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David Geoffrey Cantor

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DAVID G. CANTOR

The purpose of this note is to prove the following generalization of a result of Polya:

THEOREM. **Let $\{a_n\}$ be a sequence of algebraic integers, and f a nonzero polynomial with complex coefficients. If $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n)a_n z^n$ is a rational function, then so is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$.**

Polya [3] has proved that if $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} na_n z^n$ is a rational function, then so is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$. It follows immediately from Polya's result that if k is a rational integer and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(n-k)a_n z^n$ is a rational function, then so is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$. It is then easy to prove inductively, that if f is a polynomial with complex coefficients, all of whose roots are rational integers, and if $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n)a_n z^n$ is a rational function, then so is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$.

Suppose K is an algebraic number field and $A \subset K$ is an ideal. If α and β are algebraic numbers in K, we say, as usual, that $\alpha \equiv \beta(A)$, if there exists a rational integer r, relatively prime to A, such that $r\alpha$ and $r\beta$ are algebraic integers and $(r\alpha - r\beta) \in A$. We say that A divides the numerator (denominator) of α if $\alpha \equiv 0(A)$ $((1/\alpha) \equiv 0(A))$. We denote the norm of the ideal A by NmA.

LEMMA 1. *Let K be an algebraic number field and $\alpha \in K$ an algebraic number. Then the set of those prime ideals of K which divide the numerator of some element of the sequence $\{k - \alpha : k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots\}$ is infinite.*

Proof. Suppose n is a rational integer such that $n\alpha$ is an algebraic integer, and suppose $P_1, P_2, \cdots, P_r$ are the only prime ideal divisors of the sequence $\{nk - n\alpha : k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots\}$. Now $Nm(nk - n\alpha)$ is a non-constant polynomial $g(k)$ with rational integral coefficients. Hence for each rational integer k, there exist rational integers $s_1, s_2, \cdots, s_r$ such that $g(k) = \mp \prod_{i=1}^{r}(NmP_i)^{s_i}$. Thus there are only finitely many rational primes which divide some element of the sequence $\{g(k) : k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots\}$. But this is false [2, p. 82].

REMARK. A less elementary proof of Lemma 1 is obtained by observing that if P is a prime ideal with residue class degree 1, and not dividing the denominator of α, then there exists a rational integer

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n such that $n \equiv \alpha(P)$; since the set of such prime ideals has Dirichlet density 1, among all prime ideals, there are infinitely many of them.

LEMMA 2. *Suppose $\{a_n\}$ is a sequence of algebraic integers and α is an algebraic number. If $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(n-\alpha)a_n z^n$ is a rational function then so is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$.*

Proof. Since $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(n-\alpha)a_n z^n$ is a rational function, there exist distinct nonzero algebraic numbers $\theta_1, \theta_2, \cdots, \theta_m$ and polynomials with algebraic coefficients $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m$ such that

$$(1) \qquad (n-\alpha)a_n = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i(n)\theta_i^n ,$$

for all $n \geqq n_0$, where n_0 is a rational integer. By replacing the sequence $\{a_n\}$ by the sequence $\{a_{n+n_0}\}$ if necessary, we may assume that (1) holds for all $n \geqq 0$. Let K be an algebraic number field which contains α, the coefficients of the λ_i, and the θ_i. Choose a rational integer k and a prime ideal $P \subset K$ such that P divides the numerator of $k-\alpha$ and does not divide the numerator or denominator of α, the θ_i, the differences $(\theta_i - \theta_j)\ (i \neq j)$, and the coefficients of the λ_i; by Lemma 1, there are infinitely many choices for the prime ideal P. Suppose that $NmP = p^f$ where p is a rational prime. We substitute $n = k + jp^f$ in (1), where j is a rational integer:

$$(k + jp^f - \alpha)a_n = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i(k + jp^f)\theta_i^{k+jp^f} .$$

Since $p^f \equiv 0(P)$ and $k \equiv \alpha(P)$, we obtain

$$0 \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i(\alpha)\theta_i^k \theta_i^{jp^f}(P) .$$

But $\theta_i^{jp^f} \equiv \theta_i^j(P)$, hence

$$(2) \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i(\alpha)\theta_i^{k+j} \equiv 0(P) .$$

The m equations obtained from (2) by successively substituting $j = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, m-1$ are linear in the $\lambda_i(\alpha)$ and have as determinant $\prod_{i=1}^{m} \theta_i^k$ times the Vandermonde determinant $\det \| \theta_i^j \|$, $1 \leqq i \leqq m$, $0 \leqq j \leqq m-1$, which is not $\equiv 0(P)$, since P does not divide any of the θ_i or the differences $(\theta_i - \theta_j)\ (i \neq j)$. Hence

$$(3) \qquad \lambda_i(\alpha) \equiv 0(P),\ 1 \leqq i \leqq m .$$

By Lemma 1, (3) is true for infinitely many prime ideals P, hence $\lambda_i(\alpha) = 0,\ 1 \leqq i \leqq m$. It follows that the polynomials $\lambda_i(n)$ are divisible by $n - \alpha$. Put $\mu_i(n) = \lambda_i(n)/(n - \alpha)$; $\mu_i(n)$ is a polynomial with algebraic coefficients. By (1)

$$a_n = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \mu_i(n)\theta_i^n .$$

Thus $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ is a rational function.

