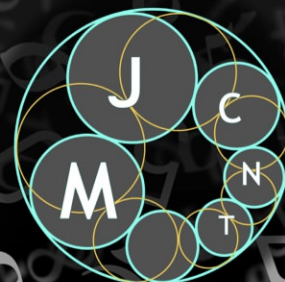


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Algebraic results for the values  $\vartheta_3(m\tau)$  and  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$   
of the Jacobi theta-constant

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# Algebraic results for the values $\vartheta_3(m\tau)$ and $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$ of the Jacobi theta-constant

Carsten Elsner, Florian Luca and Yohei Tachiya

Let  $\vartheta_3(\tau) = 1 + 2 \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} e^{\pi i v^2 \tau}$  denote the classical Jacobi theta-constant. We prove that the two values  $\vartheta_3(m\tau)$  and  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$  are algebraically independent over  $\mathbb{Q}$  for any  $\tau$  in the upper half-plane such that  $q = e^{\pi i \tau}$  is an algebraic number, where  $m, n \geq 2$  are distinct integers.

## 1. Introduction and statement of the results

Throughout this paper, let  $\tau$  be a complex variable in the upper half-plane  $\mathbb{H} := \{\tau \in \mathbb{C} \mid \Im(\tau) > 0\}$ . The three classical theta functions

$$\vartheta_2(\tau) = 2 \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} q^{(v+1/2)^2}, \quad \vartheta_3(\tau) = 1 + 2 \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} q^{v^2}, \quad \vartheta_4(\tau) = 1 + 2 \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} (-1)^v q^{v^2}$$

are known as theta-constants or Thetanullwerte, where  $q := e^{\pi i \tau}$ . These theta-constants are holomorphic in  $\mathbb{H}$  and never vanish for any  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ . In particular, the function  $\vartheta_3(\tau)$  is called a Jacobi theta-constant or Thetanullwert of the Jacobi theta function  $\vartheta(z \mid \tau) = \sum_{v=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\pi i v^2 \tau + 2\pi i v z}$ . For an extensive discussion of the Jacobi theta function and theta-constants we refer the reader to [Stein and Shakarchi 2003, Chapter 10]. Y. V. Nesterenko [2006] has improved upon a result from [Grinspan 2001] and obtained some identities for the theta-constants.

**Theorem A** [Nesterenko 2006, Theorem 1]. *For any odd integer  $n \geq 3$  there exists an integer polynomial  $P_n(X, Y)$  with  $\deg_X P_n(X, Y) = \psi(n)$  such that*

$$P_n\left(n^2 \frac{\vartheta_3^4(n\tau)}{\vartheta_3^4(\tau)}, 16 \frac{\vartheta_2^4(\tau)}{\vartheta_3^4(\tau)}\right) = 0$$

holds for any  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ , where

$$\psi(n) := n \prod_{p \mid n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{p}\right).$$

For example, the first polynomials  $P_3$  and  $P_5$  are given in [Nesterenko 2006] by

$$\begin{aligned} P_3 &= 9 - (28 - 16Y + Y^2)X + 30X^2 - 12X^3 + X^4, \\ P_5 &= 25 - (126 - 832Y + 308Y^2 - 32Y^3 + Y^4)X + (255 + 1920Y - 120Y^2)X^2 \\ &\quad + (-260 + 320Y - 20Y^2)X^3 + 135X^4 - 30X^5 + X^6 \end{aligned}$$

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and the polynomials  $P_7$ ,  $P_9$ , and  $P_{11}$  are listed in the appendix of [Elsner 2015]. Recently one of us (Elsner) constructed similar integer polynomials in two variables  $X$  and  $Y$ , which vanish identically at certain rational functions of theta-constants including the function  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$  for  $n = 2^m$ . He applied this result and Theorem A to settle the algebraic independence problem of the two values  $\vartheta_3(\tau)$  and  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$  for integers  $n \geq 2$ , and obtained the following Theorem B.

