

Algebraic Independence of Mahler Functions via Radial Asymptotics

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We present a new method for algebraic independence results in the context of Mahler's method. In particular, our method uses the asymptotic behavior of a Mahler function $f(z)$ as z goes radially to a root of unity to deduce algebraic independence results about the values of $f(z)$ at algebraic numbers. We apply our method to the canonical example of a degree two Mahler function; that is, we apply it to $F(z)$, the power series solution to the functional equation $F(z) - (1 + z + z^2)F(z^4) + z^4F(z^{16}) = 0$. Specifically, we prove that the functions $F(z)$, $F(z^4)$, $F'(z)$, and $F'(z^4)$ are algebraically independent over $\mathbb{C}(z)$. An application of a celebrated result of Ku. Nishioka then allows one to replace $\mathbb{C}(z)$ by \mathbb{Q} when evaluating these functions at a nonzero algebraic number α in the unit disc.

1 Introduction

We say a function $f(z) \in \mathbb{C}[[z]]$ is a *Mahler function*, provided there are integers $k \geq 2$ and $d \geq 0$ and polynomials $a(z), a_0(z), \dots, a_d(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$ with $a_0(z)a_d(z) \neq 0$ such that

$$a(z) + a_0(z)f(z) + a_1(z)f(z^k) + \dots + a_d(z)f(z^{k^d}) = 0. \quad (1)$$

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We call the (minimal) integer d the *degree* of the Mahler function f . In the past few decades, the study of Mahler functions has been given renewed importance because of their relationships to theoretical computer science and linguistics [3]. In particular, the generating function of an automatic sequence is a Mahler function.

While transcendence questions concerning Mahler functions have more or less been answered, much less is known about the deeper area of algebraic independence of the functions and their derivatives. All of the current results in the latter direction, and certainly the most practical examples, concern only Mahler functions of degree one [4–6]. Until now, these results relied on a hypertranscendence criterion due to Nishioka [21]. Recall that a function is called *hypertranscendental*, provided it does not satisfy an algebraic differential equation; in other words, the function and all its derivatives are algebraically independent over the field of rational functions.

In this paper, we introduce a new method for proving algebraic independence results for Mahler functions and their derivatives. We apply this method to a degree two Mahler function introduced by Dilcher and Stolarsky [12], which has quite recently become the canonical example of a degree two Mahler function. Specifically, we consider the function $F(z) \in \mathbb{Z}[[z]]$ satisfying the functional equation

$$F(z) = (1 + z + z^2)F(z^4) - z^4F(z^{16}), \quad (2)$$

which starts

$$F(z) = 1 + z + z^2 + z^5 + z^6 + z^8 + z^9 + z^{10} + \dots$$

Among various combinatorial properties, Dilcher and Stolarsky [12] showed that all the coefficients of $F(z)$ are in $\{0, 1\}$. Coons [10] proved that $F(z)$ is transcendental and Adamczewski [1] gave the transcendence of the values $F(\alpha)$ for any nonzero algebraic number α inside the unit disc. Recently, Bundschuh and Väänänen [7] proved that $F(z)$ and $F(z^4)$ are algebraically independent over $\mathbb{C}(z)$, and very recently [8] they showed that the functions $F(z)$, $F(z^2)$, and $F(z^4)$ are algebraically independent over $\mathbb{C}(z)$.

Our central result is Theorem 1.

Theorem 1. The functions $F(z)$, $F(z^4)$, $F'(z)$, and $F'(z^4)$ are algebraically independent over $\mathbb{C}(z)$. \square

An application of Theorem 1 along with Mahler's powerful method implies the algebraic independence result for the values of the functions.

Theorem 2. For each nonzero algebraic number α inside the unit disc, the numbers $F(\alpha)$, $F(\alpha^4)$, $F'(\alpha)$, and $F'(\alpha^4)$ are algebraically independent over \mathbb{Q} . \square

Indeed, one expects the stronger version of algebraic independence of the functions $F(z)$ and $F(z^4)$ along with *all* of their derivatives, though the present methods seem inadequate for a result of this generality.

As alluded to in the above paragraphs, the novelty of our approach is the avoidance of the hypertranscendence criterion of Nishioka [21]. Nishioka's criterion is very specialized and only applicable to Mahler functions of degree one. In contrast, our method partly relies on understanding the radial asymptotics of Mahler functions and can be applied to Mahler functions of any degree. The analytic problem of determining this type of asymptotic behavior for Mahler functions is very classical, even for degree one Mahler functions; for example, see Mahler [20], de Bruijn [11], Dumas [14], and Dumas and Flajolet [15]. The importance of such asymptotics also appears (though in a weaker form) in recent work of Adamczewski and Bell [2].

In the case of $F(z)$, we prove the following result.

Theorem 3. As $z \rightarrow 1^-$, we have

$$F(z) = \frac{C(z)}{(1-z)^{\lg \rho}} \cdot (1 + O(1-z)),$$

where \lg denotes the base-2 logarithm, $\rho := (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ denotes the golden ratio, and $C(z)$ is a positive oscillatory term, which in the interval $(0, 1)$ is bounded away from 0 and ∞ , real analytic, and satisfies $C(z) = C(z^4)$. \square

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we prove Theorem 3 by a careful study of the continued fraction for $F(z)/F(z^4)$. In Section 3, we use this knowledge to establish Theorem 1: assuming a polynomial relation in $F(z)$, $F(z^4)$, $F'(z)$, and $F'(z^4)$ the asymptotic behavior of $F(z)$ as $z \rightarrow 1^-$ allows us to significantly shorten it; then using a linear algebra argument, we show that this reduced algebraic relation is not possible. The related algebraic statement, Theorem 4, is proved in generality in Section 4. The derivation of Theorems 2 from 1 is performed at the end of Section 3. Finally, in Section 5, we discuss an alternative proof of Theorem 3 that can be used in the asymptotical study of general Mahler functions at arbitrary roots of unity.

We would like to point out that the methods of the paper apply with no difficulty to the "satellite" function $G(z)$ (for definitions and related results, see Dilcher and Stolarsky [12], Adamczewski [1], and Bundschuh and Väänänen [7, 8]), so that all three theorems above remain true when we replace $F(z)$ in their statements with $G(z)$.

2 A Continued Fraction Related to $F(z)$ and Asymptotics

In this section, we prove Theorem 3 as stated in Introduction. In order to carry out our method, it is useful to define the auxiliary function $\mu: [0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$\mu(z) := \frac{F(z)}{F(z^A)}. \quad (3)$$

From (2) and (3), $\mu(z)$ satisfies the recurrence

$$\mu(z) = 1 + z + z^2 - \frac{z^A}{\mu(z^A)}. \quad (4)$$

Our strategy is to analyze the asymptotic behavior of $\mu(z)$ and then deduce the corresponding behavior of $F(z)$.

Note that $\mu(z)$ may be written as a continued fraction

$$\mu(z) = 1 + z + z^2 - \frac{z^A}{1 + z^A + z^{2 \cdot A} - \frac{z^{4A}}{1 + z^{4A} + z^{2 \cdot 4A} - \dots}}.$$

Also, from (3), $F(z)$ is given by the infinite product

$$F(z) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu(z^{A^k}).$$

In this sense, we have an “explicit solution” for $F(z)$ as an infinite product of continued fractions.

Before continuing, we make some remarks on notation. Since logarithms to different bases occur naturally in the analysis, we write $\ln x$ for the natural logarithm and $\lg x$ for the logarithm to the base 2. As in the statement of Theorem 3, we define $\rho := (1 + \sqrt{5})/2 \approx 1.618$ to be the golden ratio, and note that $\rho^2 = \rho + 1$.

The following few lemmas provide the needed background for the proof of Theorem 3 concerning the asymptotics of $F(z)$ as $z \rightarrow 1^-$.

Lemma 1. The power series

$$F(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n$$

has coefficients $c_n \in \{0, 1\}$. Also, $F(z)$ is strictly monotone increasing and unbounded for $z \in [0, 1)$, and cannot be analytically continued past the unit circle. \square

Proof. Since the coefficients c_n are in $\{0, 1\}$ (see [7, 12]) and infinitely many are nonzero, the strict monotonicity and unboundedness of $F(z)$ follow easily. Thus, $F(z)$ has a singularity at $z = 1$.

From the functional Equation (2), it follows that $F(z)$ has a singularity at $z = e^{2\pi i/2^k}$ for all non-negative integers k . Thus, there is a dense set of singularities on the unit circle, so the unit circle is a natural boundary. See also Bundschuh and Väänänen [7, Theorem 1.1] for a proof of the last part of the lemma. ■

Lemma 2. If $z \in [0, 1)$, then $\mu(z) \geq 1$. Moreover, if $\mu_1 := \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} \mu(z)$ and $\mu'_1 := \lim_{z \rightarrow 1^-} \mu'(z)$, then

$$\mu_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = \rho^2 \approx 2.618 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu'_1 = \frac{21 + 8\sqrt{5}}{11} \approx 3.535. \quad \square$$

Proof. Suppose that $z \in [0, 1)$. Since $F(z)$ is monotonic increasing on $[0, 1)$, we have $F(z) \geq F(z^A) \geq 1$, so $\mu(z) \geq 1$.

Define

$$Q(z) := \frac{1 + z + z^2 + \sqrt{(1 + z + z^2)^2 - 4z^A}}{2}$$

to be the larger root of

$$Q(z) = 1 + z + z^2 - \frac{z^A}{Q(z)}.$$

Observe that $Q(z)$ is a continuous monotone increasing function on $[0, 1]$, and $Q(1) = (3 + \sqrt{5})/2$.

