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Thomas Dreyfus, Amélie Trotignon. On the Nature of Four Models of Symmetric Walks Avoiding a Quadrant. *Annals of Combinatorics*, 2021, 25 (3), pp.617-644. 10.1007/s00026-021-00541-8 . hal-03357218

HAL Id: hal-03357218

<https://hal.science/hal-03357218>

Submitted on 28 Sep 2021

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ON THE NATURE OF FOUR MODELS OF SYMMETRIC WALKS AVOIDING A QUADRANT

THOMAS DREYFUS AND AMÉLIE TROTIGNON

ABSTRACT. We study the nature of the generating series of some models of walks with small steps in the three quarter plane. More precisely, we restrict ourselves to the situation where the group is infinite, the kernel has genus one, and the step set is diagonally symmetric (i.e., with no steps in anti-diagonal directions). In that situation, after a transformation of the plane, we derive a quadrant-like functional equation. Among the four models of walks, we obtain, using difference Galois theory, that three of them have a differentially transcendental generating series, and one has a differentially algebraic generating series.

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
1. Kernel and functional equations	5
2. Analytic continuation	12
3. Differential transcendence	16
References	24

INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we consider walks with small steps in the three quarter plane

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

More precisely, we encode the eight cardinal directions of the plane by pairs of integers (i, j) with $i, j \in \{0, \pm 1\}$. We consider models of walks in the three quarter plane \mathcal{C} satisfying the following properties:

- the walks start at $(0, 0)$;

Date: April 16, 2021.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 05A15, 30D05, 39A06.

Key words and phrases. Random walks in the three quarter plane, Elliptic functions, Difference Galois theory, Transcendence.

This project has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Grant Agreement No 759702. This project has received funding from the ANR de rerum natura ANR-19-CE40-0018. A. Trotignon was supported by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) grant FWF05004.

- the small steps walks take steps from $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \{0, \pm 1\}^2$. This is called the step set. Unless explicitly mentioned, we suppose in this paper that all models are small step models.

We introduce the corresponding trivariate generating series

$$C(x, y; t) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{C}} c_{i,j}(n) x^i y^j t^n,$$

where $c_{i,j}(n)$ denotes the number of walks in \mathcal{C} reaching the position (i, j) from the initial position $(0, 0)$ after n steps in \mathcal{S} . We stress the fact that the paper is written in a more general weighted context, see Section 1, but to simplify the exposition, we are going to restrict ourselves to the unweighted case in the introduction.

Context. Enumeration of lattice walks is a central question in combinatorics. Most studies have been done on walks confined to convex cones with various methods and techniques which enrich each other in many ways: combinatorics [MR09, BMM10, MM14, MM16], complex analysis [FIM17, KR11, Ras12, FR12, KR12, KR15], probability theory [DW15], computer algebra [BK10, BCVH⁺17], and Galois theory of difference equations [DHRS18, DHRS20, DR19, DH19]. Three natural topics arise in walk studies: closed-form expressions for the generating series of the number of walks, the asymptotic behavior of the number of excursions, and the nature of the trivariate generating series. In this article, we are interested in the nature of the generating series $C(x, y; t)$ of walks avoiding a quadrant¹. A function can be rational, algebraic, D-finite, D-algebraic or D-transcendental with the following hierarchical chain

$$\text{rational} \subsetneq \text{algebraic} \subsetneq \text{D-finite} \subsetneq \text{D-algebraic}.$$

Rational and algebraic functions are classical notions. By $C(x, y; t)$ D-finite (resp. D-algebraic) we mean that all $x \mapsto C(x, y; t)$, $y \mapsto C(x, y; t)$, $t \mapsto C(x, y; t)$ satisfy a nontrivial linear (resp. algebraic) differential equation with coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}(x, y, t)$. We say that $C(x, y; t)$ is D-transcendental if it is not D-algebraic. We refer to Section 3 for more details.

