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Hankel Determinants of Zeta Values^{*}

Alan HAYNES[†] and Wadim ZUDILIN[‡]

[†] *Department of Mathematics, University of York,
York, YO10 5DD, UK*

E-mail: akh502@york.ac.uk

URL: <http://www-users.york.ac.uk/~akh502/>

[‡] *School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, The University of Newcastle,
Callaghan NSW 2308, Australia*

E-mail: wzudilin@gmail.com

URL: <http://wain.mi.ras.ru/>

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Abstract. We study the asymptotics of Hankel determinants constructed using the values $\zeta(an + b)$ of the Riemann zeta function at positive integers in an arithmetic progression. Our principal result is a Diophantine application of the asymptotics.

Key words: irrationality; Hankel determinant; zeta value

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 11J72; 11C20; 11M06; 41A60

1 Introduction

In the recent work [4], H. Monien investigated analytic aspects of the Hankel determinants

$$H_n^{(r)} = H_n^{(r)}[\zeta] = \det_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} (\zeta(i + j + r)) \quad \text{for } r = 0, 1,$$

where $\zeta(s)$ denotes the Riemann zeta function. He also studied more general determinants constructed using values of Dirichlet series. One focus of that work was the asymptotic behaviour of $H_n^{(0)}$ and $H_n^{(1)}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and a heuristic justification for the simplified asymptotic formula

$$\log H_n^{(r)} = -n^2 \log n + O(n^2) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{for } r \geq 0.$$

In [5] Monien developed these ideas further and rigorously justified the above asymptotics in the case $r = 0$, by explicitly constructing a family of orthogonal polynomials related to the corresponding Riemann–Hilbert problem. However, his approach does not readily generalize to prove the expected asymptotics for determinants built on the zeta values $\zeta(an + b)$ along an arithmetic progression, which are more interesting from an arithmetical point of view. To be precise, for positive integers a and b , we expect that

$$\log \det_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} (\zeta(a(i + j) + b)) = -an^2 \log n + O(n^2) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

This type of result is of interest, for example, when a is even and b is odd, so that the obviously irrational (and transcendental) zeta values at positive even integers are excluded.

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In this brief note we demonstrate how elementary means can be used to prove the weaker asymptotic inequality

$$\log \left| \det_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} (\zeta(a(i+j) + b)) \right| \leq -\frac{a}{2} n^2 \log n + O(n^2) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

which leads us to the following arithmetic application.

Theorem 1. *For any pair of positive integers a and b , either there are infinitely many $n \in \mathbb{N}$ for which $\zeta(an + b)$ is irrational, or the sequence $\{q_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of common denominators of the rational elements of the set $\{\zeta(a+b), \zeta(2a+b), \dots, \zeta(an+b)\}$ grows super-exponentially, i.e., $q_n^{1/n} \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.*

The current knowledge about the arithmetic of odd zeta values – the numbers $\zeta(n)$ for $n \geq 2$ odd – can be summarised as follows. In 1978 R. Apéry proved [1] the irrationality of $\zeta(3)$, and in 2000 K. Ball and T. Rivoal showed [2] that there are infinitely many irrational numbers among the odd zeta values. At the same time, it is widely believed that all of the numbers $\zeta(n)$, for $n \geq 2$, are irrational and transcendental. Our result in Theorem 1 is very far from proving this. The goal of this paper is, rather, to demonstrate how very simple analytic arguments can be used to derive some information about the Diophantine approximation properties of these numbers.

2 Asymptotic upper bounds

Suppose that $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a sequence of complex numbers which satisfies $a_n \ll n^{1-\delta}$ for some $\delta > 0$. Then the Dirichlet series

$$f(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^s}$$

converges in the region $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \sigma_0$ for some $\sigma_0 > 2 - \delta$. For each $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, let

$$H_n[f] = \det_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} (f(i+j)).$$

Lemma 1. *As $n \rightarrow \infty$, the following estimate is valid:*

$$\log |H_n[f]| \leq -\frac{1}{2} n^2 \log n + O(n^2).$$

Proof. Using the linearity of determinant with respect to each row and the formula for the Vandermonde determinant we have that

$$H_n[f] = \sum_{k_1=1}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{k_n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{k_1} \cdots a_{k_n}}{k_1^2 k_2^3 \cdots k_n^{n+1}} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (k_i^{-1} - k_j^{-1}).$$

Now by considering one of the $n!$ possible orderings of the integers $k_1, \dots, k_n$, and using our assumption on the numbers a_n we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} |H_n[f]| &\leq n! \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < \cdots < k_n} \frac{a_{k_1} \cdots a_{k_n}}{k_1^2 k_2^3 \cdots k_n^{n+1}} \ll n! \sum_{k_1=1}^{\infty} \cdots \sum_{k_n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k_1^{1+\delta} k_2^{1+\delta} \cdots k_n^{1+\delta}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n i^{i-1} \right)^{-1} \\ &\ll n! \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2} n^2 \log n + O(n^2) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where the estimate

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (i-1) \log i > \int_2^n (x-2) \log x \, dx \quad \text{for } n \geq 3$$

is invoked. Finally, taking logarithms gives the desired result. ■

As a slight generalization of the above argument, let a and b be positive integers and consider the Hankel determinants

$$H_n^{(a,b)}[f] = \det_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} (f(a(i+j) + b)).$$

By the same steps as before, we obtain that

$$|H_n^{(a,b)}[f]| \ll n! \left(\prod_{i=1}^n i^{ai} \right)^{-1} = n! \exp \left(-\frac{a}{2} n^2 \log n + O(n^2) \right),$$

and taking logarithms gives us the following result.

