

Apéry limits and irrationality proofs

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December 9, 2021
Symbolic Computation Seminar



Apéry

Theorem (Apéry, 1978): $\zeta(3) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$ is irrational.

- ▶ Sketched by Apéry in the conference *Journées Arithmétiques de Marseille-Luminy*
- ▶ The story and the proof were written up in the classic paper *A Proof that Euler Missed* by Alfred van der Poorten

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Apéry's proof uses the recurrence equation:

$$n^3 f_n = (34n^3 - 51n^2 + 27n - 5)f_{n-1} - (n-1)^3 f_{n-2} \quad (1)$$

Let $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(v_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be defined by (1) as follows:

$$u_0 = 1, u_1 = 5$$

$$v_0 = 0, v_1 = 6$$

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$$u_0 = 1, u_1 = 5 \implies u_2 = 73, \quad u_3 = 1445, \quad u_4 = 33001$$

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$$\begin{aligned} u_0 = 1, u_1 = 5 &\implies u_2 = 73, & u_3 = 1445, & u_4 = 33001 \\ v_0 = 0, v_1 = 6 &\implies v_2 = \frac{351}{4}, & v_3 = \frac{62531}{36}, & v_4 = \frac{11424695}{288} \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ The numbers u_n are all integers.
- ▶ $d_n^3 v_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ where $d_n := \text{lcm}(1, 2, \dots, n)$.

Beukers

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$$I(0) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \quad I(1) = 5 - \frac{\pi^2}{2}, \quad I(2) = -\frac{125}{4} + \frac{19\pi^2}{6}, \dots$$

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$$I(4) = \frac{417\pi^2}{2} - \frac{32925}{16}$$

$$I(5) = \frac{13327519}{720} - \frac{3751\pi^2}{2}$$

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We see

$$I(n) = u_n \frac{\pi^2}{6} - v_n$$

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$$I(0) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1.6449340668482264365$$

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$$I(n) = u_n \frac{\pi^2}{6} - v_n \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_n}{u_n} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

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Hence, the family of integrals $I(n)$ yields a sequence of rational approximations to $\zeta(2)$:

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Since $u_n, v_n \in \mathbb{Q}$, let's clear denominators and write

$$\frac{v_n}{u_n} = \frac{v'_n}{u'_n}, \quad u'_n, v'_n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

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By estimating the size of the integral $I(n)$, one can show, by denoting $I'(n) = u'_n \frac{\pi^2}{6} - v'_n$:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |I'(n)| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad I'(n) \neq 0.$$

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Starting from the integral

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 - z + xyz} dx dy dz = \zeta(3),$$

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and more generally: $I(n) = u_n\zeta(3) - v_n$. In fact, $I(n)$ satisfies

$$(n+2)^3 I(n+2) = (2n+3)(17n^2 + 51n + 39)I(n+1) - (n+1)^3 I(n).$$

Zeilberger

An e-mail from Doron Zeilberger (dated 28.08.2020):

For the Beukers integral for Zeta(3)

$B(n) := \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x^{n+1}(1-x)^n y^{n+1}(1-y)^n z^{n+1}(1-z)^n) / (1 - x^2 y^2 z^2)^{n+1} dx dy dz$
even without any extra parameters it takes a VERY long time.

In an optimized version, that targets these kind of integrals it still takes about 2000 seconds.

Our questions are:

1. Can your package find these recurrence in one "key-stroke" or does it need some pre-processing?
2. How fast can your package find the recurrence for $B(n)$, and similar integrals where you stick in the integrand $x^{a_1}(1-x)^{a_2} \dots$ (for numeric a_1, a_2, \dots)

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Task: Show that the Beukers integral for $\zeta(3)$ satisfies Apéry's second-order recurrence:

$$(n+2)^3 I(n+2) = (2n+3)(17n^2 + 51n + 39)I(n+1) - (n+1)^3 I(n).$$

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```
In[97]:= << RISC`HolonomicFunctions`
```