**Theorem B** [Elsner 2015, Theorem 1.1]. *Let  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$  such that  $e^{\pi i \tau}$  is an algebraic number. Then the two values  $\vartheta_3(\tau)$  and  $\vartheta_3(2^m \tau)$  are algebraically independent over  $\mathbb{Q}$  for each integer  $m \geq 1$ . Furthermore, the same holds for the two values  $\vartheta_3(\tau)$  and  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$  if  $n = 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12$ .*

The proof of Theorem B is based on an algebraic independence criterion, see [Elsner et al. 2011, Lemma 3.1], which requires a nonvanishing of a Jacobian determinant. In particular, to prove the latter assertion in Theorem B, he needed the explicit forms of the polynomials  $P_3$ ,  $P_5$ ,  $P_7$ ,  $P_9$  and  $P_{11}$  stated above. In [Elsner and Tachiya 2017], two of us obtained the following Theorem C by studying the specific properties of the polynomials  $P_n$ .

**Theorem C** [Elsner and Tachiya 2017, Theorem 1.2]. *Let  $n \geq 2$  be an integer and  $j \in \{2, 3, 4\}$ . Then for any  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$  at least three of the numbers  $e^{\pi i \tau}$ ,  $\vartheta_3(\tau)$ ,  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$ , and  $D\vartheta_j(\tau)$  are algebraically independent over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , where  $D := (\pi i)^{-1} d/d\tau$  denotes a differential operator.*

An application of Theorem C gives an improvement of Theorem B as follows:

**Theorem D.** *Let  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$  be such that  $e^{\pi i \tau}$  is an algebraic number. Then the two numbers  $\vartheta_3(\tau)$  and  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$  are algebraically independent over  $\mathbb{Q}$  for each integer  $n \geq 2$ .*

On the other hand, the algebraic dependence result is also obtained in [Elsner and Tachiya 2017] through the properties of the polynomials  $P_n$ .

**Theorem E** [Elsner and Tachiya 2017, Theorem 1.4]. *Let  $\ell, m, n \geq 1$  be integers and  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$  be any complex number. Then the three values  $\vartheta_3(\ell\tau)$ ,  $\vartheta_3(m\tau)$ , and  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$  are algebraically dependent over  $\mathbb{Q}$ .*

In this paper, we fill the gap between Theorems D and E. Our main result is the following.

**Theorem 1.** *Let  $m, n \geq 1$  be distinct integers and  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ . Then at least two of the numbers  $e^{\pi i \tau}$ ,  $\vartheta_3(m\tau)$ , and  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$  are algebraically independent over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . In particular, the two numbers  $\vartheta_3(m\tau)$  and  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$  are algebraically independent over  $\mathbb{Q}$  for any  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$  such that  $e^{\pi i \tau}$  is an algebraic number.*

Of course the two numbers  $\vartheta_3(m\tau)$  and  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$  can be algebraically dependent over  $\mathbb{Q}$  without an algebraic condition on  $e^{\pi i \tau}$ . Indeed, for  $\tau = i \in \mathbb{H}$  the two numbers  $\vartheta_3(i)$  and  $\vartheta_3(2i)$  are algebraically dependent over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , since the nontrivial relation

$$4\vartheta_3^2(2i) - (\sqrt{2} + 2)\vartheta_3^2(i) = 0 \tag{1}$$

exists; see [Berndt 1998, p. 325]. Note that the number  $e^\pi = i^{-2i}$  was shown to be transcendental for the first time by A. O. Gelfond (1929) and, a few years later, this property of  $e^\pi$  was corroborated by the Gelfond–Schneider theorem (1934). Conversely, the above identity (1) and Theorem 1 imply the transcendence of  $e^\pi$  as well.

