Review of: "Grönwall's Theorem implies the Riemann Hypothesis"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Review of "Gr\"onwall theorem implies the Riemann Hypothesis" by Dimitri Martila

Reviewer{Paul M. Gauthier}

It is claimed that Theorem 2.4 implies that (for the author's choice of A and B) one has $G(n)\le \exp(\gamma_E),$ for every value of n within $A=55440\le n\le B.$ In order to verify that this claim is justified, it is necessary to verify that the hypotheses of Theorem 2.4 are satisfied. That is, it is necessary to verify that

I) $A=55440$ is colosally abundant

\noindent

and

II) $G(B)\le \exp(\gamma_E). $

\noindent

The author should reassure the reader that 55440 is indeed colossally abundant, for example by refering to the table of colosally abundant numbers in \cite{L}.

I do not see why II) is satisfied.. The author should explain why II) holds.

\begin{thebibliography}{i}

\bibitem{L} Lagarias, Jeffrey C.

An elementary problem equivalent to the Riemann hypothesis. Amer. Math. Monthly {\bf 109} (2002), no.6, 534-543.

\end{thebibliography}