Walks in the plane always have rational generating series, while walks in the half plane always have algebraic generating series, see [BF02]. The next step is to consider walks in the quarter plane. The situation gets much more complicated, and the nature of the generating series depends on the choice of the step set \mathcal{S} . This question has generated a great interest and the determination of the nature of the generating series is now complete, see Figure 1. More precisely, the study has been started with the seminal paper [BMM10]. In this article, the authors prove that after elimination of trivial or one dimensional cases, and after considering symmetries, only 79 of the original $2^8 = 256$ possible step sets \mathcal{S} remain to study. They introduced a notion of group associated to the step set, and using combinatorial methods, proved that amongst the 23 step sets with finite group, 22 have a generating series which is D-finite, and even algebraic in 3 cases. With computer algebra,

¹Thereafter, the expressions *avoiding a quadrant*, *confined to the three quadrants*, and *confined to the three quarter plane*, will be used with no distinction.

the last finite group case was solved in [BK10] (see also [FR10, MW20]), and proved to be algebraic. The study of the 56 step sets with infinite group is more tricky. An algebraic curve is associated with a step set which has genus one in 51 cases and genus zero in the 5 other cases. With complex analysis, the authors of [KR12] proved that in the genus one case with infinite group, the generating series is not D-finite. Their work is based on the study of the uniformization of an elliptic curve initiated in [FIM17]. The classification between D-algebraic and D-transcendental is more recent. In [BBMR17], it is proved that in the 51 above cited step sets, 9 have a generating series which is D-algebraic. The difference Galois theory, see [DHRS18, DHRS20, DH19], allows one to prove that the other 47 step sets lead to D-transcendental generating series. This completes the study of the nature of the generating series of walks in the quarter plane case. We refer to [BBMM20] for a starting point of the study of walks with large steps (that is walks with arbitrary step set $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$), and for instance to [DR19], for generalization of some results in the weighted context.

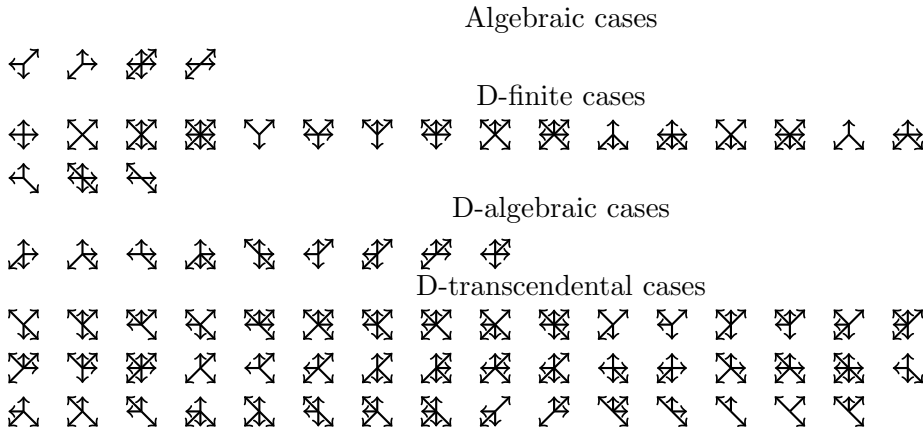


FIGURE 1. Classification of the 79 models of walks in the quarter plane. The algebraic and D-finite cases correspond to walks with a finite group.

The next step is the study of walks in the three quarter plane. This question is not vacuous, since every walk confined to a cone whose apex is the origin, and whose opening angle is $\alpha 2\pi$, with $\alpha \in (0, 1) \cap \mathbb{Q}$, is equivalent to a walk, with possibly large steps, confined to the half plane (when $\alpha = 1/2$), quarter plane (when the cone is convex), or three quarter plane (when the cone is concave). Similarly to the quarter plane case, the study of walks with large steps is far from being reachable in full generality. Let us focus on the models with small steps. The 5 genus zero configurations, which correspond to the situation where the step set is included in $\nwarrow \nearrow$, are not constrained by the three quarter plane restriction, they are analogous to a walk model in the plane and therefore have a rational generating function. In [BM16], Bousquet-Mélou proves that the simple walks (with step set \updownarrow) and the diagonal walks (with step set $\swarrow \searrow$) have D-finite generating series. A few years later, with the same methods, Bousquet-Mélou and Wallner [BMW20] prove that the king walks (with step set \boxtimes) also have D-finite generating series. Using an original connection with planar maps, Budd [Bud20, Sec. 3.3] obtains various enumerating

formulas for planar walks, keeping track of the widening angle. In [Mus19], Mustapha proves that the generating series for genus one walks with infinite group is not D-finite. Finally, in [RT19], using integral expression of the generating series, the authors prove that four diagonally symmetric models with finite group have a D-finite generating series. Figure 2 summarizes the current classification of walks in the three quarter plane.