## 2. Some properties of $P_n(X, Y)$

We now discuss some properties of  $P_n(X, Y)$  given in Theorem A. We start with a short description of the construction of  $P_n(X, Y)$ ; for details, see [Nesterenko 2006]. Let  $\Gamma(2)$  be the principal congruence subgroup of level 2 in  $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ ; that is,

$$\Gamma(2) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z}) \mid \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{2} \right\}.$$

Then for each odd integer  $n \geq 3$  the set of matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{2}, \quad (a, b, c, d) = 1, \quad ad - bc = n,$$

is a union of  $\psi(n)$  equivalence classes with respect to the left-multiplication on the elements of  $\Gamma(2)$ , and the class representatives are given by

$$\alpha_v := \begin{pmatrix} u & 2v \\ 0 & w \end{pmatrix}, \quad (u, v, w) = 1, \quad uw = n, \quad 0 \leq v < w. \quad (2)$$

For these  $\psi(n)$  matrices  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{\psi(n)}$  in (2), we define the polynomial

$$\prod_{v=1}^{\psi(n)} (X - x_v(\tau)) =: X^{\psi(n)} + a_1(\tau)X^{\psi(n)-1} + \dots + a_{\psi(n)-1}(\tau)X + a_{\psi(n)}(\tau),$$

where

$$x_v(\tau) := u^2 \frac{\vartheta_3^4((u\tau + 2v)/w)}{\vartheta_3^4(\tau)} \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{pmatrix} u & 2v \\ 0 & w \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_v, \quad v = 1, \dots, \psi(n). \quad (3)$$

Then, using the modular method as well as Galois considerations, one finds that there exist polynomials  $R_j(Y) \in \mathbb{Z}[Y]$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, \psi(n)$ , such that

$$a_j(\tau) = R_j(16\lambda(\tau)), \quad \lambda(\tau) := \frac{\vartheta_2^4(\tau)}{\vartheta_3^4(\tau)}. \quad (4)$$

Thus, the integer polynomial

$$P_n(X, Y) := X^{\psi(n)} + R_1(Y)X^{\psi(n)-1} + \dots + R_{\psi(n)-1}(Y)X + R_{\psi(n)}(Y) \quad (5)$$

vanishes identically at  $X = n^2 \vartheta_3^4(n\tau) / \vartheta_3^4(\tau)$  and  $Y = 16\lambda(\tau)$ .

**Lemma 2.** *For each odd integer  $n \geq 3$ , the polynomial  $P_n(X, 16\lambda(\tau))$  is irreducible over the field  $\mathbb{C}(\lambda(\tau))$ .*

*Proof.* The group  $\Gamma(2)$  fixes the function  $\lambda(\tau) = \vartheta_2^4(\tau) / \vartheta_3^4(\tau)$ , since the functions  $\vartheta_3^4(\tau)$  and  $\vartheta_4^4(\tau)$  are modular forms of weight 2 with respect of the subgroup  $\Gamma(2)$ . Moreover, we have the transformation formula

$$x_v\left(\frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}\right) = x_\mu(\tau) \quad (6)$$

for a proper matrix  $\beta := \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma(2)$  and subscripts  $v, \mu$  such that a proper matrix  $\gamma \in \Gamma(2)$  satisfies  $\alpha_v \beta = \gamma \alpha_\mu$ ; see formulae (6) and (7) in [Nesterenko 2006]. This may be regarded as an equivalence relation over

the matrices  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{\psi(n)}$  from (2). One can show that any two matrices  $\alpha_\nu$  and  $\alpha_\mu$ ,  $1 \leq \nu, \mu \leq \psi(n)$ , are equivalent. Together with (6) it turns out that the group  $\Gamma(2)$  permutes the  $\psi(n)$  distinct functions  $x_1(\tau), \dots, x_{\psi(n)}(\tau)$  transitively. This implies that  $P_n(X, 16\lambda(\tau))$  is a minimal polynomial of  $x_1(\tau)$  over the field  $\mathbb{C}(\lambda(\tau))$ .  $\square$

**Remark 3.** There is no complex number  $\alpha$  such that  $P_n(\alpha, Y)$  is identically zero. If such an  $\alpha$  existed, the polynomial  $P_n(X, Y)$  would be divisible by  $(X - \alpha)$ , which is impossible by Lemma 2. This fact can also be checked directly from the definition of  $x_\nu(\tau)$ ; see [Elsner and Tachiya 2017, Lemma 2.1]. In particular,  $P_n(X, Y)$  has positive degree in  $Y$ .

