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Discrete harmonic functions in the three-quarter plane

Amélie Trotignon*

June 18, 2019

Abstract

In this article we are interested in finding positive discrete harmonic functions with Dirichlet conditions in three quadrants. Whereas planar lattice (random) walks in the quadrant have been well studied, the case of walks avoiding a quadrant has been developed lately. We extend the method in the quarter plane – resolution of a functional equation via boundary value problem using a conformal mapping – to the three-quarter plane applying the strategy of splitting the domain into two symmetric convex cones. We obtain a simple explicit expression for the algebraic generating function of harmonic functions associated to random walks avoiding a quadrant.

1 Introduction

In the two-dimensional continuous case, a harmonic function is a function for which the standard Laplacian $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ is zero. For example, in the cone $\{r \exp(it) : 0 \leq r < \infty, 0 \leq t \leq \eta\}$ of opening angle η , then $u(r, t) = r^{\pi/\eta} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\eta}t\right)$ is the unique (up to multiplicative constants) positive harmonic function equal to zero on the boundary.

In the two-dimensional discrete case, consider the simplest Laplacian operator

$$\frac{1}{4}[f(i+1, j) + f(i, j+1) + f(i-1, j) + f(i, j-1)] - f(i, j).$$

The function $f(i, j) = i$ is positive harmonic in the right half plane and equal to zero on y -axis. In the positive quadrant, the function $f(i, j) = ij$ is positive harmonic with Dirichlet boundary conditions. What about the three-quarter plane? Surprisingly, harmonic functions in the three-quarter plan have more complex expressions, see (14) and (15). Unlike the two last examples, the three quadrants is not a convex cone and finding positive harmonic functions is more complicated. Although the difference between the intersection of two half-planes (the quarter plane) and union of two half-planes (the three-quarter plane) seems geometrically insignificant at first sight, Bousquet-Mélou has already noticed this complexification with a paths enumeration point of view: in [6] Bousquet-Mélou notes that studying the simple walks (with cardinal points jumps) is as difficult as studying the Gessel walks in the quadrant (a famous model with jumps $\{E, NE, W, SW\}$, solved after ten years of research). In this article, we develop a systematic approach to find positive discrete harmonic functions in the three-quarter plane with Dirichlet conditions.

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Context. In the discrete case, planar lattice random walks in cones occupy a central position in probability and combinatorics. Harmonic functions play an important role in probability theory. Doob h -transform is a way to build conditioned random processes in cones from a random process and a positive harmonic function vanishing on the boundary of the cone. Finding positive harmonic functions for random processes is therefore a natural objective in the study of confined random walks. There are very few ways to compute discrete harmonic functions (see [17] and references therein).

Most of walks study have been done on the quadrant, or more generally in convex cones. A natural generalization is to consider other domains of restriction and determine how the framework of (random) walks is different from the quarter plane to this region. Recently, non-convex cones, in particular the three-quarter plane

$$\mathcal{C} = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : i \geq 0 \text{ or } j \geq 0\}, \quad (1)$$

have been examined. Unlike the quarter plane, where generating functions involve positive powers of the variables, in the three-quarter plane we face both positive and negative powers of the variables, making convergence issues arise. A natural strategy consists of cutting the three quadrants in some convex cones in which the generating functions are convergent. In [6], Bousquet-Mélou sees the three-quarter plane as the union of three quadrants and obtains some results for the simple and diagonals walks avoiding a quadrant. Integral expressions for the generating function of walks avoiding a quadrant with symmetric step sets for walks are derived in [18], where the three-quarter plane is seen as the union of two symmetric convex cones of opening angle $3\pi/4$. Asymptotics of the number of excursions of walks with small steps in the three-quadrant is computed in [15] by Mustapha. In this article, following [9, 4], Mustapha expresses the critical exponent of harmonic functions in three quadrants as a function of the critical exponent of harmonic functions in a quadrant. When this exponent is not rational, then the generating function of walks is not D-finite and [15, Thm 1.3] proves that the generating function of the walks of the 51 non-singular step sets with infinite group are not D-finite in the three-quarter plane (recall that neither are they in the quadrant).

In this article, we find an explicit expression for generating functions of discrete harmonic functions associated to random walks avoiding a quadrant with a mixed approach of [17] and [18]. We focus on the analytic approach developed in [17], which consists of writing a functional equation for the generating function for a fixed harmonic function, transforming this functional equation into a boundary value problem and finally solving this problem, which results in an explicit expression for the generating function. We begin by making some assumptions on both the random walks and discrete harmonic functions for these random walks.

- (H1) The walk is homogeneous inside the cone with transition probabilities $\{p_{i,j}\}_{-1 \leq i,j \leq 1}$ to the nearest neighbors;
- (H2) The transition probabilities are symmetric ($p_{i,j} = p_{j,i}$) and $p_{0,0} = p_{-1,1} = p_{1,-1} = 0$;
- (H3) In the list $p_{1,1}, p_{1,0}, p_{0,-1}, p_{-1,-1}, p_{-1,0}, p_{0,1}$, there are no two consecutive zeros;
- (H4) The drifts are zero: $\sum_{-1 \leq i,j \leq 1} i p_{i,j} = 0$ and $\sum_{-1 \leq i,j \leq 1} j p_{i,j} = 0$.

We first suppose with (H1) the random walks to be homogeneous with small steps, which therefore provide us techniques and tools developed in [11]. Moreover, with assumption (H2), we

suppose the walks to be symmetric with no anti-diagonal jumps. The third hypothesis (H3) is not essential in the study, but automatically excludes degenerate cases which could have been studied with easier methods. Finally, we assume the walks to have zero drifts with (H4). Note that the zero and non-zero drifts are two very different frameworks [10], and most results are given in the non-zero drift case. Furthermore, (H4) makes the random walks hit the negative axes almost surely. Figure 1 illustrates a possible transition probabilities set which satisfies (H1), (H2) and (H3). We will use the combinatorial step set terminology: the simple model is when $p_{1,0} = p_{0,1} = p_{-1,0} = p_{0,-1} = 1/4$, Gouyou-Beauchamps model has $p_{1,0} = p_{-1,1} = p_{-1,0} = p_{1,-1} = 1/4$ and Gessel model is $p_{1,0} = p_{1,1} = p_{-1,0} = p_{-1,-1} = 1/4$. In addition, we ask the associated discrete harmonic functions $f = (f(i, j))_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{C}}$ to satisfy four properties:

(P1) For all $i \geq 1$ or $j \geq 1$, $f(i, j) = \sum_{-1 \leq i_0, j_0 \leq 1} p_{i_0, j_0} f(i + i_0, j + j_0)$;

(P2) If $i \leq 0$, $f(i, 0) = 0$ and if $j \leq 0$, then $f(0, j) = 0$;

(P3) If $i > 0$ or $j > 0$ then $f(i, j) > 0$.

We also make the hypothesis (P4) which, as we shall see (Remark 5), will be automatically satisfied for positive harmonic functions associated to symmetric step sets.

(P4) For all $(i, j) \in \mathcal{C}$, $f(i, j) = f(j, i)$.

The first property (P1) is the harmonicity condition, the second one (P2) is the zero condition on the boundary, the third one (P3) is the positivity condition within the cone and the last one (P4) is a symmetry condition (coming then from (H2)). In other words, we are interested in symmetric positive discrete harmonic functions for symmetric random walks with small steps constrained to the boundary of \mathcal{C} . Thereafter, for such a fixed harmonic function f , we consider its generating function

$$H(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{C}} f(i, j) x^{i-1} y^{j-1}. \quad (2)$$

We observe here one of the main difficulties of the three quadrants: the series $H(x, y)$ is not convergent. Thereafter, we may see this object as a formal series. The goal is to find a formal explicit expression of $H(x, y)$, and from this expression, it is not difficult to get the $f(i, j)$ for all $(i, j) \in \mathcal{C}$, with a formal power series expansion.

Method. Working in non-convex cones, here in particular in the three-quarter plane, arises convergence problem. Indeed, it is not difficult to write a functional equation from the properties of harmonicity (P1) and vanishing conditions on the boundary (P2). However, even if this functional equation (13) seems closed to the quarter plane case (17) solved in [17], they are in fact fundamentally different: the three quadrants case involves negative powers of x and y making the series not convergent anymore. To remedy this difficulty, we follow the same strategy as in [18]: we divide the three quadrants into two symmetric convex cones and the diagonal (see Figure 5) and write a system of two functional equations (one for each cone). At first sight, this cut increases even more the level of difficulty: we have now two functional equations and more unknowns to deal with, but in the particular case of symmetric harmonic functions and symmetric transition probabilities, the system is composed of twice the same equation and the problem can be seen as a slightly different variation of the quadrant case (see Figure 6). In this symmetric case, we are able to use the tools

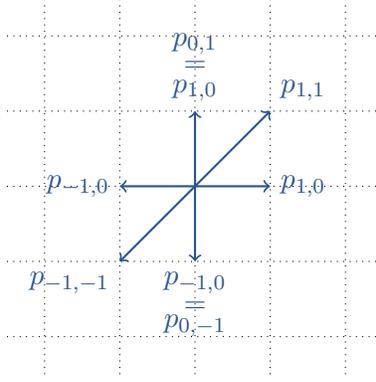


Figure 1: Walks satisfying (H1), (H2) and (H3).

and methods of [17]: transform the functional equation into a boundary value problem, solve it and write an explicit expression for the generating function. Finally, let us point out that this method of splitting the domain in two octants can also be applied in the quadrant in the symmetric case, and allow us to give alternative proofs of [17].

Main results. Our main result is an expression of the diagonal section

$$D(x, y) = D_\varphi(xy) = \sum_{i \geq 1} f(i, i) x^{i-1} y^{i-1},$$

see Lemma 17. For a *family of discrete harmonic function not necessarily positive* (satisfying (P1) and (P2)), the generating function $D(x, y)$ can be expressed as

$$D(x, y) = \frac{P(\tilde{w}_\varphi(xy))}{G_\varphi(xy)} \quad (\text{family of discrete harmonic functions}), \quad (3a)$$

with P is a polynomial in $\mathbb{R}[y]$, \tilde{w}_φ a conformal mapping (see Section 3.1, \tilde{w}_φ satisfies an algebraic differential equation and can be simply expressed in terms of sine and arcsine functions) and G_φ an explicit function defined from \tilde{w}_φ . In particular, taking P of degree 1, we get the *unique positive discrete harmonic function* (satisfying (P1), (P2) and (P3)) and the generating function $D(x, y)$ has exactly the same asymptotics that the ones found in the article of Mustapha [15]. After some simplifications, we have

$$D(x, y) = \frac{C \tilde{w}_\varphi(xy)}{G_\varphi(xy)} = C' \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{W}_\varphi(xy)}}{\sqrt{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(xy)}} \quad (\text{unique positive harmonic function, } P \text{ is of degree 1}), \quad (3b)$$

with C and C' positive constants, \tilde{W}_φ a conformal mapping and $\tilde{\delta}_\varphi$ a polynomial.

This expression suffices to give a complete solution to the problem and Theorem 15 gives a formal explicit expression for $H(x, y)$. This formal series is expressed with the kernel $K(x, y)$, a polynomial in x and y , and two conformal mappings $W_\varphi(x)$ and $\tilde{W}_\varphi(y)$. Each quantity depends on the transition probabilities of the random walk.

