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A CERTAIN QUOTIENT OF ETA-FUNCTIONS FOUND IN
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BRUCE C. BERNDT, HENG HUAT CHAN, SOON-YI KANG,
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In his lost notebook, Ramanujan defined a parameter λ_n by a certain quotient of Dedekind eta-functions at the argument $q = \exp(-\pi\sqrt{n/3})$. He then recorded a table of several values of λ_n . To prove these values (and others), we develop several methods, which include modular equations, the modular j -invariant, Kronecker's limit formula, Ramanujan's "cubic theory" of elliptic functions, and an empirical process.

1. Introduction.

On the top of the page 212 in his lost notebook, Ramanujan defined the function λ_n by

$$(1.1) \quad \lambda_n = \frac{e^{\pi/2\sqrt{n/3}}}{3\sqrt{3}} \left\{ \left(1 + e^{-\pi\sqrt{n/3}}\right) \left(1 - e^{-2\pi\sqrt{n/3}}\right) \left(1 - e^{-4\pi\sqrt{n/3}}\right) \dots \right\}^6,$$

and then devoted the remainder of the page to stating several elegant values of λ_n , for $n \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$, namely:

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda_1 &= 1, & \lambda_9 &= 3, & \lambda_{17} &= 4 + \sqrt{17}, & \lambda_{25} &= (2 + \sqrt{5})^2, \\ \lambda_{33} &= 18 + 3\sqrt{33}, & \lambda_{41} &= 32 + 5\sqrt{41}, & \lambda_{49} &= 55 + 12\sqrt{21}, \\ \lambda_{57} &=, & \lambda_{65} &=, & \lambda_{81} &=, & \lambda_{89} &= 500 + 53\sqrt{89}, \\ \lambda_{73} &= \left(\sqrt{\frac{11 + \sqrt{73}}{8}} + \sqrt{\frac{3 + \sqrt{73}}{8}} \right)^6, \\ \lambda_{97} &= \left(\sqrt{\frac{17 + \sqrt{97}}{8}} + \sqrt{\frac{9 + \sqrt{97}}{8}} \right)^6, \\ \lambda_{121} &= \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{11 + 3\sqrt{33}}{8}} \right)^6, \\ \lambda_{169} &=, & \lambda_{193} &=, & \lambda_{217} &=, & \lambda_{241} &=, \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_{265} =, \quad \lambda_{289} =, \quad \lambda_{361} = .$$

Note that for several values of n , Ramanujan did not record the corresponding value of λ_n .

The purpose of this paper is to establish all the values of λ_n in (1.2), including the ones that are not explicitly stated by Ramanujan, by using the modular j -invariant, modular equations, Kronecker’s limit formula, and an empirical approach. Applications of values for λ_n will appear in papers by Chan, W.-C. Liaw, and V. Tan [16], Chan, A. Gee, and Tan [14], and by Berndt and Chan [6].

The function λ_n had been briefly introduced earlier in his third notebook [25, p. 393], where Ramanujan offered a formula for λ_n in terms of Klein’s j -invariant, first proved by Berndt and Chan [5], [3, p. 318, Entry 11.21] by using Ramanujan’s cubic theory of elliptic functions to alternative bases. As K.G. Ramanathan [23] pointed out, the formula in the third notebook is for evaluating $\lambda_{n/3}$, especially for $n = 11, 19, 43, 67, 163$. Observe that $-11, -19, -43, -67$, and -163 are precisely the discriminants congruent to 5 modulo 8 of imaginary quadratic fields of class number one. (Ramanathan inadvertently inverted the roles of n and $n/3$ in his corresponding remark.) In Section 2, we discuss some of these results in Ramanujan’s third notebook and show how they can be used to calculate the values of λ_n when $3|n$.

In this and the next two paragraphs, we offer some necessary definitions. Let $\eta(\tau)$ denote the Dedekind eta-function, defined by

$$(1.3) \quad \eta(\tau) := e^{2\pi i\tau/24} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - e^{2\pi in\tau}) =: q^{1/24} f(-q),$$

where $q = e^{2\pi i\tau}$ and $\text{Im } \tau > 0$. Then (1.1) can be written in the alternative form

$$(1.4) \quad \lambda_n = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{f^6(q)}{\sqrt{q}f^6(q^3)} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\eta\left(\frac{1+i\sqrt{n/3}}{2}\right)}{\eta\left(\frac{1+i\sqrt{3n}}{2}\right)} \right)^6,$$

where $q = e^{-\pi\sqrt{n/3}}$.

Since much of this paper is devoted to the evaluation of λ_n by using modular equations, we now give a definition of a modular equation. Let $(a)_k = (a)(a + 1)\cdots(a + k - 1)$ and define the ordinary hypergeometric function ${}_2F_1(a, b; c; z)$ by

$$(1.5) \quad {}_2F_1(a, b; c; z) := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k (b)_k}{(c)_k} \frac{z^k}{k!}, \quad |z| < 1.$$

Suppose that

$$(1.6) \quad \frac{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; 1 - \beta\right)}{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; \beta\right)} = n \frac{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; 1 - \alpha\right)}{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; \alpha\right)},$$

for some positive integer n . A relation between the moduli $\sqrt{\alpha}$ and $\sqrt{\beta}$ induced by (1.6) is called a modular equation of degree n , and β is said to have degree n over α .

In Section 3, using a modular equation of degree 3, we derive a formula for λ_n in terms of the Ramanujan-Weber class invariant which is defined by

$$(1.7) \quad G_n := 2^{-1/4} q^{-1/24} (-q; q^2)_\infty,$$

where $q = \exp(-\pi\sqrt{n})$ and

$$(a; q)_\infty = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - aq^n).$$

In Sections 4 and 5, we establish all 8 values of λ_{p^2} in the table (1.2). Our proofs in Section 4 employ certain modular equations of degrees 3, 5, 7, and 11. The first three were claimed by Ramanujan [25], and the last one was newly discovered by Berndt, S. Bhargava, and F. G. Garvan [4] as a modular equation in the theory of signature 3 in [4]. In the theory of signature 3, we say that the modulus $\sqrt{\beta}$ has degree n over the modulus $\sqrt{\alpha}$ when

$$(1.8) \quad \frac{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}; 1; 1 - \beta\right)}{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}; 1; \beta\right)} = n \frac{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}; 1; 1 - \alpha\right)}{{}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}; 1; \alpha\right)}.$$

A modular equation of degree n in the theory of signature 3 is a relation between α and β which is induced by (1.8). In Section 5, we employ recent discoveries of Chan and W.-C. Liaw [15], [20] on Russell-type modular equations of degrees 13, 17, and 19 in the theory of signature 3. In these two sections, we also determine the values of λ_5 , λ_7 , λ_{11} , and λ_{17} .

In two papers [22], [23], using Kronecker’s limit formula, Ramanathan determined several values of λ_n . In [23], in order to determine two specific values of the Rogers–Ramanujan continued fraction, he evaluated λ_{25} by applying Kronecker’s limit formula to L -functions of orders of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$ with conductor 5. This method was also used to determine λ_{49} . In the other paper [22], Ramanathan found a representation for λ_n in terms of fundamental units, where $-3n$ is a fundamental discriminant of an imaginary quadratic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3n})$ which has only one class in each genus of ideal classes. In particular, he calculated λ_{17} , λ_{41} , λ_{65} , λ_{89} , and λ_{265} . This

formula and all 14 values of such λ_n 's are given in Section 6. In the same section, we extend Ramanathan's method to establish a similar result for λ_n when $-3n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and there is precisely one class per genus in each imaginary quadratic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3n})$.

Through Section 6, all values of λ_n in (1.2) are calculated except for $n = 73, 97, 193, 217, 241$. In Section 7, we employ an empirical process, analogous to that employed by G. N. Watson [29], [30] in his calculations of class invariants, to determine λ_n for these remaining values of n . This empirical method has been put on a firm foundation by Chan, A. Gee and V. Tan [14]. Their method works whenever $3 \nmid n$, n is squarefree, and the class group of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3n})$ takes the form $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{2k}$, with $1 \leq k \leq 4$.

The first representation of λ_n in (1.4) suggests connections between λ_n and Ramanujan's alternative cubic theory. In fact, Berndt and Chan [5] have recently found such a relationship. In Section 8, applying one of their results, we establish an explicit formula for the j -invariant in terms of λ_n , and evaluate several values of the j -invariant. Values of the j -invariant play an important role in generating rapidly convergent series for $1/\pi$. For example, using the value of λ_{1105} , Berndt and Chan [6] established a series for $1/\pi$ which yields about 73 or 74 digits of π per term. The previous record, which yields 50 digits per term, was given by the Borweins [9] in 1988.

The values of λ_n are not only related to convergent series for $1/\pi$ via the j -invariants. In fact, Chan, Liaw, and Tan generated [16] a new class of series for $1/\pi$ depending on values of λ_n . Using the values of λ_n proved in this paper, they derived many simple series for $1/\pi$ which are analogues of Ramanujan's series "*belonging to the theory of q_2* ". For example, he proved that

$$\frac{4}{\pi\sqrt{3}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (5k+1) \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)_k \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)_k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_k}{(1)_k^3} \left(-\frac{9}{16}\right)^k,$$

which follows from the value $\lambda_9 = 3$ and a certain Lambert-type series identity.

In the table (1.2), we observe that if n is not divisible by 3, then λ_n is a unit. In fact, in the final section, we show that λ_n is a unit when n is odd and $3 \nmid n$.

We conclude the introduction by summarizing in a table the values of n for which λ_n is determined in this paper, and the sections where the values can be located.

n	Section(s)	n	Section	n	Section
1	2,3	33	2	89	6
3	3	35	6	91	6
5	4,6	41	6	97	7
7	4,6	49	4	115	6
9	2,4	55	6	119	6
11	4,6	57	2	121	4
17	5,6	59	6	129	2
19	6	65	6	145	6
25	4	73	7	161	6
31	6	81	4	169	5

n	Section	n	Section
185	6	455	6
193	7	489	2
201	2	665	6
209	6	1001	6
217	7	1105	6
241	7	11/3	2
265	6	19/3	2
289	5	43/3	2
361	5	67/3	2
385	6	163/3	2

2. λ_n and the modular j -invariant.

Recall that [17, p. 81] the invariants $J(\tau)$ and $j(\tau)$, for $\tau \in \mathbb{H} := \{\tau : \text{Im } \tau > 0\}$, are defined by

$$(2.1) \quad J(\tau) = \frac{g_2^3(\tau)}{\Delta(\tau)} \quad \text{and} \quad j(\tau) = 1728J(\tau),$$

where

$$(2.2) \quad \Delta(\tau) = g_2^3(\tau) - 27g_3^2(\tau),$$

$$g_2(\tau) = 60 \sum_{\substack{m,n=-\infty \\ (m,n) \neq (0,0)}}^{\infty} (m\tau + n)^{-4},$$

and

$$g_3(\tau) = 140 \sum_{\substack{m,n=-\infty \\ (m,n) \neq (0,0)}}^{\infty} (m\tau + n)^{-6}.$$

Furthermore, the function $\gamma_2(\tau)$ is defined by [18, p. 249]

$$(2.3) \quad \gamma_2(\tau) = \sqrt[3]{j(\tau)},$$

where that branch which is real when τ is purely imaginary is chosen.