Take an arbitrary $z_0 \in (0, 1)$, and define $z_k := z_0^{1/4^k}$, so $z_{k-1} = z_k^A$ for $k \geq 1$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} z_k = 1$. For notational convenience, we also define $y_k := \mu(z_k)$ and $Q_k := Q(z_k)$; in particular,

$$Q_k = 1 + z_k + z_k^2 - z_k^A / Q_k$$

and

$$y_k = 1 + z_k + z_k^2 - z_k^A / y_{k-1}$$

from the functional Equation (4). Since $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} Q_k = Q(1) > 2$, we can assume that $k_0 \geq 1$ is sufficiently large that $Q_k \geq 2$ for all $k \geq k_0$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} |Q_k - y_k| &= |z_k^A (y_{k-1}^{-1} - Q_k^{-1})| = \left| \frac{z_k^A (Q_k - y_{k-1})}{Q_k y_{k-1}} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{|Q_k - y_{k-1}|}{2} \leq \frac{|Q_{k-1} - y_{k-1}|}{2} + \frac{|Q_k - Q_{k-1}|}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

using $|z_k| \leq 1$, $y_{k-1} \geq 1$, $|Q_k| \geq 2$, and the triangle inequality. It follows from $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (Q_k - Q_{k-1}) = 0$ that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (Q_k - y_k) = 0$. Thus, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k = Q(1)$, which completes the proof

of $\mu_1 = \rho^2$.

Differentiating each side of the recurrence (4) gives

$$\mu'(z) = 1 + 2z - \frac{4z^3}{\mu(z^4)} + \frac{4z^7 \mu'(z^4)}{\mu(z^4)^2}. \tag{5}$$

As $z \rightarrow 1^-$,

$$1 + 2z - \frac{4z^3}{\mu(z^4)} \rightarrow 3 - \frac{4}{\mu_1} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{4z^7}{\mu(z^4)^2} \rightarrow \frac{4}{\mu_1^2},$$

so (5) may be written as

$$\mu'(z) = 3 - 4/\mu_1 + o(1) + (4/\mu_1^2 + o(1))\mu'(z^4).$$

Using the latter expression, it can be shown that $\mu'(z) \rightarrow \mu'_1$, where μ'_1 satisfies

$$\mu'_1 = 3 - 4/\mu_1 + (4/\mu_1^2)\mu'_1,$$

so

$$\mu'_1 = \frac{3 - 4/\mu_1}{1 - 4/\mu_1^2} = \frac{21 + 8\sqrt{5}}{11}.$$

We omit the details, but note that $|4/\mu_1^2| < 1$, so the iteration

$$m_k = 3 - 4/\mu_1 + (4/\mu_1^2)m_{k-1}$$

converges, and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m_k = \mu'_1$. ■

In view of Lemma 2, we define by continuity $\mu(1) := \mu_1$ and $\mu'(1) := \mu'_1$. Since $\mu''(z)$ is unbounded as $z \rightarrow 1^-$, this process cannot be continued; see Figure 1 for a graph of $\mu(z)$ and $\mu'(z)$ for $z \in [0, 1)$.

Lemma 3. Let α be any constant satisfying $\alpha < 2 \lg \rho \approx 1.388$. Then, for $t \in (0, \infty)$, we have

$$\mu''(e^{-t}) = O(t^{\alpha-2}) \tag{6}$$

and

$$\mu(e^{-t}) = \mu_1 - t\mu'_1 + O(t^\alpha). \tag{7}$$

□

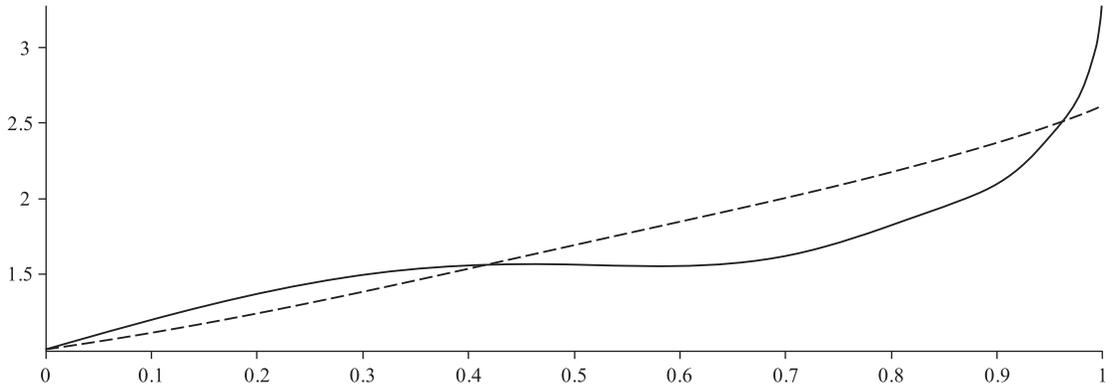


Fig. 1. The functions $\mu(z)$ (dashed line) and $\mu'(z)$ (solid line) for $z \in [0, 1)$.

Proof. Let $z = e^{-t} \in (0, 1)$. Differentiating both sides of (5) with respect to z gives

$$\mu''(e^{-t}) = A(t) + B(t)\mu''(e^{-4t}), \tag{8}$$

where $A(t)$ is uniformly bounded, say $|A(t)| \leq A$, and

$$B(t) = \frac{16 e^{-10t}}{\mu(e^{-4t})^2} = \frac{16}{\mu_1^2} + O(t) \tag{9}$$

as $t \rightarrow 0^+$.

We now prove by induction on $k \geq 0$ that, if t_0 is sufficiently small, $t_k := t_0/4^k$, and C is sufficiently large, then

$$\mu''(e^{-t_k}) < C t_k^{\alpha-2} \tag{10}$$

holds for all $k \geq 0$.

By the choice of α , we have

$$\delta := 1 - \frac{16}{\mu_1^2} \cdot 4^{\alpha-2} > 0.$$

By (9), there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that, for all $t \in (0, \varepsilon)$, we have $B(t) < (16/\mu_1^2)(1 + \delta)$. Thus, for all $t \in (0, \varepsilon)$,

$$4^{\alpha-2} B(t) < (1 - \delta)(1 + \delta) = 1 - \delta^2.$$

For an arbitrary $t_0 \in (0, \varepsilon)$, choose

$$C > \max\{\mu''(e^{-t_0})/t_0^{\alpha-2}, A/\delta^2\}. \tag{11}$$

Table 1. Approximation of $\mu(e^{-t})$ for $t = 2^{-k}$, $20 \leq k \leq 24$, where $e_1(t) := \mu(e^{-t}) - (\mu_1 - t\mu'_1)$.

k	$t = 2^{-k}$	$\mu(e^{-t})$	$e_1(t)$	$e_1(t)/t^{2 \lg \rho}$
20	$9.5367 \cdot 10^{-7}$	2.6180306	$1.1708 \cdot 10^{-8}$	2.6790
21	$4.7684 \cdot 10^{-7}$	2.6180323	$4.4999 \cdot 10^{-9}$	2.6958
22	$2.3842 \cdot 10^{-7}$	2.6180331	$1.7079 \cdot 10^{-9}$	2.6787
23	$1.1921 \cdot 10^{-7}$	2.6180336	$6.5648 \cdot 10^{-10}$	2.6956
24	$5.9605 \cdot 10^{-8}$	2.6180338	$2.4917 \cdot 10^{-10}$	2.6786

Thus, $\mu''(e^{-t_0}) < C t_0^{\alpha-2}$, so the inductive hypothesis (10) holds for $k=0$. Suppose that it holds for some $k \geq 0$. Then, from (8),

$$\begin{aligned} \mu''(e^{-t_{k+1}}) &= \mu''(e^{-t_k/4}) \leq A(t_k/4) + B(t_k/4)\mu''(e^{-t_k}) \\ &< A + 4^{2-\alpha}(1 - \delta^2)C t_k^{\alpha-2} = A + C(1 - \delta^2)t_{k+1}^{\alpha-2} \\ &= (A - C\delta^2 t_{k+1}^{\alpha-2}) + C t_{k+1}^{\alpha-2} < C t_{k+1}^{\alpha-2}, \end{aligned}$$

where on the final step, we used $A < C\delta^2 < C\delta^2 t_{k+1}^{\alpha-2}$, by the choice (11) of C and also since $t_{k+1} \in (0, 1)$ and $\alpha < 2$. Thus, (10) holds for all $k \geq 0$, by induction. This proves (6). To prove (7), we integrate twice over the interval $[0, t]$. ■

With a similar (but more precise) proof, we can show that the bounds (6) and (7) of Lemma 3 hold for $\alpha = 2 \lg \rho$. We omit the details since this result is not necessary in what follows. Numerical experiments indicate that the constant $2 \lg \rho$ is best possible—see Table 1, where the last column gives $(\mu(e^{-t}) - (\mu_1 - t\mu'_1))/t^{2 \lg \rho}$. Observe the small oscillations in the last column (these are discussed at the end of this section).

Lemma 4 is not necessary, but we state it here for its independent interest and provide a sketch of the proof; check also with Figure 1 for a graph of $\mu(z)$.

Lemma 4. The function $\mu(z)$ is strictly monotone increasing for $z \in [0, 1)$. □

Sketch of proof. Suppose that $z \in [0, 1)$ and $N \geq 1$. Since $F(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} c_n z^n$, where the $c_n \in \{0, 1\}$, we can bound the “tails”

$$\sum_{n \geq N} c_n z^n \leq \frac{z^N}{1-z} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n \geq N} n c_n z^{n-1} \leq \frac{N z^{N-1}}{1-z} + \frac{z^N}{(1-z)^2}.$$

Thus, given $z_0 < 1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, we can easily find $N = N(\varepsilon)$ such that, for all $z \in [0, z_0]$,

$$0 \leq F(z) - F_N(z) \leq \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leq F'(z) - F'_N(z) \leq \varepsilon,$$

where $F_N(z) := \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} c_n z^n$ is the truncated power series approximating $F(z)$.

From (3), we have $\mu(z) \geq 1$ and

$$\frac{\mu'(z)}{\mu(z)} = \frac{F'(z)}{F(z)} - 4z^3 \frac{F'(z^4)}{F(z^4)}.$$

Take $z_0 = \frac{3}{4}$. Using the above and a rigorous numerical computation, we can show that $\mu'(z) > 0$ for $z \in [0, z_0]$, and also that $\mu(z_0^4) > \frac{4}{3}$. Thus, for $z \in [z_0, z_0^{1/4}]$, we have $\mu(z^4) > \frac{4}{3}$. In particular, $\mu(z_0) > \frac{4}{3}$.