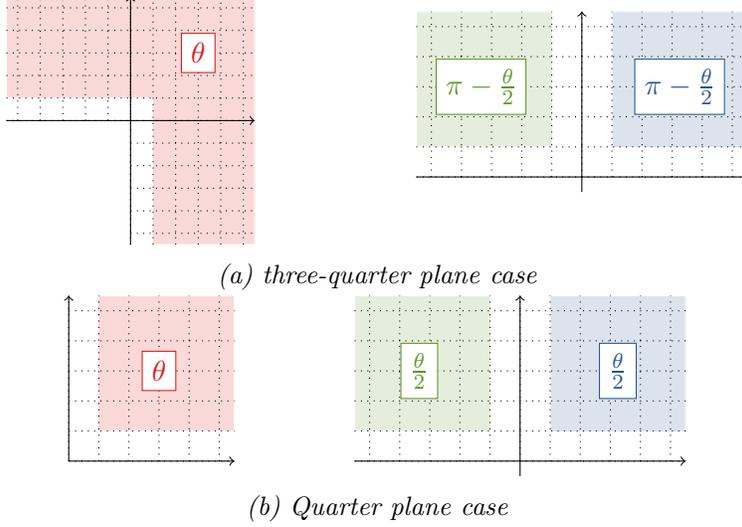


Figure 2: A random walk with associated angle θ in the three quadrants (resp. the quadrant), can be seen as an inhomogeneous random walk in the half-plane with associated angle $\pi - \frac{\theta}{2}$ (resp. $\frac{\theta}{2}$) in each quadrant.

As mentioned earlier, for the simple step set, the positive discrete harmonic function is defined by $f(i, j) = i$ in a half plane and by $f(i, j) = ij$ in the positive quadrant. We have then a product of degree one in the half plane and of degree two in the quadrant. Along our study, we find similar relations on harmonic functions in various quadrants (see Lemma 11 and Equation (66)). The growth of harmonic functions can be expressed from the angle θ defined by [12, Sec. 1.2]

$$\theta = \arccos \left(- \frac{\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} ij p_{i,j}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} i^2 p_{i,j} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} j^2 p_{i,j} \right)}} \right). \quad (4)$$

In the three-quarter plane, the critical exponent of the harmonic function is $\pi/(2\pi - \theta) = \pi/(2\theta_\varphi)$. After the decomposition of the three quadrants and the changes of variables, the random walk in the three quadrants is equivalent to an inhomogeneous random walk in the half-plane (see Figure 10), with associated angle $\theta_\varphi = \pi - \theta/2$ in each quadrant (see Figure 2a). We also recover the factor two between harmonic functions in the quadrant and harmonic functions in the half plane: in the quarter plane, the critical exponent is $\pi/\theta = \pi/(2\theta_\psi)$. With the same reasoning of the three quadrants case, a random walk associated with angle θ can be seen as an inhomogeneous random walk in the half-plane, with associated angle $\theta_\psi = \theta/2$ in each quadrant (see Figure 2b).

Structure of the paper. In Section 2, we start with underlining an important tool used in this analytic study of harmonic functions of random walks with small steps. This object, denominated by $K(x, y)$, is called the kernel of the walks and is a polynomial of degree 2 in x and y which encodes the transition probabilities of the walk. Further, we set up various functional equations for generating series of harmonic functions involving $K(x, y)$.

In Section 3, we express explicitly generating functions of harmonic functions for some models of random walks. To come to these results, we transform a functional equation (built in the previous section) into a boundary value problem in Subsection 3.2, and the solution process of this problem can be found in Subsection 3.3. The resolution of the boundary value problem involves conformal gluing functions, introduced in Subsection 3.1. We end this part with the application of the results to the example of the simple random walks (Subsection 3.4).

In Appendix A, we suppose that we don't have the symmetry of the transition probabilities of the walks. We are still able to build kernel functional equations, but unfortunately there are too many unknowns and we are not able to solve this difficult problem yet.

In Appendix B, we apply this decomposition of the domain into two convex cones to symmetric harmonic functions of symmetric random walks in the quadrant and find partially the same results as [17]. We invite the reader to refer to this appendix along the consultation of the main body on the three quadrants.

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2 Kernel functional equations

2.1 Kernel of the random walks

The kernel of the random walks, denoted by $K(x, y)$, is an important object of the study. It appears in the various functional equations of this section, and we use it later to transform a functional equation into a boundary value problem. The kernel is characterized by the transition probabilities of the associated random walk by

$$K(x, y) = xy \left[\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} p_{i,j} x^{-i} y^{-j} - 1 \right]. \quad (5)$$

The kernel is a polynomial of degree two in x and y (consequence of (H1) and (H3)) and can be written as

$$K(x, y) = \alpha(x)y^2 + \beta(x)y + \gamma(x) = \tilde{\alpha}(y)x^2 + \tilde{\beta}(y)x + \tilde{\gamma}(y), \quad (6)$$

where

$$\begin{cases} \alpha(x) = p_{-1,-1}x^2 + p_{0,-1}x; & \beta(x) = p_{-1,0}x^2 - x + p_{1,0}; & \gamma(x) = p_{0,1}x + p_{1,1}; \\ \tilde{\alpha}(y) = p_{-1,-1}y^2 + p_{-1,0}y; & \tilde{\beta}(y) = p_{0,-1}y^2 - y + p_{0,1}; & \tilde{\gamma}(y) = p_{1,0}y + p_{1,1}. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

We also define the discriminants in the x -plane and in the y -plane:

$$\tilde{\delta}(y) = \tilde{\beta}(y)^2 - 4\tilde{\alpha}(y)\tilde{\gamma}(y), \quad \delta(x) = \beta(x)^2 - 4\alpha(x)\gamma(x). \quad (8)$$

The discriminant $\delta(x)$ (resp. $\tilde{\delta}(y)$) is a polynomial of degree three or four (this is a consequence of (H2)). Hence there are four branch points x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 (resp. y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4), with $x_4 = \infty$ (resp. $y_4 = \infty$) when $\delta(x)$ (resp. $\tilde{\delta}(y)$) is of degree 3. Examples of kernel coefficients are given in Section 3.4.

We follow the notations of [17] which are slightly different from the usual ones in [11]. Indeed, [17] points out that the kernel in (5) is the reciprocal one of the kernel $Q(x, y)$ in [11]: $K(x, y) = x^2 y^2 Q(1/x, 1/y)$.

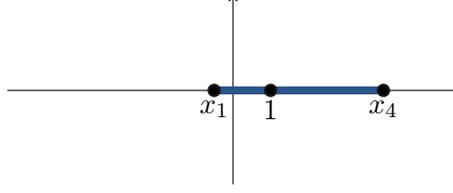


Figure 3: Cut plane $\mathbb{C} \setminus ([x_1, x_4])$

Lemma 1 (Sec. 2.3 in [11] and Sec. 2.5 in [17]). *The branch points x_i are real and*

$$|x_1| \leq x_2 = 1 = x_3 \leq |x_4| \leq \infty. \quad (9)$$

More precisely, we have $x_1 \in [-1, 1)$ and $x_4 \in (1, \infty) \cup \{\infty\} \cup (-\infty, -1]$. Furthermore, on the real line, $\delta(x)$ is negative if and only if $x \in (x_1, x_4) \setminus \{1\}$. Symmetric results hold for the y_i , roots of $\tilde{\delta}(y)$.

Let $Y(x)$ (resp. $X(y)$) be the solution to $K(x, Y(x)) = 0$ (resp. $K(X(y), y) = 0$). These algebraic functions can be written as

$$Y(x) = \frac{-\beta(x) \pm \sqrt{\delta(x)}}{2\alpha(x)} \quad \text{and} \quad X(y) = \frac{-\tilde{\beta}(y) \pm \sqrt{\tilde{\delta}(y)}}{2\tilde{\alpha}(y)}. \quad (10)$$

Over the x -plane, the function Y has two branches Y_0 and Y_1 , both meromorphic on $\mathbb{C} \setminus [x_1, x_4]$ (see Figure 3). We fix the notation by choosing $Y_0 = Y_-$ and $Y_1 = Y_+$. On the whole of \mathbb{C} (see [11, Thm 5.3.3]),

$$|Y_0| \leq |Y_1|. \quad (11)$$

On the segment $[x_1, 1]$, $Y_0(x)$ and $Y_1(x)$ are complex conjugate and at the branch points x_i , we have $Y_0(x_i) = Y_1(x_i)$ (when finite), and this common value is denoted by $Y(x_i)$. We introduce the curve \mathcal{L} by

$$\mathcal{L} = Y_0([x_1, 1]) \cup Y_1([x_1, 1]) = \{y \in \mathbb{C} : K(x, y) = 0 \text{ and } x \in [x_1, 1]\}. \quad (12)$$

We denote by $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}}$ the domain bounded by \mathcal{L} which contains y_1 . Figure 4 presents examples of the curve \mathcal{L} for the simple ($p_{1,0} = p_{0,1} = p_{-1,0} = p_{0,-1} = 1/4$) and Gouyou-Beauchamps ($p_{1,0} = p_{-1,1} = p_{0,-1} = p_{1,-1} = 1/4$) case.

Lemma 2 (Lem. 6.5.1 in [11]). *The curve \mathcal{L} in (12) is symmetric with respect to the horizontal axis, smooth except at $Y(1) = 1$ where it may have a corner point. At this point, the angle between the curve and the segment $[y_1, 1]$ is given by (4).*

Remark 3. The quotient $\frac{\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} ij p_{i,j}}{\sqrt{(\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} i^2 p_{i,j}) (\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} j^2 p_{i,j})}}$ is the coefficient of correlation of the increments of the walk.

Similarly, we define the curve $\mathcal{M} = X_0([y_1, 1]) \cup X_1([y_1, 1])$, and the same symmetric results and notations hold. One has the following automorphism relations (see [11, Sec. 5.3]):

$$X_0 : \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}} \setminus [y_1, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}} \setminus [x_1, 1] \quad \text{and} \quad Y_0 : \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}} \setminus [x_1, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}} \setminus [y_1, 1]$$

are conformal and inverse of one another. In particular, we have then $X_0(Y(x_1)) = x_1$ and $Y_0(X(y_1)) = y_1$.

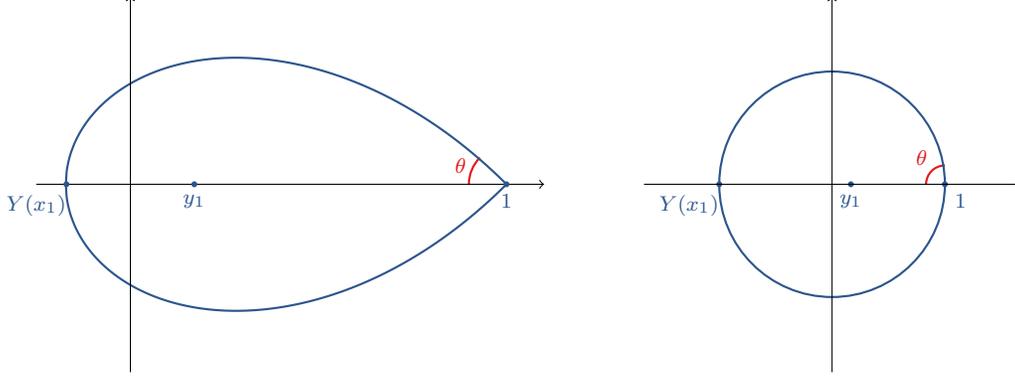


Figure 4: The curve \mathcal{L} for Gouyou-Beauchamps model (on the left) and for the simple model (on the right). In the case of Gouyou-Beauchamps model $\theta = \pi/4$, and in the case of the simple model, the curve is simply the unit circle and $\theta = \pi/2$.