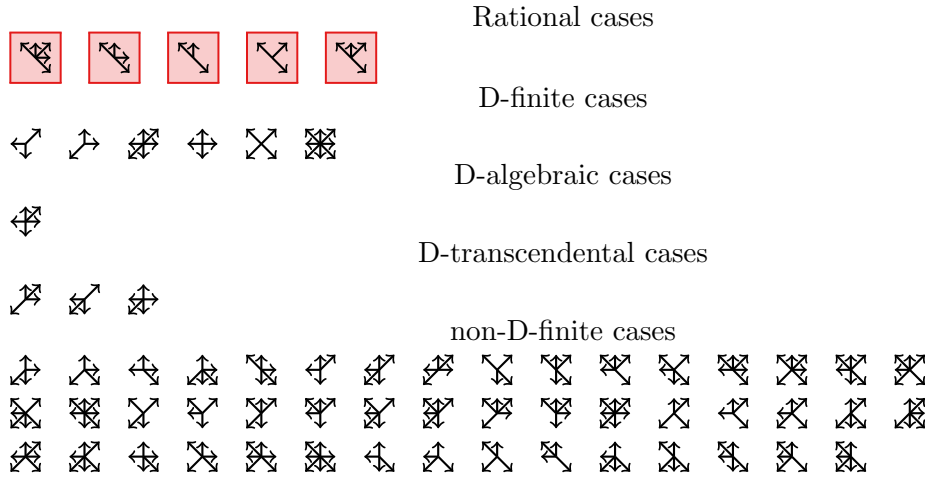


FIGURE 2. Current classification of small step models of walks in the three quarter plane. Except for the 5 rational cases, the D-finite cases correspond to walks with a finite group. The red framed models are of different nature in the quarter and the three quarter plane.

Method and main results. As mentioned in [RT19, Tro19], the study of walks avoiding a quadrant gives rise to convergence problems. Indeed, although we can easily write a functional equation for the generating series $C(x, y; t)$, unlike the quadrant case, see [BMM10, Sec. 4.1], this functional equation involves infinitely many negative and positive powers of x and y making the series not convergent anymore. In this article, we follow the same strategy as [RT19, Tro19] and divide the three quadrants into two symmetric convex cones of opening angle $3\pi/4$ and a diagonal in between, see Figure 4. After making some assumptions on the step set of the walk (diagonal symmetry and no anti-diagonal jumps in (A1)), we derive a functional equation which can be solved. We are then able to use the tools and techniques of [DHR18] to find the nature of the generating series for the models of Figure 3. More precisely, we prove the following, see Theorem 3.14.

Theorem. *The following holds:*

- Assume that the step set of the walk is the following:

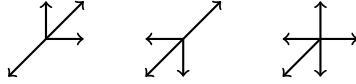


Then, $C(x, y; t)$ is D-algebraic.



FIGURE 3. Diagonally symmetric step sets with infinite group and no anti-diagonal directions.

- Assume that the step set of the walk is one of the following:



Then, $C(x, y; t)$ is D -transcendental. More precisely, let $|\mathcal{S}|$ denote the cardinality of \mathcal{S} . There exists $t \in (0, 1/|\mathcal{S}|)$ such that the series $x \mapsto C(x, y; t)$ (resp. $y \mapsto C(x, y; t)$) does not satisfy any nontrivial algebraic differential equation with coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}(x, y, t)$.

We emphasize the fact that for the four models of Figure 3, the generating series is of the same nature in the quarter and the three quarter plane. In the same vein as the remarks of Bousquet-Mélou in [BM16, Sec. 7.2], we make the following conjecture

Conjecture. *Suppose that the step set \mathcal{S} is not included in any half-space with boundary passing through the origin. The generating series of walks in the three quarter plane with step set \mathcal{S} is of the same nature as the generating series of walks in the quarter plane with step set \mathcal{S} .*

Note that for all the few models that have already been solved, the methods used in the quarter plane and the three quarter plane are similar, yet much more difficult to implement in three quarter plane case.

Structure of the paper. In Section 1, we start with the introduction of an important object called the kernel of the walk denoted by $K(x, y)$. We further derive various functional equations satisfied by the generating series of the walks. Finally, after presenting some properties of the kernel curve, we recall the notion of the group of the walk. This group only depends on the steps of the walk and is generated by two bi-rational transformations. In Section 2, we first uniformize the elliptic curve defined by the zeros of the kernel. We analytically continue the generating series on the kernel curve and then, after parametrization, on the whole complex plane \mathbb{C} . In Section 3, we study the nature of generating series corresponding to the four step sets of Figure 3.