In his third notebook, at the top of page 392 in the pagination of [26], Ramanujan defines a function J_n by

$$(2.4) \quad J_n = -\frac{1}{32}\gamma_2\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{-n}}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{32}\sqrt[3]{j\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{-n}}{2}\right)}.$$

For 15 values of n , $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, Ramanujan indicates the corresponding values for J_n . See [3, pp. 310-312] for proofs of these evaluations. In particular,

$$(2.5) \quad J_3 = 0, \quad J_{27} = 5 \cdot 3^{1/3}, \quad J_{51} = 3(\sqrt{17} + 4)^{2/3} \frac{5 + \sqrt{17}}{2},$$

$$J_{75} = 3 \cdot 5^{1/6} \frac{69 + 31\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad J_{99} = (23 + 4\sqrt{33})^{2/3} \frac{77 + 15\sqrt{33}}{2}.$$

The first five values of n for λ_n in (1.2) are those for which $3n = 3, 27, 51, 75, 99$; the corresponding values of J_n are given in (2.5). Then on the next page, which is the last page of his third notebook, Ramanujan gives a formula leading to a representation of λ_n .

Theorem 2.1 (Ramanujan). *For $q = \exp(-\pi\sqrt{n})$, define*

$$(2.6) \quad R := R_n := 3^{1/4}q^{1/36} \frac{f(q)}{f(q^{1/3})}.$$

Then

$$(2.7) \quad \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{R_n^6} = \sqrt{8J_n + 3} + \sqrt{2\sqrt{64J_n^2 - 24J_n + 9} - 8J_n + 6}.$$

Theorem 2.1 was first proved in [3, p. 318, Entry 11.21]. Since $\lambda_n = R_{3n}^{-6}$ by (1.4) and (2.6), (2.7) may be restated as

$$(2.8) \quad 3\sqrt{3}\lambda_{n/3} = \sqrt{8J_n + 3} + \sqrt{2\sqrt{64J_n^2 - 24J_n + 9} - 8J_n + 6}.$$

By substituting $J_3 = 0$ into (2.8), we determine the first value of λ_n in (1.2), and we state it as a corollary.

Corollary 2.2.

$$\lambda_1 = 1.$$

Unfortunately, it is not so easy to find other values of λ_n from Theorem 2.1. We have to struggle with complicated radicals even when $n = 9$ for which $\lambda_9 = 3$. It seems that Ramanujan used this formula to determine the values of $\lambda_{n/3}$ for rational integral values of J_n as given in the following table, which constitutes the first part of the last page of the third notebook.

(2.9)

n	J_n	$8J_n + 3$	$64J_n^2 - 24J_n + 9$
11	1	11	$49 = 7^2$
19	3	27	$513 = 27 \cdot 19$
43	30	$243 = 27 \cdot 3^2$	$56,889 = 27 \cdot 43 \cdot 7^2$
67	165	$1323 = 27 \cdot 7^2$	$1,738,449 = 27 \cdot 31^2 \cdot 67$
163	20010	$160,083 = 27 \cdot 77^2$	$25,625,126,169 = 27 \cdot 163 \cdot 2413^2$

But we are going to use Ramanujan’s discoveries recorded between the table (2.9) and Theorem 2.1 on the last page in his third notebook. Ramanujan first sets, for $q = \exp(-\pi\sqrt{n})$,

$$(2.10) \quad t_n := \sqrt{3}q^{1/18} \frac{f(q^{1/3})f(q^3)}{f^2(q)}$$

and

$$(2.11) \quad u_n := \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1 + \frac{8}{3}J_n}.$$

(To avoid a conflict of notation, we have replaced Ramanujan’s second t_n by u_n .) He then asserted that

$$(2.12) \quad t_n = \left(2\sqrt{64J_n^2 - 24J_n + 9} - (16J_n - 3) \right)^{1/6}$$

and listed very simple polynomials satisfied by t_n and u_n . The definition of u_n in (2.11) seems unmotivated, but by recalling from the proof of Theorem 2.1 in [3, p. 321, (11.33)] that

$$(2.13) \quad 2\sqrt{8J_n + 3} = \frac{f^6(q^{1/3})}{q^{1/6}f^6(q)} - 27\sqrt{q} \frac{f^6(q^3)}{f^6(q)},$$

we find that

$$(2.14) \quad 2u_n = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{f^6(q^{1/3})}{q^{1/6}f^6(q)} - 3\sqrt{3}\sqrt{q} \frac{f^6(q^3)}{f^6(q)}.$$

We summarize these results in the following two corollaries.

Corollary 2.3.

$$\lambda_{n/3} - \lambda_{3n}^{-1} = \frac{2\sqrt{8J_n + 3}}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

Proof. This is a restatement of either (2.13) or (2.14), with the definition of λ_n in (1.4).

Corollary 2.4.

$$\frac{\lambda_{3n}}{\lambda_{n/3}} = 2\sqrt{64J_n^2 - 24J_n + 9} + (16J_n - 3).$$

Proof. By (1.4) and (2.10), $t_n^6 = 27\lambda_{n/3}\lambda_{3n}^{-1}$. We obtain the result at once from (2.12).

Corollary 2.5.

$$\lambda_9 = 3.$$

Proof. Let $n = 3$ in either Corollary 2.3 or Corollary 2.4. The result follows immediately from the fact that $J_3 = 0$ and $\lambda_1 = 1$.

Corollary 2.6.

- (i)
$$\lambda_{11/3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}}{3\sqrt{3}},$$
- (ii)
$$\lambda_{33} = (3\sqrt{3})(2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}) = 18 + 3\sqrt{33}.$$

Proof. (i) is an immediate consequence of Theorem 2.1 with $n = 11$, since $J_{11} = 1$. Using (i) and either Corollary 2.3 or Corollary 2.4 when $n = 11$, we obtain (ii).

Corollary 2.7.

- (i)
$$\lambda_{19/3} = 3^{-3/4}\sqrt{2\sqrt{19} - 5\sqrt{3}} \left(\sqrt{46 + 6\sqrt{57}} + \sqrt{45 + 6\sqrt{57}} \right),$$
- (ii)
$$\lambda_{57} = 3^{3/4}\sqrt{2\sqrt{19} + 5\sqrt{3}} \left(\sqrt{46 + 6\sqrt{57}} + \sqrt{45 + 6\sqrt{57}} \right).$$

Proof. Using (2.8) with $n = 19$, we find that

$$\lambda_{19/3} = 3^{-3/4} \left(\sqrt{3\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2(\sqrt{19} - \sqrt{3})} \right).$$

Let us represent $x = \sqrt{3\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{2(\sqrt{19} - \sqrt{3})}$ as a product of units. If $t = \sqrt{2(\sqrt{19} - \sqrt{3})}$, then $(x - t)^2 = 3\sqrt{3}$, or

$$(2.15) \quad x^2 - 2tx + 2\sqrt{19} - 5\sqrt{3} = 0.$$

Let

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\sqrt{19} - 5\sqrt{3}}}.$$

Then (2.15) becomes

$$(2.16) \quad x\sqrt{2\sqrt{19} - 5\sqrt{3}} \left(y - \frac{2t}{\sqrt{2\sqrt{19} - 5\sqrt{3}}} + \frac{1}{y} \right) = 0.$$

Hence, by applying the quadratic formula to

$$y + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{2\sqrt{2\sqrt{19} - 2\sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{2\sqrt{19} - 5\sqrt{3}}} = 2\sqrt{46 + 6\sqrt{57}},$$

we find that

$$y = \sqrt{46 + 6\sqrt{57}} + \sqrt{45 + 6\sqrt{57}},$$

from which (i) follows. From (i) and either Corollary 2.3 or Corollary 2.4 with $n = 19$, we deduce (ii).

By similar methods, we can derive the following results.

Corollary 2.8.

(i)

$$\lambda_{43/3} = 3^{-3/4}\sqrt{14\sqrt{43} - 53\sqrt{3}} \left(\sqrt{4294 + 378\sqrt{129}} + \sqrt{4293 + 378\sqrt{129}} \right),$$

(ii)

$$\lambda_{129} = 3^{3/4}\sqrt{14\sqrt{43} + 53\sqrt{3}} \left(\sqrt{4294 + 378\sqrt{129}} + \sqrt{4293 + 378\sqrt{129}} \right).$$

Corollary 2.9.

$$(i) \quad \lambda_{67/3} = 3^{-3/4}\sqrt{62\sqrt{67} - 293\sqrt{3}} \cdot \left(\sqrt{129214 + 9114\sqrt{201}} + \sqrt{129213 + 9114\sqrt{201}} \right),$$

$$(ii) \quad \lambda_{201} = 3^{3/4}\sqrt{62\sqrt{67} + 293\sqrt{3}} \cdot \left(\sqrt{129214 + 9114\sqrt{201}} + \sqrt{129213 + 9114\sqrt{201}} \right).$$

Corollary 2.10.

(i)

$$\lambda_{163/3} = 3^{-3/4}\sqrt{4826\sqrt{163} - 35573\sqrt{3}} \cdot \left(\sqrt{1898210854 + 85840062\sqrt{489}} + \sqrt{1898210853 + 85840062\sqrt{489}} \right),$$

(ii)

$$\lambda_{489} = 3^{3/4}\sqrt{4826\sqrt{163} + 35573\sqrt{3}} \cdot \left(\sqrt{1898210854 + 85840062\sqrt{489}} + \sqrt{1898210853 + 85840062\sqrt{489}} \right).$$

3. λ_n and the class invariant G_n .

In [23], Ramanathan introduced a new function μ_n , defined by

$$(3.1) \quad \mu_n := \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\eta(i\sqrt{n/3})}{\eta(i\sqrt{3n})} \right)^6 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{f^6(-q^2)}{qf^6(-q^6)}, \quad q = e^{-\pi\sqrt{n/3}}.$$

Then by (1.4), (3.1), and Euler’s pentagonal number theorem, $f(-q) = (q; q)_\infty$,

$$\frac{\lambda_n}{\mu_n} = q^{1/2} \left(\frac{f(q)f(-q^6)}{f(-q^2)f(q^3)} \right)^6 = q^{1/2} \left(\frac{(-q; q^2)_\infty}{(-q^3; q^6)_\infty} \right)^6.$$

Hence from (1.7), we deduce the following result:

Theorem 3.1.

$$\frac{\lambda_n}{\mu_n} = \left(\frac{G_{n/3}}{G_{3n}} \right)^6.$$

Let

$$(3.2) \quad P = \frac{f(-q)}{q^{1/12}f(-q^3)} \quad \text{and} \quad Q_p = \frac{f(-q^p)}{q^{p/12}f(-q^{3p})}.$$

Recall the modular equation [2, p. 204, Entry 51]

$$(3.3) \quad (PQ_2)^2 + \frac{9}{(PQ_2)^2} = \left(\frac{Q_2}{P} \right)^6 + \left(\frac{P}{Q_2} \right)^6.$$

By replacing q by $-q$ in (3.3), we deduce from (1.4), (3.1), (3.2) and Theorem 3.1 that

$$(3.4) \quad 3(\lambda_n\mu_n)^{1/3} - 3(\lambda_n\mu_n)^{-1/3} = \left(\frac{G_{3n}}{G_{n/3}} \right)^6 - \left(\frac{G_{n/3}}{G_{3n}} \right)^6.$$

Solving (3.4) for $\lambda_n\mu_n$, we find that

$$(3.5) \quad \lambda_n\mu_n = \left(\frac{c + \sqrt{c^2 + 9}}{3} \right)^3,$$

where $2c = \left(\frac{G_{3n}}{G_{n/3}} \right)^6 - \left(\frac{G_{n/3}}{G_{3n}} \right)^6$. Hence from Theorem 3.1 and (3.5), we derive the following theorem.