2.2 A first functional equation

From the properties (P1) and (P2), we deduce a functional equation satisfied by the generating function $H(x, y)$ defined in (2) for random walks under the hypothesis (H1)

$$K(x, y)H(x, y) = K(x, 0)H_{-0}(x^{-1}) + K(0, y)H_{0-}(y^{-1}) - K(0, 0)H_{00}, \quad (13)$$

where

$$H_{-0}(x^{-1}) = \sum_{i \leq 0} f(i, 1)x^{i-1}, \quad H_{0-}(y^{-1}) = \sum_{j \leq 0} f(1, j)y^{j-1} \quad \text{and} \quad H_{0,0} = f(1, 1). \quad (14)$$

This equation looks similar to the functional equation for discrete harmonic functions of random walks in a quadrant

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : i \geq 1 \text{ and } j \geq 1\} \quad (15)$$

written in [17, Sec. 2]. In this case, we assume that random walks satisfy the hypotheses (H1), (H2), (H3), (H4). We also ask the associated discrete harmonic functions to have the properties ($\tilde{P}1$), ($\tilde{P}2$), ($\tilde{P}3$) where

($\tilde{P}1$) For all $i \geq 1$ and $j \geq 1$, $\tilde{f}(i, j) = \sum_{-1 \leq i_0, j_0 \leq 1} p_{i_0, j_0} \tilde{f}(i + i_0, j + j_0)$;

($\tilde{P}2$) If $i \leq 0$ or $j \leq 0$, then $\tilde{f}(i, j) = 0$;

($\tilde{P}3$) If $i > 0$ and $j > 0$ then $\tilde{f}(i, j) > 0$.

The generating function of such harmonic functions \tilde{f}

$$\tilde{H}(x, y) = \sum_{i, j \geq 1} \tilde{f}(i, j)x^{i-1}y^{j-1} \quad (16)$$

satisfies the equation

$$K(x, y)\tilde{H}(x, y) = K(x, 0)\tilde{H}_{-0}(x) + K(0, y)\tilde{H}_{0-}(y) - K(0, 0)\tilde{H}_{00}, \quad (17)$$

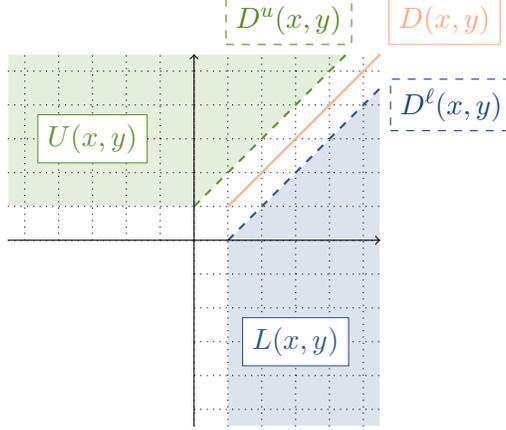


Figure 5: Decomposition of the three-quarter plane and associated generating functions

where

$$\tilde{H}_{-0}(x) = \sum_{i \geq 1} \tilde{f}(i, 1)x^{i-1}, \quad \tilde{H}_{0-}(y) = \sum_{j \geq 1} \tilde{f}(1, j)y^{j-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{H}_{0,0} = \tilde{f}(1, 1). \quad (18)$$

As noted above, the structure of equations (13) and (17) are the same except that in the case of (13) there are infinitely many terms with positive and negative powers of x and y . As noticed in [18], this difference is not anecdotal, the series are not convergent anymore (for instance, it is not possible to evaluate them) and almost all the methodology of [7, 16] can no longer be performed.

This difficulty appears as well in the study of counting walks avoiding a quadrant and in order to avoid this situation, in [6] Bousquet-Mélou views the three-quarter plane as the union of three quadrants and with a combinatorial approach, gets results on the simple and the diagonal walks. In [18], the three quadrants are split in two symmetric convex cones of opening angle $\frac{3\pi}{4}$. In this article, we follow the same strategy as in [18].

2.3 Functional equations in the $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ -cones

The cone \mathcal{C} is cut into three parts: the lower part $\{i \geq 1, j \leq i - 1\}$, the diagonal $\{i = j\}$ and the upper part $\{j \geq 1, i \geq j - 1\}$. Let $L(x, y)$ (resp. $D(x, y)$ and $U(x, y)$) be the generating function of harmonic functions evaluated in the lower part (resp. diagonal and upper part), see Figure 5. By construction, we have

$$H(x, y) = L(x, y) + D(x, y) + U(x, y), \quad (19)$$

where

$$L(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{i \geq 1 \\ j \leq i-1}} f(i, j)x^{i-1}y^{j-1}, \quad D(x, y) = \sum_{i \geq 1} f(i, i)x^{i-1}y^{i-1}$$

and $U(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{j \geq 1 \\ i \leq j-1}} f(i, j)x^{i-1}y^{j-1}.$

Lemma 4. For any random walks with properties (H1) and (H2), the generating function $L(x, y)$ satisfies the following functional equation

$$K(x, y)L(x, y) = - \left(p_{0,1}x + p_{-1,0}x^2y + \frac{1}{2} (p_{1,1} + p_{-1,-1}x^2y^2 - xy) \right) D(x, y) \\ + (p_{1,0}y + p_{1,1}) L_{0-}(y^{-1}) + \frac{1}{2} p_{1,1} f(1, 1), \quad (20)$$

with $L_{0-}(y^{-1}) = \sum_{j < 0} f(1, j)y^{j-1}$.

Remark 5. The symmetry of both the random walks (H2) and the harmonic function (P4) are crucial. In fact, we can directly observe the symmetry of the positive discrete harmonic function in the case of a symmetric random walk. Let $S(n)$ be a symmetric random walk in the three quadrants and $\tau_{(i,j)}$ the exit time of the random walk starting at (i, j) from \mathcal{C} . Writing $(i, j) = (r \cos(t), r \sin(t))$, the harmonic function for the Brownian motion in the cone $\{r \exp(it) : 0 \leq r < \infty, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}\}$ of opening angle $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ is $u_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}(r, t) = r^{2/3} \sin(\frac{2}{3}t)$, $t \in [0, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$. After the change of variable $(i, j) \rightarrow (-j, i) = (r \cos(t + \frac{\pi}{2}), r \sin(t + \frac{\pi}{2}))$, the harmonic function for the Brownian motion avoiding the negative quadrant is $u(r, t) = r^{2/3} \sin(\frac{2}{3}(t + \frac{\pi}{2}))$, $t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$. This harmonic function is symmetric with respect to the diagonal ($u(r, \frac{\pi}{4} - t) = u(r, \frac{\pi}{4} + t)$). There is a direct link between the positive discrete harmonic function V and the harmonic function u for the Brownian motion (see [9, Lem. 12]):

$$V(i, j) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E} [u((i, j) + S(n)); \tau_{(i,j)} > n], \quad (i, j) \in \mathcal{C}.$$

The exit time $\tau_{(i,j)}$ and the harmonic function u are both symmetric in the symmetric cone \mathcal{C} . Therefore the positive discrete harmonic function V is symmetric as well.

Proof. Thanks to (P1) and (P2), we can easily write a functional equation for $L(x, y)$ and $D(x, y)$. Let $D^u(x, y)$ (resp. $D^\ell(x, y)$) be the generating function of a harmonic function evaluated in the upper (resp. lower) diagonal:

$$D^u(x, y) = \sum_{i \geq 1} f(i-1, i)x^{i-2}y^{i-1} \quad \text{and} \quad D^\ell(x, y) = \sum_{i \geq 1} f(i, i-1)x^{i-1}y^{i-2}.$$

We have

$$L(x, y) = \left(\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} p_{i,j}x^{-i}y^{-j} \right) L(x, y) + (p_{0,1}y^{-1} + p_{-1,0}x) D(x, y) - (p_{0,-1}y + p_{1,0}x^{-1}) D^\ell(x, y) \\ - (p_{1,0}x^{-1} + p_{1,1}x^{-1}y^{-1}) L_{0-}(y^{-1}) + p_{1,0}x^{-1}f(1, 0)y^{-1}, \quad (21)$$

$$D(x, y) = (p_{1,1}x^{-1}y^{-1} + p_{-1,-1}xy) D(x, y) - p_{1,1}x^{-1}y^{-1}f(1, 1) + (p_{1,0}x^{-1} + p_{0,-1}y) D^\ell(x, y) \\ - p_{1,0}x^{-1}f(1, 0)y^{-1} + (p_{0,1}y^{-1} + p_{-1,0}x) D^u(x, y) - p_{0,1}y^{-1}f(0, 1)x^{-1}. \quad (22)$$

Due to the symmetry of the cut and the random walks ($p_{i,j} = p_{j,i}$, hypothesis (H2)), we can simplify the last equation and get

$$D(x, y) = (p_{1,1}x^{-1}y^{-1} + p_{-1,-1}xy) D(x, y) - p_{1,1}x^{-1}y^{-1} \\ + 2(p_{1,0}x^{-1} + p_{0,-1}y) D^\ell(x, y) - 2p_{1,0}x^{-1}f(1, 0)y^{-1}. \quad (23)$$

Plugging (23) into (21) and multiplying by xy , we get (20). \square

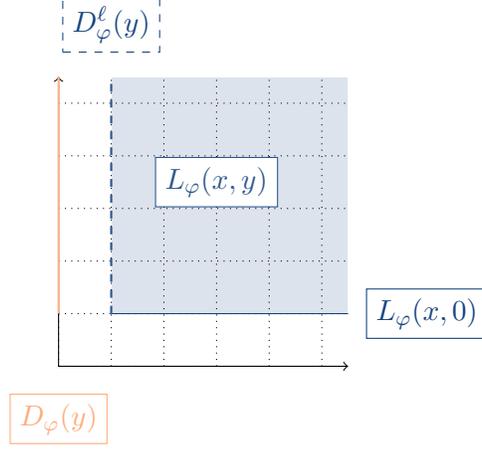


Figure 6: Lower convex cone after the change of variable

In Equation (20), the bivariate generating function $L(x, y)$ is related to the bivariate generating function $D(x, y)$ and the univariate generating function $L_{0-}(y^{-1})$. In order to simplify the functional equation (20), we perform the following change of variable

$$\varphi(x, y) = (xy, x^{-1}). \quad (24)$$

Equation (20) is transformed into

$$K_\varphi(x, y)L_\varphi(x, y) = - \left[x\tilde{\alpha}_\varphi(y) + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\beta}_\varphi(y) \right] D_\varphi(y) + K_\varphi(x, 0)L_\varphi(x, 0) + \frac{1}{2}p_{1,1}f(1, 1), \quad (25)$$

with

$$\begin{cases} K(\varphi(x, y)) &= \frac{1}{x}K_\varphi(x, y), \\ L(\varphi(x, y)) &= xL_\varphi(x, y) = x \sum_{i, j \geq 1} f(j, j-i)x^{i-1}y^{j-1}, \\ D(\varphi(x, y)) &= D_\varphi(y) = \sum_{i \geq 1} f(i, i)y^{i-1}, \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} K_\varphi(x, y) &= \alpha_\varphi(x)y^2 + \beta_\varphi(x)y + \gamma_\varphi(x) = \tilde{\alpha}_\varphi(y)x^2 + \tilde{\beta}_\varphi(y)x + \tilde{\gamma}_\varphi(y), \\ \tilde{\delta}_\varphi(y) &= \tilde{\beta}_\varphi(y)^2 - 4\tilde{\alpha}_\varphi(y)\tilde{\gamma}_\varphi(y), \quad \delta_\varphi(x) = \beta_\varphi(x)^2 - 4\alpha_\varphi(x)\gamma_\varphi(x). \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