Acknowledgment. The authors want to warmly thank the referees for their detailed and helpful comments. The authors also thank Samuel Simon for his help with the English language, Kilian Raschel, and Manuel Kauers, for their suggestions.

1. KERNEL AND FUNCTIONAL EQUATIONS

1.1. Weighted walks. In this paper, we are going to consider the more general context of weighted walks. More precisely, let $(d_{i,j})_{(i,j) \in \{0, \pm 1\}^2}$ be a family of elements of $\mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$

such that $\sum_{i,j} d_{i,j} = 1$. We consider weighted models of walks in the three quarter plane \mathcal{C} satisfying the following properties:

- the walks start at $(0, 0)$;
- for $(i, j) \in \{0, \pm 1\}^2 \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ (resp. $(0, 0)$), the element $d_{i,j}$ is a weight of the step (i, j) and can be viewed as the probability for the walk to go in the direction (i, j) (resp. to stay at the same position).

The set of steps of the weighted walk is the set of nearest neighbors with nonzero weight, that is,

$$\mathcal{S} = \{(i, j) \in \{0, \pm 1\}^2 \mid d_{i,j} \neq 0\}.$$

If $d_{0,0} = 0$ and if the nonzero $d_{i,j}$ all have the same value $1/|\mathcal{S}|$, we say the model is unweighted.

The *weight of the walk* is defined as the product of the weights of its component steps. From now on, we replace the definition of $c_{i,j}(n)$ by the sum of the weights of all walks reaching the position $(i, j) \in \mathcal{C}$ from the initial position $(0, 0)$ after n steps. We also replace $C(x, y; t)$ by the following trivariate generating series

$$C(x, y; t) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{C}} c_{i,j}(n) x^i y^j t^n.$$

Remark 1.1. Consider an unweighted walk with generating series $C(x, y; t)$. Then, the series $C(x, y; t|\mathcal{S}|)$, represents the generating series in the introduction. We stress the fact that the latter has the same nature as $C(x, y; t)$, so this abuse of notation has no importance in what follows.

Remark 1.2. For simplicity, we assume that the weights $d_{i,j}$ belong to \mathbb{Q} . However, we would like to mention that any of the arguments and statements below will hold with arbitrary real weights in $[0, 1]$. One just needs to replace the field \mathbb{Q} with the field $\mathbb{Q}(d_{i,j})$.

From now on, we fix $0 < t < 1$. To simplify notation, we may sometimes omit the dependencies in t . In particular, $C(x, y; t)$ will also be denoted by $C(x, y)$.

1.2. Kernel of the walk. Usually, the starting point is to reduce the enumeration problem of walks to the resolution of a functional equation. Before deriving this equation satisfied by the generating series $C(x, y)$, let us present the kernel, a crucial object, which depends on the step set.

The polynomial

$$(1) \quad K(x, y) = xy \left[t \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{S}} d_{i,j} x^i y^j - 1 \right]$$

is called the kernel of the walk. It encodes the elements of \mathcal{S} (the steps of the walk). We can rewrite it as:

$$(2) \quad K(x, y) = a(x)y^2 + b(x)y + c(x) = \widehat{a}(y)x^2 + \widehat{b}(y)x + \widehat{c}(y).$$

We also define the discriminants in x and y of the kernel (1):

$$(3) \quad d(x) = b(x)^2 - 4a(x)c(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{d}(y) = \widehat{b}(y)^2 - 4\widehat{a}(y)\widehat{c}(y).$$

Let us fix once for all a determination of the complex logarithm \log , and let us consider the following determination of the complex square root $\sqrt{z} = \exp(\log(z)/2)$. Let $Y_{\pm}(x)$ (resp. $X_{\pm}(y)$) be the algebraic functions defined by the relation $K(x, Y_{\pm}(x)) = 0$ (resp. $K(X_{\pm}(y), y) = 0$). Obviously by (2) and (3) we have

$$(4) \quad Y_{\pm}(x) = \frac{-b(x) \pm \sqrt{d(x)}}{2a(x)} \quad \text{and} \quad X_{\pm}(y) = \frac{-\widehat{b}(y) \pm \sqrt{\widehat{d}(y)}}{2\widehat{a}(y)}.$$

1.3. Functional equations. From now on, we impose the following assumption:

(A1) We forbid anti-diagonal steps: for all $(i, j) \in \mathcal{S}$, $d_{i,j} = d_{j,i}$, and $d_{1,-1} = d_{-1,1} = 0$.