Theorem 3.2.

$$\lambda_n = \left[\left(\frac{G_{n/3}}{G_{3n}} \right) \sqrt{\frac{c + \sqrt{c^2 + 9}}{3}} \right]^3,$$

where $2c = \left(\frac{G_{3n}}{G_{n/3}} \right)^6 - \left(\frac{G_{n/3}}{G_{3n}} \right)^6$.

We give another proof of Corollary 2.2.

Corollary 3.3.

- (i) $\lambda_1 = 1,$
- (ii) $\mu_1 = 1.$

Proof. Since $G_{1/n} = G_n$ [24], $(G_{1/3}/G_3)^6 = 1$. Substituting this value into Theorem 3.2, we have (i), and then using Theorem 3.1, we deduce (ii) at once.

Corollary 3.4.

$$\lambda_3 = 3^{3/4} \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

Proof. Let $n = 3$ in Theorem 3.2 and use the values [3, p. 189],

$$G_1 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad G_9 = \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{1/3}.$$

4. λ_n and modular equations.

We shall employ a certain type of modular equation of degree p in P and Q_p (defined in (3.2)) to calculate several values of λ_n . First, recall the modular equation of degree 9 [1, p. 346, Entry 1(iv)],

$$(4.1) \quad 1 + 9q \frac{f^3(-q^9)}{f^3(-q)} = \left(1 + 27q \frac{f^{12}(-q^3)}{f^{12}(-q)} \right)^{1/3}.$$

After replacing q by $-q$ in both sides, we deduce the following result from the definition of λ_n in (1.4).

Theorem 4.1.

$$1 - \frac{1}{\lambda_n^2} = \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{\lambda_n \lambda_{9n}}} \right)^3.$$

Corollary 4.2.

- (i) $\lambda_9 = 3,$
- (ii) $\lambda_{81} = 3\sqrt[3]{3}(52 + 36\sqrt[3]{3} + 25\sqrt[3]{3^2}).$

Proof. Let $n = 1$ and $n = 9$ in Theorem 4.1 to obtain (i) and (ii), respectively.

At the end of Section 1, we remarked that λ_n is a unit for odd n not divisible by 3. With this as motivation, set

$$(4.2) \quad \lambda_n = (\sqrt{a+1} + \sqrt{a})^6,$$

and let

$$(4.3) \quad \Lambda = \lambda_n^{1/3} + \lambda_n^{-1/3}.$$

Then

$$(4.4) \quad a = \frac{\Lambda - 2}{4}.$$

By determining Λ in (4.3) and then using (4.4) and (4.2), we next use modular equations to prove all the evaluations of λ_{p^2} given explicitly by Ramanujan in (1.2).

Theorem 4.3.

$$(27\lambda_n\lambda_{25n})^{1/3} + \left(\frac{27}{\lambda_n\lambda_{25n}}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{\lambda_{25n}}{\lambda_n}\right)^{1/2} - \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{25n}}\right)^{1/2} + 5.$$

Proof. From [2, p. 221, Entry 62], we find that

$$(4.5) \quad (PQ_5)^2 + 5 + \frac{9}{(PQ_5)^2} = \left(\frac{Q_5}{P}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{P}{Q_5}\right)^3,$$

where P and Q_5 are defined by (3.2). We can deduce Theorem 4.3 from (4.5) and (1.4) immediately after replacing q by $-q$.

Corollary 4.4.

$$\lambda_{25} = \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^6 = (2 + \sqrt{5})^2.$$

Proof. For brevity, we set $\lambda = \lambda_{25}$ in the proof. Let $n = 1$ in Theorem 4.3. Then we have

$$(4.6) \quad 3(\lambda^{1/3} + \lambda^{-1/3}) = (\lambda^{1/2} - \lambda^{-1/2}) + 5.$$

Set $\Lambda = \lambda^{1/3} + \lambda^{-1/3}$. Since

$$\lambda^{1/2} - \lambda^{-1/2} = (\lambda^{1/6} - \lambda^{-1/6})(\lambda^{1/3} + \lambda^{-1/3} + 1),$$

(4.6) becomes

$$3\Lambda - 5 = (\Lambda - 2)^{1/2}(\Lambda + 1),$$

which can be simplified, after squaring both sides, to

$$(\Lambda - 3)^3 = 0.$$

Thus $\Lambda = 3$ and $a = 1/4$ by (4.4). Hence from (4.2),

$$\lambda_{25} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^6.$$

Theorem 4.5.

$$\begin{aligned} & (27\lambda_n\lambda_{49n})^{1/2} + \left(\frac{27}{\lambda_n\lambda_{49n}}\right)^{1/2} \\ &= \left(\frac{\lambda_{49n}}{\lambda_n}\right)^{2/3} + 7\left(\frac{\lambda_{49n}}{\lambda_n}\right)^{1/3} - 7\left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{49n}}\right)^{1/3} - \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{49n}}\right)^{2/3}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By (3.2) and (1.4), this theorem can be deduced from [2, p. 236, Entry 69]

$$(PQ_7)^3 + \frac{27}{(PQ_7)^3} = \left(\frac{Q_7}{P}\right)^4 - 7\left(\frac{Q_7}{P}\right)^2 + 7\left(\frac{P}{Q_7}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{P}{Q_7}\right)^4,$$

with q replaced by $-q$.

Corollary 4.6.

$$\lambda_{49} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^6 = 55 + 12\sqrt{21}.$$

Proof. Let $n = 1$ in Theorem 4.5 and set $\lambda = \lambda_{49}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (4.7) \quad 3\sqrt{3}(\lambda^{1/2} + \lambda^{-1/2}) &= \lambda^{2/3} + 7\lambda^{1/3} - 7\lambda^{-1/3} - \lambda^{-2/3} \\ &= (\lambda^{1/3} - \lambda^{-1/3})(\lambda^{1/3} + \lambda^{-1/3} + 7), \end{aligned}$$

which can be simplified to

$$(4.8) \quad 3\sqrt{3}(\lambda^{1/3} + \lambda^{-1/3} - 1) = (\lambda^{1/6} - \lambda^{-1/6})(\lambda^{1/3} + \lambda^{-1/3} + 7).$$

Letting $\Lambda = \lambda^{1/3} + \lambda^{-1/3}$ in (4.8), we have

$$(4.9) \quad 3\sqrt{3}(\Lambda - 1) = \sqrt{\Lambda - 2}(\Lambda + 7).$$

Squaring both sides of (4.9), we deduce that

$$(\Lambda - 5)^3(\Lambda + 2) = 0.$$

Hence $\Lambda = 5$ and

$$\lambda_{49} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{7}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}\right)^6,$$

by (4.2) and (4.4).

Theorem 4.7.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 9\sqrt{3}\{(\lambda_n\lambda_{121n})^{5/6} + (\lambda_n\lambda_{121n})^{-5/6}\} - 99\{(\lambda_n\lambda_{121n})^{2/3} + (\lambda_n\lambda_{121n})^{-2/3}\} \\
 & + 198\sqrt{3}\{(\lambda_n\lambda_{121n})^{1/2} + (\lambda_n\lambda_{121n})^{-1/2}\} \\
 & - 759\{(\lambda_n\lambda_{121n})^{1/3} + (\lambda_n\lambda_{121n})^{-1/3}\} \\
 & + 693\sqrt{3}\{(\lambda_n\lambda_{121n})^{1/6} + (\lambda_n\lambda_{121n})^{-1/6}\} - 1386 \\
 & = \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{121n}}\right) + \left(\frac{\lambda_{121n}}{\lambda_n}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. A new modular equation of degree 11, which was not mentioned by Ramanujan, was proved by Berndt, Bhargava, and Garvan [4], and is given by

(4.10)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (PQ_{11})^5 + \left(\frac{3}{PQ_{11}}\right)^5 + 11\left\{(PQ_{11})^4 + \left(\frac{3}{PQ_{11}}\right)^4\right\} + 66\left\{(PQ_{11})^3\right. \\
 & \left. + \left(\frac{3}{PQ_{11}}\right)^3\right\} + 253\left\{(PQ_{11})^2 + \left(\frac{3}{PQ_{11}}\right)^2\right\} + 693\left\{(PQ_{11})\right. \\
 & \left. + \left(\frac{3}{PQ_{11}}\right)\right\} + 1368 = \left(\frac{P}{Q_{11}}\right)^6 + \left(\frac{Q_{11}}{P}\right)^6,
 \end{aligned}$$

where P and Q_{11} are defined by (3.2). Replacing q by $-q$ in the equation above yields Theorem 4.7.

Corollary 4.8.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_{121} &= \left(\sqrt{\frac{19 + 3\sqrt{33}}{8}} + \sqrt{\frac{11 + 3\sqrt{33}}{8}}\right)^6 \\
 &= \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{11 + 3\sqrt{33}}{8}}\right)^6.
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Letting $n = 1$ and $\Lambda = \lambda_{121}^{1/3} + \lambda_{121}^{-1/3}$ in Theorem 4.7, we deduce that

(4.11)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 9\sqrt{3}(\Lambda^2 - \Lambda - 1)(\Lambda + 2)^{1/2} - 99(\Lambda^2 - 2) + 198\sqrt{3}(\Lambda - 1)(\Lambda + 2)^{1/2} \\
 & - 759\Lambda + 693\sqrt{3}(\Lambda + 2)^{1/2} - 1386 = \Lambda(\Lambda^2 - 3).
 \end{aligned}$$

Rearranging (4.11) to

$$9\sqrt{3}(\Lambda + 2)^{1/2}(\Lambda^2 + 21\Lambda + 54) = \Lambda^3 + 99\Lambda^2 + 756\Lambda + 1188,$$

and then squaring both sides, we deduce the equation

$$(\Lambda^2 - 15\Lambda - 18)^3 = 0.$$

Thus

$$\Lambda = \frac{3(5 + \sqrt{33})}{2}.$$

We complete the proof by using (4.2) and (4.4).

We now establish λ_5 , λ_7 , and λ_{11} as well by using Theorems 4.3, 4.5, 4.7, and the following lemma.

Lemma 4.9.

$$\lambda_{1/n} = \frac{1}{\lambda_n}.$$

Proof. Recall that

$$(4.12) \quad \eta(\tau + 1) = e^{\pi i/12} \eta(\tau) \quad \text{and} \quad \eta\left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right) = (-i)^{1/2} \tau^{1/2} \eta(\tau).$$

From these properties of the Dedekind eta-function or Entry 27(iv), Ch. 16 in [1, p. 43], we find that

$$\eta^6\left(\frac{1 + i/\sqrt{3n}}{2}\right) = (3n\sqrt{3n}) \eta^6\left(\frac{1 + i\sqrt{3n}}{2}\right)$$

and

$$\eta^6\left(\frac{1 + i\sqrt{3/n}}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{n}{3}\sqrt{\frac{n}{3}}\right) \eta^6\left(\frac{1 + i\sqrt{n/3}}{2}\right).$$

Hence the lemma follows from (1.4).