The functional equation (25) now has a closer structure to the functional equation in the quadrant (17) (see Figure 6), and to solve this problem, we can use some tools stated in [17]. The significant difference is the mixed factor in x and y in front of $D_\varphi(y)$, whereas in the quarter plane case, see Equation (17), the generating function $\tilde{H}(x, y)$ is decomposed into a sum of two univariate functions: one section on the x -axis, namely $K(x, 0)\tilde{H}(x, 0)$, and the other on the y -axis, namely $K(0, y)\tilde{H}(0, y)$. This functional equation (25) holds at least for $|x| < 1$ and $|y| < 1$. Indeed, in [17, Sec. 2.1], it is proved that for positive discrete harmonic function \hat{f} in the quarter plane, $\sum_{i \geq 1} \hat{f}(i, 1)x^{i-1}$, $\sum_{j \geq 1} \hat{f}(1, j)y^{j-1}$ and further $K(x, y) \sum_{(i, j) \in \mathcal{Q}} \hat{f}(i, j)x^{i-1}y^{j-1}$ is bounded at least on $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : |x| < 1, |y| < 1\}$. We can finally deduce that $K_\varphi(x, y)L_\varphi(x, y)$, $D_\varphi(y)$ and $L_\varphi(x, 0)$ are bounded at least for $|x| < 1$ and $|y| < 1$ as well.

Remark 6. Note that in (H2), we exclude non-zero probabilities $p_{-1,1}$ and $p_{1,-1}$. Indeed, as noted in [18, Sec. 2], after the change of variable φ , we would end up with random walks with non-zero probabilities $p_{-2,1}$ and $p_{2,1}$ respectively for big jumps of vector $(-2, -1)$ and $(2, 1)$. Note that the analytic theory for walks with big steps is not known.

3 Expression for the generating functions

We start this section with the introduction of an important conformal gluing function $W(x)$ that maps the domain $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}}$ to the complex plane cut along a segment. Then we transform the functional equation (25) into a boundary value problem, which is a problem involving both regularity and boundary conditions. Finally we solve this problem and end up with an explicit expression for the generating function $H(x, y)$. The boundary value problem satisfied by the generating function $D_{\varphi}(y)$ and ultimately the generating function $H(x, y)$ will be both expressed in terms of w . Further, all quantities with a φ -tag are objects defined from the changed random walks with kernel $K_{\varphi}(x, y)$, as in Section 2.3.

3.1 Conformal gluing function

Definition 7 (Conformal gluing functions). A function W is said to be a conformal gluing function for the set $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}}$ if:

- W is injective in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}}$;
- W is analytic on $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}}$;
- For all x on $\mathcal{M} \setminus \{1\}$, $W(x) = W(\bar{x})$.
- W is continuous on $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}} \setminus \{1\}$ and $W(1) = \infty$.

Remark 8. In fact, to be a conformal gluing function, W only needs to be injective in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}}$, analytic on $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}}$ and to satisfy $W(x) = W(\bar{x})$ for $x \in \mathcal{M}$, as soon as $W(x)$ is defined and finite. Moreover, W has an infinite value on \mathcal{M} (or W would be constant, see [17, Lem. 4]). In this article, we choose W to be infinite at 1 (if W_m is a conformal gluing function taking the value ∞ anywhere else on \mathcal{M} , then we can consider $W = 1/(W_m - W_m(1))$).

The expression of such a function is computed in [12, Sec. 2.2]. Let

$$T(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2f(x)}{\delta''(1)}}}, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\delta''(x_4)}{6} + \frac{\delta'(x_4)}{x-x_4} & \text{if } x_4 \neq \infty, \\ \frac{\delta''(0)}{6} + \frac{\delta'''(0)x}{6} & \text{if } x_4 = \infty. \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

Then

$$W(x) = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{\theta} \left[\arcsin(T(x)) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \right)^2, \quad (29)$$

with θ defined in (4). Moreover, there exists $c \neq 0$ such that for x in the neighborhood of 1,

$$W(x) = \frac{c + o(1)}{(1-x)^{\pi/\theta}}. \quad (30)$$

As in [12, Sec. 2.2] and [17, Sec. 3.4], the expression of $w(x)$ in (29) is valid only for $|T(x)| \leq 1$. When $|T(x)| \geq 1$, writing $\arcsin(T) = \pi/2 \pm i \ln(T + \sqrt{T^2 - 1})$, we can write

$$W(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \left[\left(T(x) + \sqrt{T(x)^2 - 1} \right)^{2\pi/\theta} - 2 + \left(T(x) - \sqrt{T(x)^2 - 1} \right)^{2\pi/\theta} \right]. \quad (31)$$

Lemma 9. *The function W defined in (29) has a zero at x_1 and is equal to 1 at $X(y_1)$. Moreover, for $x \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}}$, it satisfies the following differential equation*

$$\delta(x)W'(x)^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{\theta} \right)^2 \left(\frac{-\delta''(1)}{2} \right) W(x)(1 - W(x)). \quad (32)$$

Proof. We start from (29). After differentiation and squaring, we can write

$$W'(x)^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{\theta} \right)^2 \frac{4T'(x)^2}{1 - T(x)^2} W(x)(1 - W(x)). \quad (33)$$

The strategy now is to write $\delta(x)$ under its factorized form (remember that δ has four roots x_1 , 1, 1, and x_4 with possibly $x_4 = \infty$ when δ is of degree 3). If $x_4 = \infty$, then $T(x)^2 = \frac{1-x_1}{1-x}$ and if $x_4 \neq \infty$, then $T(x)^2 = \frac{(1-x_1)(x_4-x)}{(x_4-x_1)(1-x)}$. In both cases, $\frac{4T'(x)^2}{1-T(x)^2} = -\frac{\delta''(1)}{2\delta(x)}$ (and $\delta''(1) < 0$). We also note that $T(x_1) = 1$ which implies that $W(x_1) = 0$ (and because W is injective, it is the only zero). The only zero of W' is at $X(y_1)$ (see [3, Sec. 5.3]), and from (33), we deduce that $W(X(y_1)) = 1$. \square

Similarly, we define \widetilde{W} a conformal gluing for $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}}$ in the sense of Definition 7. We show that W and \widetilde{W} are strongly related as

$$\widetilde{W}(Y_0(x)) = -W(x) + 1.$$

Indeed, see [16, Thm 6 and Rem 6], $\widetilde{W}(Y(x))$ is a conformal gluing for $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}}$ but may not be the one defined by (29). However, we know for sure that $\widetilde{W}(Y(x)) = aW(x) + b$, with $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$. By plugging in $x = x_1$ and $x = X(y_1)$, we deduce $a = -1$ and $b = 1$.

Thereafter, we are interested in a conformal gluing function which vanishes at 0. We consider w defined by

$$w(x) = W(x) - W(0). \quad (34)$$

The function w is a conformal gluing function in the sense of Definition 7, vanishes at 0, and satisfies the differential equation (which can be easily derived from (32))

$$\delta(x)w'(x)^2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{\theta} \right)^2 \left(-\frac{\delta''(1)}{2} \right) (w(x) + W(0))(w(X(y_1)) - w(x)). \quad (35)$$

Remark 10. Let \widetilde{w} (resp. w_φ and \widetilde{w}_φ) be a conformal gluing function for $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}}$ (resp. $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M},\varphi}$ and $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L},\varphi}$) which vanishes at 0. Similar results and properties hold for those functions.

The conformal gluing functions w_φ and \widetilde{w}_φ are defined from θ_φ which can be computed with (4) and transition probabilities $\varphi(p_{i,j}) = p_{i-j,i}$. The angles θ_φ and θ are simply related (see Figure 2a), as stated in the following lemma. Relations between θ and θ_φ will be ultimately interpreted as relations between the growths of harmonic functions.

In fact, in [16, Rem. 6], it is said that if W is a suitable mapping, then any $\frac{aW(x)+b}{cW(x)+d}$ with $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $ad - bc \neq 0$ is also a suitable mapping. In our case, we are interested in mapping \widetilde{W} with a pole at 1. As $Y(1) = 1$, by letting x goes to 1, we get $c = 0$. Hence we only need to find a and b such that $\widetilde{W}(Y(x)) = aW(x) + b$.

Lemma 11. *The angle between the curve \mathcal{L}_φ and the segment $[y_{\varphi,1}, 1]$ is given by*

$$\theta_\varphi = \pi - \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad (36)$$

with θ defined in (4).

Proof. Writing $c = \frac{\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} ij p_{i,j}}{\sqrt{(\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} i^2 p_{i,j})(\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} j^2 p_{i,j})}}$, we have $\theta = \arccos(-c)$. Similarly, we write $\theta_\varphi = \arccos(-c_\varphi)$. We have

$$c_\varphi = \sqrt{\frac{1-c}{2}} \Rightarrow \theta_\varphi = \arccos\left(-\sqrt{\frac{1-c}{2}}\right) = \pi - \frac{1}{2} \arccos(-c) = \pi - \frac{\theta}{2}.$$

□

3.2 Boundary value problem

Lemma 12. *The generating function $D_\varphi(y)$ can be analytically continued from the unit disc \mathcal{D} to the domain $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi} \cup \mathcal{D}$ and is continuous on $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi} \setminus \{1\}$. Moreover, for all $y \in \mathcal{L}_\varphi \setminus \{1\}$, $D_\varphi(y)$ satisfies the following boundary condition*

$$\frac{g_\varphi(y)}{g'_\varphi(y)} D_\varphi(y) - \frac{g_\varphi(\bar{y})}{g'_\varphi(\bar{y})} D_\varphi(\bar{y}) = 0, \quad (37)$$

where g_φ is defined in (40) and \tilde{w}_φ is a conformal gluing function defined in Section 3.1.

Remark 13. The boundary value problem in Lemma 12 is very close to the boundary value problem stated in [17, Lem. 3].