As in the case of the generating series of quadrant walks [BMM10, Sec. 4.1], using a recursive construction of a walk by adding a new step at the end of the walk at each stage, we can easily derive a first functional equation for $C(x, y)$, see [BM16, Sec. 2] and [RT19, Sec. 2.1]. We obtain

$$(5) \quad C(x, y) = 1 + t \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{S}} d_{i,j} x^i y^j C(x, y) - t \sum_{i \in \{0, \pm 1\}} d_{i,-1} x^i y^{-1} C_{-0}(x^{-1}) \\ - t \sum_{j \in \{0, \pm 1\}} d_{-1,j} x^{-1} y^j C_{0-}(y^{-1}) - t d_{-1,-1} x^{-1} y^{-1} C_{0,0},$$

where

$$C_{-0}(x^{-1}) = \sum_{\substack{n \geq 0 \\ i > 0}} c_{-i,0}(n) x^{-i} t^n, \\ C_{0-}(y^{-1}) = \sum_{\substack{n \geq 0 \\ j > 0}} c_{0,-j}(n) y^{-j} t^n, \\ C_{0,0} = \sum_{n \geq 0} c_{0,0}(n) t^n.$$

Multiplying both sides by $-xy$ we get

$$(6) \quad K(x, y)C(x, y) = c(x)C_{-0}(x^{-1}) + \widehat{c}(y)C_{0-}(y^{-1}) + t d_{-1,-1} C_{0,0} - xy.$$

Because of the presence of infinitely many terms with positive and negative powers of x and y , the resolution of the functional equation (5) by algebraic substitutions or evaluations at well-chosen complex points seems complicated, as the series are no longer convergent. Therefore, we use the same strategy as in [RT19]: we split the three quadrant into three parts and decompose the generating series $C(x, y)$ into a sum of three generating series

$$(7) \quad C(x, y) = L(x, y) + D(x, y) + U(x, y),$$

where

$$L(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{i \geq 0 \\ j \leq i-1 \\ n \geq 0}} c_{i,j}(n) x^i y^j t^n, \quad D(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{i \geq 0 \\ n \geq 0}} c_{i,i}(n) x^i y^i t^n, \quad U(x, y) = \sum_{\substack{j \geq 0 \\ i \leq j-1 \\ n \geq 0}} c_{i,j}(n) x^i y^j t^n.$$

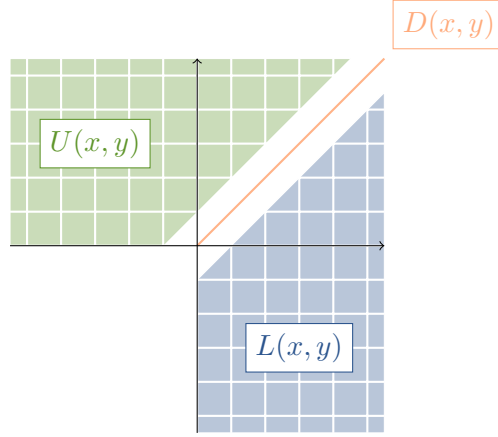


FIGURE 4. Decomposition of the three quadrant cone into two cones of opening angle $\frac{3\pi}{4}$. The green part corresponds to U , the blue part to L , and the orange part to D .

The generating series $L(x, y)$ (resp. $D(x, y)$, and $U(x, y)$) represents walks ending in the lower cone $\{i \geq 0, j \leq i - 1\}$ (resp. the diagonal $\{i = j\}$, and the upper cone $\{j \geq 0, i \leq j - 1\}$), see Figure 4.

Thanks to the diagonal symmetry of the step set and the fact that the starting point $(0, 0)$ lies on the diagonal, we have $U(x, y) = L(y, x)$ and $C(x, y)$ can be written as the sum $L(x, y) + D(x, y) + L(y, x)$ of two unknown generating series.

