n^{2m}} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{2n}} \frac{E_{2n}}{(2n)!} \frac{B_{2m-2n}}{(2m-2n)!} \alpha^{m-n} \beta^{n+1/2}, \quad (2.25)$$

where E_j denotes the j^{th} Euler number [75, p. 15].

We note in passing that a special case of (2.14) derived in [36, Corollary 1.4] gives an integral representation for a cousin of the Lambert series occurring in (2.25), namely, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{-4}(n)n^{2m-1}}{e^{n\beta} - 1}$, where $m \in \mathbb{N}, m > 1$. The latter does not fall under the purview of the setting in [21].

2.5. Other generalizations. Franke [41] has extended (1.2) in two different ways by considering generalized Dirichlet series having properties similar to the Dirichlet L -functions. Also see [42]. Recently, Banerjee, Gupta and Kumar [10, Theorem 1.1] have obtained a generalization of (1.2) in the setting of the Dedekind zeta function over an arbitrary number field. Bansal and Maji [12] have obtained a different number field analogue of Ramanujan's identity which reduces to (1.2) when the field is taken to be \mathbb{Q} . Ramanujan's theorem has been massively generalized by Katsurada [54] and Lim [62, Theorem 1.1]. Chavan, Chavan, Vignat and Wakhare [25] have shown that Ramanujan's formula is a special case of their more general result [25, Theorem 2.2] on the convolution of generalized Dirichlet series [25, Equation (2.3)] parametrized by a set of zeros and certain weights. Kongsiriwong [56, Theorem 2.5] has given yet another extension of (1.2) using certain infinite series involving cotangent functions. An identity wherein the product of Riemann zeta functions in the finite sum on the right-hand side of (1.2) is replaced by the corresponding one involving Hurwitz zeta functions has been derived by Chavan [24]. Ramanujan's formula follows as a special case of his identity.

3. ANALOGUES OF RAMANUJAN'S FORMULA (1.2)

3.1. A non-holomorphic counterpart of Ramanujan's formula. For $m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \leq -1$, Ramanujan's formula (1.2) essentially involves Eisenstein series of weight $-2m$ on $\operatorname{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$. Then a natural question arises - what if we consider non-holomorphic Eisenstein series considered by Maass which are eigenfunction on the hyperbolic Laplacian, that is, real analytic in the upper half-plane \mathbb{H} ?

Such a non-holomorphic analogue of (1.2) was recently obtained by O'Sullivan [67, Theorem 1.3]. His beautiful result is stated below.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $z = x + iy \in \mathbb{H}$. Define $V_k(z)$ by*

$$V_k(z) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{k-1}(n) e^{-2\pi i n \bar{z}} \sum_{u=0}^{-k} \frac{(4\pi n y)^u}{u!}. \quad (3.1)$$

For all $k \in 2\mathbb{Z}$,

$$2(z^k V_k(z) - V_k(-1/z)) = \frac{2\zeta(2-k)}{(2\pi i)^k} \left(\frac{y}{\pi}\right)^{1-k} (|z|^{2k-2} - z^k)$$

$$- (2\pi i)^{1-k} \sum_{\substack{u,v \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \\ u+v=1-k/2}} \frac{B_{2u}}{(2u)!} \frac{B_{2v}}{(2v)!} z^{1-2v} + \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } k > 0, \\ \pi i/2 + \overline{\log(z)}, & \text{if } k = 0, \\ (1-z^k)\zeta(1-k), & \text{if } k < 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

For $z \in \mathbb{H}$, if we let

$$U_k(z) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{k-1}(n) e^{2\pi i n z} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{k-1}}{e^{-2\pi i n z} - 1},$$

and for, $k \in 2\mathbb{Z}$, if we form

$$\mathbb{E}_k(z) := 1 + \frac{\epsilon(k)}{\zeta(1-k)} \left[\frac{\zeta(2-k)}{(2\pi i)^k} \left(\frac{y}{k}\right)^{1-k} + U_k(z) + V_k(z) \right],$$

where $\epsilon(k) = 2$ if $k \geq 0$ and 1 if $k < 0$, then $\mathbb{E}_k(z)$ is a harmonic Maass form of holomorphic weight k [69].