Proof. We first assume the analyticity and continuity of $D_\varphi(y)$ and we begin to prove the boundary condition (37). We start to evaluate the functional equation (25) at $Y_{0,\varphi}(x)$ for x close to $[x_{\varphi,1}, 1]$:

$$0 = - \left[x \tilde{\alpha}_\varphi(Y_{\varphi,0}(x)) + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\beta}_\varphi(Y_{\varphi,0}(x)) \right] D_\varphi(Y_{\varphi,0}(x)) + K_\varphi(x, 0) L_\varphi(x, 0) + \frac{1}{2} p_{1,1} f(1, 1). \quad (38)$$

By letting x go to any point of $[x_{\varphi,1}, 1]$ with a positive (resp. negative) imaginary part, we obtain two new equations. We subtract these two equations and get:

$$\left[X_0(y) \tilde{\alpha}(y) + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\beta}(y) \right] D_\varphi(y) - \left[X_0(\bar{y}) \tilde{\alpha}(\bar{y}) + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\beta}(\bar{y}) \right] D_\varphi(\bar{y}), \quad y \in \mathcal{L}_\varphi \setminus \{1\}.$$

With (10) this last equation can be simplified as

$$\sqrt{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(y)} D_\varphi(y) - \sqrt{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(\bar{y})} D_\varphi(\bar{y}) = 0, \quad y \in \mathcal{L}_\varphi \setminus \{1\}. \quad (39)$$

This boundary condition is the homogeneous equation of the boundary condition in [18, Lem. 5], with the same difficulty to deal with a non-meromorphic prefactor in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi}$, namely $\sqrt{\tilde{d}(y)}$ in (39).

Therefore we follow the same strategy as [18, Sec 3.4] and introduce the function g_φ defined in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi}$ by

$$g_\varphi(y) = h \left(\frac{2\tilde{w}_\varphi(Y_\varphi(x_{\varphi,1}))}{\tilde{w}_\varphi(y)} - 1 \right), \quad (40)$$

with $h(y) = -y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}$ and \tilde{w}_φ defined in Section 3.1. The function g_φ/g'_φ is analytic in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi}$, has finite limits on \mathcal{L}_φ and the condition $\frac{\sqrt{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(y)}}{\sqrt{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(\bar{y})}} = \frac{g_\varphi(y)/g'_\varphi(y)}{g_\varphi(\bar{y})/g'_\varphi(\bar{y})}$ (the argumentation is very closed to [18, Sec 3.4] then we refer the reader to this article for the details). Finally, the boundary condition (39) can be rewritten as (37).

With the same reasoning as [18, Sec. 3.3], we can prove that $D_\varphi(y)$ is analytic in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi}$, has finite limits on $\mathcal{L}_\varphi \setminus \{1\}$ and then is continuous on $\overline{\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi}} \setminus \{1\}$. We start with proving the analytic continuation of $D_\varphi(y)$ from the unit disc \mathcal{D} to $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi}$. From the functional equation (25), for $y \in \{y \in \mathbf{C} : |X_{\varphi,0}(y)| \leq 1\} \cap \mathcal{D}$,

$$2K_\varphi(X_{\varphi,0}(y), 0) L_\varphi(X_{\varphi,0}, 0) + \sqrt{\tilde{\delta}(y)} D_\varphi(y) + p_{1,1} f(1, 1) = 0.$$

The latter equation defined on $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi} \cap \mathcal{D}$ can be continued in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi} \cup \mathcal{D}$. The generating function $D_\varphi(y)$ is analytic on \mathcal{D} , and on $(\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi} \cup \mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D})$, $D_\varphi(y)$ has the same singularities as $\sqrt{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(y)}$ and $X_{\varphi,0}(y)$, namely the branch cut $[y_1, y_4]$. However, this segment does not belong to $(\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi} \cup \mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D})$, then $D_\varphi(y)$ can be analytically continued to $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi}$. Then we prove that $D_\varphi(y)$ has finite limits on $\mathcal{L}_\varphi \setminus \{1\}$. From equation (38), we only need to study the zeros of $x\tilde{\alpha}_\varphi(Y_{\varphi,0}(x)) + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\beta}_\varphi(Y_{\varphi,0})$ for x in $[x_{\varphi,1}, x_{\varphi,2}]$. Thanks to the relation $X_{\varphi,0}(Y_{\varphi,0}(x)) = x$ valid in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{M}_\varphi}$ (see [11, Cor. 5.3.5]), it recurs to study the zeros of $\tilde{\delta}_\varphi$ for y in $(\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi} \cup \mathcal{D}) \setminus \mathcal{D}$. The discriminant $\tilde{\delta}_\varphi$ vanishes at $y_{\varphi,1}, 1, y_{\varphi,4}$ and only 1 belongs to the last set. Then $D_\varphi(y)$ has finite limits on $\mathcal{L}_\varphi \setminus \{1\}$. □

3.3 Solution of the boundary value problem

In this section we solve the boundary value problem stated in Lemma 12 and obtain in Theorem 14 an explicit expression for the generating function $D_\varphi(y) = \sum_{i \geq 1} f(i, i)y^{i-1}$. Finally, Theorem 15 gives a formal expression of the generating function $H(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{C}} f(i, j)x^{i-1}y^{j-1}$. Along the proof Theorem 14, we also state Lemma 17 which gives an expression of $D_\varphi(y)$ for a family of harmonic function non necessarily positive.

Theorem 14. *The generating function $D_\varphi(y)$ can be written as*

$$D_\varphi(y) = -\frac{f(1, 1)}{\tilde{w}'_\varphi(0)} \frac{\pi}{\theta_\varphi} \sqrt{-\frac{\tilde{\delta}''_\varphi(1)}{2\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(y)}} \sqrt{1 - \tilde{W}_\varphi(0)} \sqrt{\tilde{W}_\varphi(y)}, \quad (41)$$

with θ_φ , $\tilde{w}_\varphi(y)$ and \tilde{W}_φ defined in Subsection 3.1 and $\tilde{\delta}_\varphi$ in (27).

Theorem 15. Let f be a harmonic function associated to a random walk in the three-quarter plane with hypotheses (H1), (H2), (H3) and (H4). The generating function $H(x, y)$ of f can be written as

$$H(x, y) = -\frac{f(1, 1)}{\tilde{w}'_\varphi(0)} \frac{\pi}{\theta_\varphi} \sqrt{1 - \tilde{W}_\varphi(0)} \sqrt{-\frac{\tilde{\delta}''_\varphi(1)}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{K(x, y)} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - W_\varphi(y^{-1})} + \sqrt{1 - W_\varphi(x^{-1})}}{2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{W}_\varphi(xy)}}{\sqrt{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(xy)}} \left((x^{-1} + y^{-1}) \tilde{\alpha}_\varphi(xy) + \tilde{\beta}_\varphi(xy) \right) \right) + \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{W}_\varphi(xy)}}{\sqrt{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(xy)}} \right]. \quad (42)$$

Remark 16. The expression of $H(x, y)$ in Theorem 15 is formal, as the series in (2) is not convergent. We will rather consider H as the sum of generating functions, as in (19).

Lemma 17. There exists a polynomial $P \in \mathbb{R}[y]$ such that

$$\frac{g_\varphi(y)}{g'_\varphi(y)} D_\varphi(y) = P(\tilde{w}_\varphi(y)). \quad (43)$$

Remark 18. More generally, for any polynomial P of degree n , we get a harmonic functions satisfying (P1) and (P2) (but not necessarily (P3)). Remark 20 illustrates this statement.

Proof of Lemma 17. The conformal gluing function $\tilde{w}_\varphi(y)$ defined in Subsection 3.1 transforms the domain $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi}$ into the complex plane cut by the segment $I_\varphi = [\tilde{w}_\varphi(Y_\varphi(x_{\varphi,1})), 1)$. Let \tilde{w}_φ^{-1} be the inverse function of \tilde{w}_φ . We denote by $\tilde{w}_\varphi^{-1}(z)^+$ and $\tilde{w}_\varphi^{-1}(z)^-$ the left and right limits of \tilde{w}_φ^{-1} on I_φ . The latter are complex conjugate on I . Let

$$\Delta_\varphi(y) = \frac{1}{\frac{g_\varphi(y)}{g'_\varphi(y)} D_\varphi(y)} \quad \text{and} \quad Z_\varphi = \left\{ z \in I_\varphi : \frac{g_\varphi}{g'_\varphi} D_\varphi \circ \tilde{w}_\varphi^{-1}(z) = 0 \right\}.$$

The set Z_φ is finite, otherwise by the principle of isolated zeros, $\frac{g_\varphi(y)}{g'_\varphi(y)} D_\varphi(y)$ would be equal to zero on the whole of $\overline{\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\varphi}}$, and let N_φ be the cardinal of Z_φ . Together with Lemma 12, we have

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_\varphi \circ \tilde{w}_\varphi^{-1}(z)^+ - \Delta_\varphi \circ \tilde{w}_\varphi^{-1}(z)^- = 0 & \forall z \in I_\varphi, \\ \Delta_\varphi \circ \tilde{w}_\varphi^{-1} & \text{is analytic on } \mathbb{C} \setminus I_\varphi, \end{cases}$$

which implies that $\Delta_\varphi \circ \tilde{w}_\varphi^{-1}$ is holomorphic in \mathbb{C} . Furthermore, as $\Delta_\varphi \circ \tilde{w}_\varphi^{-1}(z) - \frac{1}{\sum_{z_0 \in Z_\varphi} (z - z_0)}$ is bounded in \mathbb{C} , then by Liouville's theorem, the latter is constant in the whole complex plane. Then there exists a polynomial P of degree N_φ such that $\left(\frac{g_\varphi}{g'_\varphi} D_\varphi \right) \circ \tilde{w}_\varphi^{-1}(z) = P(z)$, hence (43). \square

Proof of Theorem 14. Take P of degree one in (43), the generating function $D_\varphi(y)$ can be written as

$$D_\varphi(y) = \mu \frac{\tilde{w}_\varphi(y) + \nu}{g_\varphi(y)/g'_\varphi(y)}. \quad (44)$$

The expression of $\frac{g_\varphi(y)}{g'_\varphi(y)}$ where the function g is defined in (40) can be simplified into $\frac{g_\varphi(y)}{g'_\varphi(y)} = \frac{\tilde{w}_\varphi(y) \sqrt{\tilde{w}_\varphi(Y_\varphi(x_{\varphi,1})) - \tilde{w}_\varphi(y)}}{\tilde{w}'_\varphi(y) \sqrt{\tilde{w}_\varphi(Y_\varphi(x_{\varphi,1}))}}$. Furthermore, as the function w is decreasing on $(X(y_1), 1)$, taking the

square root of (35) gives

$$\sqrt{\delta(x)}w'(x) = -\frac{\pi}{\theta}\sqrt{-\frac{\delta''(1)}{2}}\sqrt{w(Y(x_1)) - w(y)}\sqrt{w(y) + W(0)}.$$

Then, thanks to equation (30), there exists a $c_g \neq 0$ such that for y in the neighborhood of 1,

$$\frac{g_\varphi(y)}{g'_\varphi(y)} = -\frac{\tilde{w}_\varphi(y)}{\tilde{w}_\varphi(Y_\varphi(x_{\varphi,1}))} \frac{\theta_\varphi}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{d}_\varphi(y)}}{\sqrt{-\frac{\tilde{d}_\varphi''(1)}{2}}\sqrt{\tilde{w}_\varphi(y) + \tilde{W}_\varphi(0)}} = \frac{c_g + o(1)}{(1-y)^{\pi/(2\theta_\varphi)-1}}.$$

and finally, there exists a $c'_D \neq 0$ such that

$$D_\varphi(y) = \frac{c'_D + o(1)}{(1-y)^{\pi/\theta_\varphi - \pi/(2\theta_\varphi) + 1}} = \frac{c'_D + o(1)}{(1-y)^{\pi/(2\theta_\varphi) + 1}} = \frac{c'_D + o(1)}{(1-y)^{\pi/(2\pi - \theta) + 1}}. \quad (45)$$

The asymptotics of $D_\varphi(y)$ in the last equation (45) is exactly the asymptotics found in [15, Eq. (1.4)], see Remark 19. By unicity of the positive harmonic function, P is a polynomial of degree one.