Lemma 1.3. *For any step set which satisfies (A1) and any walk that starts at $(0, 0)$, one has*

$$(8) \quad K(x, y)L(x, y) = -\frac{xy}{2} + \widehat{c}(y)C_{0-}(y^{-1}) + \frac{t}{2}d_{-1,-1}C_{0,0} \\ - xy \left(-\frac{1}{2} + t \left(\frac{1}{2}(d_{1,1}xy + d_{0,0} + d_{-1,-1}x^{-1}y^{-1}) + d_{0,-1}y^{-1} + d_{1,0}x \right) \right) D(x, y).$$

Proof. This is basically [RT19, Lem. 1] and may be straightforwardly deduced from the proof of [RT19, Appx. C]. \square

As in [RT19], let us perform on (8) the change of coordinates

$$(9) \quad \varphi(x, y) = (xy, x^{-1}).$$

Note that it is bijective with inverse $\varphi^{-1}(x, y) = (y^{-1}, xy)$. This change of coordinates φ acts on monomials and the plane is transformed via $(k, l) \rightarrow (k - l, k)$. Hence φ changes L into the positive quadrant (see Figure 5). If we also multiply the functional equation (8) by x , we get by [RT19, (15)], the functional equation

$$(10) \quad K_{\varphi}(x, y)L_{\varphi}(x, y) = xf(x)C_{0-}(x) + xg(x, y)D_{\varphi}(y) + \frac{t}{2}d_{-1,-1}xC_{0,0} - \frac{xy}{2},$$

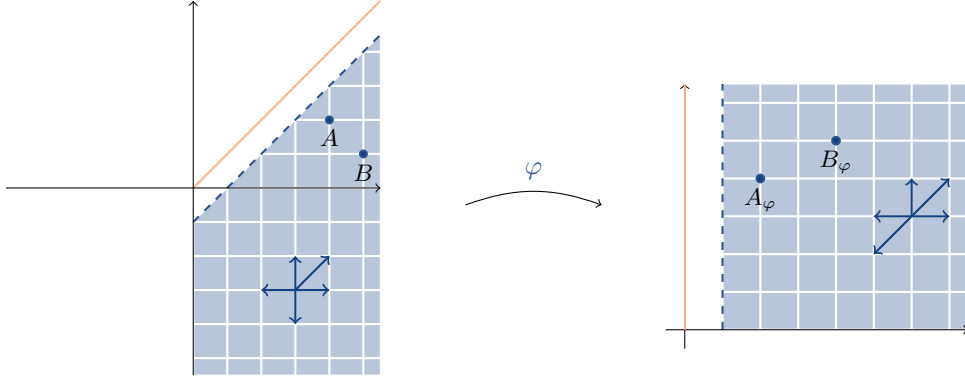


FIGURE 5. After performing the change of coordinates φ defined in (9), the lower octant is transformed into the right quadrant. The weights of the walk are also changed by φ , see Lemma 1.4.

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_\varphi(x, y) &= xK(\varphi(x, y)) = xy \left(t \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{S}} d_{i,j} x^{i-j} y^i - 1 \right) = xy \left(t \sum_{(i,j) \in \{0, \pm 1\}^2} d_{j,j-i} x^i y^j - 1 \right), \\
 f(x) &= td_{-1,0} + tx d_{-1,-1}, \\
 g(x, y) &= -y \left(-\frac{1}{2} + t \left(\frac{1}{2} (d_{1,1}y + d_{0,0} + d_{-1,-1}y^{-1}) + d_{0,-1}x + d_{1,0}xy \right) \right), \\
 L_\varphi(x, y) &= L(\varphi(x, y)) = \sum_{\substack{i \geq 1 \\ j \geq 0 \\ n \geq 0}} c_{j,j-i}(n) x^i y^j t^n, \\
 C_{0-}(x) &= \sum_{\substack{j > 0 \\ n \geq 0}} c_{0,-j}(n) x^j t^n, \\
 D_\varphi(y) &= D(\varphi(x, y)) = \sum_{\substack{i \geq 0 \\ n \geq 0}} c_{i,i}(n) y^i t^n.
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that f and g are both polynomials. The multiplication by x in (10) permits us to find a kernel $K_\varphi(x, y)$ which is of the same form as the original kernel $K(x, y)$. More precisely, the following lemma holds and is a straightforward consequence of the expression of $K_\varphi(x, y)$.

Lemma 1.4. *The polynomial $K_\varphi(x, y)$ corresponds to a kernel of a weighted walk with weights $d_{i,j}^\varphi$, where*

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{-1,1}^\varphi &= 0, & d_{0,1}^\varphi &= d_{1,1}, & d_{1,1}^\varphi &= d_{1,0}, \\
 d_{-1,0}^\varphi &= d_{0,1}, & d_{0,0}^\varphi &= d_{0,0}, & d_{1,0}^\varphi &= d_{0,-1}, \\
 d_{-1,-1}^\varphi &= d_{-1,0}, & d_{0,-1}^\varphi &= d_{-1,-1}, & d_{1,-1}^\varphi &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark 1.5. *The second part of Assumption (A1) $d_{1,-1} = d_{-1,1} = 0$ avoids the appearance of large steps after the change of variable φ defined in (9). For example, $d_{1,-1}$ would be changed into $d_{2,1}^\varphi$, see Figure 5.*