Define $z_k := (3/4)^{1/4^k}$, so $z_{k+1} = z_k^{1/4}$. We prove, by induction on $k \geq 0$, that $\mu'(z) > 0$ for $z \in [0, z_k]$. The base case ($k = 0$) has been established. Assume that the result holds for $k \leq K$; hence, for $z \in [z_K, z_{K+1}]$, we have $\mu(z^4) > \frac{4}{3}$. Now, from (5),

$$\mu'(z) \geq 1 + 2z - \frac{4z^3}{\mu(z^4)} \geq 1 + 2z - 3z^3 = (1 - z)(1 + 3z + 3z^2) > 0.$$

In other words, the result holds for $k = K + 1$, thus it holds for all $k \geq 0$, by induction. Since $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} z_k = 1$, this completes the proof. ■

We are now in a position to treat the asymptotics of $F(z)$ as $z \rightarrow 1^-$. To this end, we define the Mellin transforms

$$\mathcal{F}(s) := \int_0^\infty \ln F(e^{-t}) t^{s-1} dt \tag{12}$$

and

$$\mathcal{M}(s) := \int_0^\infty \ln \mu(e^{-t}) t^{s-1} dt, \tag{13}$$

where the integrals converge for $\Re(s) > 0$, and by analytic continuation elsewhere. From (3) and well-known properties of Mellin transforms (see, for example, [17, Appendix B.7]), we have

$$(1 - 4^{-s})\mathcal{F}(s) = \mathcal{M}(s). \tag{14}$$

We deduce the asymptotic behavior of $F(e^{-t})$ for small positive t from knowledge of the singularities of $\mathcal{F}(s)$. Before doing this, we use analytic continuation to extend the definitions (12) and (13) into the left half-plane.

Define

$$\tilde{\mu}(t) := \ln \mu(e^{-t}) - \ln(\mu_1) e^{-\lambda t},$$

where

$$\lambda := \frac{\mu_1'}{\mu_1 \ln \mu_1} \approx 1.403$$

is a positive constant; the reason for our choice of λ will soon be clear.

Clearly, $\tilde{\mu}(t) = O(e^{-t})$ as $t \rightarrow +\infty$. Also, from Lemma 3, as $t \rightarrow 0^+$, we have for any constant $\alpha < 2 \lg \rho \approx 1.388$

$$\tilde{\mu}(t) = (\lambda \ln \mu_1 - \mu_1'/\mu_1)t + O(t^\alpha) = O(t^\alpha),$$

by our choice of λ .

From (13) and the definition of $\tilde{\mu}(t)$, we have

$$\mathcal{M}(s) = \tilde{\mathcal{M}}(s) + \ln(\mu_1)\lambda^{-s}\Gamma(s), \quad (15)$$

where

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}}(s) := \int_0^\infty \tilde{\mu}(t)t^{s-1} dt. \quad (16)$$

However, the integral in (16) converges for $\Re(s) > -\alpha$. Since α may be chosen arbitrarily close to $2 \lg \rho$, this implies that (15) and (16) give the analytic continuation of $\mathcal{M}(s)$ into a meromorphic function in the half-plane $\mathcal{H} := \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \Re(s) > -2 \lg \rho\}$.

Since $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}(s)$ has no singularities in \mathcal{H} , it follows from (15) that the singularities of $\mathcal{M}(s)$ in \mathcal{H} are precisely those of $\ln(\mu_1)\lambda^{-s}\Gamma(s)$. Also, from (14), the singularities of $\mathcal{F}(s)$ in \mathcal{H} are precisely those of $\mathcal{M}(s)/(1 - 4^{-s})$. We conclude that the Mellin transform $\mathcal{F}(s)$ has three types of singularities in \mathcal{H} , as follows

- (a) a double pole at $s=0$, since $\Gamma(s)$ has a pole there, and the denominator $1 - 4^{-s}$ vanishes at $s=0$;
- (b) simple poles at $s = ik\pi/\ln 2$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, since the denominator $1 - 4^{-s}$ vanishes at these points; and
- (c) a simple pole at $s = -1$, since $\Gamma(s)$ has a pole there.

We are now ready to prove the following result, which gives the asymptotic behavior of $F(z)$ as $z \rightarrow 1^-$. It is convenient to express the result in terms of $\ln F(e^{-t})$. Indeed, Theorem 3 is a weaker result, written in terms of $F(z)$, of the following statement.

Proposition 1. For small positive t ,

$$\ln F(e^{-t}) = -\lg \rho \cdot \ln t + c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k(t) + c_1 t + O(t^\alpha), \tag{17}$$

where c_0 is given by (19), c_1 is given by (20), $\alpha < 2 \lg \rho \approx 1.388$, and

$$a_k(t) = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \Re \left(\mathcal{M} \left(\frac{ik\pi}{\ln 2} \right) \exp(-ik\pi \lg t) \right). \quad \square$$

Proof. We consider the three types of singularities of $\mathcal{F}(s)$ in \mathcal{H} . For case (a), the double pole at $s = 0$, we need the first two terms in the Laurent expansion of $\mathcal{F}(s)$. It is convenient to define

$$L(s) := \frac{\mathcal{M}(s)}{\Gamma(s)}.$$

so, from (15),

$$L(s) = \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{M}}(s)}{\Gamma(s)} + \ln(\mu_1)\lambda^{-s}. \tag{18}$$

(The reader may think of $L(s)$ as the Dirichlet series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n n^{-s}$, where the b_n are defined to be the coefficients in the power series $\ln \mu(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n z^n$. Be warned that $\mu(z)$ has a zero at $z_0 \approx -0.2787 + 0.7477i$, so the power series has radius of convergence $R = |z_0| \approx 0.7979 < 1$. Thus, the b_n have faster than polynomial growth, and the Dirichlet series does not converge anywhere.)

Taking the limit as $s \rightarrow 0$ in (18) gives

$$L(0) = \ln \mu_1 = 2 \ln \rho \approx 0.9624.$$

Differentiating both sides of (18) and then taking the limit as $s \rightarrow 0$ gives

$$L'(0) = \tilde{\mathcal{M}}'(0) - 2 \ln \lambda \cdot \ln \rho \approx 0.05706.$$

Near $s = 0$, we have

$$L(s) = L(0) \left(1 + \frac{L'(0)}{L(0)} s + O(s^2) \right), \quad \Gamma(s) = \frac{1}{s} (1 - \gamma s + O(s^2)),$$

and

$$(1 - 4^{-s})^{-1} = \frac{1}{2s \ln 2} (1 + s \ln 2 + O(s^2)),$$

so

$$\mathcal{F}(s) = \frac{L(0)}{2 \ln 2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{c_0}{s} + O(1),$$

where $L(0)/\ln 4 = \lg \rho$ and

$$c_0 = \frac{(\ln 2 - \gamma)L(0) + L'(0)}{2 \ln 2} \approx 0.1216438693. \tag{19}$$

Now, the ‘‘Mellin dictionary’’ of [17, p. 765] shows that the double pole at $s = 0$ contributes the two leading terms $-\lg \rho \cdot \ln t + c_0$ of (17).

For case (b), the poles at $s = ik\pi/\ln 2$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ are simple and have residue $\mathcal{M}(ik\pi/\ln 2)/\ln 4$. Thus, from the simple pole at $ik\pi/\ln 2$, we get a term

$$T_k(t) := \frac{1}{\ln 4} \mathcal{M}\left(\frac{ik\pi}{\ln 2}\right) \exp(-ik\pi \lg t).$$

Combining the terms $T_k(t)$ and $T_{-k}(t)$ for $k \geq 1$, the imaginary parts cancel and we are left with the oscillatory term $a_k(t)$ in (17). Of course, in order to write the infinite sum over the $a_k(t)$ as stated in the proposition, we must show that this sum converges. Note that $\tilde{\mu}''(t) = O(t^{\alpha-2})$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$, and $\tilde{\mu}''(t)$ decreases exponentially as $t \rightarrow +\infty$. Suppose $y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. Then, using integration by parts once, we have

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}}(iy) = \int_0^\infty \tilde{\mu}(t)t^{iy-1} dt = \left[\tilde{\mu}(t)\frac{t^{iy}}{iy} - \int \tilde{\mu}'(t)\frac{t^{iy}}{iy} dt \right]_0^\infty = -\frac{1}{iy} \int_0^\infty \tilde{\mu}'(t)t^{iy} dt,$$

and twice, we have

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}}(iy) = \frac{1}{iy(iy+1)} \int_0^\infty \tilde{\mu}''(t)t^{iy+1} dt = \frac{I_0(y) + I_1(y)}{iy(iy+1)},$$

where

$$I_0(y) = \int_0^1 \tilde{\mu}''(t)t^{iy+1} dt \quad \text{and} \quad I_1(y) = \int_1^\infty \tilde{\mu}''(t)t^{iy+1} dt.$$

Now, using the asymptotic bounds on $\tilde{\mu}''(t)$ for small and large t , respectively, we have

$$|I_0(y)| \ll \int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1} dt \ll 1 \quad \text{and} \quad |I_1(y)| \ll \int_1^\infty t e^{-t} dt \ll 1,$$

so as $y \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}}(iy) \ll |y|^{-2}.$$

Also, it follows from the complex version of Stirling’s formula that $\Gamma(iy) \ll e^{-\pi y/2}$, so $\mathcal{M}(iy) \ll |y|^{-2}$ as $y \rightarrow \infty$. Thus,

$$\sum_{k=1}^\infty |\mathcal{M}(ik\pi/\ln(2))| \ll \sum_{k=1}^\infty k^{-2} < \infty,$$

and the series $\sum_{k=1}^\infty a_k(t)$ is uniformly and absolutely convergent.