Going back to (44) and noticing that $g_\varphi(0)/g'_\varphi(0) = 0$, we deduce $\nu = -\tilde{w}_\varphi(0) = 0$. Then, computing the first term in the expansion of (44) at $y = 0$, we find $\mu = \frac{f(1,1)}{\tilde{w}'_\varphi(0)}$. \square

Remark 19. In [15], Mustapha computes the asymptotic of the number of small steps walks excursions in the three-quarter plane. In particular, Equation (1.4) shows that the polynomial exponent α_C in the three quadrants can be easily expressed as a function of the critical exponent α_Q in the quadrant. From this equation we have for y close to 1, a constant $c_H \neq 0$ such that $H(x, 0) = \frac{c_H + o(1)}{(1-x)^{\pi/(2\pi - \theta)}}$, and we deduce that there exists $c_D \neq 0$ such that $D_\varphi(y) = \frac{c_D + o(1)}{(1-y)^{\pi/(2\pi - \theta) + 1}}$. Let us point out that the positivity of the harmonic function (property (P3)) is crucial in the proof of asymptotic results in [15].

Proof of Theorem 15. The expression of $D_\varphi(y)$ in Theorem 14 suffices to calculate $H(x, y)$. Indeed, to have an expression of $H(x, y)$, we only need to have one of $D(x, y)$ and $L(x, y)$ (thanks to the symmetry of the problem we have $U(x, y) = L(y, x)$). We begin by plugging in $Y_{\varphi,0}(x)$ to the functional equation (25) and get

$$\begin{aligned} K_\varphi(x, 0)L_\varphi(x, 0) &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(Y_{\varphi,0}(x))} D_\varphi(Y_{\varphi,0}(x)) + p_{1,1}f(1, 1) \right) \\ &= -\frac{f(1, 1)}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\tilde{w}'_\varphi(0)} \frac{\pi}{\theta_\varphi} \sqrt{-\frac{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi''(1)}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \tilde{W}_\varphi(0)} \sqrt{1 - W_\varphi(x)} + p_{1,1} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

Together with (25), we can write an expression of $L_\varphi(x, y)$ and thanks to the symmetry, we get for free an expression of $U_\varphi(x, y) = L_\varphi(x^{-1}, y)$, and with a series expansion of $L_\varphi(x, y)$, $U_\varphi(x, y)$ and $D_\varphi(y)$, the value of $f(i, j)$ for all $(i, j) \in \mathcal{C}$. Nevertheless, if we still want to write a formal expression of the generating function $H(x, y)$ defined in (2), we can use the following relations

$$K_\varphi(y^{-1}, 0)L_\varphi(y^{-1}, 0) = K(0, y)L_{0,-}(y^{-1}) \quad \text{and} \quad D_\varphi(xy) = D(x, y),$$

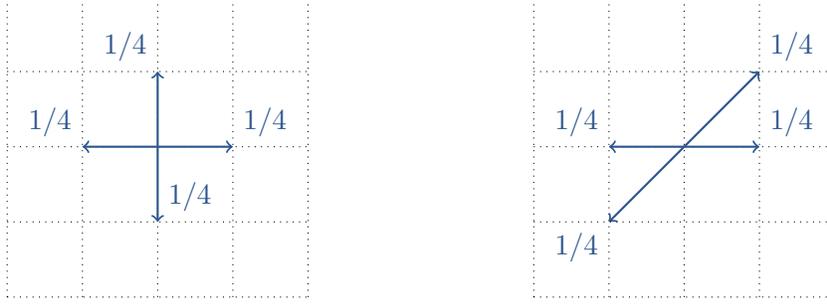


Figure 7: Simple random walk (left) and Gessel random walk (right).

and from them we can write

$$K(x, y)L(x, y) = -\frac{f(1, 1)}{\tilde{w}'_\varphi(0)} \frac{\pi}{\theta_\varphi} \sqrt{1 - \tilde{W}_\varphi(0)} \sqrt{\frac{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi''(1)}{2}} \left[\frac{-\left(y^{-1}\tilde{\alpha}_\varphi(xy) + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\beta}_\varphi(xy)\right)}{\sqrt{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(xy)}} \sqrt{\tilde{W}_\varphi(xy)} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - W_\varphi(y^{-1})}}{2} \right]. \quad (47)$$

We have now all the ingredients to write the following theorem which gives an expression of $H(x, y)$. \square

3.4 Example of the simple random walk

In this subsection, we apply the results of Subsection 3.3 to the simple random walk. The change of variable φ defined in (24) transforms the simple random walk into the Gessel random walk (see Figure 7). We first need to compute the angle θ_φ , the conformal gluing functions W_φ , \tilde{W}_φ and \tilde{w}_φ . Then we get an expression of $D_\varphi(y)$ and $L_\varphi(x, 0)$ and end up with a series expansion of $H(x, y)$.

The simple walk is defined by $p_{1,0} = p_{-1,0} = p_{0,-1} = p_{0,1} = \frac{1}{4}$. We easily have $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and together with (36), we deduce $\theta_\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4}$. From Equations (5) and (26), the kernel after the change of variable is defined by

$$K_\varphi(x, y) = xy \left(\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}x^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}xy + \frac{1}{4}x^{-1}y^{-1} - 1 \right), \quad (48)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_\varphi(x) = \frac{x^2}{4}; & \beta_\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4}; & \gamma_\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{4}; \\ \tilde{\alpha}_\varphi(y) = \frac{1}{4}y(y+1); & \tilde{\beta}_\varphi(y) = -y; & \tilde{\gamma}_\varphi(y) = \frac{1}{4}(1+y). \end{cases} \quad (49)$$

Conformal gluing functions. On one side, we have

$$\begin{cases} \delta_\varphi(x) &= \frac{(x^2-6x+1)(x-1)^2}{16}, \\ x_4 &= 3 + 2\sqrt{2}, \\ \delta'_\varphi(x_4) &= 3\sqrt{2} + 4, \\ \delta''_\varphi(x_4) &= \frac{11}{2} + 3\sqrt{2}, \\ \delta''_\varphi(1) &= -1/2, \end{cases}$$

we have then $T_\varphi(x) = \sqrt{\frac{3+2\sqrt{2}-x}{1-x} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}}$, and finally

$$W_\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^{4/3}}{16} \frac{\left(\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}-x} + \sqrt{x(3+2\sqrt{2})-1}\right)^{8/3} + \left(\sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}-x} - \sqrt{x(3+2\sqrt{2})-1}\right)^{8/3}}{(1-x)^{4/3}}. \quad (50)$$

On the other side,

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\delta}_\varphi(y) &= -\frac{y(y-1)^2}{4}, \\ y^4 &= \infty, \\ \tilde{\delta}_\varphi''(0) &= 1, \\ \tilde{\delta}_\varphi'''(0) &= -3/2, \\ \tilde{\delta}_\varphi''(1) &= -1/2, \end{cases}$$

we have then $\tilde{T}_\varphi(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y}}$, and finally

$$\tilde{W}_\varphi(y) = -\frac{(y-2\sqrt{y}+1)(1-\sqrt{y})^{2/3} + (2y-2)\sqrt[3]{1-y} + (\sqrt{y}+1)^{2/3}(y+2\sqrt{y}+1)}{4(1-y)^{4/3}} \quad (51)$$

$$\tilde{w}_\varphi(y) = \tilde{W}_\varphi(y). \quad (52)$$

Series expansion of $D_\varphi(y)$ and $L_\varphi(x,0)$. Noticing that $\tilde{w}_\varphi(0) = -16/9$, $\tilde{W}_\varphi(0) = 0$, thanks to Theorem 14, we have

$$D_\varphi(y) = f(1,1) \frac{3}{8} \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{W}_\varphi(y)}}{\sqrt{\tilde{\delta}_\varphi(y)}} = f(1,1) \left(1 + \frac{44}{27}y + \frac{523}{243}y^2 + \frac{17168}{6561}y^3 + O(y^4)\right). \quad (53)$$

Thanks to (46) with $K_\varphi(x,0) = 1/4$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} L_\varphi(x,0) &= f(1,1) \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{1-W_\varphi(x)} \\ &= f(1,1) \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{1}{2}x + \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)x^2 + \left(-\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{145}{54}\right)x^3 + O(x^4) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

Series expansion of $L_\varphi(x, y)$. To begin with, we write an expression of $K_\varphi(x, y)L_\varphi(x, y)$. With (25), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
L_\varphi(x, y) &= \frac{1}{K_\varphi(x, y)} \left(- \left[x \frac{1}{4} y(y+1) - \frac{1}{2} y \right] D_\varphi(y) + K_\varphi(x, 0)L_\varphi(x, 0) \right) \\
&= f(1, 1) \left[\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} + \left(2 - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} \right) y + \left(\frac{34}{27} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} \right) y^2 + O(y^3) \right. \\
&\quad + \left. \left(\frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) y + \left(\frac{371}{54} - 3\sqrt{3} \right) y^2 + O(y^3) \right) x \right. \\
&\quad + \left. \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{24} \right) y + \left(\frac{145\sqrt{3}}{24} - 9 \right) y^2 + O(y^3) \right) x^2 + O(x^3) \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{55}$$

Remark 20. The harmonic function $f(i, j) = ij$ is a positive harmonic function of the simple walk in the quarter plane. In the three-quarter plane, this function is still harmonic, but does not satisfy (P3). However, there exists a polynomial P as in (43) such that $D_\varphi(y) = \sum_{i \geq 1} f(i, i)y^{i-1} = \frac{1+y}{(1-y)^3}$. A quick study of exponent in the same idea of Section 3.3 shows that P should be of degree 2. Then there exists $(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\frac{g_\varphi(y)}{g'_\varphi(y)} D_\varphi(y) = a\tilde{w}_\varphi(y)^2 + b\tilde{w}_\varphi(y) + c. \tag{56}$$

We have $\frac{g_\varphi(y)}{g'_\varphi(y)} = \frac{\tilde{w}_\varphi(y)\sqrt{1-\tilde{w}_\varphi(y)}}{\tilde{w}'_\varphi(y)}$, and evaluating this last equation with $y = 0$ gives $c = 0$. Then, dividing by $\tilde{w}_\varphi(y)$ and letting y go to 0 gives $b = -\frac{9}{16}$. Finally, examining the first and second term of the expansion of (56) at $y = 0$ gives $a = \frac{3}{4}$. Vice versa, letting $P(y) = \frac{3}{4}y^2 - \frac{9}{16}y$, when we develop $D_\varphi(y)$ in series, we find

$$D_\varphi(y) = 1 + 4y + 9y^2 + 16y^3 + 25y^4 + O(y^5). \tag{57}$$

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A Non-symmetric case

In this section (except clearly stated) we suppose that the probability transitions of the random walks we consider are not symmetric and a priori neither is the harmonic function. In other words, the random walks satisfy hypotheses (H1), ($\hat{H}2$), (H3) and (H4) with

($\hat{H}2$) We assume that the transition probabilities $p_{0,0} = p_{-1,1} = p_{1,-1} = 0$.

and discrete harmonic functions associated to these random walks satisfy the properties (P1), (P2), (P3) but not necessarily (P4).

