

From Partition to Automorphic forms

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1 Jacobi's triple product identity

$$\prod_{r=1}^{\infty} [(1 - q^{2r})(1 + q^{2r-1}z)(1 + q^{2r-1}z^{-1})] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{k^2} z^k \quad (|q| < 1)$$

Definition: $f(z, q) = \prod_{r=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^{2r}) (1 + zq^{2r-1}) (1 + z^{-1}q^{2r-1})$

We can know

$$\begin{aligned} f(q^2z, q) &= \prod_{r=1}^{\infty} [(1 - q^{2r}) (1 + q^{2r+1}z) (1 + q^{2r-3}z^{-1})] \\ &= \frac{1 + q^{-1}z^{-1}}{1 + qz} \prod_{r=1}^{\infty} [(1 - q^{2r})(1 + zq^{2r-1})(1 + z^{-1}q^{2r-1})] \\ f(z, q) &= qzf(q^2z, q) \end{aligned}$$

另外对其做 Laurent 展开

$$f(z, q) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a_m(q) z^m$$

则根据 $f(z, q) = f(z^{-1}, q)$ 有 $a_m(q) = a_{-m}(q)$ 。代入 Laurent 展开得:

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a_m(q) z^m = qz \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a_m(q) (q^2z)^m = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{k-1}(q) q^{2m-1} z^m$$

对比系数 $a_m(q) = q^{2m-1}a_{m-1}(q)$ ，迭代 m 次

$$a_m(q) = q^{(2m-1)+(2m-3)+\cdots+3+1} a_0(q) = q^{m^2} a_0(q)$$

$$f(z, q) = a_0(q) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{m^2} z^m$$

我们只需在此基础上证明 $a_0(q) \equiv 1$ 我们只需要研究 f 在特殊值时的性质

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1, q^4) &= \prod_{r=1}^{\infty} [(1 - q^{8r})(1 - q^{4(2r-1)})^2] \\ &= \prod_{r=1}^{\infty} \left[(1 - q^{4(2r)}) (1 - q^{4(2r-1)}) (1 - q^{4(2r-1)}) \right] \\ &= \prod_{r=1}^{\infty} [(1 - q^{4r})(1 - q^{4(2r-1)})] \\ &= \prod_{r=1}^{\infty} \left[(1 - q^{2(2r)}) (1 - q^{2(2r-1)}) (1 + q^{2(2r-1)}) \right] \\ &= \prod_{r=1}^{\infty} [(1 - q^{2r}) (1 + iq^{2r-1}) (1 + i^{-1}q^{2r-1})] = f(i, q) \end{aligned}$$

另一方面，有：

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1, q^4) &= a_m(q^4) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{4m^2} (-1)^m \\ f(i, q) &= a_m(q) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{m^2} i^m = a_m(q) \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(2m)^2} i^{(2m)} \end{aligned}$$

观察得到： $a_m(q) = a_m(q^4)$ $|q| < 1$ 所以当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时有 $q^{4^k} \rightarrow 0$
 $a_m(q)$ 为常数：

$$a_m(q) = a_m(q^{4^k}) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_m(q^{4^k}) = 1$$

1.1 some special case

用 x^k 代替 x ，用 $-x^l$ 和 x^l 代替 z ，并用 $n+1$ 代替 n ，得到了

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \{ (1 - x^{2kn+k-l}) (1 - x^{2kn+k+l}) (1 - x^{2kn+2k}) \} &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{kn^2+ln} \\ \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \{ (1 + x^{2kn+k-l}) (1 + x^{2kn+k+l}) (1 - x^{2kn+2k}) \} &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x^{kn^2+ln} \end{aligned}$$

令 $k=1, l=0$ 给出

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \{ (1 - x^{2n+1})^2 (1 - x^{2n+2}) \} &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{n^2}, \\ \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \{ (1 + x^{2n+1})^2 (1 - x^{2n+2}) \} &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x^{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

我们得到了两个来自椭圆函数论的标准公式.