```
HolonomicFunctions Package version 1.7.3 (21-Mar-2017)  
written by Christoph Koutschan  
Copyright Research Institute for Symbolic Computation (RISC),  
Johannes Kepler University, Linz, Austria
```

```
--> Type ?HolonomicFunctions for help.
```

```
In[98]:= CreativeTelescoping[CreativeTelescoping[CreativeTelescoping[  
  (x * (1 - x) * y * (1 - y) * z * (1 - z)) ^ n / (1 - z + x * y * z) ^ (n + 1),  
  Der[x], {S[n], Der[y], Der[z]}][[1]], Der[y]][[1]], Der[z]][[1]] // Timing
```

```
Out[98]:= {2.07527, {{(8 + 12 n + 6 n^2 + n^3) S_n^2 + (-117 - 231 n - 153 n^2 - 34 n^3) S_n + (1 + 3 n + 3 n^2 + n^3)}}
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—> *Wow, we are really impressed!*
We will rave about your package in our forthcoming paper...

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Start with a constant C given by an explicit integral

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for another function $S(x)$ (and their multidimensional analogs).

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Of course $I(0) = C$.

Generalization of the Beukers Integral

- ▶ Look at the following generalization of Beukers' integral for certain values of the parameters $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2, d$:

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^{a_1} (1-x)^{a_2} y^{b_1} (1-y)^{b_2} z^{c_1} (1-z)^{c_2} \times \frac{(x(1-x)y(1-y)z(1-z))^n}{(1-z+xyz)^{n+d+1}} dx dy dz$$

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- ▶ Hope that this gives irrationality proofs of some interesting constants. . .

Generalized Integral with Numeric Parameters

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^{1/3} (1-x)^{1/5} y^{2/3} (1-y)^{4/5} z^{2/5} (1-z)^{3/5} \\ \times \frac{(x(1-x)y(1-y)z(1-z))^n}{(1-z+xyz)^{n+1}} dx dy dz$$

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In[108]:= CreativeTelescoping[CreativeTelescoping[CreativeTelescoping[

```
(x^(1/3) * (1-x)^(1/5) * y^(2/3) * (1-y)^(4/5) * z^(2/5) * (1-z)^(3/5) *
(x * (1-x) * y * (1-y) * z * (1-z))^n / (1-z+x*y*z)^(n+1),
Der[x], {S[n], Der[y], Der[z]}][[1]], Der[y]][[1]], Der[z]][[1]] // Timing
```

```
Out[108]:= {4.1699, {{809156506601963520 + 5067425510376860160 n + 14542081347310357120 n^2 +
25319953606388665760 n^3 + 29842834920776537400 n^4 + 25142793811471399500 n^5 +
15577799653225653750 n^6 + 7186224321391359375 n^7 + 2468228839434421875 n^8 + 623381733800156250 n^9 +
112528920684375000 n^10 + 13748203880859375 n^11 + 1018941240234375 n^12 + 34599023437500 n^13} S_n^2 +
(-17125635748645552128 - 109729476620207403520 n - 322769689989785724288 n^2 - 577188476311327527680 n^3 -
700151928007931611200 n^4 - 608446931731545645000 n^5 - 389745966708905310000 n^6 -
186337566996167643750 n^7 - 66498692729896406250 n^8 - 17496721516131562500 n^9 -
3299344288917187500 n^10 - 422270445058593750 n^11 - 32879451972656250 n^12 - 1176366796875000 n^13) S_n +
(208791484354252800 + 1448758522297658880 n + 4606818936047867520 n^2 + 8888945878483621920 n^3 +
11611921070002419000 n^4 + 10845296255561809500 n^5 + 7450983284163738750 n^6 +
3812727944067609375 n^7 + 1453218514321359375 n^8 + 407501515823906250 n^9 +
81719325815625000 n^10 + 11098995099609375 n^11 + 915144169921875 n^12 + 34599023437500 n^13}}}}
```

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$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^3(1-x)y^2(1-y)^4z^5(1-z)^3 \times \frac{(x(1-x)y(1-y)z(1-z))^n}{(1-z+xyz)^{n+1}} dx dy dz$$