By Lemma 1.4, $K_\varphi(x, y)$ has degree at most two in x and degree at most two in y . We may then write

$$K_\varphi(x, y) = a_\varphi(x)y^2 + b_\varphi(x)y + c_\varphi(x) = \widehat{a}_\varphi(y)x^2 + \widehat{b}_\varphi(y)x + \widehat{c}_\varphi(y).$$

When $K_\varphi(x, y)$ has exactly degree two in x and y , we also define the discriminants in x and y of the kernel $K_\varphi(x, y)$:

$$d_\varphi(x) = b_\varphi(x)^2 - 4a_\varphi(x)c_\varphi(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{d}_\varphi(y) = \widehat{b}_\varphi(y)^2 - 4\widehat{a}_\varphi(y)\widehat{c}_\varphi(y).$$

We then have $K_\varphi(x, Y_{\varphi\pm}(x)) = 0$ (resp. $K_\varphi(X_{\varphi\pm}(y), y) = 0$) where

$$Y_{\varphi\pm}(x) = \frac{-b_\varphi(x) \pm \sqrt{d_\varphi(x)}}{2a_\varphi(x)} \quad \text{and} \quad X_{\varphi\pm}(y) = \frac{-\widehat{b}_\varphi(y) \pm \sqrt{\widehat{d}_\varphi(y)}}{2\widehat{a}_\varphi(y)}.$$

1.4. The kernel curve. Let us consider the algebraic curve

$$E = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \mid K(x, y) = 0\}.$$

As it is not compact, we need to embed E into $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$. We first recall that $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$ denotes the complex projective line, which is the quotient of $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ by the equivalence relation \sim defined by

$$(x_0, x_1) \sim (x'_0, x'_1) \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*, (x'_0, x'_1) = \lambda(x_0, x_1).$$

The equivalence class of $(x_0, x_1) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ is usually denoted by $[x_0 : x_1] \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$. The map $x \mapsto [x : 1]$ embeds \mathbb{C} inside $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$. The latter map is not surjective: its image is $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \setminus \{[1 : 0]\}$; the missing point $[1 : 0]$ is usually denoted by ∞ . Now, we embed E inside $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$ via $(x, y) \mapsto ([x : 1], [y : 1])$. The kernel curve \overline{E} is the closure of this embedding of E . In other words, \overline{E} is the algebraic curve defined by

$$\overline{E} = \{([x_0 : x_1], [y_0 : y_1]) \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \mid \overline{K}(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1) = 0\}$$

where $\overline{K}(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1)$ is the following bihomogeneous polynomial

$$(11) \quad \overline{K}(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1) = x_1^2 y_1^2 K\left(\frac{x_0}{x_1}, \frac{y_0}{y_1}\right) = t \sum_{i,j=0}^2 d_{i-1,j-1} x_0^i x_1^{2-i} y_0^j y_1^{2-j} - x_0 x_1 y_0 y_1.$$

The following proposition has been proved in [DHR21, Prop. 2.1 and Cor. 2.6], when t is transcendental and has been extended for a general $0 < t < 1$ in [DR19, Prop. 1.9].

Proposition 1.6. *The following facts are equivalent.*

- (i) \overline{E} is an elliptic curve;
- (ii) The set of authorized directions \mathcal{S} is not included in any half space with boundary passing through the origin.

From now on, we make the following additional assumption.

(A2) The set of authorized directions \mathcal{S} is not included in any half space with boundary passing through the origin.

Let

$$\overline{K}_\varphi(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1) = x_1^2 y_1^2 K_\varphi\left(\frac{x_0}{x_1}, \frac{y_0}{y_1}\right) = t \sum_{i,j=0}^2 d_{i-1,j-1}^\varphi x_0^i x_1^{2-i} y_0^j y_1^{2-j} - x_0 x_1 y_0 y_1,$$

and define

$$\overline{E}_\varphi = \{([x_0 : x_1], [y_0 : y_1]) \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \mid \overline{K}_\varphi(x_0, x_1, y_0, y_1) = 0\}.$$

Proposition 1.7. *Suppose that Assumptions (A1) and (A2) hold. Then, \overline{E}_φ is an elliptic curve.*

Proof. By Lemma 1.4 and the fact that Assumptions (A1), (A2) hold, the set of authorized directions of $K_\varphi(x, y)$ is not included in any half space with boundary passing through the origin. This follows now from Proposition 1.6. \square

1.5. The Group of the walk. Recall that we have seen in Lemma 1.4, that $K_\varphi(x, y)$ has degree at most two in x and y and nonzero coefficient of degree 0 in x and y . Hence, $a_\varphi(x), c_\varphi(x), \widehat{a}_\varphi(y), \widehat{c}_\varphi(y)$ are not identically zero.