Lemma 2. *As $n \rightarrow \infty$, the following estimate is valid:*

$$\log |H_n^{(a,b)}[f]| \leq -\frac{a}{2} n^2 \log n + O(n^2).$$

3 Nonvanishing

In this section, suppose that $2 \leq n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_m < \dots$ is an arbitrary sequence, and assume that the corresponding zeta values $\zeta(n_1), \zeta(n_2), \dots, \zeta(n_m), \dots$ are *rational* numbers.

Lemma 3. *The function $f(z) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \zeta(n_m) z^m$ is not rational.*

Proof. Suppose that the statement of the lemma is not true. Then the quantities $\zeta(n_m)$ satisfy a linear recurrence with constant coefficients. By our hypothesis that the numbers $\zeta(n_m)$ are all rational, we may assume that the coefficients in the recurrence equation are all rational numbers, in other words that the recurrence rule is given by

$$r_0 \zeta(n_m) + r_1 \zeta(n_{m+1}) + \dots + r_k \zeta(n_{m+k}) = 0 \quad \text{for } m = m_1, m_1 + 1, \dots,$$

with $r_0, \dots, r_k \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $r_0, r_k \neq 0$. Then, for all $m \geq m_1$, we have that

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r_0}{\ell^{n_m}} + \frac{r_1}{\ell^{n_{m+1}}} + \dots + \frac{r_k}{\ell^{n_{m+k}}} \right) = 0,$$

and taking the limit as $m \rightarrow \infty$ this gives that

$$r_0 + r_1 + \dots + r_k = 0.$$

This in turn implies that

$$\sum_{\ell=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r_0}{\ell^{n_m}} + \frac{r_1}{\ell^{n_{m+1}}} + \dots + \frac{r_k}{\ell^{n_{m+k}}} \right) = 0.$$

Multiplying by 2^{n_m} and taking the limit as $m \rightarrow \infty$ (which clearly exists since the right-hand side is 0), we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\ell=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{r_0}{(\ell/2)^{n_m}} + \frac{r_1}{\ell^{n_{m+1}}/2^{n_m}} + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{\ell^{n_{m+k}}/2^{n_m}} \right) \\ = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(r_0 + \frac{r_1}{2^{n_{m+1}-n_m}} + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{2^{n_{m+k}-n_m}} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $r_0 \neq 0$ and $n_m < n_{m+1} < \cdots < n_{m+k}$, the final equality here implies that the quantity

$$r_0 + \frac{r_1}{2^{n_{m+1}-n_m}} + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{2^{n_{m+k}-n_m}}$$

is actually constant for all $m \geq m_2$ (with some $m_2 \geq m_1$). Therefore we conclude that

$$\frac{r_0}{2^{n_m}} + \frac{r_1}{2^{n_{m+1}}} + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{2^{n_{m+k}}} = 0 \quad \text{for } m \geq m_2.$$

Proceeding in a similar way, we deduce that for each integer $1 \leq \ell \leq k$, there is an integer m_k such that

$$\frac{r_0}{\ell^{n_m}} + \frac{r_1}{\ell^{n_{m+1}}} + \cdots + \frac{r_k}{\ell^{n_{m+k}}} = 0 \quad \text{for } m \geq m_k.$$

This implies that $r_0 = r_1 = \cdots = r_k = 0$, which is a contradiction. ■

Lemma 4. *The Hankel determinants $\det_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} (\zeta(n_{i+j-1}))$ are not zero for infinitely many n .*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 3, together with a well known result of Kronecker (see [3, pp. 566–567] or [6, Division 7, Problem 24]). ■

Note that the statement of Lemma 4 in the case when $n_m = am + b$ can be obtained using the argument from [4, Lemma 2.3]: in fact, the Hankel determinants are all *positive* in this case.

4 Proof of Theorem 1

If there are only finitely many $n \in \mathbb{N}$ for which $\zeta(an + b)$ is irrational, then we can assume without loss of generality, by replacing b with $an_0 + b$ for a suitable choice of n_0 , that all of the numbers $\zeta(an + b)$ are rational. It is clear from the definition that $q_k \mid q_n$ for all $k \leq n$, and that

$$q_{n+1}q_{n+2} \cdots q_{2n} H_n^{(a,b)}[\zeta] = \det_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} (q_{i+n} \zeta(a(i+j) + b)) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

By Lemma 4 there are infinitely many indices n for which the determinants $H_n^{(a,b)}[\zeta]$ are nonzero, therefore

$$q_{n+1}q_{n+2} \cdots q_{2n} \cdot |H_n^{(a,b)}[\zeta]| \geq 1.$$

If it were the case that $q_n \leq C^n$ for some $C > 0$ and all n , then we would deduce that $|H_n^{(a,b)}[\zeta]| \geq C^{-n(3n+1)/2}$ for infinitely many n . However, for sufficiently large n this would contradict Lemma 2, which leads us to conclude that the sequence $q_n^{1/n}$ is unbounded as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

5 Concluding remarks

The same techniques used to prove Theorem 1 can also be applied to a much broader class of Dirichlet series. For example, similar results can be obtained for more Dirichlet L -functions and even L -functions attached to modular forms, by extending the argument in the proof of Lemma 3. In fact, one does not even need to restrict to values of these functions at integers. In a different direction, one can deal with the values at subsequences which tend to infinity faster than arithmetic progressions (for example, the sequence $\zeta(2n^2 + 1)$, where $n = 1, 2, \dots$). The estimates from Section 2 would then become sharper, and the corresponding growth of the common denominators, provided infinitely many of the L -values are rational, can be then shown to be faster. Of course, as mentioned in the introduction, we expect that the nonzero zeta and L -function values at positive integers are always irrational (and even transcendental). Our principal result here is only to serve as an illustration of a much deeper relationship between Hankel determinants and arithmetic.

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