**Lemma 4.** *We have*

$$P_n(X, 0) = \prod_{u \mid n, u \geq 1} (X - u^2)^{w(u, n/u)},$$

where

$$w(a, b) := \sum_{\substack{(a, b, k) = 1 \\ 0 \leq k < b}} 1.$$

*Proof.* This follows immediately from the relation

$$P_n(X, 16\lambda(\tau)) = \prod_{\nu=1}^{\psi(n)} (X - x_\nu(\tau))$$

as  $\tau \rightarrow i\infty$ , since we have  $\lambda(\tau) \rightarrow 0$  and  $x_\nu(\tau) \rightarrow u^2$  for each  $\nu = 1, \dots, \psi(n)$  in (3), respectively.  $\square$

**Example 5.** For the polynomial  $P_3$  given in Section 1, we have

$$P_3(X, 0) = 9 - 28X + 30X^2 - 12X^3 + X^4 = (X - 1)^3(X - 3^2).$$

Here,  $\psi(3) = 4$  and the four triples  $(u, v, w)$  in (2) are given by

$$(3, 0, 1), \quad (1, 0, 3), \quad (1, 1, 3), \quad (1, 2, 3).$$

More generally,  $P_p(X, 0) = (X - 1)^p(X - p^2)$  for any odd prime  $p \geq 3$ .

### 3. Lemmas

Let  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ . We prove in Lemmas 7 and 8 below that the number  $\vartheta_3(\tau)$  is algebraic over the field  $\mathbb{Q}(\vartheta_3(u\tau), \vartheta_3(v\tau))$  for certain positive integers  $u$  and  $v$ . To see this, we need the following Lemma 6. Note that  $P_n(0, Y)$  is a *nonzero integer* for the polynomial  $P_n(X, Y)$  in Theorem A; see [Elsner and Tachiya 2017, Lemma 2.3].

**Lemma 6** [Elsner and Tachiya 2017, Lemma 2.5]. *Let  $n = 2^\alpha m$  be an integer with  $\alpha \geq 1$  and odd integer  $m \geq 3$ . Then there exists a polynomial  $Q_n(X, Y) \in \mathbb{Z}[X, Y]$  such that*

$$Q_n\left(\frac{\vartheta_3^4(n\tau)}{\vartheta_3^4(\tau)}, \frac{\vartheta_2^4(\tau)}{\vartheta_3^4(\tau)}\right) = 0$$

for any  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ . Furthermore, the polynomial  $Q_n(X, Y)$  is of the form

$$Q_n(X, Y) = c^{2^\alpha} Y^{2^\alpha \psi(m)} + \sum_{j=0}^{2^\alpha \psi(m)-1} R_{n,j}(X) Y^j, \quad (7)$$

with

$$Q_n(0, Y) = c^{2^\alpha} Y^{2^\alpha \psi(m)},$$

where  $c$  is equal to the nonzero integer  $P_m(0, Y)$ .

First we consider the case where  $u$  and  $v$  have different parity.

**Lemma 7.** *Let  $u \geq 1$  be an odd integer and  $v \geq 2$  be an even integer which is not a power of 2. Then for any  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$  the number  $\vartheta_3(\tau)$  is algebraic over the field  $\mathbb{Q}(\vartheta_3(u\tau), \vartheta_3(v\tau))$ .*

*Proof.* The assertion is clear if  $u = 1$ . Let  $u \geq 3$  be an odd integer and  $P_u(X, Y)$  be as in Theorem A. Then

$$P_u\left(u^2 \frac{\vartheta_3^4(u\tau)}{\vartheta_3^4(\tau)}, 16 \frac{\vartheta_2^4(\tau)}{\vartheta_3^4(\tau)}\right) = 0 \quad (8)$$

for any  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ . Noting that  $P_u(X, Y)$  has positive degree in  $Y$  and  $P_u(0, Y)$  is a nonzero integer, we have the form

$$P_u(X, Y) = \sum_{j=0}^{d_u} S_{u,j}(X) Y^j, \quad S_{u,d_u}(X) \neq 0,$$

with

$$c_u := S_{u,0}(0) = P_u(0, 0) \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} \quad \text{and} \quad S_{u,j}(0) = 0 \quad (1 \leq j \leq d_u). \quad (9)$$