Theorem 3.1 has important consequences. For example, it gives a non-holomorphic companion to Lerch's formula (1.3) [67, Equation (8.22)]. Adding it to (1.3), a new formula for odd zeta values is obtained in [67, Equation (1.30)], namely, for even $h \geq 2$,

$$\zeta(2h-1) = \frac{4^{h-1}}{\pi} \zeta(2h) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{1-2h}(n) e^{-2\pi n} \left(1 + \sum_{k=0}^{2h-2} \frac{(4\pi n)^k}{k!} \right).$$

Another application of Theorem 3.1 is that it gives a new expression for Ramanujan polynomials which are introduced in Section 3.5; see [67, Equation (8.24)].

3.2. A Ramanujan-type formula involving the higher Herglotz functions. For $k \in \mathbb{N}, k > 1$, and $x \in \mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$, let $F_k(x)$ be the higher Herglotz function defined by

$$F_k(x) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\psi(nx)}{n^k}. \quad (3.3)$$

This function has played an important role in the work of Vlasenko and Zagier [77] on deriving higher Kronecker "limit" formulas for real quadratic fields. It was first studied by Maier [64, p. 114].

In [33, Corollary 3.4], Gupta, Kumar and the current author obtained an analogue of Ramanujan's formula involving $F_k(x)$ given below⁶.

Theorem 3.2. *Let α and β be two complex numbers with $\operatorname{Re}(\alpha) > 0, \operatorname{Re}(\beta) > 0$ and $\alpha\beta = \pi^2$. Then for $m \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha^{-m} \left\{ 2\gamma\zeta(2m+1) + F_{2m+1}\left(\frac{i\alpha}{\pi}\right) + F_{2m+1}\left(-\frac{i\alpha}{\pi}\right) \right\} \\ &= -(-\beta)^{-m} \left\{ 2\gamma\zeta(2m+1) + F_{2m+1}\left(\frac{i\beta}{\pi}\right) + F_{2m+1}\left(-\frac{i\beta}{\pi}\right) \right\} \\ & \quad - 2 \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} (-1)^j \zeta(1-2j+2m) \zeta(2j+1) \alpha^{j-m} \beta^{-j}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

In particular, letting $m = 1$ in Theorem 3.2 gives the beautiful modular relation [33, Corollary 3.5]:

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \left\{ 2\gamma\zeta(3) + F_3\left(\frac{i\alpha}{2\pi}\right) + F_3\left(-\frac{i\alpha}{2\pi}\right) \right\} = \frac{1}{\beta} \left\{ 2\gamma\zeta(3) + F_3\left(\frac{i\beta}{2\pi}\right) + F_3\left(-\frac{i\beta}{2\pi}\right) \right\}. \quad (3.5)$$

⁶They obtain, in fact, a result more general than (3.2); see [33, Theorem 3.2].

Observe the three different combinations - two even zeta values, one even and one odd zeta value, and two odd zeta values - occurring in the finite sums on the right-hand sides of (1.2), (2.8) and (3.4) respectively upon using Euler's formula (1.1) to write B_{2k} in terms of $\zeta(2k)$.

3.3. A Ramanujan-type formula for $\zeta^2(2m+1)$. Recently, Gupta and the current author [31, Theorem 2.1] obtained a Ramanujan-type formula for $\zeta^2(2m+1)$ stated below.