Corollary 4.10.

$$\lambda_5 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

Proof. Letting $n = 1/5$ in Theorem 4.3 and using Lemma 4.9, we have

$$1 = \lambda_5 - \lambda_5^{-1}.$$

Solving this equation for λ_5 completes the proof.

Corollary 4.11.

$$\lambda_7 = (2 + \sqrt{3})^{3/2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7}}{2}\right)^{-3/2}.$$

Proof. Letting $n = 1/7$ in Theorem 4.5 yields, by Lemma 4.9,

$$(4.13) \quad 6\sqrt{3} = \lambda_7^{4/3} + 7\lambda_7^{2/3} - 7\lambda_7^{-2/3} - \lambda_7^{-4/3}.$$

If we set $x = \lambda_7^{2/3} - \lambda_7^{-2/3}$, then (4.13) is equivalent to

$$6\sqrt{3} = x\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + 7x,$$

which has the solution $x = -2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{21}$. Hence by the quadratic formula,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_7^{2/3} &= \frac{-2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{21} + \sqrt{37 - 12\sqrt{7}}}{2} = \frac{-2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{21} + 2\sqrt{7} - 3}{2} \\ &= (2 + \sqrt{3}) \left(\frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = (2 + \sqrt{3}) \left(\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Then the value of λ_7 follows immediately.

Corollary 4.12.

$$\lambda_{11} = (2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11})^{3/2}(10 + 3\sqrt{11})^{-1/2}.$$

Proof. If $n = 1/11$ in Theorem 4.7, then by Lemma 4.9,

$$\lambda_{11}^2 + \lambda_{11}^{-2} = 2(900\sqrt{3} - 1551).$$

By the quadratic formula,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{11}^2 &= 900\sqrt{3} - 1551 + 10\sqrt{48356 - 27918\sqrt{3}} \\ &= 900\sqrt{3} - 1551 + 470\sqrt{11} - 270\sqrt{33} \\ &= (90\sqrt{3} + 47\sqrt{11})(10 - 3\sqrt{11}) \\ &= (2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11})^3(10 + 3\sqrt{11})^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking the positive square root above, we obtain the value of λ_{11} .

5. λ_n and modular equations in the theory of signature 3.

Suppose β has degree p over α in the theory of signature 3, and let

$$z_1 := {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}; 1; \alpha\right) \quad \text{and} \quad z_p := {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}; 1; \beta\right).$$

For $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/3)$, if the cubic theta functions are defined by

$$(5.1) \quad a(q) := \sum_{m,n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{m^2+mn+n^2},$$

$$(5.2) \quad b(q) := \sum_{m,n=-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^{m-n} q^{m^2+mn+n^2},$$

and

$$(5.3) \quad c(q) := \sum_{m,n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(m+1/3)^2+(m+1/3)(n+1/3)+(n+1/3)^2},$$

then [4, Lemma 2.6 and Corollary 3.2]

$$a(q) = z_1, \quad b(q) = (1 - \alpha)^{1/3} z_1, \quad c(q) = \alpha^{1/3} z_1,$$

and

$$a(q^p) = z_p, \quad b(q^p) = (1 - \beta)^{1/3} z_p, \quad c(q^p) = \beta^{1/3} z_p.$$

Thus it follows that

$$(5.4) \quad x := (\alpha\beta)^{1/6} = \left(\frac{c(q)c(q^p)}{a(q)a(q^p)} \right)^{1/2}$$

and

$$(5.5) \quad y := \{(1 - \alpha)(1 - \beta)\}^{1/6} = \left(\frac{b(q)b(q^p)}{a(q)a(q^p)} \right)^{1/2}.$$

But, since [4, Lemma 5.1]

$$(5.6) \quad b(q) = \frac{f^3(-q)}{f(-q^3)},$$

$$(5.7) \quad c(q) = 3q^{1/3} \frac{f^3(-q^3)}{f(-q)},$$

and [10]

$$(5.8) \quad a^3(q) = b^3(q) + c^3(q),$$

we find that

$$(5.9) \quad a(q) = \left\{ \frac{f^{12}(-q) + 27qf^{12}(-q^3)}{f^3(-q)f^3(-q^3)} \right\}^{1/3}.$$

(This was also proved by Ramanujan; see [1, p. 460, Entry 3(i)].) Hence, by (5.4)-(5.7) and (5.9),

$$(5.10) \quad x = \frac{3q^{(p+1)/6} f^2(-q^3) f^2(-q^{3p})}{\{f^{12}(-q) + 27qf^{12}(-q^3)\}^{1/6} \{f^{12}(-q^p) + 27q^p f^{12}(-q^{3p})\}^{1/6}}$$

and

$$(5.11) \quad y = \frac{f^2(-q) f^2(-q^p)}{\{f^{12}(-q) + 27qf^{12}(-q^3)\}^{1/6} \{f^{12}(-q^p) + 27q^p f^{12}(-q^{3p})\}^{1/6}}.$$

Let

$$(5.12) \quad T := T(q) := \frac{f(-q)}{3^{1/4} q^{1/12} f(-q^3)} \quad \text{and} \quad U_p := U_p(q) := \frac{f(-q^p)}{3^{1/4} q^{p/12} f(-q^{3p})}.$$

Then from (5.10) and (5.11), we find that

$$(5.13) \quad \frac{x}{y} = (TU_p)^{-2}$$

and

$$(5.14) \quad xy = (T^6 + T^{-6})^{-1/3}(U_p^6 + U_p^{-6})^{-1/3}.$$

We now employ modular equations in x and y to calculate further values of λ_n .

Theorem 5.1.

$$\begin{aligned} & 32 \left\{ (\lambda_n \lambda_{289n})^{2/3} + (\lambda_n \lambda_{289n})^{-2/3} \right\} + 80 \left\{ (\lambda_n \lambda_{289n})^{1/3} + (\lambda_n \lambda_{289n})^{-1/3} \right\} \\ & + 118 + (\lambda_n - \lambda_n^{-1})^{1/3} (\lambda_{289n} - \lambda_{289n}^{-1})^{1/3} \left((\lambda_n \lambda_{289n})^{2/3} + (\lambda_n \lambda_{289n})^{-2/3} \right. \\ & \left. + 35 \left\{ (\lambda_n \lambda_{289n})^{1/3} + (\lambda_n \lambda_{289n})^{-1/3} \right\} + 56 \right) \\ & - (\lambda_n - \lambda_n^{-1})^{2/3} (\lambda_{289n} - \lambda_{289n}^{-1})^{2/3} \\ & \cdot \left((\lambda_n \lambda_{289n})^{1/3} + (\lambda_n \lambda_{289n})^{-1/3} - 14 \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{289n}} \right) + \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{289n}} \right)^{-1} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The modular equation of degree 17 with which we start was proved by Chan and W.-C. Liaw [15] and is given by

$$(5.15) \quad \begin{aligned} & x^6 + 96x^5y - 240x^4y^2 + 354x^3y^3 - 240x^2y^4 + 96xy^5 + y^6 \\ & - 3x^4 + 105x^3y - 168x^2y^2 + 105xy^3 - 3y^4 + 3x^2 + 42xy + 3y^2 - 1 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where x and y are defined by (5.4) and (5.5) with $p = 17$. Dividing both sides of (5.15) by $3x^3y^3$, we obtain

$$(5.16) \quad \begin{aligned} & 32 \left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} \right) - 80 \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \right) + 118 \\ & - \frac{1}{xy} \left\{ \left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} \right) - 35 \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \right) + 56 \right\} \\ & + \frac{1}{x^2y^2} \left\{ \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \right) + 14 \right\} = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{x^3y^3} - \left(\frac{x^3}{y^3} + \frac{y^3}{x^3} \right) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

after a slight rearrangement.

By (5.13), (5.14), and (5.16),

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5.17) \quad & 32\{(TU_{17})^{-4} + (TU_{17})^4\} - 80\{(TU_{17})^{-2} + (TU_{17})^2\} + 118 \\
 & - (T^6 + T^{-6})^{1/3}(U_{17}^6 + U_{17}^{-6})^{1/3} \left((TU_{17})^{-4} + (TU_{17})^4 - 35 \right. \\
 & \left. \cdot \{(TU_{17})^{-2} + (TU_{17})^2\} + 56 \right) \\
 & + (T^6 + T^{-6})^{2/3}(U_{17}^6 + U_{17}^{-6})^{2/3} \left((TU_{17})^{-2} + (TU_{17})^2 + 14 \right) \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \left(\frac{T}{U_{17}} \right)^6 + \left(\frac{T}{U_{17}} \right)^{-6} \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Replacing q by $-q$ in (5.17), setting $q = e^{-\pi\sqrt{n/3}}$, and using (1.4), we complete the proof.

Corollary 5.2.

$$\lambda_{289} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{34 + 13\sqrt[3]{17} + 5\sqrt[3]{17^2}}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{30 + 13\sqrt[3]{17} + 5\sqrt[3]{17^2}}}{2} \right)^6.$$

Proof. Set $n = 1$ and $\lambda = \lambda_{289}$. It follows from Theorem 5.1 that

$$(5.18) \quad 118 + 32(\lambda^{2/3} + \lambda^{-2/3}) + 80(\lambda^{1/3} + \lambda^{-1/3}) = \frac{\lambda + \lambda^{-1}}{3}.$$

Let $\Lambda := \lambda^{1/3} + \lambda^{-1/3}$. Then from (5.18), we have

$$118 + 32(\Lambda^2 - 2) + 80\Lambda = \frac{\Lambda^3 - 3\Lambda}{3}.$$

Hence Λ is a root of the equation

$$\Lambda^3 - 96\Lambda^2 - 243\Lambda - 162 = 0.$$

The proper solution for Λ is

$$\Lambda = 32 + 13\sqrt[3]{17} + 5\sqrt[3]{17^2}.$$

Corollary 5.2 now follows from (4.2) and (4.4).

Corollary 5.3.

$$\lambda_{17} = 4 + \sqrt{17}.$$

Proof. Let $n = 1/17$ in Theorem 5.1. Then by Lemma 4.9, we have

$$171 - 64(\lambda_{17} - \lambda_{17}^{-1})^{2/3} + 6(\lambda_{17} - \lambda_{17}^{-1})^{4/3} = \frac{1}{6}(\lambda_{17}^2 + \lambda_{17}^{-2}).$$

We complete the proof by solving this equation for λ_{17} .