Like in Subsection 2.3, we split the three-quadrant into two symmetric convex cones of opening angle $\frac{3\pi}{4}$, and split the generating function $H(x, y)$ into three generating functions: $L(x, y)$ for harmonic function in the lower part, $D(x, y)$ for the ones on the diagonal and $U(x, y)$ for the ones in the upper part (see (19)). Since we don’t have the symmetry conditions anymore, instead of one functional equation as in Lemma 4, we end up with a system of two functional equations.

Lemma 21. *For any random walks with property (H1), the generating functions $L(x, y)$ and $U(x, y)$ satisfy the following system of functional equations*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K(x, y)U(x, y) = -(p_{1,0}y + p_{0,-1}xy^2 + p_{1,1} + p_{-1,-1}x^2y^2 - xy) D(x, y) \\ \quad + (p_{0,1}x + p_{1,1}) U_{-0}(x^{-1}) - (p_{1,0}y + p_{0,-1}xy^2) D^\ell(x, y) \\ \quad + p_{1,1}f(1, 1) + p_{1,0}f(1, 0), \\ K(x, y)L(x, y) = -(p_{0,1}x + p_{-1,0}x^2y + p_{1,1} + p_{-1,-1}x^2y^2 - xy) D(x, y) \\ \quad + (p_{1,0}y + p_{1,1}) L_{0-}(y^{-1}) - (p_{0,1}x + p_{-1,0}x^2y) D^u(x, y) \\ \quad + p_{1,1}f(1, 1) + p_{0,1}f(0, 1). \end{array} \right. \quad (58)$$

Remark 22. Notice the symmetry between x and y in (58). In the case of a symmetric random walk (i.e. if $p_{i,j} = p_{j,i}$) the two functional equations are the same.

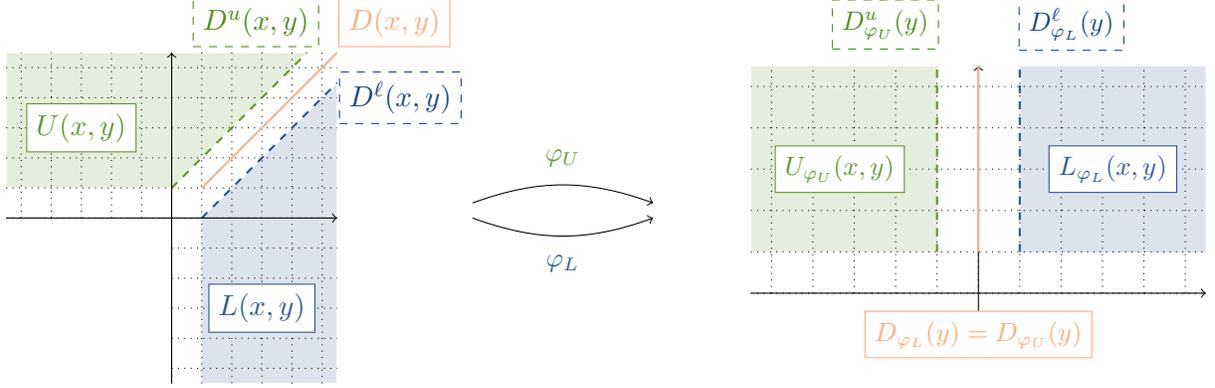


Figure 8: Decomposition of the three-quarter plane, associated generating functions and changes of variable

Proof. The strategy of the proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 4. In addition to the functional equations for $L(x, y)$ and $D(x, y)$, see (21) and (22), we can write a functional equation for $U(x, y)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 U(x, y) = \left(\sum_{-1 \leq i, j \leq 1} p_{i,j} x^{-i} y^{-j} \right) U(x, y) + (p_{1,0} x^{-1} + p_{0,-1} y) D(x, y) - (p_{-1,0} x + p_{0,1} y^{-1}) D^u(x, y) \\
 - (p_{0,1} y^{-1} + p_{1,1} x^{-1} y^{-1}) U_{-0}(x^{-1}) + p_{0,1} y^{-1} f(0, 1) x^{-1}. \quad (59)
 \end{aligned}$$

Mixing equations (21), (59) and (22) and multiplying by xy , we get (58). \square

In this system of two functional equations, the bivariate generating function $U(x, y)$ (resp. $L(x, y)$) is related to the bivariate generating functions $D(x, y)$, $D^\ell(x, y)$ (resp. $D^u(x, y)$) and the univariate generating function $U_{-0}(x^{-1})$ (resp. $L_{-0}(y^{-1})$). In order to simplify this system of functional equations, we perform two changes of variables φ_L for the lower part and φ_U for the upper part with

$$\varphi_U(x, y) = (x, x^{-1}y) \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_L(x, y) = (xy, x^{-1}).$$

This change of variables transforms the upper part $\{j \geq 1, i \leq j - 1\}$ into the left quadrant $\{i \leq -1, j \geq 0\}$ and the lower part $\{i \geq 1, j \leq i - 1\}$ into the right quadrant $\{i \geq 1, j \geq 0\}$ (see Figure 8). Note that the diagonal is changed by both φ_L and φ_U into the positive y -axis (see Figure 8). The step set is changed as well, and walks in the three-quadrant can be seen as inhomogeneous walks in the half plane with two different step sets in each quadrant and a mixed step set on the positive y -axis (see Figure 9). Other type of inhomogeneous walks are studied in [5, 8].

In the symmetric case (symmetry of the random walks and hence the symmetry of the unique positive harmonic function), the study of harmonic functions of random walks in the three quadrant is then equivalent to the study of harmonic functions of random walks reflected on the y -axis and constrained by the x -axis in the positive quadrant (see Figure 10). Articles [2, 19] work on problem in the same vein: there authors study walks in the quadrant with different weights on the boundary.

Unfortunately, due to number of unknown functions, we are not able to solve this system of functional equations yet. Let us end this section by pointing out that the split cone along the diagonal can also be related to the Join-the-Shortest-Queue model (JSQ). Supposed that there are two lines (see Figure 11, left), each of them with a service time exponentially distributed of rate r_1

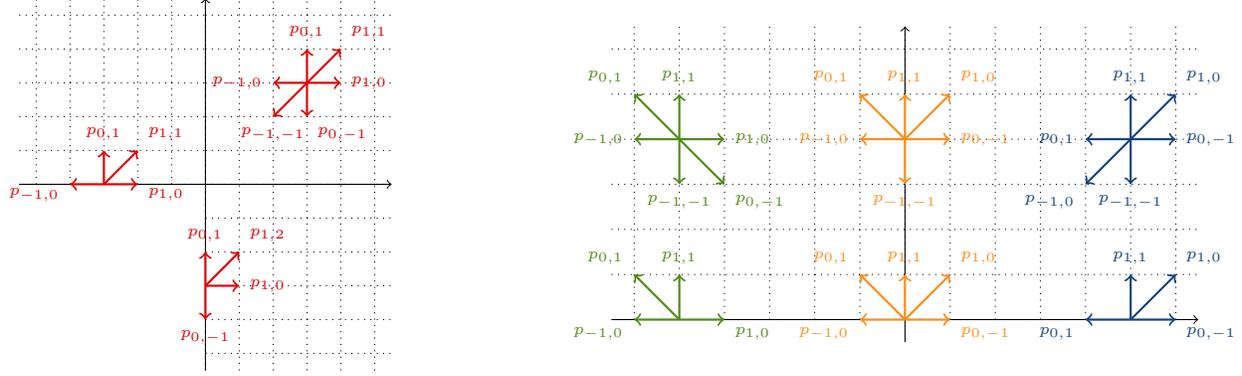


Figure 9: Random walks avoiding a quadrant (on the left) can be seen as walks in the half plane with probability transitions $\varphi_U((p_{i,j})_{-1 \leq i,j \leq 1})$ in the left quadrant and $\varphi_L((p_{i,j})_{-1 \leq i,j \leq 1})$ on the right quadrant (on the right).

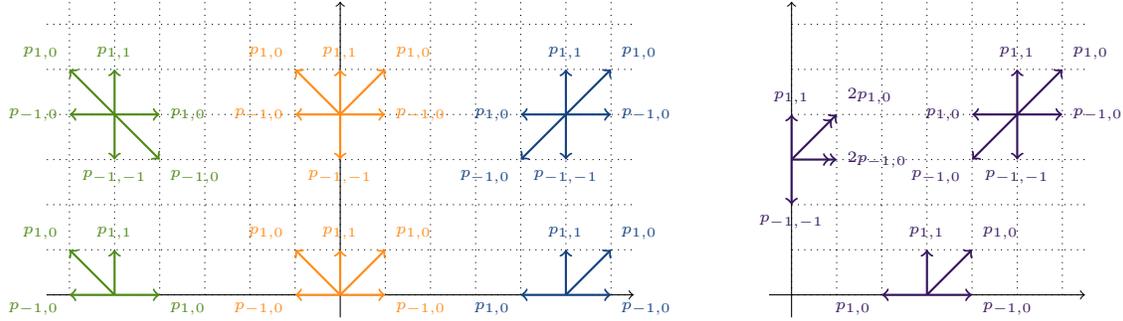


Figure 10: Random walks with symmetric probability transitions avoiding a quadrant can be seen as random walks reflected on the y -axis and constrained by the x -axis.

and r_2 and that the customers arrive according to a Poisson process. The clients choose the shorter queue and if both lines happened to have the same length, the costumers pick one or the other with probability p_1 or p_2 . A common question in queuing theory is to obtain closed-form expression for the stationary distribution. This JSQ problem can be modeled by random walks in the quarter plane split into two octants, each axis representing the length of each line (see Figure 11, right). The symmetric case (when $r_1 = r_2$ and $p_1 = p_2 = 1/2$) is solvable, see [1, 13, 14] and [11, Chap. 10] for reference. On the other side, the non-symmetric case is still an open problem.