Theorem 3.3. *Let $\epsilon = e^{i\pi/4}$ and $\bar{\epsilon} = e^{-i\pi/4}$. Let $d(n)$ denote the number of divisors of n . For $\rho > 0$ and $x > 0$, define $\Omega_\rho(x)$ by*

$$\Omega_\rho(x) := 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) \left(K_0(4\rho\epsilon\sqrt{jx}) + K_0(4\rho\bar{\epsilon}\sqrt{jx}) \right), \quad (3.6)$$

where $K_0(x)$ denotes the modified Bessel function of the second kind of order zero. Let m be a non-zero integer. Define $\mathfrak{F}_m(\rho)$ by

$$\mathfrak{F}_m(\rho) := (\rho^2)^{-m} \left\{ \zeta^2(2m+1) \left(\gamma + \log\left(\frac{\rho}{\pi}\right) - \frac{\zeta'(2m+1)}{\zeta(2m+1)} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d(n)\Omega_\rho(n)}{n^{2m+1}} \right\}. \quad (3.7)$$

Then for any $\alpha, \beta > 0$ satisfying $\alpha\beta = \pi^2$,

$$\mathfrak{F}_m(\alpha) - (-1)^{-m} \mathfrak{F}_m(\beta) = -\pi 2^{4m} \sum_{j=0}^{m+1} \frac{(-1)^j B_{2j}^2 B_{2m+2-2j}^2}{(2j)!^2 (2m+2-2j)!^2} \alpha^{2j} \beta^{2m+2-2j}. \quad (3.8)$$

Although the appearance of (3.6) and the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d(n)n^{-2m-1}\Omega_\rho(n)$ in the above Ramanujan type formula for $\zeta^2(2m+1)$ looks strange, they are natural analogues of $1/(e^{2\pi\rho x} - 1)$ the Lambert series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-2m-1}/(e^{2\pi\rho x} - 1)$, which appear in Ramanujan's formula (1.2). This is now shown.

The function $1/(e^{2\pi x} - 1)$ has simple poles at $x = 0, \pm in, n \in \mathbb{N}$, and hence its partial fraction decomposition is given by

$$\frac{1}{e^{2\pi x} - 1} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\pi x} + \frac{x}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + j^2}. \quad (3.9)$$

The pole at $x = \pm in$ has residue $\frac{1}{2\pi}$. Koshliakov [57] was interested in finding an analogous function which would have a simple pole at $x = \pm in$ at each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (analogous to $1/(e^{2\pi x} - 1)$), but with residue $\frac{1}{2\pi}d(n)$. This function is given by

$$\Omega(x) := 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} d(j) \left(K_0(4\pi\epsilon\sqrt{jx}) + K_0(4\pi\bar{\epsilon}\sqrt{jx}) \right). \quad (3.10)$$

Indeed, we have [57, Equation 7], analogous to (3.9),

$$\Omega(x) = -\gamma - \frac{1}{2} \log x - \frac{1}{4\pi x} + \frac{x}{\pi} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{d(j)}{x^2 + j^2}.$$

Note that from (3.6), $\Omega_\pi(x) = \Omega(x)$. Also, it is well-known that $\zeta^2(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d(n)n^{-s}$, $\text{Re}(s) > 1$. Hence in order to exhibit a Ramanujan-type modular relation involving $\zeta^2(2m+1)$ with $\alpha\beta = \pi^2$, the right analogue of the Lambert series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-2m-1}/(e^{2\pi\rho x} - 1)$ is $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 * 1)(n)n^{-2m-1}\Omega_\rho(n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d(n)n^{-2m-1}\Omega_\rho(n)$, so that the variable ρ can be replaced by α and β satisfying $\alpha\beta = \pi^2$. Here $*$ denotes the Dirichlet convolution of two arithmetic functions. This explains the occurrence of the functions $\Omega_\rho(x)$ and $\mathfrak{F}_m(\rho)$ in Theorem 3.3.