Table 2. The constants $A_k, B_k,$ and C_k related to $a_k(t)$ for $k \leq 4$.

k	A_k	B_k	C_k
1	$+2.009968436 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$-6.155485619 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2.102111592 \cdot 10^{-3}$
2	$-1.751530562 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$+1.354122041 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$2.213934464 \cdot 10^{-6}$
3	$+4.561611933 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$-2.802129666 \cdot 10^{-9}$	$2.839016326 \cdot 10^{-9}$
4	$+2.421586941 \cdot 10^{-13}$	$+3.247722091 \cdot 10^{-12}$	$3.256737573 \cdot 10^{-12}$

For case (c), the factor $(1 - 4^{-s})^{-1}$ is $-\frac{1}{3}$ at $s = -1$, so $\mathcal{F}(s)$ has a pole with residue

$$c_1 = \frac{\lambda \ln \mu_1}{3} = \frac{\mu_1'}{3\mu_1} = \frac{23 + 3\sqrt{5}}{66} \approx 0.4501 \tag{20}$$

at $s = -1$. This accounts for the term $c_1 t$ in (17).

Finally, the error term $O(t^\alpha)$ in (17) follows from the fact that we have only considered the singularities of $\mathcal{F}(s)$ in \mathcal{H} . ■

We may write $a_k(t)$ as

$$a_k(t) = A_k \cos(k\pi \lg t) + B_k \sin(k\pi \lg t).$$

Define $C_k := \sqrt{A_k^2 + B_k^2} = \max_{t>0} |a_k(t)|$. The constants $A_k, B_k,$ and C_k for $k \leq 4$ are given in Table 2. We discuss the methods used to compute the numerical values of these constants at the end of this section.

Proof of Theorem 3. If we define $C(z) := (1 - z)^{\lg \rho} F(z)$, then clearly $C(z)$ is positive for $z \in [0, 1)$, and $C(0) = 1$. Also, for small positive t , Proposition 1 gives

$$C(e^{-t}) = D(t) e^{O(t)},$$

where

$$D(t) = \exp \left(c_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k(t) \right)$$

is a continuous function, which is periodic in the variable $\lg t$. Since $F(e^{-t}) > 1$ for $t \in (0, \infty)$, we must have

$$0 < \inf_{t>0} D(t) \leq \sup_{t>0} D(t) < \infty.$$

Thus,

$$0 < \inf_{0<t<1} C(e^{-t}) < \sup_{0<t<1} C(e^{-t}) < \infty.$$

However, it is easy to see directly that $C(e^{-t})$ is bounded away from zero and infinity for $t \in [1, \infty)$. ■

In the remainder of this section, we briefly discuss some of the numerical findings and computations that were used throughout this section.

Regarding the function $C(z)$ of Theorem 3, we find numerically that $1 < C(z) < 1.14$ for all $z \in (0, 1)$, and $1.11 < C(z) < 1.14$ for all $z \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$.

In order to evaluate $\mathcal{M}(\pi ik / \ln 2)$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, by (15), it suffices to evaluate $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}(\pi ik / \ln 2)$, since the term involving the Γ -function can be evaluated by standard methods. For purposes of numerical computation, we transform the integral (16) as follows.

Changing variables $t = e^u$, we have

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}}\left(\frac{\pi ik}{\ln 2}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \tilde{\mu}(e^u) e^{\pi iku / \ln 2} du.$$

Now, let $v := ku / (2 \ln 2)$, so

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}}\left(\frac{\pi ik}{\ln 2}\right) = \frac{2 \ln 2}{k} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \tilde{\mu}(e^{2 \ln(2)v/k}) e^{2\pi iv} dv.$$

Using the 1-periodicity of $e^{2\pi iv}$, we obtain

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}}\left(\frac{\pi ik}{\ln 2}\right) = \frac{2 \ln 2}{k} \int_0^1 f_k(v) e^{2\pi iv} dv, \tag{21}$$

where $f_k(v)$ is a 1-periodic function defined by a rapidly convergent series;

$$f_k(v) := \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{\mu}(e^{2 \ln(2)(v+j)/k}).$$

The integral in (21) can be evaluated by any method which is suitable for periodic integrands (a simple and good choice is the trapezoidal rule [24]).

Table 3 shows the results of a numerical computation using Proposition 1. We used 8 terms in the sum over $a_k(t)$. In Table 3, $e_2(t)$ is defined as the approximation given by (17) minus the exact value $\ln F(e^{-t})$. It appears from the last column of Table 3 that the error is of order $t^{2 \lg \rho}$. Also, the last column does not appear to tend to a limit as $t \rightarrow 0^+$; instead, it fluctuates in a small interval. The same phenomenon may be observed in the last column of Table 1. This suggests that $\mathcal{M}(s)$ and $\mathcal{F}(s)$ have poles at $s = -2 \lg \rho + ik\pi / \ln 2$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, as expected from the form of (8).

Table 3. Approximation of $\ln(F(e^{-t}))$ using Proposition 1. Here, $e_2(t)$ is defined as the approximation given by (17) minus the exact value $\ln F(e^{-t})$.

t	$\ln(F(e^{-t}))$	$e_2(t)$	$e_2(t)/t^{2.1g\rho}$
$1.0 \cdot 10^{-1}$	1.756508934	$7.11 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.1739
$1.0 \cdot 10^{-2}$	3.322632048	$2.93 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.1755
$1.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	4.919666200	$1.19 \cdot 10^{-5}$	0.1748
$1.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	6.514164850	$4.91 \cdot 10^{-7}$	0.1757
$1.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$	8.114306645	$2.00 \cdot 10^{-8}$	0.1755
$1.0 \cdot 10^{-6}$	9.714782160	$8.16 \cdot 10^{-10}$	0.1748
$1.0 \cdot 10^{-7}$	11.30965459	$3.35 \cdot 10^{-11}$	0.1757
$1.0 \cdot 10^{-8}$	12.91018122	$1.37 \cdot 10^{-12}$	0.1755
$1.0 \cdot 10^{-9}$	14.51031430	$5.57 \cdot 10^{-14}$	0.1748
$1.0 \cdot 10^{-10}$	16.10521012	$2.29 \cdot 10^{-15}$	0.1757

3 Algebraic Independence of $F(z)$, $F(z^A)$, $F'(z)$, and $F'(z^A)$

In this section, we prove Theorem 1 up to a certain algebraic statement concerning the nonexistence of polynomials satisfying a certain functional equation. Because of possible independent interest, we provide a much more generalized version of the statement than immediately needed for our current purpose. It is as follows.

Theorem 4. There are no polynomials $p_{m_0, \dots, m_s}(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$ (besides all being trivial) such that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(z) & \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m_j \leq M_j \\ j=0,1,\dots,s}} p_{m_0, \dots, m_s}(z) Y_0^{m_0} \cdots Y_s^{m_s} \\ & = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m_j \leq M_j \\ j=0,1,\dots,s}} p_{m_0, \dots, m_s}(z^A) \prod_{i=0}^s (1 + z + z^2 - zY_i)^{M_i - m_i} \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

for some rational function $\lambda(z)$. □

This nonexistence result is proved in the next section.

To start our proof of Theorem 1, we show that Theorem 3 gives a recipe for computing the radial asymptotics of $F(\xi z)$ as $z \rightarrow 1^-$ for any root of unity ξ of degree 4^n .

Consider, for example, $\xi_1 \in \{\pm i, -1\}$ and substitute $z = \xi_1 z$ into Equation (2). Using the asymptotics provided in Theorem 3, then as $z \rightarrow 1^-$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} F(\xi_1 z) &= (1 + \xi_1 z + \xi_1^2 z^2)F(z^4) - z^4 F(z^{16}) \\ &= (1 + \xi_1 + \xi_1^2) \frac{C(z^4)}{(1 - z^4)^{\lg \rho}} (1 + O(1 - z^4)) - \frac{C(z^{16})}{(1 - z^{16})^{\lg \rho}} (1 + O(1 - z^{16})) \\ &= (1 + \xi_1 + \xi_1^2) \frac{C(z)}{(4(1 - z))^{\lg \rho}} (1 + O(1 - z)) - \frac{C(z)}{(16(1 - z))^{\lg \rho}} (1 + O(1 - z)) \\ &= \left((1 + \xi_1 + \xi_1^2) \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{7 - 3\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \frac{C(z)}{(1 - z)^{\lg \rho}} (1 + O(1 - z)) \\ &= \Omega(\xi_1) \frac{C(z)}{(1 - z)^{\lg \rho}} (1 + O(1 - z)), \end{aligned}$$

because $4^{-\lg \rho} = (3 - \sqrt{5})/2$. Similarly, if $\xi_2^4 = \xi_1$, then as $z \rightarrow 1^-$, we have

$$F(\xi_2 z) = (1 + \xi_2 z + \xi_2^2 z^2)F(\xi_1 z^4) - \xi_1 z^4 F(z^{16}) = \Omega(\xi_2) \frac{C(z)}{(1 - z)^{\lg \rho}} (1 + O(1 - z)),$$

where

$$\Omega(\xi_2) = (1 + \xi_2 + \xi_2^2)\Omega(\xi_1) \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} - \xi_1 \frac{7 - 3\sqrt{5}}{2},$$

and, in general, this iteration defines the function $\Omega(\xi)$ at any root of unity ξ of degree 4^n for $n \geq 0$:

$$\Omega(\xi) = (1 + \xi + \xi^2)\Omega(\xi^4) \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} - \xi^4 \Omega(\xi^{16}) \frac{7 - 3\sqrt{5}}{2},$$

and $\Omega(1) = 1$, together with the related radial asymptotics of $F(\xi z)$. Note that $(3 - \sqrt{5})/2 = \rho^{-2}$ and $(7 - 3\sqrt{5})/2 = \rho^{-4}$.