On the other hand, since  $v$  is not a power of 2, Lemma 6 shows that there exists a nonzero polynomial  $Q_v(X, Y) \in \mathbb{Z}[X, Y]$  such that

$$Q_v\left(\frac{\vartheta_3^4(v\tau)}{\vartheta_3^4(\tau)}, \frac{\vartheta_2^4(\tau)}{\vartheta_3^4(\tau)}\right) = 0 \quad (10)$$

for any  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ , where  $Q_v(X, Y)$  is of the form (7) with

$$Q_v(0, Y) := c_v Y^{d_v}, \quad c_v \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}. \quad (11)$$

Let  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$  be a fixed complex number. Then, by (8) and (10), the polynomials  $P_u(u^2 \vartheta_3^4(u\tau)/\vartheta_3^4(\tau), 16Y)$  and  $Q_v(\vartheta_3^4(v\tau)/\vartheta_3^4(\tau), Y)$  have the same common root  $Y_0 = \vartheta_2^4(\tau)/\vartheta_3^4(\tau)$ . Hence, the resultant

$$R_1(X, Z) := \text{Res}_Y(P_u(X, 16Y), Q_v(Z, Y))$$

is given by the determinant  $D_Y$  of the square  $(d_u + d_v)$  Sylvester matrix depending on the coefficients of  $P_u(X, 16Y)$  and  $Q_v(Z, Y)$  with respect to  $Y$ . Then,  $R_1(X, Z)$  (and thus  $D_Y$ ) vanishes at  $X := u^2 \vartheta_3^4(u\tau)/\vartheta_3^4(\tau)$  and  $Z := \vartheta_3^4(v\tau)/\vartheta_3^4(\tau)$ , so that the polynomial

$$R_2(W) := R_1(u^2 \vartheta_3^4(u\tau) W, \vartheta_3^4(v\tau) W)$$

has a root  $W_0 = \vartheta_3^{-4}(\tau)$  over the field  $K := \mathbb{Q}(\vartheta_3(u\tau), \vartheta_3(v\tau))$ . Note that  $R_2(W)$  is not identically zero, since by (9) and (11) the determinant  $D_Y$  takes the form

$$R_2(0) = R_1(0, 0) = \det \begin{pmatrix} & c_u & 0 & 0 \\ & & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & c_u \\ c_v & & & \\ 0 & \ddots & & \\ 0 & 0 & c_v & \end{pmatrix} = \pm c_u^{d_v} c_v^{d_u} \neq 0.$$

Therefore the number  $\vartheta_3(\tau)$  is algebraic over  $K$  and the proof of Lemma 7 is completed.  $\square$

Next we treat the case where both  $u$  and  $v$  are odd.

**Lemma 8.** *Let  $u, v \geq 1$  be distinct odd integers. Then for any  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$  the number  $\vartheta_3(\tau)$  is algebraic over the field  $\mathbb{Q}(\vartheta_3(u\tau), \vartheta_3(v\tau))$ .*

*Proof.* We may assume  $u, v \geq 3$ . Similarly to the proof of Lemma 7, we consider the resultant

$$R_1(X, Z) := \text{Res}_Y(P_u(X, Y), P_v(Z, Y)), \quad (12)$$

and the polynomial

$$R_2(W) := R_1(u^2 \vartheta_3^4(u\tau)W, v^2 \vartheta_3^4(v\tau)W), \quad (13)$$

which has a root  $W_0 = \vartheta_3^{-4}(\tau)$ . Suppose to the contrary that the above polynomial  $R_2(W)$  is identically zero for some  $\tau_0 \in \mathbb{H}$ . Then, putting  $\alpha := u^2 \vartheta_3^4(u\tau_0)$  and  $\beta := v^2 \vartheta_3^4(v\tau_0)$ , we have by (12) and (13)