Two generalizations of Theorem 3.3 are also derived in the same paper; see [31, Theorems 2.2, 5.1]. A common generalization of (1.2) and Theorem 3.3 has been given by Banerjee and Sahani [11] by obtaining a Ramanujan-type formula for $\zeta^k(2m+1)$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

3.4. A multidimensional analogue of an identity of Ramanujan. Ramanujan has derived another transformation related to (2.25) (see [17, p. 276, Entry 21(ii)]). As a special case, it gives

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{-4}(n)}{n} \operatorname{sech} \left(\frac{\pi n}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}. \quad (3.11)$$

A multidimensional analogue of (3.11) was recently obtained by Daniyarkhodzhaev and Korolev [29, Theorem 1]. It states⁷ that for any $r \geq 1$,

$$\sum_{n_1, \dots, n_r=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n_1 + \dots + n_r}}{(n_1 + \frac{1}{2}) \cdots (n_r + \frac{1}{2}) \cosh \left(\pi \sqrt{(n_1 + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \dots + (n_r + \frac{1}{2})^2} \right)} = \frac{1}{r+1} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^r.$$

In the same paper [29], the authors also prove (3.11) in three different ways - firstly, using Cauchy's residue theorem, secondly, using the functional equation of $L(s, \chi_{-4})$, and thirdly, using the Laplace equation (and solving a two-dimensional boundary-value problem).

The multi-dimensional analogue raises following two interesting questions:

(1) Are there multi-dimensional analogues of the corresponding specializations of (1.2) and (2.25), that is, of (1.3) and the identity obtained from (2.25) by letting $\alpha = \beta = \pi$ respectively?

(2) Are there multidimensional analogues of (1.2), (2.25) themselves as well as of Ramanujan's identity (generalization of (3.11) in α and β) considered by the authors of [29]?

3.5. Ramanujan polynomials and their cousins. In [66], Murty, Smyth and Wang defined *Ramanujan polynomials* to be⁸

$$R_{2m+1}(z) := \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \frac{B_{2k} B_{2m+2-2k}}{(2k)! (2m+2-2k)!} z^{2k}, \quad (3.12)$$

which are clearly constructed from the finite sum on the right-hand side of Ramanujan's formula (1.2) upon replacing k by $m+1-k$, and then letting $\alpha = -i\pi z$ and $\beta = i\pi/z$. Ramanujan polynomials have nice properties: they are reciprocal polynomials, that is, they satisfy the functional equation

$$R_{2m+1}(z) = z^{2m+2} R_{2m+1} \left(\frac{1}{z} \right),$$

they have real coefficients, and moreover, all of their non-real zeros lie on the unit circle etc. In the language of modular forms, these polynomials can be thought of in terms of period polynomials of the Eisenstein series [27, p. 4762]. Other generalizations of the Ramanujan polynomials are considered in [59], [60], [21, Equations (43), (47)] and [50].

We now explain the importance of studying the zeros of Ramanujan polynomials as described in [66]. Letting $\alpha = -i\pi z$ and $\beta = i\pi/z$, where $\operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$, $F_k(z) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_k(n) n^{-k} e^{2\pi i n z}$ in (1.2) with $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we get [48]

$$F_{2m+1}(z) - z^{2m} F_{2m+1} \left(-\frac{1}{z} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (z^{2m} - 1) \zeta(2m+1) + \frac{1}{2z} (2\pi i)^{2m+1} R_{2m+1}(z). \quad (3.13)$$

Now Murty, Smyth and Wang [66] have proved that for each $m \geq 4$, there exists at least one algebraic number κ (depending on m) with $|\kappa| = 1, \kappa^{2m} \neq 1$, and lying in the upper half plane such that

⁷The formula, as stated in [29], has a typo, namely, the occurrence of $\pi/2$ inside the argument of \cosh should be replaced by π .

⁸Gun, Murty and Rath [45] have also defined these polynomials although in their definition the power of z is $2m+2-2k$ rather than $2k$. The reciprocal property in (3.12) is seen to hold in both the definitions.

$R_{2m+1}(\kappa) = 0$. Hence we get the following formula which expresses the odd zeta values $\zeta(2m+1)$, $m \geq 4$, in terms of two Eichler integrals:

$$\zeta(2m+1) = \frac{2}{\kappa^{2m}-1} (F_{2m+1}(\kappa) - \kappa^{2m}F_{2m+1}(-1/\kappa)). \quad (3.14)$$

Thus, if we have information about the arithmetic nature of $F_{2m+1}(\kappa) - \kappa^{2m}F_{2m+1}(-1/\kappa)$, that would help shed light on the arithmetic nature of the odd zeta values. In this direction, there is a result of Gun, Murty and Rath [45] which says that if $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $\delta_m = 0, 1, 2$ or 3 respectively as $\gcd(m, 6) = 1, 2, 3$ or 6 , then for every algebraic $\kappa \in \mathbb{H}$, the number $F_{2m+1}(\kappa) - \kappa^{2m}F_{2m+1}(-1/\kappa)$ is transcendental with at most $2m + 2 + \delta_m$ exceptions.