LEMMA 3. *Suppose $\{a_n\}$ is a sequence of algebraic numbers and f is a nonzero polynomial with complex coefficients. If $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n)a_n z^n$ is a rational function, then there exists a nonzero polynomial g with algebraic coefficients snch that $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g(n)a_n z^n$ is a rational function.*

Proof. There exist distinct nonzero complex numbers $\theta_1, \theta_2, \cdots, \theta_m$ and nonzero polynomials with complex coefficients $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m$ such that

$$f(n)a_n = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i(n)\theta_i^n , \tag{4}$$

for all large n. Without loss of generality, we may assume that (4) holds for all $n \geqq 0$. In what follows, all fields are considered as subfields of the field of complex numbers. Denote by Ω the field of algebraic numbers, and by L the smallest field which contains Ω, the θ_i, and all of the coefficients of the polynomials $f, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m$.

Since L is finitely generated over Ω, it has a finite transcendence basis $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_r$. Each of the θ_i, the coefficients of the λ_i, and the coefficients of f satisfies an irreducible polynomial equation whose coefficients are elements of $\Omega[x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_r]$. Let $h_1, h_2, \cdots, h_s$ be all of the nonzero coefficients of these polynomials; $h_1, h_2, \cdots, h_s$ are polynomials in $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_r$ with coefficients in Ω. Since there are only finitely many such polynomials, there exist algebraic numbers $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_r$ such that $h(\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_r) \neq 0, 1 \leqq i \leqq s$. The map $x_i \to \xi_i$ gives rise to a homomorphism of the ring $\Omega[x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_r]$ onto Ω, which is the identity on Ω. By the extension of place theorem [1, p. 8], this homomorphism can be extended to a place $\varphi : L \to \Omega$, which is the identity on Ω. If $\alpha \in L$, we denote by $\bar{\alpha}$ the image of α under φ and if b is a polynomial, $b(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} b_i n^i$ with coefficients $b_i \in L$, we denote by $\bar{b}$ the polynomial with $\bar{b}(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} \bar{b}_i n^i$. The θ_i and the coefficients of $f, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m$ satisfy nonconstant polynomials $g_1, g_2, \cdots, g_v$ with nonzero constant term; the nonzero coefficients of these polynomials are the h_j. Under the place φ the h_j go into finite nonzero algebraic numbers $\bar{h}_j$. Hence the polynomial $\bar{g}_k$ has the same degree as g_k, all of its terms are finite, and its constant term is not zero $(1 \leqq k \leqq v)$. The $\bar{\theta}_i$ and the coefficients of $\bar{f}, \bar{\lambda}_1, \bar{\lambda}_2, \cdots, \bar{\lambda}_r$ are roots of these polynomials; hence the $\bar{\theta}_i$ are finite, nonzero algebraic numbers, and the $\bar{f}, \bar{\lambda}_1, \bar{\lambda}_2, \cdots, \bar{\lambda}_m$ are nonzero polynomials, with finite, algebraic coefficients. Applying the place φ to both terms in (4), and putting $\bar{f} = g$, yields, since $\bar{a}_n = a_n$

$$g(n)a_n = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \bar{\lambda}_i(n)\bar{\theta}_i^n \,.$$

Hence

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g(n)a_n z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \bar{\lambda}_i(n)\bar{\theta}_i^n z^n$$

is a rational function, and g is a nonzero polynomial with algebraic coefficients.

Proof of theorem. By Lemma 3, we may assume that f has algebraic integer coefficients. Let α be a root of f and $g(n) = f(n)/(n - \alpha)$; by the lemma of Gause, $g(n)$ is a polynomial with algebraically integral coefficients. Put $b_n = g(n)a_n$; $\{b_n\}$ is a sequence of algebraic integers and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n - \alpha)b_n z^n$ is a rational function. By Lemma 2, so is $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n z^n$. Proceeding inductively, on the degree of f, we see that $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ is a rational function.

REMARK. By the Remark following Lemma 1, one can replace, in the theorem, the requirement that the a_n be integers, by the requirement that the set of prime ideal divisors of the denominators of the a_n has Dirichlet density less than 1 among all prime ideals.

Let $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$, where the a_n are rational integers. Polya's theorem then asserts that if $f'(z)$ is a rational function, so is $f(z)$. The corresponding assertion of our generalization of Polya's theorem is: Let $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ be a power series with algebraically integral coefficients. If there exists a nonzero differential operator L, of the form $L = \sum_{i=0}^{r} c_i(zd/dz)^i$ (c_i complex numbers), such that Lf is a rational function, then so is $f(z)$.

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INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

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