$$\text{Res}_Y(P_u(\alpha W, Y), P_v(\beta W, Y)) = R_1(\alpha W, \beta W) = R_2(W) \equiv 0,$$

and so there exists a common factor  $H(W, Y) \in \mathbb{C}[W, Y]$  with positive degree in  $Y$  of the two polynomials  $P_u(\alpha W, Y)$  and  $P_v(\beta W, Y)$ . Let

$$P_u(\alpha W, Y) = H(W, Y) G(W, Y).$$

Substituting the function  $\lambda(\tau)$  defined by (4) into  $Y$  in the above, we have

$$P_u(\alpha W, 16\lambda(\tau)) = H(W, 16\lambda(\tau)) G(W, 16\lambda(\tau)). \quad (14)$$

In what follows, we denote by  $\deg H(W, Y)$ ,  $\deg G(W, Y)$ , and  $\deg P_u(\alpha W, Y)$  the total degrees of the polynomials  $H(W, Y)$ ,  $G(W, Y)$ , and  $P_u(\alpha W, Y)$  with respect to  $W$  and  $Y$ , respectively. Then

$$\deg_W H(W, 16\lambda(\tau)) \leq \deg H(W, Y), \quad \deg_W G(W, 16\lambda(\tau)) \leq \deg G(W, Y),$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} \deg_W P_u(\alpha W, 16\lambda(\tau)) &= \deg_W H(W, 16\lambda(\tau)) + \deg_W G(W, 16\lambda(\tau)) \\ &\leq \deg H(W, Y) + \deg G(W, Y) \\ &= \deg P_u(\alpha W, Y). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, it is clear that

$$\deg_W P_u(\alpha W, 16\lambda(\tau)) = \deg P_u(\alpha W, Y),$$



since by [Nesterenko 2006, Corollary 4] the inequalities

$$\deg_Y R_k(Y) \leq k \cdot \frac{n-1}{n}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq \psi(n),$$

hold in (5). Thus, we get

$$\deg_W H(W, 16\lambda(\tau)) = \deg H(W, Y) \geq \deg_Y H(W, Y) \geq 1. \quad (15)$$

Hence by Lemma 2 together with (14) and (15), we obtain

$$P_u(\alpha W, 16\lambda(\tau)) = c_1 H(W, 16\lambda(\tau))$$

for some nonzero complex numbers  $c_1$ . Similarly there exists a nonzero complex number  $c_2$  such that

$$P_v(\beta W, 16\lambda(\tau)) = c_2 H(W, 16\lambda(\tau)),$$

and hence

$$P_u(\alpha W, 16\lambda(\tau)) = c P_v(\beta W, 16\lambda(\tau)), \quad c := c_1/c_2.$$

Taking  $\tau \rightarrow i\infty$  in the above equality, we have by Lemma 4

$$\prod_{d|u, d \geq 1} (\alpha W - d^2)^{w(d, u/d)} = c \prod_{d|v, d \geq 1} (\beta W - d^2)^{w(d, v/d)}.$$

Assume, without loss of generality, that  $u > v$ . Then, comparing the multiplicity of the zeros of these polynomials at  $1/\alpha$ , we obtain

$$u = w(1, u) \leq \max_d w(d, v/d) \leq v,$$

which is a contradiction. Hence, the polynomial  $R_2(W)$  is not identically zero for any  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ , and the proof of Lemma 8 is completed by  $R_2(\vartheta_3^{-4}(\tau)) = 0$ .  $\square$