Lemma 5. Let ξ be a root of unity of degree 4^n for some $n \geq 0$. Then, as $z \rightarrow 1^-$, we have

$$F(\xi z) = \Omega(\xi) \frac{C(z)}{(1 - z)^{\lg \rho}} (1 + O(1 - z)),$$

where the function $\Omega(z)$ satisfies $\Omega(1) = 1$ and

$$\Omega(z) = (1 + z + z^2)\rho^{-2}\Omega(z^4) - z^4\rho^{-4}\Omega(z^{16}). \tag{23}$$

□

We stress that the function $\Omega(z)$ and so its relative

$$\omega(z) := \frac{\rho^2 \Omega(z)}{\Omega(z^4)} \tag{24}$$

are defined only on the set of roots of unity of degree 4^n where $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Lemma 6. The function (24) is transcendental over the field of rational functions. □

Proof. We start observing that the functional Equation (23) translates into

$$\omega(z) = 1 + z + z^2 - \frac{z^4}{\omega(z^4)} \tag{25}$$

for the function (24). Assume, on the contrary, that the function $\omega(z)$ is algebraic, hence satisfies, on the set of the roots of unity, a nontrivial relation

$$\sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z) (\omega(z)/z)^m = \sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z) y^m \Big|_{y=\omega(z)/z} = 0,$$

which we suppose to have the least possible M . Multiply the relation by $(z/\omega(z))^M$, substitute z^4 for z in the relation, and apply (25) to arrive at

$$\sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z^4) (1 + z + z^2 - zy)^{M-m} \Big|_{y=\omega(z)/z} = \sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z^4) (1 + z + z^2 - \omega(z))^{M-m} = 0.$$

If the two algebraic relations are not proportional, that is, if $\sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z^4) (1 + z + z^2 - zy)^{M-m}$ is not $\lambda(z) \sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z) y^m$ for some $\lambda(z) \in \mathbb{C}(z)$, then a suitable linear combination of the two will eliminate the term y^M and result in a nontrivial algebraic relation for $\omega(z)$ of degree smaller than M , a contradiction. The proportionality, on the other hand, is not possible in view of Theorem 4 applied in the case $s = 0$. Thus, $\omega(z)$ cannot satisfy an algebraic relation over $\mathbb{C}(z)$. ■

Recall the function $\mu(z)$ defined in (3). It follows from (4) and (25) and from $\mu(1) = \rho^2 = \omega(1)$ that the functions $\mu(z)$ and $\omega(z)$ coincide on the set of roots of unity of degree 4^n . Thus, Lemma 6 implies that $\mu(z)$ is a transcendental function—the fact which is already a consequence of the algebraic independence of $F(z)$ and $F(z^4)$. Note, however, that in the opposite direction the transcendence of $\mu(z)$ does not directly imply Lemma 6, because the function $\omega(z)$ is defined on a smaller set of certain roots of unity and is not even known to be analytic.

Another immediate consequence of the transcendence of $\omega(z)$ is the following result.

Lemma 7. Assume that with polynomials $p_0(z), \dots, p_M(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$, we have

$$\sum_{m=0}^M p_m(\xi) \Omega(\xi)^m \Omega(\xi^4)^{M-m} = 0$$

for any root of unity of degree 4^n , where $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$. Then, $p_m(z) = 0$ for each, $m = 0, 1, \dots, M$. \square

Proof. Indeed, the equation from the hypothesis of the lemma is equivalent to the identity

$$\sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z) \rho^{-2m} \omega(z)^m = 0$$

on the set of roots of unity of degree 4^n , where $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$. This contradicts the transcendence of $\omega(z)$ established in Lemma 6. \blacksquare

Denoting

$$F_k(z) := \left(z \frac{d}{dz} \right)^k F(z)$$

and using the fact that $C(z)$ is real analytic, we have, as $z \rightarrow 1^-$, that

$$F_k(\xi z) = \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (\lg \rho + j) \cdot \Omega(\xi) \frac{C(z)}{(1-z)^{\lg \rho + k}} (1 + O(1-z)),$$

since this is true for $k=0$ and we simply differentiate it as many times as needed. From now on, we can consider the limit as $z \rightarrow 1^-$ along the sequence $\exp(-t_0 4^{-n})$ for integers $n \geq 1$, for some fixed t_0 , so that $C(z)$ is constant along the sequence. Finally, we can write the functional equation for the derivatives in the form

$$F_k(z) = (4^k(1+z+z^2)F_k(z^4) - 16^k z^4 F_k(z^{16})) \cdot (1 + o(1)) \quad (26)$$

as z approaches any root of unity of degree 4^n , because the terms in $o(1)$ involve the derivatives of F of order smaller than k . (In fact, we will use only (26) for $k=1$.)

We are now in a position to present the proof of Theorem 1.

Proof of Theorem 1. For the sake of a contradiction, assume that the theorem is false and that we have an algebraic relation

$$\sum_{\mathbf{m}=(m_0,m_1,m_2,m_3)\in\mathbf{M}} p_{\mathbf{m}}(z)F_0(z)^{m_0}F_1(z)^{m_1}F_0(z^4)^{m_2}F_1(z^4)^{m_3} = 0, \tag{27}$$

where the set \mathbf{M} of multi-indices $\mathbf{m}\in\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^4$ is finite, and none of the polynomials $p_{\mathbf{m}}(z)$ in the sum is identically zero. Without loss of generality, we can assume that the polynomial $\sum_{\mathbf{m}} p_{\mathbf{m}}(z)Y_0^{m_0}Y_1^{m_1}Y_2^{m_2}Y_3^{m_3}$ in five variables is irreducible.

In the first part of our proof, we discuss the algebraic independence of $F_0(z)$, $F_1(z)$, and $F_0(z^4)$ only (so that the dependence on y_3 is suppressed); this scheme is general for this particular case as well as for the one with $F_1(z^4)$.

Let ξ be any root of unity of degree 4^n for some $n\geq 0$. Note that as $z\rightarrow 1^-$, we have

$$F_0(\xi z)^{m_0}F_1(\xi z)^{m_1}F_0((\xi z)^4)^{m_2}F_1((\xi z)^4)^{m_3} = C_{\mathbf{m}} \cdot \frac{\Omega(\xi)^{m_0+m_1}\Omega(\xi^4)^{m_2+m_3}}{(1-z)^{(\lg \rho)|\mathbf{m}|+(m_1+m_3)}}(1+o(1)),$$

where $|\mathbf{m}| := m_0 + m_1 + m_2 + m_3$,

$$C_{\mathbf{m}} := \frac{C^{|\mathbf{m}|}}{4^{m_3}} \left(\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{m_2+m_3} (\lg \rho)^{m_1+m_3},$$

and $C = C(e^{-t_0/4})$ does not depend on ξ or z , the latter chosen along the sequence.

Denote by \mathbf{M}' the subset of all multi-indices of \mathbf{M} for which the quantity

$$\beta := (\lg \rho)|\mathbf{m}| + m_1 + m_3$$

is maximal; in particular, $|\mathbf{m}|$ and $m_1 + m_3$ are the same for all $\mathbf{m}\in\mathbf{M}'$.

Substituting ξz for z in (27), multiplying all the terms in the resulted sum by $(1-z)^\beta$, and letting $z\rightarrow 1^-$, we deduce that

$$\sum_{\mathbf{m}\in\mathbf{M}'} C_{\mathbf{m}} \cdot p_{\mathbf{m}}(\xi) \cdot \Omega(\xi)^{m_0+m_1}\Omega(\xi^4)^{m_2+m_3} = 0 \tag{28}$$

for any root of unity ξ under consideration. If there is no dependence on $F_1(z^4)$ in (27) (hence in (28)), then the summation in m_3 is suppressed; in this case, $M := |\mathbf{m}| = m_0 + m_1 + m_2$ and $M' := m_1$ are constant for all indices $\mathbf{m}\in\mathbf{M}'$, so that Equation (28) becomes

$$\sum_{\mathbf{m}=(m_0,M',M-M'-m_0,0)\in\mathbf{M}'} C_{\mathbf{m}} \cdot p_{\mathbf{m}}(\xi) \cdot \Omega(\xi)^{m_0}\Omega(\xi^4)^{M-m_0} = 0$$

for any root of unity ξ of degree 4^n . By Lemma 7, this is possible only when $p_m(z) = 0$ identically, a contradiction to our choice of \mathbf{M} . This means that the functions $F_0(z)$, $F_1(z)$ and $F_0(z^4)$ are algebraically independent.

The same argument in the case of general (27) implies that

$$\sum_{\mathbf{m}=(m_0, N-m_0, M_0-m_0, M_1-(N-m_0)) \in \mathbf{M}' } C_m \cdot p_m(z) = 0$$

for any N , where $M_0 := m_0 + m_2$ and $M_1 := m_1 + m_3$ are constant on \mathbf{M}' .