Theorem 5.4.

$$\lambda_{169} = \left(\frac{2 + \sqrt{13}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{13 + 4\sqrt{13}}}{2} \right)^6.$$

Proof. Let x and y be defined by (5.4) and (5.5) with $p = 13$. In [20], W.-C. Liaw established a modular equation of degree 13, which, by (5.13) and (5.14), can be put in the abbreviated form

$$\begin{aligned} (5.19) \quad & \{(TU_{13})^{-42} + (TU_{13})^{42}\} + 76142 \{(TU_{13})^{-36} + (TU_{13})^{36}\} \\ & + 1932468187 \{(TU_{13})^{-30} + (TU_{13})^{30}\} + 16346295812652 \\ & \times \{(TU_{13})^{-24} + (TU_{13})^{24}\} - 42859027901079 \{(TU_{13})^{-18} \\ & + (TU_{13})^{18}\} + 30681672585330 \{(TU_{13})^{-12} + (TU_{13})^{12}\} \\ & + 44443969755835 \{(TU_{13})^{-6} + (TU_{13})^6\} - 90882188302360 \\ & + R(x, y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

where $R(x, y)$ contains a factor $1/(x^3y^3)$. Let $q = e^{-\pi/\sqrt{3}}$, recall that $\lambda_1 = 1$, and set $\lambda = \lambda_{169}$. Replacing q by $-q$ in (5.19), by (1.4), we find that

$$\begin{aligned} (5.20) \quad & -(\lambda^7 + \lambda^{-7}) + 76142(\lambda^6 + \lambda^{-6}) - 1932468187(\lambda^5 + \lambda^{-5}) \\ & + 16346295812652(\lambda^4 + \lambda^{-4}) + 42859027901079(\lambda^3 + \lambda^{-3}) \\ & + 30681672585330(\lambda^2 + \lambda^{-2}) - 44443969755835(\lambda + \lambda^{-1}) \\ & - 90882188302360 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

since $R(x, y)$ equals 0 after q is replaced by $-q$, for

$$1/x^3y^3 = (T^6 + T^{-6})(U_{13}^6 + U_{13}^{-6})$$

is a factor of $R(x, y)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} & \{T^6(-q) + T^{-6}(-q)\} \{U_{13}^6(-q) + U_{13}^{-6}(-q)\} \\ & = -\{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_1^{-1})(\lambda_{169} - \lambda_{169}^{-1})\}. \end{aligned}$$

Set $\Lambda = \lambda + \lambda^{-1}$. Then (5.20) has the equivalent form

$$\begin{aligned} & -(\Lambda^7 - 7\Lambda^5 + 14\Lambda^3 - 7\Lambda) + 76142(\Lambda^6 - 6\Lambda^4 + 9\Lambda^2 - 2) \\ & - 1932468187(\Lambda^5 - 5\Lambda^3 + 5\Lambda) + 16346295812652(\Lambda^4 - 4\Lambda^2 + 2) \\ & + 42859027901079(\Lambda^3 - 3\Lambda) + 30681672585330(\Lambda^2 - 2) \\ & - 44443969755835\Lambda - 90882188302360 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

which simplifies to

$$(\Lambda - 2)(\Lambda^2 - 25380\Lambda - 39100)^3 = 0.$$

Therefore,

$$\lambda + \lambda^{-1} = \Lambda = 10(1269 + 352\sqrt{13}).$$

Solving the quadratic equation above, we find that

$$\lambda_{169} = 6345 + 1760\sqrt{13} + 12\sqrt{559221 + 155100\sqrt{13}}.$$

Using the formula [7, Eq. (3.1)]

$$\left\{ (32b^3 - 6b) + \sqrt{(32b^3 - 6b)^2 - 1} \right\}^{1/6} = \sqrt{b + \frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{b - \frac{1}{2}},$$

with $b = \frac{15 + 4\sqrt{13}}{4}$, we deduce the value of λ_{169} .

Equation (5.19) can also be used to deduce λ_{13} .

Theorem 5.5.

$$\lambda_{361} = \frac{1}{3} \left(2928581 + 1097504(19)^{1/3} + 411296(19)^{2/3} + 4\sqrt{1608109304409 + 602648894772(19)^{1/3} + 225846395748(19)^{2/3}} \right).$$

Proof. The proof is similar to that for Theorem 5.4. Let x and y be defined by (5.4) and (5.5), respectively, and set $u = x^3$, $v = y^3$, and $p = 19$. Liaw [20] found a modular equation of degree 19, which we give in the abbreviated form,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{u^{10}}{v^{10}} \right) + \left(\frac{v^{10}}{u^{10}} \right) - 17571484 \left\{ \left(\frac{u^9}{v^9} \right) + \left(\frac{v^9}{u^9} \right) \right\} + 102919027240030 \\ & \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{u^8}{v^8} \right) + \left(\frac{v^8}{u^8} \right) \right\} - 200937885610911191740 \left\{ \left(\frac{u^7}{v^7} \right) + \left(\frac{v^7}{u^7} \right) \right\} \\ & + 363165905126589014509 \left\{ \left(\frac{u^6}{v^6} \right) + \left(\frac{v^6}{u^6} \right) \right\} - 2745050674147219542832 \\ & \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{u^5}{v^5} \right) + \left(\frac{v^5}{u^5} \right) \right\} + 1669253999271588508904 \left\{ \left(\frac{u^4}{v^4} \right) + \left(\frac{v^4}{u^4} \right) \right\} \\ & - 9487507697742191502320 \left\{ \left(\frac{u^3}{v^3} \right) + \left(\frac{v^3}{u^3} \right) \right\} - 7070474114231105014510 \\ & \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{u^2}{v^2} \right) + \left(\frac{v^2}{u^2} \right) \right\} - 7249503742499660191624 \left\{ \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) + \left(\frac{v}{u} \right) \right\} \\ & - 29289891786172199497868 + R(u, v) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $R(u, v)$ is a sum of terms with a factor $1/(uv)$, which equals 0 after setting $q = e^{-\pi/\sqrt{3}}$ and replacing q by $-q$. With $\Lambda = \lambda_{361} + \lambda_{361}^{-1}$, we

eventually find that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\Lambda^{10} - 10\Lambda^8 + 35\Lambda^6 - 50\Lambda^4 + 25\Lambda^2 - 2) \\
 & - 17571484(\Lambda^9 - 9\Lambda^7 + 27\Lambda^5 - 30\Lambda^3 + 9\Lambda) \\
 & + 102919027240030(\Lambda^8 - 8\Lambda^6 + 20\Lambda^4 - 16\Lambda^2 + 2) \\
 & - 200937885610911191740(\Lambda^7 - 7\Lambda^5 + 14\Lambda^3 - 7\Lambda) \\
 & + 363165905126589014509(\Lambda^6 - 6\Lambda^4 + 9\Lambda^2 - 2) \\
 & - 2745050674147219542832(\Lambda^5 - 5\Lambda^3 + 5\Lambda) \\
 & + 1669253999271588508904(\Lambda^4 - 4\Lambda^2 + 2) \\
 & - 9487507697742191502320(\Lambda^3 - 3\Lambda) \\
 & - 7070474114231105014510(\Lambda^2 - 2) \\
 & - 7249503742499660191624\Lambda - 29289891786172199497868 = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

which simplifies to

$$(\Lambda + 2)(-18438200 + 7433420\Lambda - 5857162\Lambda^2 + \Lambda^3)^3 = 0.$$

Hence

$$\Lambda = \frac{1}{3}(5857162 + 2195008(19)^{1/3} + 822592(19)^{2/3}).$$

Solving the equation $\Lambda = \lambda_{361} + \lambda_{361}^{-1}$ for λ_{361} , we complete the proof.

The modular equation of degree 19 given above can also be used to calculate λ_{19} ; see also Corollary 6.5(iii).

6. λ_n and Kronecker’s limit formula.

Let $m > 0$ be square-free and let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-m})$, the imaginary quadratic field with discriminant d , where

$$(6.1) \quad d = \begin{cases} -4m, & \text{if } -m \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}, \\ -m, & \text{if } -m \equiv 1 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

Let $d = d_1d_2$, where $d_1 > 0$ and, for $i = 1, 2$, $d_i \equiv 0$ or $1 \pmod{4}$. If \mathcal{P} denotes a prime ideal in K , then the Gauss genus character χ is defined by

$$(6.2) \quad \chi(\mathcal{P}) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{d_1}{N(\mathcal{P})}\right), & \text{if } N(\mathcal{P}) \nmid d_1, \\ \left(\frac{d_2}{N(\mathcal{P})}\right), & \text{if } N(\mathcal{P}) \mid d_1, \end{cases}$$

where $N(\mathcal{P})$ is the norm of the ideal \mathcal{P} and (\cdot) denotes the Kronecker symbol.

Let

$$(6.3) \quad \Omega = \begin{cases} \sqrt{-m} & , \text{ if } -m \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}, \\ \frac{1 + \sqrt{-m}}{2} & , \text{ if } -m \equiv 1 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

It is known [21] that each ideal class in the class group C_K contains primitive ideals which are \mathbb{Z} -modules of the form $\mathcal{A} = [a, b + \Omega]$, where a and b are rational integers, $a > 0$, $a|N(b + \Omega)$, $|b| \leq a/2$, a is the smallest positive integer in \mathcal{A} and $N(\mathcal{A}) = a$. Hence, Siegel’s Theorem [27, p. 72], obtained from Kronecker’s limit formula, can be stated as follows.

Theorem 6.1 (Siegel). *Let χ be a genus character arising from the decomposition $d = d_1d_2$. Let h_i be the class number of the field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_i})$, ω and ω_2 be the numbers of roots of unity in K and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_2})$, respectively, and ϵ_1 be the fundamental unit of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_1})$. Let*

$$(6.4) \quad F(\mathcal{A}) = \frac{|\eta(z)|^2}{\sqrt{a}},$$

where $z = (b + \Omega)/a$ with $[a, b + \Omega] \in \mathcal{A}^{-1}$. Then

$$(6.5) \quad \epsilon_1^{\omega h_1 h_2 / \omega_2} = \prod_{\mathcal{A} \in C_K} F(\mathcal{A})^{-\chi(\mathcal{A})}.$$

Ramanathan utilized Theorem 6.1 to compute λ_n and μ_n [22, Theorem 4].

Theorem 6.2 (Ramanathan). *Let $3n$ be a positive square free integer and let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3n})$ be an imaginary quadratic field such that each genus contains only one ideal class. Then*

$$\prod_{\chi} \epsilon_1^{t_{\chi}} = \begin{cases} \lambda_n, & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ \mu_n, & \text{if } n \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}, \end{cases}$$

where

$$(6.6) \quad t_{\chi} = \frac{6\omega h_1 h_2}{\omega_2 h},$$

h, h_1, h_2 are the class numbers of $K, \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_1})$, and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_2})$, respectively, and ω_2 are the numbers of roots of unity in K and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_2})$, respectively, ϵ_1 is the fundamental unit in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_1})$, and χ runs through all genus characters such that if χ corresponds to the decomposition d_1d_2 , then either $(\frac{d_1}{3})$ or $(\frac{d_2}{3}) = -1$ and therefore $d_1, d_2, h_1, h_2, \omega_2$, and ϵ_1 are dependent on χ .

By Theorem 6.2, 14 values of λ_n and 19 of μ_n can be evaluated. Among them, Ramanujan recorded only the values of λ_n for which the exponent $t_{\chi} = 1$. We state all 14 values of such λ_n ’s in the following corollary.

Corollary 6.3.