B Discrete harmonic functions in the quadrant

Even if discrete harmonic functions of random walks in the quarter plane are already studied in [17], we want to point out that the strategy of splitting the domain into three parts (the upper part, the diagonal and the lower part) can also be performed in the quarter plane \mathcal{Q} defined in (15) and allow us to find explicit expressions of harmonic functions. We suppose that random walks satisfy the hypotheses (H1), (H2), (H3), (H4), and associated discrete harmonic functions f the properties $(\tilde{P}1)$, $(\tilde{P}2)$, $(\tilde{P}3)$. The generating function of such harmonic functions is defined in (16). We split the quadrant \mathcal{Q} in three parts: the lower part $\{i \geq 2, 1 \leq j \leq i - 1\}$, the diagonal and the upper

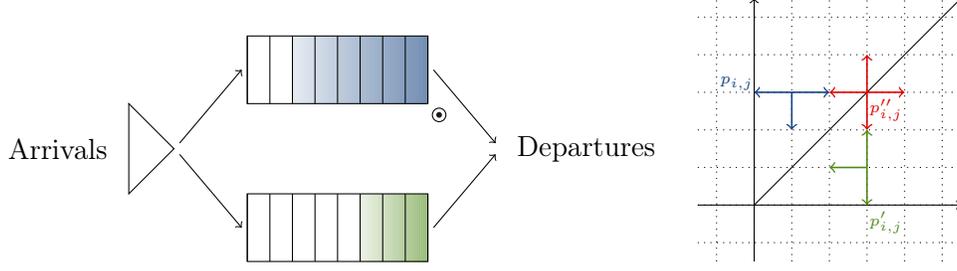


Figure 11: Left: the JSQ model can be represented as a system of two queues, in which the customers choose the shortest one (the green one, on the picture). Right: representation of the JSQ model as an inhomogeneous random walk in the quadrant

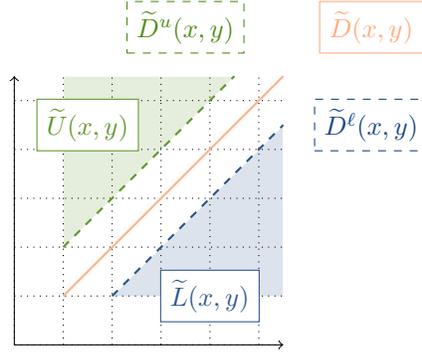


Figure 12: Decomposition of the quadrant and associated generating functions

part $\{j \leq 2, 1 \leq i \leq j-1\}$. As in (19), by construction we have

$$\tilde{H}(x, y) = \tilde{L}(x, y) + \tilde{D}(x, y) + \tilde{U}(x, y), \quad (60)$$

where $\tilde{L}(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{i \geq 2 \\ 1 \leq j \leq i-1}} \tilde{f}(i, j) x^{i-1} y^{j-1}$ denotes the generating function of harmonic functions associated to random walks ending in the lower part, $\tilde{D}(x, y) = \sum_{i \geq 1} \tilde{f}(i, i) x^{i-1} y^{i-1}$ ending on the diagonal and $\tilde{U}(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{j \leq 2 \\ 1 \leq i \leq j-1}} \tilde{f}(i, j) x^{i-1} y^{j-1}$ in the upper part (see Figure 12).

We can write a functional equation for each section and finally get a functional equation in terms of $\tilde{L}(x, y)$, \tilde{L}_{-0} and $\tilde{D}(x, y)$.

Lemma 23. *For any random walks with property (H1) and (H2), the generating function $\tilde{L}(x, y)$ satisfies the following functional equation*

$$\begin{aligned} K(x, y) \tilde{L}(x, y) = & - \left(p_{0,1} x + p_{-1,0} x^2 y + \frac{1}{2} (p_{1,1} + p_{-1,-1} x^2 y^2 - xy) \right) \tilde{D}(x, y) \\ & + (p_{0,1} x + p_{1,1}) \tilde{L}_{-0}(x) + \left(p_{0,1} x + \frac{1}{2} p_{1,1} \right) \tilde{f}(1, 1), \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

with $\tilde{L}_{-0}(x) = \sum_{i \geq 2} \tilde{f}(i, 1) x^{i-1}$.

In order to simplify the last functional equation (61), we apply the following change of variables

$$\psi(x, y) = (x, x^{-1}y). \quad (62)$$

The equation (61) is changed into

$$K_\psi(x, y)\tilde{L}_\psi(x, y) = - \left[x\tilde{\alpha}_\psi(y) + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\beta}_\psi(y) \right] \tilde{D}_\psi(y) + K_\psi(x, 0)\tilde{L}_\psi(x, 0) + \left(p_{0,1}x + \frac{1}{2}p_{1,1} \right) \tilde{f}(1, 1), \quad (63)$$

with

$$\begin{cases} K(\psi(x, y)) &= \frac{1}{x}K_\psi(x, y), \\ \tilde{L}(\psi(x, y)) &= x\tilde{L}_\psi(x, y) = x \sum_{i,j \geq 1} \tilde{f}(i+j, j)x^{i-1}y^{j-1}, \\ \tilde{D}(\psi(x, y)) &= \tilde{D}_\psi(y) = \sum_{i \geq 1} \tilde{f}(i, i)y^{i-1}, \end{cases} \quad (64)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} K_\psi(x, y) &= \alpha_\psi(x)y^2 + \beta_\psi(x)y + \gamma_\psi(x) = \tilde{\alpha}_\psi(y)x^2 + \tilde{\beta}_\psi(y)x + \tilde{\gamma}_\psi(y), \\ \tilde{\delta}_\psi(y) &= \tilde{\beta}_\psi(y)^2 - 4\tilde{\alpha}_\psi(y)\tilde{\gamma}_\psi(y), \quad \delta_\psi(x) = \beta_\psi(x)^2 - 4\alpha_\psi(x)\gamma_\psi(x). \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

The angle θ_ψ is also simply related to θ (see Figure 2b) as

$$\theta_\psi = \frac{\theta}{2}. \quad (66)$$

The scheme of the proof is the same as the proof of Lemma 11. Writing $\theta_\psi = \arccos(-c_\psi)$, we have $c_\psi = -\sqrt{\frac{1-c}{2}}$, hence (66). The functional equation (63) is very close to the functional equation in the three-quarter plane (25), the only difference is the additional term $p_{0,1}x$. We can then write a similar boundary value problem as Lemma 12.

Lemma 24. *The generating function $\tilde{D}_\psi(y)$ is analytic in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\psi}$ and continuous on $\overline{\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_\psi}} \setminus \{1\}$. Moreover, for all $y \in \mathcal{L}_\psi \setminus \{1\}$, $\tilde{D}_\psi(y)$ satisfies the following boundary condition*

$$\frac{g_\psi(y)}{g'_\psi(y)}\tilde{D}_\psi(y) - \frac{g_\psi(\bar{y})}{g'_\psi(\bar{y})}\tilde{D}_\psi(\bar{y}) = 0, \quad (67)$$

where $\frac{g_\psi(y)}{g'_\psi(y)} = \frac{\tilde{w}_\psi(y)\sqrt{\tilde{w}_\psi(Y_\psi(x_{\psi,1})) - \tilde{w}_\psi(y)}}{\tilde{w}'_\psi(y)\sqrt{\tilde{w}_\psi(Y_\psi(x_{\psi,1}))}}$ and \tilde{w}_ψ is a conformal gluing function defined in Subsection 3.1.

Moreover, the expression of $\tilde{D}_\psi(y)$ is the same as in the three-quarter plane and we have the following theorem, which is a quarter plane equivalent to Theorem 14.

Theorem 25. *The generating function $D_\psi(y)$ can be written as*

$$\tilde{D}_\psi(y) = \frac{\tilde{f}(1, 1)}{\tilde{w}'_\psi(0)} \frac{\pi}{\theta_\psi} \sqrt{-\frac{\tilde{\delta}_\psi''(1)}{2\tilde{\delta}_\psi'(y)}} \sqrt{\tilde{w}_\psi(Y_\psi(x_{\psi,1})) (\tilde{w}_\psi(y) + \tilde{W}_\psi(0))}, \quad (68)$$

with θ_ψ , $\tilde{w}_\psi(y)$ and \tilde{W}_ψ defined in Subsection 3.1 and $\tilde{\delta}_\psi$ in (65).

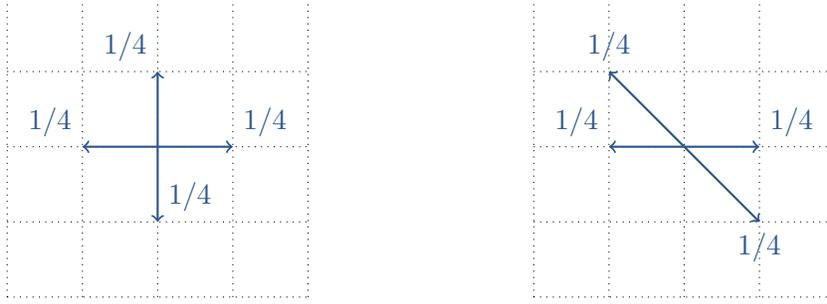


Figure 13: Simple random walk (left) and Gouyou-Beauchamps random walk (right).

From the expression of \tilde{D}_ψ in (68) and the functional equation (63), we get an expression for $\tilde{L}_\psi(x, 0)$:

$$K_\psi(x, 0)\tilde{L}_\psi(x, 0) = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\tilde{f}(1, 1)}{\tilde{w}'_\psi(0)}\frac{\pi}{\theta_\psi}\sqrt{-\frac{\tilde{\delta}''_\psi(1)}{2}}\sqrt{1-\tilde{W}(0)}\sqrt{1-W_\psi(x)} - (p_{0,1}x + \frac{1}{2}p_{1,1})\tilde{f}(1, 1), \quad (69)$$

and from (30) there exists $k \neq 0$ such that, for x in the neighborhood of 1,

$$K_\psi(x, 0)\tilde{L}_\psi(x, 0) = K(x, 0)\tilde{L}(x, 0) = \frac{k + o(1)}{(1-x)^{\pi/(2\theta_\psi)}} = \frac{k + o(1)}{(1-x)^{\pi/\theta}}. \quad (70)$$

This asymptotic results matches that in [17]. We end this section with the example of the simple random walk. The application ψ changes the simple random walk into the Gouyou-Beauchamps random walk (see Figure 13). In order to compute $\tilde{L}(x, 0)$, we need to calculate θ_ψ , $\tilde{\delta}_\psi$, \tilde{w}_ψ and W_ψ . We easily have $\theta_\psi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ and

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\delta}_\psi(y) &= -\frac{y(y-1)^2}{4}, \\ y_4 &= \infty, \\ \tilde{\delta}''_\psi(0) &= 1, \\ \tilde{\delta}'''_\psi(0) &= -3/2, \\ \tilde{\delta}''_\psi(1) &= -1/2, \end{cases} \quad \text{we have then } \tilde{W}_\psi(y) = -\frac{16y(y+1)^2}{(1-y)^4}.$$

On the other side, we have

$$\begin{cases} \delta_\psi(x) &= \frac{(x^2-6x+1)(x-1)^2}{16}, \\ x_4 &= 3 + 2\sqrt{2}, \\ \delta'_\psi(x_4) &= 3\sqrt{2} + 4, \\ \delta''_\psi(x_4) &= \frac{11}{2} + 3\sqrt{2}, \\ \delta''_\psi(1) &= -1/2, \end{cases} \quad \text{we have then } W_\psi(x) = 1 - \frac{64x^2}{4(x-1)^4}.$$

Finally, noticing that $K(x, 0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ and that $\tilde{H}(x, 0) = \tilde{f}(1, 1) + \tilde{L}(x, 0)$, from (69) we get

$$\tilde{H}(x, 0) = \frac{\tilde{f}(1, 1)}{(1-x)^2}, \quad (71)$$

and this result matches the computation in [17, Eq. 2.6].