We next iterate relation (27) and compute, again, the asymptotics of the leading term as z tends radially to a root of unity ξ of degree 4^n . For this, we substitute z^4 for z in the relation (27), multiply the result by $16^{m_1+m_3} z^{4|m|}$ and use the expressions for $F_0(z^{16})$ and $F_1(z^{16})$ given by the Mahler functional equations in $F_0(z)$, $F_0(z^4)$, $F_1(z)$, and $F_1(z^4)$ (see also the proof of Theorem 2) to arrive at

$$\sum_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{N}} q_n(z) F_0(z)^{n_0} F_1(z)^{n_1} F_0(z^4)^{n_2} F_1(z^4)^{n_3} = 0,$$

where \mathbf{N} is defined analogous to \mathbf{M} . The terms contributing the leading asymptotics (which, of course, remains attached to the same β as before) correspond to the multi-indices $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{N}'$ with the property $\beta = (\lg \rho) |\mathbf{n}| + n_1 + n_3$. Because of (26), controlling the coefficients $q_n(z)$ for $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{N}'$ is much easier than for general $\mathbf{n} \in \mathbf{N}$. Note that \mathbf{N}' is characterized by constant $M_0 = n_0 + n_2$ and $M_1 = n_1 + n_3$ as was before \mathbf{M}' . The above transformation for the *leading asymptotics terms* in (27) assumes the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathbf{M}'} 16^{m_1} z^{4(m_0+m_1)} p_m(z^4) F_0(z^4)^{m_0} ((1+z+z^2)F_0(z^4) - F_0(z))^{m_2} \\ & \times F_1(z^4)^{m_1} (4(1+z+z^2)F_1(z^4) - F_1(z))^{m_3} \\ & = \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathbf{M}'} 16^{m_1} z^{4(m_0+m_1)} p_m(z^4) \\ & \times \sum_{n_0=0}^{m_2} (-1)^{n_0} \binom{m_2}{n_0} (1+z+z^2)^{m_2-n_0} F_0(z)^{n_0} F_0(z^4)^{m_2+m_0-n_0} \\ & \times \sum_{n_1=0}^{m_3} (-1)^{n_1} \binom{m_3}{n_1} 4^{m_3-n_1} (1+z+z^2)^{m_3-n_1} F_1(z)^{n_1} F_1(z^4)^{m_3+m_1-n_1} \end{aligned}$$

implying

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_n(z) &= (-1)^{n_0+n_1} \sum_{\substack{n_0 \leq m_2 \leq n_0+n_2 \\ n_1 \leq m_3 \leq n_1+n_3}} 16^{n_1+n_3-m_3} 4^{m_3-n_1} \binom{m_2}{n_0} \binom{m_3}{n_1} \\
 &\quad \times z^{4(|n|-m_2-m_3)} (1+z+z^2)^{m_2+m_3-n_0-n_1} p_{(n_0+n_2-m_2, n_1+n_3-m_3, m_2, m_3)}(z^4) \\
 &= (-1)^{n_0+n_1} \sum_{\substack{n_0 \leq m_2 \leq M_0 \\ n_1 \leq m_3 \leq M_1}} 16^{M_1} 4^{-m_3-n_1} \binom{m_2}{n_0} \binom{m_3}{n_1} \\
 &\quad \times z^{4(M_0-m_2+M_1-m_3)} (1+z+z^2)^{m_2+m_3-n_0-n_1} p_{(M_0-m_2, M_1-m_3, m_2, m_3)}(z^4) \\
 &= (-1)^{n_0+n_1} 16^{M_1} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m_0 \leq M_0-n_0 \\ 0 \leq m_1 \leq M_1-n_1}} 4^{m_1-n_1-M_1} \binom{M_0-m_0}{n_0} \binom{M_1-m_1}{n_1} \\
 &\quad \times z^{4(m_0+m_1)} (1+z+z^2)^{M_0+M_1-m_0-m_1-n_0-n_1} p_{(m_0, m_1, M_0-m_0, M_1-m_1)}(z^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

for all $n \in \mathbf{N}'$, where for the last equality we switched to summation over $m_0 = M_0 - m_2$ and $m_1 = M_1 - m_3$.

In view of our assumption of the irreducibility of the original algebraic relation (27), the newer relation must be proportional to it; that is, the polynomial $\sum_{m \in \mathbf{M}} p_m(z) Y_0^{m_0} Y_1^{m_1} Y_2^{m_2} Y_3^{m_3}$ divides $\sum_{n \in \mathbf{N}} q_n(z) Y_0^{n_0} Y_1^{n_1} Y_2^{n_2} Y_3^{n_3}$ in the polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[z, Y_0, Y_1, Y_2, Y_3]$. In particular, the leading asymptotic parts of these polynomials,

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbf{N}'} q_n(z) Y_0^{n_0} Y_1^{n_1} Y_2^{n_2} Y_3^{n_3} = Y_2^{M_0} Y_3^{M_1} \sum_{n \in \mathbf{N}'} q_n(z) \left(\frac{Y_0}{Y_2}\right)^{n_0} \left(\frac{Y_1}{Y_3}\right)^{n_1}$$

and

$$\sum_{m \in \mathbf{M}'} p_m(z) Y_0^{m_0} Y_1^{m_1} Y_2^{m_2} Y_3^{m_3} = Y_2^{M_0} Y_3^{M_1} \sum_{m \in \mathbf{M}'} p_m(z) \left(\frac{Y_0}{Y_2}\right)^{m_0} \left(\frac{Y_1}{Y_3}\right)^{m_1},$$

must be proportional, hence their quotient must be a polynomial in z . In other words, the sets \mathbf{N}' and \mathbf{M}' coincide (unless the former is empty, meaning that $q_m(z) = 0$ identically for all $m \in \mathbf{M}'$) and $q_m(z) = q(z) p_m(z)$ for all $m \in \mathbf{M}'$ for some $q(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$. We define

$$\hat{p}_{m_0, m_1}(z) := 4^{m_1} p_{m_0, m_1, M_0-m_0, M_1-m_1}(z) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq m_0 \leq M_0, \quad 0 \leq m_1 \leq M_1,$$

so that

$$\sum_{m_0=0}^{M_0} \sum_{m_1=0}^{M_1} p_{(m_0, m_1, M_0-m_0, M_1-m_1)}(z) Y_0^{m_0} Y_1^{m_1} = \sum_{m_0=0}^{M_0} \sum_{m_1=0}^{M_1} \hat{p}_{m_0, m_1}(z) Y_0^{m_0} \left(\frac{Y_1}{4}\right)^{m_1},$$

and the above proportionality relation reads

$$\begin{aligned}
 q(z) & \sum_{m_0=0}^{M_0} \sum_{m_1=0}^{M_1} \hat{p}_{m_0, m_1}(z) Y_0^{m_0} Y_1^{m_1} \\
 & = 4^{M_1} \sum_{m_0=0}^{M_0} \sum_{m_1=0}^{M_1} \hat{p}_{m_0, m_1}(z^4) (1+z+z^2-zY_0)^{M_0-m_0} (1+z+z^2-zY_1)^{M_1-m_1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

However, it follows from the case $s = 1$ of Theorem 4 that this is not possible; that is, the polynomials must all be identically zero. ■

In this final part of the section, we prove Theorem 2, by applying Theorem 1 along with a general result in Mahler’s method due to Nishioka [22]; see also monograph of Nishioka [23], in particular, Theorem 4.2.1 therein.

Proposition 2 (Nishioka [22]). Let K be an algebraic number field and let $k \geq 2$ be a positive integer. Let $f_1(z), \dots, f_d(z) \in K[[z]]$ and write $\mathbf{f}(z)$ for the column-vector $(f_1(z), \dots, f_d(z))^T$. If

$$\mathbf{f}(z^k) = \mathbf{B}(z) \mathbf{f}(z)$$

for some matrix $\mathbf{B}(z) \in K(z)^{d \times d}$ and α is a nonzero algebraic number in the radius of convergence of $\mathbf{f}(z)$ such that α^{kj} is not a pole of $\mathbf{B}(z)$ for any $j \geq 0$, then

$$\text{tr deg}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(f_1(\alpha), \dots, f_d(\alpha)) \geq \text{tr deg}_{K(z)} K(z)(f_1(z), \dots, f_d(z)). \quad \square$$

Proof of Theorem 2. Apply Theorem 1 and Proposition 2 with $K = \mathbb{Q}$, $k = d = 4$,

$$\mathbf{f}(z) = (F(z), F(z^4), F'(z), F'(z^4))^T,$$

and

$$\mathbf{B}(z) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{z^4} & \frac{1+z+z^2}{z^4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4z^{20}} & -\frac{4+3z+2z^2}{16z^{20}} & -\frac{1}{16z^{19}} & \frac{1+z+z^2}{4z^{16}} \end{pmatrix}. \quad \blacksquare$$

4 Linear Algebra and Fibonacci Numbers

This section is entirely devoted to the proof of Theorem 4.

Assume, on the contrary, that a nontrivial collection of polynomials $p_{m_0, \dots, m_s}(z)$ satisfying (22) exists. If the greatest common divisor of the polynomials is $p(z)$, then

dividing them all by $p(z)$, we arrive at the relation (22) for the newer normalized polynomials but with $\lambda(z)$ replaced by $\lambda(z)p(z)/p(z^A)$. Therefore, we can assume, without loss of generality, that the polynomials $p_{m_0, \dots, m_s}(z)$ in (22) are relatively prime. Furthermore, without loss of generality, we can assume that the existing polynomials all have *rational* coefficients as the identity (22) itself happens to be over the field of rationals, so that $p_{m_0, \dots, m_s}(z) \in \mathbb{Q}[z]$ and $\lambda(z) \in \mathbb{Q}(z)$.

We first analyze the $s = 0$ case of relation (22). To this end, suppose there exist $p_0(z), \dots, p_M(z) \in \mathbb{Q}[z]$ with $\gcd(p_0(z), \dots, p_M(z)) = 1$ such that

$$\lambda(z) \sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z) y^m = \sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z^A) (1 + z + z^2 - zy)^{M-m} \tag{29}$$

for some rational function $\lambda(z)$. Assuming $\lambda(z)$ is nonzero, write $\lambda(z) = a(z)/b(z)$, where $\gcd(a(z), b(z)) = 1$, so that (29) becomes

$$a(z) \sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z) y^m = b(z) \sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z^A) (1 + z + z^2 - zy)^{M-m}. \tag{30}$$

It follows immediately that any polynomial $p_m(z)$ on the left-hand side of (30) is divisible by $b(z)$, hence $b := b(z)$ is a constant. By substituting $x = 1 + z + z^2 - zy$, we write (30) as

$$a(z) \sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z) z^{M-m} (1 + z + z^2 - x)^m = bz^M \sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z^A) x^{M-m},$$

from which we conclude as before that each $p_m(z^A)$ is divisible by $a(z)/z^N$, where z^N is the highest power of z dividing $a(z)$. As $\gcd(p_0(z^A), \dots, p_M(z^A)) = 1$, we find out that $a := a(z)/z^N$ is a constant. In summary, $\lambda(z) = \lambda z^N$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$; that is

$$\lambda z^N \sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z) y^m = \sum_{m=0}^M p_m(z^A) (1 + z + z^2 - zy)^{M-m}. \tag{31}$$

Note that the rational constant λ must be nonzero as otherwise, by substituting $z = 1$ into (31), all $p_m(z^A)$ would have the common divisor $z - 1$.

