A DETERMINANT OF THE CHUDNOVSKYS GENERALIZING THE ELLIPTIC FROBENIUS-STICKELBERGER-CAUCHY DETERMINANTAL IDENTITY

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Abstract. D.V. Chudnovsky and G.V. Chudnovsky [CH] introduced a generalization of the Frobenius-Stickelberger determinantal identity involving elliptic functions that generalize the Cauchy determinant. The purpose of this note is to provide a simple essentially non-analytic proof of this evaluation. This method of proof is inspired by D. Zeilberger's creative application in [Z1].

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One of the most famous alternants is the Cauchy determinant which is only a special case of a determinant with symbolic entries:

$$\det\left[\frac{1}{x_i-y_j}\right]_{1\le i,j\le n} = (-1)^{n(n-1)/2}\frac{\prod_{i<j}(x_i-x_j)(y_i-y_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n\prod_{j=1}^n(x_i-y_j)}. \tag{1}$$

This expression lends itself to explicit formulas in Padé approximation theory and further applications in transcendental theory. On the other hand, the Cauchy determinant cannot be readily generalized to trigonometric or elliptic functions. However, its associate can.

A natural elliptic generalization of the $1/x$ Cauchy kernel to the corresponding Riemann surface would be the Weierstraß ζ-function. Such a generalization was supplied by Frobenius and Stickelberger [FS], with references given to Euler and Jacobi.

D.V. Chudnovsky and G.V. Chudnovsky [CH] introduced a generalization of the Frobenius Stickelberger determinantal identity involving elliptic functions that generalizes the Cauchy determinant.

The purpose of this note is to provide a simple essentially non-analytic proof of this evaluation. This method of proof is inspired by D. Zeilberger's creative application in [Z1].

We begin by recalling some notations. Given the Weierstraß elliptic function, $\wp(z)$, then the Weierstraß ζ-function and σ-function are defined respectively by

$$\wp(z) = -\frac{d}{dz}\zeta(z), \qquad \text{and} \qquad \zeta(z) = \frac{d}{dz}\log\sigma(z). \tag{2}$$

Theorem [CH]: For arbitrary $n \geq 1$ we have

$$\det\left[\frac{\sigma(u_i+v_j+e)}{\sigma(u_i+v_j)\sigma(e)}e^{\gamma_1 u_i+\gamma_2 v_j}\right]_{1\leq i,j\leq n}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma(\sum u_i+\sum v_j+e)\prod_{i>j}\sigma(u_i-u_j)\sigma(v_i-v_j)}{\sigma(e)\prod_{i,j=1}^{n}\sigma(u_i+v_j)}e^{\gamma_1\sum u_i+\gamma_2\sum v_j}, \tag{3}$$

where u_i, v_j and e are arbitrary parameters on the elliptic curve.

First, we prove a lemma (set $a=b=0$ to get the result of the theorem).

Lemma: With the *additional* parameters a and b, we have

$$\det\left[\frac{\sigma(u_{i+a}+v_{j+b}+e)}{\sigma(u_{i+a}+v_{j+b})\sigma(e)}e^{\gamma_1 u_{i+a}+\gamma_2 v_{j+b}}\right]_{1\leq i,j\leq n}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma(\sum u_{i+a}+\sum v_{j+b}+e)\prod_{i>j}\sigma(u_{i+a}-u_{j+b})\sigma(v_{i+a}-v_{j+b})}{\sigma(e)\prod_{i,j=1}^{n}\sigma(u_{i+a}+v_{j+b})}e^{\gamma_1\sum u_{i+a}+\gamma_2\sum v_{j+b}}. \tag{4}$$

Proof: Let the left and right sides of equation (4) be $L_n(a,b)$ and $R_n(a,b)$, respectively. Dodgson's rule [D] (see [Z2] for a bijective proof) for evaluating determinants immediately implies [Z1] the recurrence *Lewis:*

$$X_n(a,b) = \frac{X_{n-1}(a,b)X_{n-1}(a+1,b+1) - X_{n-1}(a+1,b)X_{n-1}(a,b+1)}{X_{n-2}(a+1,b+1)}$$

holds with $X = L$. Moreover, the same is true if $X = R$. Indeed the latter takes the form of a "three-term recurrence"

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(A_1+A_2)\sigma(A_1-A_2)\sigma(A_4+A_3)\sigma(A_4-A_3) &= \sigma(A_4+A_1)\sigma(A_4-A_1)\sigma(A_3+A_2)\sigma(A_3-A_2)\\ &\quad -\sigma(A_3+A_1)\sigma(A_3-A_1)\sigma(A_4+A_2)\sigma(A_4-A_2),\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

where

$$y := \sum_{i=2}^{n-1}(u_{a+i}+v_{b+i}), \qquad w := (y+u_{a+1}+u_{b+n})/2, \qquad A_1 := w-u_{a+1},$$
$$A_2 := w-u_{a+n}, \qquad A_3 := w+v_{b+1} \qquad \text{and} \qquad A_4 := w+v_{b+n}.$$

Equation (5) is similar to the well-known Jacobi identity on σ-functions (this is due to Weierstraß, in lectures by Schwarz [S] p. 47):

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(z+a)\sigma(z-a)\sigma(b+c)\sigma(b-c) &+ \sigma(z+b)\sigma(z-b)\sigma(c+a)\sigma(c-a)\\ &+ \sigma(z+c)\sigma(z-c)\sigma(a+b)\sigma(a-b) = 0,\end{aligned}$$

and both equations follow from θ-functions identities or the "parallelogram" identity

$$\wp(z) - \wp(y) = -\frac{\sigma(z+y)\sigma(z-y)}{\sigma(z)^2\sigma(y)^2}. \tag{6}$$

In fact, a repeated application of (6) in the former equation leads to a trivial algebraic equation in cyclic notations

$$(\wp(A_1)-\wp(A_2))(\wp(A_4)-\wp(A_3))-(\wp(A_4)-\wp(A_1))(\wp(A_3)-\wp(A_2)) \\ +(\wp(A_3)-\wp(A_1))(\wp(A_4)-\wp(A_2))=0.$$

Since $L_n(a,b)=R_n(a,b)$ for $n=1$ (trivial!), and $n=2$ (check!), it follows by induction that

$$L_n(a,b)=R_n(a,b) \qquad \text{for } \textit{all } n.\square$$

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