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```
In[182]:= CreativeTelescoping[CreativeTelescoping[CreativeTelescoping[
  x^3*(1-x)*y^2*(1-y)^4*z^5*(1-z)^3*
  (x*(1-x)*y*(1-y)*z*(1-z))^n/(1-z+x*y*z)^(n+1),
  Der[x], {S[n], Der[y], Der[z]}][[1]], Der[y]][[1]], Der[z]][[1]] // Timing
Out[182]:= {3.44204, {(-142334280 - 343227108 n - 357150418 n^2 - 211221795 n^3 -
  78696369 n^4 - 19325330 n^5 - 3172216 n^6 - 344195 n^7 - 23661 n^8 - 932 n^9 - 16 n^10) S_n^3 +
  (8634592800 + 18280850800 n + 16901127872 n^2 + 9023153352 n^3 + 3089809298 n^4 +
  710664515 n^5 + 111371203 n^6 + 11757433 n^7 + 800987 n^8 + 31820 n^9 + 560 n^10) S_n^2 +
  (-17235247680 - 31662217276 n - 25995705428 n^2 - 12561638841 n^3 - 3956545763 n^4 -
  848851634 n^5 - 125646202 n^6 - 12672109 n^7 - 833567 n^8 - 32300 n^9 - 560 n^10) S_n +
  (285956160 + 586168912 n + 525286576 n^2 + 272628648 n^3 + 91123028 n^4 +
  20554053 n^5 + 3175443 n^6 + 332327 n^7 + 22577 n^8 + 900 n^9 + 16 n^10)}}
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- ▶ Hence one can write $I(n) = u_n C - v_n$ for two sequences of rational numbers (u_n) and (v_n) that both satisfy the same recurrence as $I(n)$.
- ▶ Let $E(n)$ be such that $u'_n := u_n E(n)$ and $v'_n := v_n E(n)$ are always integers and $\gcd(u'_n, v'_n) = 1$. We call $E(n)$ the **integer-ating factor**.

Irrationality Measure

Irrationality Criterion: If there is a $\delta > 0$ and a sequence $(v_n/u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of rational numbers such that $v_n/u_n \neq C$ with

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- ▶ For rational numbers, the maximum is $\delta = 0$.
- ▶ For (non-rational) algebraic numbers, the maximum is $\delta = 1$.

Quantitative Irrationality Proofs

We write $x(n) = \Omega(\alpha^n)$ to mean that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log x(n)}{n} = \alpha$.

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- ▶ Let $\nu := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log E(n)}{n}$, then we need a positive δ such that $(e^{\nu} \alpha^n)^{1+\delta} = (\alpha\beta)^n$. This translates into

$$\delta = \frac{\log \beta - \nu}{\log \alpha + \nu}.$$

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For each specific constant C defined by a definite integral in our search space, we need to exhibit the following ingredients:

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- ▶ The constants α and β
- ▶ A conjectured integer-ating factor $E(n)$, or else conjecture that one exists, and find, or estimate (respectively),
$$\nu := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log E(n)}{n}.$$

Some Results

Generalizing the Alladi-Robinson family of integrals

$$I(n) := \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+cx} \left(\frac{x(1-x)}{1+cx} \right)^n dx,$$

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$$I_1(0) = {}_2F_1(1, a+1; a+b+2; -c).$$

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- ▶ Hence proving them irrational is not that exciting. . .
- ▶ However, there are also some unidentified cases.

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Generalizing the Beukers Integral for $\zeta(2)$, we define

$$I_2(a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2)(n) := \frac{1}{B(1 - a_1, 1 - a_2)B(1 - b_1, 1 - b_2)} \\ \times \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x^{-a_1}(1-x)^{-a_2}y^{-b_1}(1-y)^{-b_2}}{1-xy} \cdot \left(\frac{x(1-x)y(1-y)}{1-xy} \right)^n dx dy.$$

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It allows us to realize the following constants as weak Apéry limits:

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- ▶ Again, there are some cases that could not be identified.