The above argument clearly extends to tensor powers of the related operator. In this way, we use the above to extend to the general case in the statement of the theorem.

Lemma 8. Assuming relation (22) holds, we have $\lambda(z) = \lambda z^N$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\}$ and $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. □

In our further investigation, we will be interested in specializing identity (22) by choosing z to be an appropriate root of unity. Any such specialization leads to a linear relation on the space of polynomials in y_0, y_1, \dots, y_s of degree at most M_j in y_j for each $j = 0, 1, \dots, s$.

Take a matrix

$$\gamma := \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{C}),$$

so that its determinant $ad - bc = 1$, and assume that its eigenvalues μ and μ^{-1} are distinct. Consider the linear operator

$$U_M(\gamma): y^m \mapsto (ay + b)^m (cy + d)^{M-m}$$

on the linear space $\mathcal{P}_M[y]$ of polynomials of degree at most M . Let the two row vectors (α_0, β_0) and (α_1, β_1) be the eigenvectors of γ ; that is

$$(\alpha_0, \beta_0)\gamma = \mu(\alpha_0, \beta_0) \quad \text{and} \quad (\alpha_1, \beta_1)\gamma = \mu^{-1}(\alpha_1, \beta_1).$$

Lemma 9. The spectrum of $U_M(\gamma)$ is the set

$$\{\mu^k : -M \leq k \leq M, k \equiv M \pmod{2}\},$$

with the corresponding eigenpolynomials

$$r_k(y) = r_k(\gamma; y) = (\alpha_0 y + \beta_0)^{(M+k)/2} (\alpha_1 y + \beta_1)^{(M-k)/2},$$

$$-M \leq k \leq M, \quad k \equiv M \pmod{2}.$$

□

Proof. This follows immediately from the fact that the operator $U_1(\gamma)$ maps $\alpha_0 y + \beta_0$ onto $\mu(\alpha_0 y + \beta_0)$ and $\alpha_1 y + \beta_1$ onto $\mu^{-1}(\alpha_1 y + \beta_1)$. ■

Lemma 9 allows us to describe the spectrum of the (tensor-product) operator

$$U = U_{M_0}(\gamma) \otimes \cdots \otimes U_{M_s}(\gamma): \prod_{j=0}^s y_j^{m_j} \mapsto \prod_{j=0}^s (ay_j + b)^{m_j} (cy_j + d)^{M_j - m_j}$$

that acts on the space of polynomials in y_0, y_1, \dots, y_s of degree at most M_j in y_j for $j = 0, 1, \dots, s$, as well as to explicitly produce the corresponding eigenpolynomials.

Lemma 10. The spectrum of U is contained in $\mu^{\mathbb{Z}}$, with the (linearly independent) eigenpolynomials

$$\prod_{j=0}^s r_{k_j}(\gamma; y_j), \quad -M_j \leq k_j \leq M_j, \quad k_j \equiv M_j \pmod{2} \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, \dots, s,$$

corresponding to the eigenvalues $\mu^{k_0+k_1+\dots+k_s}$, respectively. □

Substitution $z = 1$ into (22), where $\lambda(z) = \lambda z^N$, brings our case to

$$\begin{aligned} &\lambda \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m_j \leq M_j \\ j=0,1,\dots,s}} p_{m_0,\dots,m_s}(1) y_0^{m_0} \cdots y_s^{m_s} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m_j \leq M_j \\ j=0,1,\dots,s}} p_{m_0,\dots,m_s}(1) (3 - y_0)^{M_0 - m_0} \cdots (3 - y_s)^{M_s - m_s}. \end{aligned}$$

This corresponds to an eigenvector $r(y_0, \dots, y_s)$ of the operator U , when $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{C})$. We get $\mu = (3 + \sqrt{5})/2 = \rho^2$,

$$\alpha_0 y + \beta_0 = \mu^{-1} y - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_1 y + \beta_1 = \mu y - 1.$$

(Of course, we exclude the trivial case $r(y_0, \dots, y_s) = 0$ as it would imply that all $p_{m_0,\dots,m_s}(z)$ are divisible by $z - 1$.) Because all $p_{m_0,\dots,m_s}(z) \in \mathbb{Q}[z]$, we have $r(y_0, \dots, y_s) \in \mathbb{Q}[y_0, \dots, y_s]$, so that none of the irrational values in $\mu^{\mathbb{Z}}$ can show up as λ . In other words, $\lambda = 1$ and the structure of the tensor product above dictates $M_0 + \dots + M_s$ to be even and further produces

$$r(y_0, \dots, y_s) = \sum_{\substack{|k_j| \leq M_j, \quad k_j \equiv M_j \pmod{2} \\ k_0 + \dots + k_s = 0}} C_{k_0,\dots,k_s} \cdot r_{k_0}(y_0) \cdots r_{k_s}(y_s), \tag{32}$$

where $C_{k_0,\dots,k_s} \in \mathbb{Q}[\mu]$. We do not require the form (32), but only the fact $\lambda = 1$.

Lemma 11. Assuming relation (22) holds, we have $\lambda(z) = z^N$ for some $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$:

$$\begin{aligned} &z^N \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m_j \leq M_j \\ j=0,1,\dots,s}} p_{m_0,\dots,m_s}(z) y_0^{m_0} \cdots y_s^{m_s} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m_j \leq M_j \\ j=0,1,\dots,s}} p_{m_0,\dots,m_s}(z^A) \prod_{i=0}^s (1 + z + z^2 - zy_i)^{M_i - m_i}. \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

□

We now take any prime $p > 3$, a root of unity ζ_p of degree p , and the matrix

$$\gamma_p := g(\zeta_p^{4^{(p-1)/2-1}})g(\zeta_p^{4^{(p-1)/2-2}}) \cdots g(\zeta_p^4)g(\zeta_p),$$

$$\text{where } g(z) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -z & z^2 + z + 1 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{34}$$

If we write $\gamma_p = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, iterate the right-hand side of (33), and substitute $z = \zeta_p$, then we obtain

$$\zeta_p^N \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m_j \leq M_j \\ j=0,1,\dots,s}} p_{m_0,\dots,m_s}(\zeta_p) Y_0^{m_0} \cdots Y_s^{m_s}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m_j \leq M_j \\ j=0,1,\dots,s}} p_{m_0,\dots,m_s}(\zeta_p) \prod_{i=0}^s (ay_i + b)^{m_i} (cy_i + d)^{M_i - m_i}, \tag{35}$$

because $\zeta_p^{4^{(p-1)/2}} = \zeta_p^{2^{p-1}} = \zeta_p$. Note that $\det g(z) = z$, so that

$$\det \gamma_p = \prod_{j=0}^{(p-1)/2-1} \zeta_p^{4^j} = \zeta_p^{(2^{p-1}-1)/3} = 1$$

for primes $p > 3$, thus establishing that $\gamma_p \in SL_2(\mathbb{C})$.

Lemma 12. Let μ and μ^{-1} be the eigenvalues of γ_p . If $\mu^p \neq 1$, then $N \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ in (33). □

Proof. By comparing relation (35) with the result of Lemma 10, we conclude that $\zeta_p^N \in \mu^{\mathbb{Z}}$, and the latter is only possible when $\zeta_p^N = 1$. ■

Lemma 13. There are infinitely many primes p for which the eigenvalues μ of the corresponding γ_p are not p th roots of unity. □

We have checked by direct computation that the only primes p in the range $3 < p < 300$, for which the condition $\mu^p \neq 1$ is violated, are $p = 5$ and $p = 11$ (and $\mu = 1$ in the two cases). It is therefore natural to expect that we *always* have the condition of Lemma 12 satisfied for primes $p > 11$.

Proof of Lemma 13. For positive exponents, e_1, \dots, e_s , consider

$$g(z^{e_1})g(z^{e_2}) \cdots g(z^{e_s}) = \begin{pmatrix} -a(z) & b(z) \\ -c(z) & d(z) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Using induction on s , the coefficients of polynomials $a(z), b(z), c(z), d(z)$ are non-negative integers; furthermore,

$$\begin{pmatrix} -a(1) & b(1) \\ -c(1) & d(1) \end{pmatrix} = g(1)^s = \begin{pmatrix} -F_0 & F_2 \\ -F_2 & F_4 \end{pmatrix}^s = \begin{pmatrix} -F_{2s-2} & F_{2s} \\ -F_{2s} & F_{2s+2} \end{pmatrix},$$

where $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1$, and $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ is the Fibonacci sequence. It is not hard to verify that

$$F_{2n} \equiv \begin{cases} 0 \pmod{7} & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\ 3 \pmod{7} & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{8}, \\ 4 \pmod{7} & \text{if } n \equiv 6 \pmod{8}, \end{cases} \quad n = 0, 2, 4, \dots \tag{36}$$

Consider now any prime $p \equiv 15 \pmod{28}$; this means that $p - 1$ is divisible by 7 and that $s = (p - 1)/2$, the number of the matrices $g(\cdot)$ in the product for γ_p , is odd. The trace of the matrix γ_p is a polynomial in ζ_p containing F_{2s+2} monomials ζ_p^m minus F_{2s-2} monomials ζ_p^m . Note the sums of the form $\sum_{j=1}^{p-1} \zeta_p^{jm} = 0$, each involving $p - 1$ terms, for $j \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, and such sums only, can be canceled from consideration, thus leaving us with

$$F_{2(s+1)} - F_{2(s-1)} - (p - 1)N \equiv \pm 3 \pmod{7}$$

terms according to (36). This implies that the trace of γ_p in its irreducible form is the sum of *at least three* monomials ζ_p^m , corresponding to not necessarily different $m \in \{0, 1, \dots, p - 1\}$; in particular, the trace cannot be written in the form $\zeta_p^\ell + \zeta_p^{-\ell}$ for some ℓ . Therefore, the eigenvalues μ, μ^{-1} of γ_p are not of the form $\zeta_p^\ell, \zeta_p^{-\ell}$. This completes the proof of Lemma 13. ■