O'Sullivan [67, Equation (8.24)] has obtained another representation for $\zeta(2m+1)$ in terms of the Ramanujan polynomials using his non-holomorphic analogue of (1.2), that is, Theorem 3.1. It states that for $m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(2m+1) = & \frac{1}{(z^{2m}-1)} \left\{ \frac{1}{z} (2\pi i)^{2m+1} R_{2m+1}(z) + 2(V_{-2m}(z) - z^{2m}V_{-2m}(-1/z)) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{B_{2m+2}}{2(2m+2)!} z^{2m} (|z|^{-4m-2} - 1) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

If we let $\alpha = -i\pi z$ and $\beta = i\pi/z$ in each of the finite sums occurring in (2.8) and (3.4), we get cousins of Ramanujan polynomials (3.12). It may be worthwhile to investigate their properties as well.

4. CONCLUSION

One of the objectives of this paper was to demonstrate how rich the topic concerning Ramanujan's formula for odd zeta values is. There have been incredibly many generalizations and ramifications of it, and while newer perspectives continue to emerge, sometimes older results also get rediscovered.

For example, consider the following equivalent representation of (1.2) given in [76, Equation (1)]⁹:

$$\alpha^{m-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\coth(\pi n \alpha^{-1})}{(2\pi n)^{2m-1}} - (-\alpha)^{1-m} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\coth(\pi n \alpha)}{(2\pi n)^{2m-1}} = - \sum_{n=0}^m (-1)^n \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} \frac{B_{2m-2n}}{(2m-2n)!} \alpha^{2n-m}, \quad (4.1)$$

where we consider $m \geq 2$. Define

$$C_m(\alpha) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\coth(\pi n \alpha)}{(2\pi n)^{2m-1}}, \quad G_m(\alpha) := - \sum_{n=0}^m (-1)^n \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} \frac{B_{2m-2n}}{(2m-2n)!} \alpha^{2n-m}. \quad (4.2)$$

Then (4.1) implies

$$G_m(\alpha) = \alpha^{m-1} C_m(\alpha^{-1}) - (-\alpha)^{1-m} C_m(\alpha). \quad (4.3)$$

Uhl gives a new proof of (4.3) using Mittag-Leffler expansion¹⁰ and then obtains [76, Theorem 4.1], what he calls, a triangle identity for $G_m(\alpha)$:

$$G_m(\alpha) = (i\alpha^{-1} + 1)^{m-1} G_m(\alpha + i) - (i\alpha - 1)^{m-1} G_m(\alpha^{-1} - i).$$

It is not difficult to see that the above identity was already discovered in an equivalent form by Vlasenko and Zagier [77, p. 42, Equation (30)].

In the abstract of his paper, Uhl writes, '*... properties and symmetries of the equation [Ramanujan's formula] are far from all uncovered*'.

While the scope of the current survey was quite limited, the above quote certainly hints at a new survey article to emerge in the years to come!

Acknowledgements

⁹This rephrasing of (1.2) was done first by Ramanujan himself. See also [14, p. 155].

¹⁰We note that Chavan [23] has also obtained a new proof of (1.2) using Mittag-Leffler expansion.

We sincerely thank the referee for giving nice suggestions which enhanced the quality of the paper. We also thank Bruce C. Berndt, Rahul Kumar and N. Guru Sharan for carefully going over the manuscript and for giving nice suggestions. The author is supported by the Swarnajayanti Fellowship grant SB/SJF/2021-22/08 of SERB (Govt. of India).

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