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda_5 &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, & \lambda_{17} &= 4 + \sqrt{17}, \\
\lambda_{41} &= 32 + 5\sqrt{41}, & \lambda_{65} &= \left(8 + \sqrt{65}\right) \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^6, \\
\lambda_{89} &= 500 + 53\sqrt{89}, & \lambda_{145} &= \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^9 \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{29}}{2}\right)^3, \\
\lambda_{161} &= \left(16\sqrt{23} + 29\sqrt{7}\right) \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{23}}{2}\right)^3, \\
\lambda_{185} &= \left(68 + 5\sqrt{185}\right) \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{12}, \\
\lambda_{209} &= \left(46\sqrt{11} + 35\sqrt{19}\right) \left(2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}\right)^3, \\
\lambda_{265} &= \left(\frac{7 + \sqrt{53}}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{15}, \\
\lambda_{385} &= \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^9 \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{21}}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{11}}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{11}}{2}\right)^3, \\
\lambda_{665} &= \left(14\sqrt{35} + 19\sqrt{19}\right) \left(2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{21}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{12} \left(\frac{\sqrt{15} + \sqrt{19}}{2}\right)^3, \\
\lambda_{1001} &= \left(83\sqrt{77} + 202\sqrt{13}\right) \left(2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11}\right)^3 \left(\frac{9 + \sqrt{77}}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{7\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{143}}{2}\right)^3, \\
\lambda_{1105} &= \left(4 + \sqrt{17}\right)^3 \left(8 + \sqrt{65}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{12} \left(\frac{15 + \sqrt{221}}{2}\right)^3.
\end{aligned}$$

We next derive a theorem from Theorem 6.1 by which we can evaluate some λ_n for $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$.

Theorem 6.4. *Let $n > 3$ be a positive square free integer, not divisible by 3, and $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3n})$ be an imaginary quadratic field such that each genus contains only one ideal class. Let C_0 be the principal ideal class containing $[1, \Omega]$, where Ω is defined by (6.3), and C_1 and C_2 be nonprincipal ideal classes containing $[2, 1 + \Omega]$ and $[6, 3 + \Omega]$, respectively.*

Then

$$\lambda_n = \left(\prod_{\chi(C_1)=-1} \epsilon_1^{t_\chi} \right)^{-1} \left(\prod_{\chi(C_2)=-1} \epsilon_1^{t_\chi} \right),$$

where $t_\chi, d_1, d_2, h_1, h_2, \omega_2$, and ϵ_1 are defined in Theorem 6.2, and the products are over all characters χ (the first with $\chi(C_1) = -1$ and the second with $\chi(C_2) = -1$), associated with the decomposition $d = d_1d_2$, and therefore $d_1, d_2, h_1, h_2, \omega_2$, and ϵ_1 are dependent on χ .

Proof. If $\mathcal{A} \in C$ is any of the ideals $[1, \Omega], [2, 1 + \Omega]$, and $[6, 3 + \Omega]$, then $\mathcal{A} \sim \mathcal{A}^{-1}, C = C^{-1}$, and $\mathcal{A} \in C^{-1}$. For any ideal class C , not C_0 nor C_1 , Ramanathan [22] showed that

$$\sum_{\chi(C_1)=-1} \chi(C) = 0,$$

which implies that

$$\prod_{\chi(C_1)=-1} F(C)^{-\chi(C)} = 1,$$

where $F(C)$ is defined by (6.4). Therefore, by (6.5),

$$\begin{aligned} (6.7) \quad \prod_{\chi(C_1)=-1} \epsilon_1^{\omega h_1 h_2 / \omega_2} &= \prod_{\chi(C_1)=-1} \prod_{\mathcal{A} \in C_0 \cup C_1} F(\mathcal{A})^{-\chi(\mathcal{A})} \\ &= \prod_{\mathcal{A} \in C_0 \cup C_1} F(\mathcal{A})^{-\chi(\mathcal{A})h/2} = \left(\frac{F(C_1)}{F(C_0)} \right)^{h/2}, \end{aligned}$$

since the number of genus characters is h , and so the number of genus characters such that $\chi(C_1) = -1$ is $h/2$. With a similar argument, we find that

$$(6.8) \quad \prod_{\chi(C_2)=-1} \epsilon_1^{\omega h_1 h_2 / \omega_2} = \left(\frac{F(C_2)}{F(C_0)} \right)^{h/2}.$$

Dividing (6.7) into (6.8), we have

$$(6.9) \quad \left(\frac{F(C_2)}{F(C_1)} \right)^{h/2} = \frac{\prod_{\chi(C_2)=-1} \epsilon_1^{\omega h_1 h_2 / \omega_2}}{\prod_{\chi(C_1)=-1} \epsilon_1^{\omega h_1 h_2 / \omega_2}}.$$

But, by (6.4),

$$(6.10) \quad \frac{F(C_2)}{F(C_1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\eta\left(\frac{1+i\sqrt{n/3}}{2}\right)}{\eta\left(\frac{1+i\sqrt{3n}}{2}\right)} \right)^2.$$

The theorem now follows from (6.9), (6.10), and (1.4).

We can apply Theorem 6.4 to evaluate λ_n when $n = 7, 11, 19, 31, 35, 55, 59, 91, 115, 119, 455$. We, first, determine all the values of such λ_n when $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3n})$ has class number 4 and each genus contains one ideal class.

Observe that $\chi(C_1) = -1$, where χ has the decomposition $d = d_1d_2$ such that $(\frac{d_1}{2}) = -1$ or $(\frac{d_2}{2}) = -1$, i.e., $d_1 \equiv \pm 3$ or $d_2 \equiv \pm 3 \pmod{8}$, and $\chi(C_2) = -1$, where $(\frac{d_1}{6}) = -1$ or $(\frac{d_2}{6}) = -1$.

Corollary 6.5.

- (i) $\lambda_7 = (2 + \sqrt{3})^{3/2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{7}}{2} \right)^{-3/2},$
- (ii) $\lambda_{11} = (2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{11})^{3/2} (10 + 3\sqrt{11})^{-1/2},$
- (iii) $\lambda_{19} = (151 + 20\sqrt{57})^{3/4} (2 + \sqrt{3})^{-3/2},$
- (iv) $\lambda_{31} = (2 + \sqrt{3})^{9/2} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{31}}{2} \right)^{-3/2},$
- (v) $\lambda_{59} = (102\sqrt{3} + 23\sqrt{59})^{3/2} (530 + 69\sqrt{59})^{-1/2}.$

Proof. For all five values of n above, the corresponding imaginary quadratic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3n})$ has class number 4 and genus number 4. Since the values of λ_7 and λ_{11} are already determined in Corollaries 4.11 and 4.12, respectively, we will discuss only the last three values.

The following tables summarize the needed information about ideal classes and their characters.

Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-57})$.

d_1	d_2	χ	C	$\chi(C_0)$ $\chi(C_2)$	$\chi(C_1)$ $\chi(C_3)$	h_1	h_2	ω_2	ϵ_1
1	-228	χ_0	$[1, \Omega]$	1 1	1 1				
57	-4	χ_1	$[2, 1 + \Omega]$	1 -1	1 -1	1	1	4	$151 + 20\sqrt{57}$
44	-3	χ_2	$[6, 3 + \Omega]$	1 -1	-1 1	1	1	6	
12	-11	χ_3	$[3, \Omega]$	1 1	-1 -1	1	1	2	$2 + \sqrt{3}$

By Theorem 6.4,

$$\lambda_{19} = \frac{\prod_{\chi_1, \chi_2} \epsilon_1^{t_\chi}}{\prod_{\chi_2, \chi_3} \epsilon_1^{t_\chi}} = \frac{\epsilon_1^{t_{\chi_1}}}{\epsilon_1^{t_{\chi_3}}} = (151 + 20\sqrt{57})^{3/4} (2 + \sqrt{3})^{-3/2}.$$

Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-93})$.

d_1	d_2	χ	C	$\frac{\chi(C_0)}{\chi(C_2)} \frac{\chi(C_1)}{\chi(C_3)}$	h_1	h_2	ω_2	ϵ_1
1	-372	χ_0	$[1, \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$				
93	-4	χ_1	$[2, 1 + \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{matrix}$	1	1	4	$\frac{29+3\sqrt{93}}{2}$
44	-3	χ_2	$[6, 3 + \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{matrix}$	1	1	6	
12	-11	χ_3	$[3, \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{matrix}$	1	3	2	$2 + \sqrt{3}$

By Theorem 6.4,

$$\lambda_{31} = \frac{\prod_{\chi_2, \chi_3} \epsilon_1^{t_{\chi}}}{\prod_{\chi_1, \chi_2} \epsilon_1^{t_{\chi}}} = \frac{\epsilon_1^{t_{\chi_3}}}{\epsilon_1^{t_{\chi_1}}} = (2 + \sqrt{3})^{9/2} \left(\frac{29 + 3\sqrt{93}}{2} \right)^{-3/4}.$$

Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-177})$.

d_1	d_2	χ	C	$\frac{\chi(C_0)}{\chi(C_2)} \frac{\chi(C_1)}{\chi(C_3)}$	h_1	h_2	ω_2	ϵ_1
1	-708	χ_0	$[1, \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$				
177	-4	χ_1	$[2, 1 + \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{matrix}$	1	1	4	$62423 + 4692\sqrt{177}$
236	-3	χ_2	$[6, 3 + \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{matrix}$	1	1	6	$530 + 69\sqrt{59}$
12	-59	χ_3	$[3, \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{matrix}$	1	3	2	

By Theorem 6.4,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{59} &= \frac{\prod_{\chi_1, \chi_3} \epsilon_1^{t_{\chi}}}{\prod_{\chi_2, \chi_3} \epsilon_1^{t_{\chi}}} = \frac{\epsilon_1^{t_{\chi_1}}}{\epsilon_1^{t_{\chi_2}}} = (62423 + 4692\sqrt{177})^{3/4} (530 + 69\sqrt{59})^{-1/2} \\ &= (102\sqrt{3} + 23\sqrt{59})^{3/2} (530 + 69\sqrt{59})^{-1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, we give examples of evaluations of λ_n when $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3n})$ has class number 8 and each genus contains one ideal class.

Corollary 6.6.