#### 4. Proof of Theorem 1

*Proof of Theorem 1.* Let  $m$  and  $n$  be distinct positive integers. Define  $m_1 := m/d$  and  $n_1 := n/d$ , where  $d := \gcd(m, n)$ . Without loss of generality, we may assume that  $m_1$  is odd. In what follows, we distinguish two cases based on the parity of  $n_1$ . We first suppose that  $n_1$  is even. Let  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ . Then, by Lemma 7 with  $u := 3m_1 \geq 3$ ,  $v := 3n_1 \neq 2^\alpha$  ( $\alpha \geq 0$ ), and  $\tau_0 := d\tau/3 \in \mathbb{H}$ , the number  $\vartheta_3(\tau_0)$  is algebraic over the field  $\mathbb{Q}(\vartheta_3(u\tau_0), \vartheta_3(v\tau_0))$ . Hence, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \text{trans. deg}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(e^{\pi i \tau}, \vartheta_3(m\tau), \vartheta_3(n\tau)) &= \text{trans. deg}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(e^{\pi i \tau_0}, \vartheta_3(u\tau_0), \vartheta_3(v\tau_0)) \\ &= \text{trans. deg}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(e^{\pi i \tau_0}, \vartheta_3(\tau_0), \vartheta_3(u\tau_0), \vartheta_3(v\tau_0)) \\ &\geq \text{trans. deg}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(e^{\pi i \tau_0}, \vartheta_3(\tau_0), \vartheta_3(u\tau_0)) \\ &\geq 2, \end{aligned}$$

where for the last inequality we used the fact that  $u > 2$  and that at least two of the numbers  $e^{\pi i \tau_0}$ ,  $\vartheta_3(\tau_0)$  and  $\vartheta_3(u\tau_0)$  are algebraically independent over  $\mathbb{Q}$ ; see [Elsner and Tachiya 2017, Theorem 1.2]. In the case where  $n_1$  is odd, we can deduce the same inequality as above by applying Lemma 8 with the same quantities  $u, v, \tau_0$  as above.

Therefore, at least two of the numbers  $e^{\pi i \tau}$ ,  $\vartheta_3(m\tau)$ , and  $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$  are algebraically independent over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , and the proof of Theorem 1 is complete.  $\square$

In the case where  $m > n$  with two odd integers  $m, n$ , we obtain a stronger result based on [Elsner and Tachiya 2017, Theorem 1.2] and on Lemma 8.

**Theorem 9.** *Let  $m > n \geq 1$  be odd integers,  $j \in \{2, 3, 4\}$  and  $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$ . Then we have*

$$\text{trans. deg}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(e^{i\pi\tau}, \vartheta_3(m\tau), \vartheta_3(n\tau), D\vartheta_j(\tau)) \geq 3.$$

*Proof.* We apply Lemma 8 with  $u = m$  and  $v = n$ . Therefore, we know that  $\vartheta_3(\tau)$  is algebraic over the field  $\mathbb{Q}(\vartheta_3(m\tau), \vartheta_3(n\tau))$ . Hence we obtain with Theorem C,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{trans. deg}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(e^{i\pi\tau}, \vartheta_3(m\tau), \vartheta_3(n\tau), D\vartheta_j(\tau)) &= \text{trans. deg}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(e^{i\pi\tau}, \vartheta_3(\tau), \vartheta_3(m\tau), \vartheta_3(n\tau), D\vartheta_j(\tau)) \\ &\geq \text{trans. deg}_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(e^{i\pi\tau}, \vartheta_3(\tau), \vartheta_3(m\tau), D\vartheta_j(\tau)) \\ &\geq 3, \end{aligned}$$

as desired. This proves the theorem.  $\square$

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To the reader	1
Nikolay Moshchevitin and Andrei Raigorodskii	
Sets of inhomogeneous linear forms can be not isotropically winning	3
Natalia Dyakova	
Some remarks on the asymmetric sum-product phenomenon	15
Ilya D. Shkredov	
Convex sequences may have thin additive bases	43
Imre Z. Ruzsa and Dmitrii Zhelezov	
Admissible endpoints of gaps in the Lagrange spectrum	47
Dmitry Gayfulin	
Transcendence of numbers related with Cahen's constant	57
Daniel Duverney, Takeshi Kurosawa and Iekata Shiokawa	
Algebraic results for the values $\vartheta_3(m\tau)$ and $\vartheta_3(n\tau)$ of the Jacobi theta-constant	71
Carsten Elsner, Florian Luca and Yohei Tachiya	
Linear independence of 1, $\text{Li}_1$ and $\text{Li}_2$	81
Georges Rhin and Carlo Viola	