$\Rightarrow$ Set $\delta^n_{Q,R} = \frac{n\pi}{2}(r^n_{R+1} - r^n_R)\cdot \log(\frac{n}{2\pi} r^n_R)$

Conj 2n: $\delta^n_R = 1 + O(\frac{1}{\log r_R})$.

Thm (1) (Suzuki, W-)

$$N^2_Q(T) = \frac{T}{\pi}\log T - \frac{1}{\pi}T(\log\pi + 1) + O(\frac{\log T}{\log^2 T})$$

$$\delta^2_{Q,R} = 1 + O(\frac{1}{\log^2 R})$$

(3) (Suzuki) Conj 1^k_S Conj 2$_3$ holds.

Dominate Term.

Current state: Conj 1n & Conj 2n

Should not be too different.

Yet what about the subdominant term?!!

Why Interesting: Riemann zeta zeros: Random.

In particular, by a result of Fujii.

$\exists$ constants $\lambda > 1$ & $\mu < 1$ s.t.

$$\frac{r_{n+1} - r_n}{2\pi/\log r_n} \geq \lambda \quad \& \quad \frac{r_{n+1} - r_n}{2\pi/\log r_n} \leq \mu$$

each holds for a positive proportion of n.

Needed!

Computation w/ high order precision!!!

What should our subdominant term says? How to find it?!