(i)

$$\lambda_{35} = (\sqrt{21} + 2\sqrt{5})^{3/2} (4 + \sqrt{15})^{3/2} (2 + \sqrt{5})^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^{-1},$$

(ii)

$$\lambda_{55} = (10 + 3\sqrt{11})^{3/2}(2 + \sqrt{3})^3(2 + \sqrt{5})^{-1} \left(\frac{13 + \sqrt{165}}{2} \right)^{-3/4},$$

(iii)

$$\lambda_{91} = (25 + 4\sqrt{39})^{3/2}(727 + 44\sqrt{273})^{3/4}(2 + \sqrt{3})^{-3/2} \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{21}}{2} \right)^{-3/2},$$

(iv)

$$\lambda_{115} = (24 + 5\sqrt{23})^{3/2}(26\sqrt{5} + 7\sqrt{69})^{3/2}(2 + \sqrt{5})^{-2}(2 + \sqrt{3})^{-3/2},$$

(v)

$$\lambda_{119} = (4 + \sqrt{17})^3(50 + 7\sqrt{51})^{3/2}(120 + 11\sqrt{119})^{-1/2} \left(\frac{19 + \sqrt{357}}{2} \right)^{-3/4}.$$

Proof. We give the calculation for only (i), as the calculations in the remaining four cases are similar. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-105})$. Then its discriminant $d = -420$.

d_1	d_2	χ	C	$\begin{matrix} \chi(C_0) & \chi(C_1) \\ \chi(C_2) & \chi(C_3) \end{matrix}$	h_1	h_2	ω_2	ϵ_1
1	-420	χ_0	$[1, \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$				
105	-4	χ_1	$[2, 1 + \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{matrix}$	2	1	4	$41 + 4\sqrt{105}$
140	-3	χ_2	$[6, 3 + \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{matrix}$	2	1	6	$6 + \sqrt{35}$
12	-35	χ_3	$[3, \Omega]$	$\begin{matrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{matrix}$				
5	-84	χ_4		$\begin{matrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{matrix}$	1	4	2	$\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$
21	-20	χ_5		$\begin{matrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{matrix}$				
60	-7	χ_6		$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{matrix}$	2	1	2	$4 + \sqrt{15}$
28	-15	χ_7		$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$				

By Theorem 6.4,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{35} &= \frac{\prod_{\chi_1, \chi_3, \chi_5, \chi_6} \epsilon_1^{t_\chi}}{\prod_{\chi_2, \chi_3, \chi_4, \chi_5} \epsilon_1^{t_\chi}} = \frac{\epsilon_1^{t_{\chi_1}} \epsilon_1^{t_{\chi_6}}}{\epsilon_1^{t_{\chi_2}} \epsilon_1^{t_{\chi_4}}} \\ &= (41 + 4\sqrt{105})^{3/4} (4 + \sqrt{15})^{3/2} (6 + \sqrt{35})^{-1/2} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{-3}. \end{aligned}$$

Lastly, by a similar calculation, we can determine λ_{455} ; here $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1365})$ has class number 16, and each genus contains one ideal class.

Corollary 6.7.

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{455} &= (14 + \sqrt{195})^{3/2} (8 + \sqrt{65})^3 (6 + \sqrt{35})^3 (41 + 4\sqrt{105})^{3/2} \\ &\quad \times (2 + \sqrt{5})^{-1} (4 + \sqrt{15})^{-3/2} (64 + 3\sqrt{455})^{-1/2} \left(\frac{37 + \sqrt{1365}}{2} \right)^{-3/4}. \end{aligned}$$

7. An empirical process for computing λ_n .

In this section, we describe an empirical process which can be used to derive values of λ_n for $n = 73, 97, 193, 217,$ and 241 . This empirical process is analogous to those used by G.N. Watson [29], [30] in his computations of the Ramanujan–Weber class invariants G_n and g_n .

Theorem 7.1. *We have*

- (i) $\lambda_{73} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{11 + \sqrt{73}}{8}} + \sqrt{\frac{3 + \sqrt{73}}{8}} \right)^6,$
- (ii) $\lambda_{97} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{17 + \sqrt{97}}{8}} + \sqrt{\frac{9 + \sqrt{97}}{8}} \right)^6,$
- (iii) $\lambda_{241} = \left(16 + \sqrt{241} + \sqrt{496 + 32\sqrt{241}} \right)^3,$
- (iv) $\lambda_{217} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{1901 + 129\sqrt{217}}{8}} + \sqrt{\frac{1893 + 129\sqrt{217}}{8}} \right)^{3/2} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{1597 + 108\sqrt{217}}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{1593 + 108\sqrt{217}}{4}} \right)^{3/2},$
- (v) $\lambda_{193}^{1/3} + \frac{1}{\lambda_{193}^{1/3}} = \frac{1}{4} \left(39 + 3\sqrt{193} + \sqrt{2690 + 194\sqrt{193}} \right).$

Proof. By computing the numerical value of λ_{73} using (1.1), we assume that

$$\lambda_{73}^{1/3} + \frac{1}{\lambda_{73}^{1/3}} = 7.77200187\dots = \frac{7 + \sqrt{73}}{2}.$$

Solving this quadratic equation, we arrive at

$$\lambda_{73} = \left(\frac{7 + \sqrt{73}}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{53 + 7\sqrt{73}}{8}} \right)^3.$$

Verifying that the value above is the same as Ramanujan’s value for λ_{73} is straightforward.

The computations of λ_{97} and λ_{241} are similar. We assume that

$$\lambda_{97}^{1/3} + \frac{1}{\lambda_{97}^{1/3}} = 11.42442890089\dots = \frac{13 + \sqrt{97}}{2}$$

and

$$\lambda_{241}^{1/3} + \frac{1}{\lambda_{241}^{1/3}} = 63.04834939\dots = 32 + 2\sqrt{241},$$

which yield

$$\lambda_{97} = \left(\frac{13 + \sqrt{97}}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{125 + 13\sqrt{97}}{8}} \right)^3$$

and

$$\lambda_{241} = \left(16 + \sqrt{241} + \sqrt{496 + 32\sqrt{241}} \right)^3.$$

The computation of λ_{217} is different from those of the previous three values. We compute λ_{217} and $\lambda_{31/7}$ numerically and assume that

$$(\lambda_{217}\lambda_{31/7})^{1/3} + \frac{1}{(\lambda_{217}\lambda_{31/7})^{1/3}} = 56.4618397\dots = 27 + 2\sqrt{217}$$

and

$$\left(\frac{\lambda_{217}}{\lambda_{31/7}} \right)^{1/3} + \left(\frac{\lambda_{31/7}}{\lambda_{217}} \right)^{1/3} = 43.5963797\dots = \frac{43 + 3\sqrt{217}}{2},$$

which imply that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{217} &= \left(\sqrt{\frac{1901 + 129\sqrt{217}}{8}} + \sqrt{\frac{1893 + 129\sqrt{217}}{8}} \right)^{3/2} \\ &\times \left(\sqrt{\frac{1597 + 108\sqrt{217}}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{1593 + 108\sqrt{217}}{4}} \right)^{3/2}. \end{aligned}$$

In [14], this empirical method will be put on a firm foundation, and it will be shown that λ_n can be explicitly determined when $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $3 \nmid n$ and the class group of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3n})$ is of the type $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4$. This result is analogous to that associated with the Ramanujan-Weber class invariant G_n proved in [13]. It is clear that this method works for groups of the type $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ (which is the class group of imaginary quadratic fields having one class per genus). Hence, the empirical process illustrated here can also be used to determine the values of λ_n given in Section 6.

It remains to determine the value of λ_{193} . The class group of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-579})$ is \mathbb{Z}_8 , and so it does not belong to the set of n 's that we discuss here. However, we know that [14] $t := \lambda_{193} + \lambda_{193}^{-1}$ lies in a quartic extension of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-579})$ and so we may use MAPLE V's "minpoly" function to guess a minimal polynomial of degree 4 satisfied by t . Our final result is

$$(7.1) \quad \lambda_{193}^{1/3} + \frac{1}{\lambda_{193}^{1/3}} = \frac{1}{4} \left(39 + 3\sqrt{193} + \sqrt{2690 + 194\sqrt{193}} \right).$$

A rigorous proof of (7.1) can be found in [14].

8. Evaluation of the modular j -invariant.

The base q in the alternative cubic theory is defined by

$$(8.1) \quad q := q_3 := \exp \left(-\frac{2\pi {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}; 1; 1 - \alpha\right)}{\sqrt{3} {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}; 1; \alpha\right)} \right), \quad 0 < \alpha < 1,$$

where ${}_2F_1(a, b; c; z)$ is defined by (1.5). Recall the fundamental inversion formula for the cubic theta functions [4, Lemma 2.9],

$$(8.2) \quad \alpha := \alpha(q) = \frac{c^3(q)}{a^3(q)},$$

where the cubic theta functions $a(q)$, $b(q)$, and $c(q)$ are defined by (5.1)–(5.3). By (5.6)–(5.8), we find that

$$(8.3) \quad \frac{1}{\alpha(q)} = \frac{f^{12}(-q)}{27qf^{12}(-q^3)} + 1.$$

Let

$$(8.4) \quad s := s(q) := \frac{f^{12}(-q)}{27qf^{12}(-q^3)}.$$

From the relation between the j -invariant and the modulus $\sqrt{\alpha}$ in the cubic theory [5]

$$(8.5) \quad j(3\tau) = 27 \frac{(1 + 8(1 - \alpha))^3}{(1 - \alpha)\alpha^3}, \quad q = e^{2\pi i\tau},$$

and (8.3), we deduce that

$$(8.6) \quad j(3\tau) = 27(9s + 1)^3 \frac{s + 1}{s}.$$

Thus by (2.3),

$$(8.7) \quad \gamma_2(3\tau) = \sqrt[3]{j(3\tau)} = 3(9s + 1) \sqrt[3]{\frac{s + 1}{s}}.$$

Let $\tau = (3 + \sqrt{-n})/6$. Then by (2.4), (1.3), and (1.4), we obtain the following theorem after replacing n by $3n$ and dividing both sides by -1 .

Theorem 8.1.

$$32J_{3n} = -\gamma_2 \left(\frac{3 + \sqrt{-3n}}{2} \right) = 3(9\lambda_n^2 - 1) \sqrt[3]{\frac{\lambda_n^2 - 1}{\lambda_n^2}}.$$

By Theorem 8.1, we can determine the corresponding values of J_n for known values of λ_n . For example, the values of J_n in the table (2.5) are easy consequences of Theorem 8.1. We give another example in the corollary below.

Corollary 8.2.

$$J_{123} = 15(8 + \sqrt{41}) \sqrt[3]{32 + 5\sqrt{41}}.$$

Proof. Let $n = 41$ in Theorem 8.1 and use the value of λ_{41} in Table (1.2).

9. λ_n is a unit when n is odd and not divisible by 3.

Recall that an order \mathcal{O}_f with conductor f in a quadratic field K is a subset $\mathcal{O}_f \subset K$ such that

- (i) \mathcal{O}_f is a subring of K containing 1,
- (ii) \mathcal{O}_f is a finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -module,
- (iii) \mathcal{O}_f contains a \mathbb{Q} -basis of K , and
- (iv) $[\mathcal{O}_K : \mathcal{O}_f] = f$,

where $\mathcal{O}_K = \mathcal{O}_1$ is the ring of integers of K .

If α_1 and α_2 generate an \mathcal{O}_f -ideal $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}_f}$ over \mathbb{Z} , we say that $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ is a basis of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}_f}$. An \mathcal{O}_K ideal $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}_f}$ is said to be proper if

$$\mathcal{O}_f = \{\beta \in K : \beta \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}_f} \subset \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}_f}\}.$$

Every ideal in \mathcal{O}_K prime to f is proper.

If ν is an algebraic integer and \mathcal{A} is an \mathcal{O}_K ideal, we write $\nu \approx \mathcal{A}$ to mean that $\nu \mathcal{O}_L = \mathcal{A} \mathcal{O}_L$ in some larger number field L . Similarly, if ν_1 and ν_2 are algebraic integers, we write $\nu_1 \approx \nu_2$ to mean that ν_1/ν_2 is a unit.