Examples

$$C_2(0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0) = {}_3F_2(1, 1, \frac{1}{2}; 2, \frac{3}{2}; 1) = 2 \log 2$$

$$C_2(0, 0, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}) = {}_3F_2(1, 1, \frac{2}{3}; 2, \frac{7}{3}; 1) = -6 + 4\pi\sqrt{3}/3$$

$$C_2(-\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{3}{4}) = {}_3F_2(1, \frac{7}{4}, \frac{5}{4}; \frac{7}{2}, 3; 1) = -240 + \frac{512}{3} \sqrt{2}$$

$$C_2(-\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}) = {}_3F_2(1, \frac{9}{5}, \frac{7}{5}; \frac{18}{5}, 3; 1) = -\frac{845}{2} + \frac{2275}{12} \sqrt{5}$$

$$C_2(-\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) = {}_3F_2(1, \frac{11}{6}, \frac{3}{2}; \frac{11}{3}, 3; 1) = -\frac{1344}{5} + \frac{16384 \sqrt{3}}{105}$$

$$C_2(-\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}) = {}_3F_2(1, \frac{11}{6}, \frac{4}{3}; \frac{11}{3}, 3; 1) = \frac{972 \cdot 2^{2/3}}{5} - \frac{1536}{5}$$

Some Results

Using the generalized Beukers integral for $\zeta(3)$,

$$J_3(a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2; e)(n) := \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x(1-x)y(1-y)z(1-z)}{1-z+xyz} \right)^n \\ \times \frac{x^{a_1}(1-x)^{a_2}y^{b_1}(1-y)^{b_2}z^{c_1}(1-z)^{c_2}}{(1-z+xyz)^e} dx dy dz,$$

we define

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Using the previously derived symbolic recurrence, allows to study the constants

$$K(a, b, c, d, e)(n) := I_3(b, c, e, a, a, c, d)(n)$$

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The output file contains many such conjectured evaluations and we challenge the birthday boy [WZ], or anyone else, to prove them.

The Birthday Boy Problem

In their recent preprint [arXiv:2101.08308](https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.08308), Robert Dougherty-Bliss, Christoph Koutschan and Doron Zeilberger come up with a powerful strategy to prove the irrationality, in a quantitative form, of some numbers that are given as multiple integrals or quotients of such. What is really missing there, for many examples given, is an explicit identification of those irrational numbers. Without an identification, the numbers are hardly appealing to human (number theorists). The goal of this note is to outline a strategy to do the job and illustrate it on several promising entries discussed in the preprint above.

Zudilin

$$K(0, 0, 0, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = -\frac{K_1 - 2}{2(K_1 - 3)}, \quad \text{where } K_1 = \log 3 + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$K(0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) = -\frac{2(K_2 + 1)}{K_2 + 1/2}, \quad \text{where } K_2 = \log 3 + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$K(0, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}) = -\frac{20(7 - 54K_3)}{52 - 405K_3}, \quad \text{where } K_3 = \frac{\Gamma(2/3)^3}{\Gamma(1/3)^3}$$

$$K(0, \frac{1}{5}, 0, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}) = -\frac{4(1 - 4K_4)}{5 - 24K_4}, \quad \text{where } K_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \log \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{2}$$

$$K(\frac{1}{7}, 0, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{7}) = -\frac{189(8 - 5K_5)}{832 - 525K_5}, \quad \text{where } K_5 = \frac{2^{2/7} \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(9/14)}{\cos(3\pi/14) \Gamma(4/7)^2}$$

Perhaps, a real pearl in this collection of “quantitatively” irrational numbers is the number K_3 .

References

- ▶ Robert Dougherty-Bliss, Christoph Koutschan, Doron Zeilberger: Tweaking the Beukers integrals in search of more miraculous irrationality proofs á la Apéry. To appear in The Ramanujan Journal, arXiv:2101.08308.
- ▶ Wadim Zudilin: The birthday boy problem. arXiv:2108.06586.
- ▶ Christoph Koutschan, Wadim Zudilin: Apéry limits for elliptic L -values. To appear in the Bulletin of the Australian Mathematical Society, arXiv:2111.08796.