2 Euler's pentagonal-number theorem

2.1 Jacobi's triple product Proof

$$\phi(x) = \prod_{n \geq 1} (1 - x^n) = \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^s x^{s(3s-1)/2}.$$

Consider Jacobi's triple product identity $z = \sqrt{x}, q = -\sqrt{x^3}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-x^{1/2}, x^{3/2}) &= \prod_{r=0}^{\infty} [(1 - x^{3r})(1 - x^{1/2}x^{3r-3/2})(1 - x^{-1/2}x^{3r-3/2})] \\ &= \prod_{r=0}^{\infty} [(1 - x^{3r})(1 - x^{3r-1})(1 - x^{3r-2})] \end{aligned}$$

$$f(-x^{1/2}, x^{3/2}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x^{3k^2/2+k/2} (-1)^k$$

2.2 Combinatorial proof Franklin 1881

Another combinatorial method proof in Euler's pentagonal-number theorem 放在最后画图演示证明

2.3 Automorphic forms proof

在下一章节看到, 如果已证明了对于 η 和 ϑ 的变换公式, 那么 (η) 去除右端的 (ϑ) 得到的函数 $F(z)$ 在变换 $z \mapsto z+1$, 及 $z \mapsto -\frac{1}{z}$ 下不变, 那么应用其在 $SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \setminus H \cup \{i\infty\}$ 上全纯, 于是得到了 $F(z) = 1$

3 Dedekind eta and Δ

Theorem: 对 $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$

$$\Delta\left(\frac{az+b}{cz+d}\right) = (cz+d)^{12} \Delta(z).$$

即

$$\eta\left(-\frac{1}{z}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{z}{i}} \eta(z)$$

3.1 Dedekind 1880

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta(z) &= q^{\frac{1}{24}} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^m q^{\frac{m(3m-1)}{2}} \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^m q^{\frac{(6m-1)^2}{24}} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi(n) q^{\frac{n^2}{24}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

然后应用被称为 ϑ 的自守形式的右端来给出定理的证明.

χ 是 mod 12 的偶特征, 对其定义为

$$\chi(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & m \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{12} \\ -1 & n \equiv \pm 5 \pmod{12} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

它的 Gauss 和 $G(\chi) = 2\sqrt{3}$. 我们则有 $\eta(iy) = \psi_\chi(y)$,

$$\varphi_\chi(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m\chi(m) e^{-\pi x m^2/N}.$$

且由 Poisson 求和公式推导出 $\psi_\chi(y)$ 的变换公式为

$$\psi_\chi\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = \sqrt{y}\psi_\chi(y)$$

有

$$\eta\left(i\frac{1}{y}\right) = \sqrt{y}\eta(iy)$$

即

$$\eta\left(-\frac{1}{z}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{z}{i}}\eta(z)$$

(它的两边都在上半平面为全纯, 由于在虚轴上相等故在上半平面相等). 作 24 次乘方得到 Δ

$$\Delta\left(-\frac{1}{z}\right) = z^{12}\Delta(z)$$

这是对于 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ 的变换, 又因为对 $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ 的另一个生成元 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的变换

$$\Delta(z+1) = \Delta(z)$$

是显然成立的, 故对于所有的 $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ 成立

$$\Delta\left(\frac{az+b}{cz+d}\right) = (cz+d)^{12}\Delta(z)$$

3.2 Kronecker

根据 Kronecker 极限公式 (我们接下来的模形式讨论班的内容) 知 $\text{Im}(z)^6 |\Delta(z)| = y^6 |\Delta(z)|$ 为 $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ 不变特别地有

$$y^6 |\Delta(iy)| = \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^6 \left| \Delta\left(i\frac{1}{y}\right) \right|.$$

由于上式的绝对值里是全为正的实数, 得

$$y^6 \Delta(iy) = y^{-6} \Delta\left(i\frac{1}{y}\right)$$

即

$$\Delta\left(-\frac{1}{iy}\right) = (iy)^{12} \Delta(iy)$$

$$\Delta\left(-\frac{1}{z}\right) = z^{12} \Delta(z)$$

3.3 Hurwitz

应用条件收敛级数 $E_2(z)$ 具体参考 GTM 7

References

- [1] Hardy Number theory
- [2] GTM 7 A Course in Arithmetic
- [3] GTM 228 A First Course in Modular Form