Theorem 9.1 (Deuring, [19, p. 43]). *Let f be a positive integer and $p^t \parallel f$, where p is a prime and t is a nonnegative integer. Let a, b, c , and d be integers, $M := \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ be a matrix with determinant p , and $\Delta(\tau) = q(q; q)_\infty^{24}$, where $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$, with $\text{Im } \tau > 0$. Define*

$$(9.1) \quad \Phi_M(\tau) = p^{12} \frac{\Delta(M \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \end{pmatrix})}{\Delta(\begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \end{pmatrix})},$$

where $\tau = \tau_1/\tau_2$ and $\Delta(\begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \end{pmatrix}) := \Delta(\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2}) := \tau_2^{-12} \Delta(\tau)$. Let $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ be a basis of a proper \mathcal{O}_f -ideal $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}_f}$, and set $\alpha = \alpha_1/\alpha_2$. The action of M on the basis $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ is defined as $M[\alpha_1, \alpha_2] = [\alpha\alpha_1 + \beta\alpha_2, c\alpha_1 + d\alpha_2]$.

I. When p splits completely in K , namely $p = \mathcal{P}\bar{\mathcal{P}}$, then

(I.a) $\Phi_M(\alpha)$ is a unit if $M[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ is a basis of a proper \mathcal{O}_{f_p} -ideal,

(I.b) $\Phi_M(\alpha) \approx p^{12}$ if $M[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ is a basis of a proper $\mathcal{O}_{f_{p-1}}$ -ideal,

(I.c) if $p \nmid f$, then $\Phi_M(\alpha) \approx \bar{\mathcal{P}}^{12}$ and $\Phi_M(\alpha) \approx \mathcal{P}^{12}$ when $M[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ is a basis of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}_f}\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}_f}$ and $M[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ is a basis of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}_f}\bar{\mathcal{P}}_{\mathcal{O}_f}$, respectively.

II. When p ramifies in K , namely $p = \mathcal{P}^2$, then

(II.a) $\Phi_M(\alpha) \approx p^{6/p^{t+1}}$ if $M[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ is a basis of a proper \mathcal{O}_{f_p} -ideal,

(II.b) $\Phi_M(\alpha) \approx p^{12-6/p^t}$ if $M[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ is a basis of a proper $\mathcal{O}_{f_{p-1}}$ -ideal,

(II.c) $\Phi_M(\alpha) \approx p^6$ if $M[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ is a basis of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}_f}\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}_f}$.

III. When p is inert in K , then

(III.a) $\Phi_M(\alpha) \approx p^{12/p^t(p+1)}$ if $M[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ is a basis of a proper \mathcal{O}_{f_p} -ideal,

(III.b) $\Phi_M(\alpha) \approx p^{12(1-1/p^{t-1}(p+1))}$ if $M[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ is a basis of a proper $\mathcal{O}_{f_{p-1}}$ -ideal.

Corollary 9.2. λ_n is a unit if n is odd and not divisible by 3.

Proof. Let $n = f^2d$, where d is square-free, and let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3d})$.

(i) First, suppose that $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Then $d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, and the ring of integers $\mathcal{O}_K = [\frac{1+\sqrt{-3d}}{2}, 1]$, and $(3) = \mathcal{P}^2$ ramifies in \mathcal{O}_K . Consider the

order \mathcal{O}_f of conductor f . Then \mathcal{O}_f has a basis $\mathcal{O}_f = [\frac{f+\sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2}, 1]$. Let

$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & f \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Then $M \left[\frac{f+\sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2}, 1 \right] = \left[\frac{3f+\sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2}, 3 \right]$ is a basis of $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{O}_f$.

Hence by (II.c) in Theorem 9.1, we have

$$(9.2) \quad \Phi_M \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2} \right) \approx 3^6.$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_M \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2} \right) &= 3^{12} \frac{\Delta \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & f \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2} \right) \right)}{\Delta \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2} \right)} \\ &= 3^{12} \frac{\Delta \left(\frac{3f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{6} \right)}{\Delta \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2} \right)} = 3^{12} \frac{6^{-12} \Delta \left(\frac{3f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{6} \right)}{2^{-12} \Delta \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{\Delta \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-f^2d/3}}{2} \right)}{\Delta \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2} \right)} = \frac{\Delta \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{-n/3}}{2} \right)}{\Delta \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{-3n}}{2} \right)}, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from the facts that $\Delta(\tau + 1) = \Delta(\tau)$ and f is odd. But, since $\Delta(\tau) = \eta^{24}(\tau)$ by (1.3),

$$\Phi_M \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{\eta \left(\frac{1 + i\sqrt{n/3}}{2} \right)}{\eta \left(\frac{1 + i\sqrt{3n}}{2} \right)} \right)^{24}.$$

Thus by (1.4),

$$(9.3) \quad \Phi_M \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2} \right) = (3\sqrt{3}\lambda_n)^4 = 3^6 \lambda_n^4.$$

Combining (9.2) and (9.3), we have $3^6 \approx 3^6 \lambda_n^4$. Hence λ_n^4 is a unit, and so is λ_n .

(ii) Suppose that $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Then $d \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $\mathcal{O}_K = [\sqrt{-3d}, 1]$, and $(3) = \mathcal{P}^2$ ramifies in \mathcal{O}_K . The order \mathcal{O}_f of conductor f has a basis $\mathcal{O}_f = [\sqrt{-3f^2d}, 1]$. Let $[f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}, 2]$ be a basis of a proper \mathcal{O}_f -ideal $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}_f}$. Let $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & f \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Since $M[f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}, 2] = [3f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}, 6]$ is a basis of $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}_f} \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{O}_f}$, we deduce from (II.c) in Theorem 9.1 that

$$\Phi_M \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2} \right) \approx 3^6.$$

As we have shown above,

$$\Phi_M \left(\frac{f + \sqrt{-3f^2d}}{2} \right) = 3^6 \lambda_n^4.$$

Hence we can conclude that λ_n is a unit.

Corollary 9.3. *If n is odd and congruent to 2 modulo 3, then $3^{-3/2}\lambda_{3n}$ is a unit.*

Proof. Let $n = f^2d$, where d is square-free, and let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-d})$.

(i) Suppose that $3n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Then $d \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $\mathcal{O}_K = \left[\frac{1+\sqrt{-d}}{2}, 1 \right]$, and $(3) = \mathcal{P}\bar{\mathcal{P}}$ splits completely in \mathcal{O}_K , because $-d \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. Let \mathcal{O}_{3f} be an order of \mathcal{O}_K of conductor $3f$. Then $\mathcal{O}_{3f} = \left[\frac{3f+3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2}, 1 \right]$. Let $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Then $M \left[\frac{3f+3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2}, 1 \right] = \left[\frac{3f+3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2}, 3 \right]$ is a basis of $3\mathcal{O}_f$. Hence, by (I.b) of Theorem 9.1,

$$(9.4) \quad \Phi_M \left(\frac{3f + 3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2} \right) \approx 3^{12}.$$

On the other hand, by a calculation like that in the previous proof,

$$(9.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \Phi_M \left(\frac{3f + 3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2} \right) &= 3^{12} \frac{\Delta \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{3f+3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2} \right) \right)}{\Delta \left(\frac{3f+3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2} \right)} \\ &= (3\sqrt{3}\lambda_{3n})^4 = 3^6\lambda_{3n}^4, \end{aligned}$$

by (1.3) and (1.4). Combining (9.4) and (9.5), we deduce that $3^{-3/2}\lambda_{3n}$ is a unit.

(ii) Suppose that $3n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Then $d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $\mathcal{O}_K = [\sqrt{-d}, 1]$, and $(3) = \mathcal{P}\bar{\mathcal{P}}$ splits completely in \mathcal{O}_K . Let $\mathcal{O}_{3f} = [3\sqrt{-f^2d}, 1]$ be an order of \mathcal{O}_K with conductor $3f$. Let $[f + 3\sqrt{-f^2d}, 2]$ be a basis of a proper \mathcal{O}_{3f} -ideal \mathcal{A}_{3f} . Let $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & f \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Then $M[f + 3\sqrt{-f^2d}, 2] = [3f + 3\sqrt{-f^2d}, 6]$ is a basis of $3\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{O}_f}$, where $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{O}_f} = [f + \sqrt{-f^2d}, 2]$ is a proper ideal of \mathcal{O}_f . Hence by (I.b) in Theorem 9.1,

$$(9.6) \quad \Phi_M \left(\frac{f + 3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2} \right) \approx 3^{12}.$$

On the other hand, by calculations like those above,

$$(9.7) \quad \Phi_M \left(\frac{f + 3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2} \right) = 3^{12} \frac{\Delta \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & f \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{f+3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2} \right) \right)}{\Delta \left(\frac{f+3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2} \right)} = 3^6\lambda_{3n}^4,$$

where the last equality was deduced from (1.3) and (1.4). Hence, from (9.6) and (9.7), we can conclude that $3^{-3/2}\lambda_{3n}$ is a unit.

Corollary 9.4. *If n is odd and congruent to 1 modulo 3, then $3^{-3/4}\lambda_{3n}$ is a unit.*

Proof. Let $n = f^2d$, where d is square-free, and let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-d})$.

(i) Suppose that $3n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Then $d \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $\mathcal{O}_K = [\frac{1+\sqrt{-d}}{2}, 1]$, and 3 is inert in \mathcal{O}_K , because $-d \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$. By an argument similar to that in (i) in the proof of Corollary 9.3 and by the use of (III.b) in Theorem 9.1, we can deduce that

$$3^6\lambda_{3n}^4 = \Phi_M \left(\frac{3f + 3\sqrt{-f^2d}}{2} \right) \approx 3^{12(1-1/4)} = 3^9.$$

Hence $3^{-3/4}\lambda_{3n}$ is a unit.

(ii) We can deduce the same result when $3n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ by using a method similar to that in (ii) in the proof of Corollary 9.3 and by using (III.b) of Theorem 9.1.

Corollary 9.5. *If $n = 3^{2t}$ for $t \geq 1$, then $3^{-\frac{3}{2}(1-3^{-t})}\lambda_n$ is a unit.*

Proof. Suppose that $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$. Then $\mathcal{O}_K = [\frac{1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}, 1]$ and $[\frac{3^t+\sqrt{-3^{2t+1}}}{2}, 1]$ is a basis of the order \mathcal{O}_{3^t} with conductor 3^t . Note that $(3) = \mathcal{P}^2$ ramifies in \mathcal{O}_K . Let $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Then $M[\frac{3^t+\sqrt{-3^{2t+1}}}{2}, 1] = [\frac{3^t+\sqrt{-3^{2t+1}}}{2}, 3]$ is a basis of the principal ideal $3\mathcal{O}_{3^t-1}$. By (II.b) in Theorem 9.1,

$$\Phi_M \left(\frac{3^t + \sqrt{-3^{2t+1}}}{2} \right) \approx 3^{12-6 \cdot 3^{-t}}.$$

But, since, by (1.3) and (1.4),

$$\Phi_M \left(\frac{3^t + \sqrt{-3^{2t+1}}}{2} \right) = 3^6\lambda_n^4,$$

$3^{-\frac{3}{2}(1-3^{-t})}\lambda_n$ is a unit.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, IL 61801
E-mail address: berndt@math.uiuc.edu

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE
KENT RIDGE, SINGAPORE 119260
SINGAPORE
E-mail address: chanhh@math.nus.edu.sg

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS, OH 43210
E-mail address: kang@math.ohio-state.edu

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY
SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65804
E-mail address: liz917f@smsu.edu