Proof of Theorem 4. It follows from Lemmas 12 and 13 that $N \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ in (33) for infinitely many primes p . This means that $N = 0$ and Equation (33) assumes the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m_j \leq M_j \\ j=0,1,\dots,s}} p_{m_0,\dots,m_s}(z) Y_0^{m_0} \cdots Y_s^{m_s} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m_j \leq M_j \\ j=0,1,\dots,s}} p_{m_0,\dots,m_s}(z^A) \prod_{i=0}^s (1 + z + z^2 - zy_i)^{M_i - m_i}. \end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

As y_0, \dots, y_s are replaced with $c_0 y_0, \dots, c_s y_s$, where (c_0, \dots, c_s) varies over \mathbb{R}^{s+1} , the generic degree in z of the right-hand side in (37) is bounded from below by $4d$, where d denotes the maximal degree of the polynomials $p_{m_0, \dots, m_s}(z)$, whereas the degree in z of the left-hand side in (37) is at most d . This can happen only when the polynomials are constant; however, in the latter circumstances, we will still have a positive degree in z for the right-hand side in (37), a contradiction completing the proof of Theorem 4. ■

5 Mahler Functions at Roots of Unity

In this section, we discuss the structure of general Mahler functions at roots of unity and provide an alternative approach to the proof of Theorem 3, which can be used in the asymptotical study of Mahler functions of any degree.

The simplest possible Mahler functions are given as infinite products, so that it is natural to investigate the asymptotics of

$$P(z) := \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha z^{k^j})}$$

as $z \rightarrow 1^-$, where $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, $|\alpha| \leq 1$. The recent paper [2] provides crude estimates for the asymptotics of such products, though earlier works [11, 15, 20] already discuss the asymptotics in the “most natural” case $|\alpha| = 1$; see also the paper [13].

As in Section 2, we make use of the Mellin transform, and so we define

$$\mathcal{P}(s) := \int_0^{\infty} \ln P(e^{-t}) t^{s-1} dt,$$

which maps $e^{-\lambda t}$ to $\Gamma(s)\lambda^{-s}$. Since

$$\ln P(e^{-t}) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l} \alpha^l e^{-lk^j t},$$

we have

$$\mathcal{P}(s) = \Gamma(s) \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l} \frac{\alpha^l}{(lk^j)^s} = \frac{\Gamma(s)}{1 - k^{-s}} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^l}{l^{s+1}}. \tag{38}$$

Thus, the asymptotics of $\ln P(e^{-t})$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$ is related to the values of the meromorphic continuation of the Dirichlet series

$$\frac{\mathcal{P}(s)}{\Gamma(s)} = \frac{1}{1 - k^{-s}} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^l}{l^{s+1}}$$

at negative integers [26, Proposition 2]. Without reproducing the standard analytic argument in this situation (see [11, 15] for details) one gets, as $t \rightarrow 0^+$,

$$P(e^{-t}) = C(t)t^{(\ln(1-\alpha))/(\ln k)}(1 + O(t))$$

if $\alpha \neq 1$, and

$$P(e^{-t}) = C(t)t^{-1/2} e^{(\ln^2 t)/(2 \ln k)}(1 + O(t))$$

if $\alpha = 1$, for some positive and $(2\pi im / \ln k)$ -periodic function $C(t)$ of t . Clearly, the asymptotics so obtained allow one to write out the asymptotic behavior of any solution of the Mahler equation

$$f(z) = \prod_{j=1}^m (1 - \xi_j z) \cdot f(z^k)$$

along any radial limit as $z \rightarrow \xi$, where ξ_1, \dots, ξ_m and ξ are roots of unity.

This analysis, Theorem 3 and the approach we discuss below allow us to expect similar asymptotic behavior for other Mahler functions $f(z)$ satisfying functional equations of the form (1). That is, under some natural conditions imposed on the polynomials $a(z), a_0(z), \dots, a_d(z)$, the asymptotics of $f(z)$ as $z \rightarrow 1^-$ is either of the form

$$C(z)(1 - z)^{c_1}(1 + O(1 - z))$$

or

$$C(z)(1 - z)^{c_0} e^{c_2 \ln^2(1-z)}(1 + O(1 - z))$$

for some rational c_0 or c_1 of the form “ $\ln(\text{algebraic integer})/\ln k$ ” and c_2 of the form “rational/ $\ln k$ ”, where the function $C(z)$ is assumed to have some oscillatory behavior.

For our alternative method to prove Theorem 3, we consider the function $F(z)$ as defined in the introduction. If we let $z = e^{-t}$, where $t = 4^{-x}$ and denote $f(x) = F(z^{16}) = F(e^{-16t})$, then the functional Equation (2) assumes the form

$$f(x + 2) - (1 + e^{-t} + e^{-2t})f(x + 1) + e^{-4t}f(x) = 0.$$

Using $|1 - e^{-t}| < t$ for $t > 0$, we can then recast this equation in the form

$$f(x + 2) - (3 + a_1(x))f(x + 1) + (1 + a_2(x))f(x) = 0,$$

where $|a_1(x)|, |a_2(x)| \leq 4 \cdot 4^{-x}$. Denoting the zeroes of the characteristic polynomial $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 1$, by $\lambda_1 := (3 - \sqrt{5})/2$ and $\lambda_2 := (3 + \sqrt{5})/2 = \rho^2$, and applying the quantitative version of Perron’s theorem due to Coffman [9] (see [25, Theorem 2] and comments

to it within for the explicit statement, as well as [16, 19] for the predecessors), we deduce that

$$f(x) = \tilde{C}\lambda_j^x(1 + O(4^{-x}))$$

as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ along $x \equiv x_0 \pmod{\mathbb{Z}}$, for some $\tilde{C} = \tilde{C}(x_0) > 0$ and $j \in \{1, 2\}$. A simple analysis then shows that $j = 2$.

Note that $\tilde{C}(x)$ is a 1-periodic real-analytic function in an interval $x > \sigma_0$ because of the analytic dependence of the solution of the difference equation on the initial data. This implies that as $t \rightarrow 0^+$

$$F(e^{-t}) = \frac{\hat{C}(t)}{t^{\lg \rho}}(1 + O(t)),$$

and further

$$F(z) = \frac{C(z)}{(1-z)^{\lg \rho}}(1 + O(1-z)) \quad \text{as } z \rightarrow 1^-,$$

where $C(z)$ is real-analytic and satisfies $C(z) = C(z^A)$ for $z \in (0, 1)$, which is exactly the statement of Theorem 3.

The Mellin-transform approach of Section 2 and the difference-equation approach of this section also make possible studying the asymptotic behavior of Mahler functions at other roots of unity. Here, we briefly explain the situation on what happens with the particular example of $F(z)$.

Denote ζ_n a primitive root of unity of (odd) degree n . For ζ_3 , we clearly have $\zeta_3^4 = \zeta_3$; therefore, the defining Equation (2) for $F(z)$ transforms to the equation

$$\tilde{F}(z) = (1 + \zeta_3 z + \zeta_3^2 z^2)\tilde{F}(z^A) - \zeta_3 z^A \tilde{F}(z^{16})$$

for the function $\tilde{F}(z) := F(\zeta_3 z)$. The characteristic polynomial of this recursion as $z \rightarrow 1^-$ is $\lambda^2 + \zeta_3$, with the absolute values of both roots equal to 1, so that the theorem of Poincaré [18] applies to imply that $\tilde{F}(z)$ has oscillatory behavior as $z \rightarrow 1^-$.

Similarly, the difference equation for $F(z)$ gives rise to a difference equation for $\tilde{F}(z) = F(\zeta_n z)$, because the former is equivalent to a relation between $F(z)$, $F(z^{A^k})$ and $F(z^{A^{2k}})$ for any $k \geq 1$. In particular, one can take $k = (p-1)/2$, when $n = p$ is a prime (compare with the construction of γ_p in Section 4). Taking $n = 5$ and choosing $k = 2$, so that $\zeta_n^{4^k} = \zeta_n$, we find the corresponding characteristic polynomial $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1$. Again, the double zero $\lambda = 1$ (of absolute value 1) of the polynomial leads to the oscillatory behavior of $\tilde{F}(z)$ as $z \rightarrow 1^-$; the same story happens for the choice $n = 11$ and $k = 6$. The first

“interesting” situation originates at $n=7$. Here, $k=3$ and the characteristic polynomial of the difference equation relating $F(\zeta_7 z)$, $F(\zeta_7 z^{4^3})$ and $F(\zeta_7 z^{4^6})$ is

$$\lambda^2 + (\zeta_7 + \zeta_7^2 + \zeta_7^4)\lambda + 1 = \lambda^2 + \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2}\lambda + 1.$$

Its roots are

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-7} \pm \sqrt{-22 \pm \sqrt{-7}}}{4},$$

whose absolute values are approximately 0.53101005 and 1.88320350. The technical conditions of Coffman’s version of Perron’s theorem are not met in this case, but the numerics support that they behave

$$F(\zeta_7 z) \sim C(z)(1 - z)^{\ln(0.53101005)/(3 \ln 4)} \quad \text{as } z \rightarrow 1^-,$$

where $C(z)$ oscillates.

The characteristic polynomial for $n=p$ is exactly the characteristic polynomial of the matrix γ_p in (34). It may be interesting to look for the known L -functions as potential Mellin transforms for such a sophisticated behavior at different roots of unity: recall that the Mellin transform (38) used at the beginning of this section was, up to the unwanted factor $(1 - k^{-s})^{-1}$, a Dirichlet L -function. Although it is hard to expect anything significant for the Mellin transform of $\ln F(z)$ as there are zeroes of $F(z)$ in the disc $|z| < 1$ (compare with the text given in the proof under Proposition 1 as ‘The reader may think of.....,’ in Section 2), but $F(z)$ itself looks a nice target for a reasonable L -function.

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