In what follows, we use the classical dashed arrow notation to denote rational maps; *a priori*, such functions may not be defined everywhere. Following [BMM10, Sec. 3], [KY15, Sec. 3], or [FIM17], we consider the involutive rational functions

$$i_1, i_2 : \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$$

given by

$$i_1([x_0 : x_1], [y_0 : y_1]) = \left(\frac{x_0}{x_1}, \frac{c_\varphi(\frac{x_0}{x_1})}{a_\varphi(\frac{x_0}{x_1}) \frac{y_0}{y_1}} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad i_2([x_0 : x_1], [y_0 : y_1]) = \left(\frac{\widehat{c}_\varphi(\frac{y_0}{y_1})}{\widehat{a}_\varphi(\frac{y_0}{y_1}) \frac{x_0}{x_1}}, \frac{y_0}{y_1} \right).$$

Note that we have $i_1([x_0/x_1 : 1], [y_0/y_1 : 1]) = i_1([x_0 : x_1], [y_0 : y_1])$ and the same holds for i_2 . Note that i_1, i_2 are *a priori* not defined when the denominators vanish but we will see in the sequel that we may overcome this problem when we will restrict to \overline{E}_φ .

For a fixed value of x , there are at most two possible values of y such that $(x, y) \in \overline{E}_\varphi$. The involution i_1 corresponds to interchanging these values. A similar interpretation can be given for i_2 . Therefore the kernel curve \overline{E}_φ is left invariant by the natural action of i_1, i_2 .

We denote by ι_1, ι_2 the restriction of i_1, i_2 to \overline{E}_φ , see Figure 6. Again, these functions are *a priori* not defined where the denominators vanish. However, by [DHRS21, Prop. 3.1], this is only an “apparent problem”. To be precise, they proved this for t transcendental but the proofs stay valid for every $0 < t < 1$. We then obtain that ι_1 and ι_2 can be extended to morphisms of \overline{E}_φ . We recall that a rational map $f : \overline{E}_\varphi \dashrightarrow \overline{E}_\varphi$ is a morphism if it is regular at any $P \in \overline{E}_\varphi$, *i.e.*, if f can be represented in suitable affine charts containing P and $f(P)$ by a rational function with nonvanishing denominator at P .

Let us finally define

$$\sigma = \iota_2 \circ \iota_1.$$

Note that such a map is called a QRT-map and has been widely studied, see [Dui10]. In the quarter plane case, the algebraic nature of the generating series depends in part on

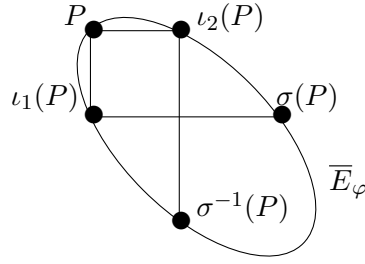


FIGURE 6. The maps i_1 and i_2 restricted to the kernel curve \overline{E}_φ are denoted by ι_1 and ι_2 , respectively.

whether σ has finite or infinite order. More precisely, in the unweighted quarter plane case, the group associated to the curve \overline{E} is finite if and only if the generating series is D-finite (see the introduction). In the unweighted three quarter plane, when \overline{E} is an elliptic curve, an infinite group associated to the curve \overline{E} implies that the generating series is not D-finite, see [Mus19, Thm. 1.3]. Note that when the $d_{i,j}$ are fixed, the cardinality of the group depends on t , see [FR11] for concrete examples.

Recall that the rational maps $f(x)$, $g(x, y)$ were defined in (10) and we may extend their definition to the elliptic curve \overline{E}_φ , in the same way as the rational maps ι_1 and ι_2 . If no confusion is likely to arise we are going to write (x, y) instead of $([x_0 : x_1], [y_0 : y_1])$ for an element of $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$. We may now prove that on the curve \overline{E}_φ , $g(x, y)$ is almost independent of x . More precisely, the following lemma holds.

Lemma 1.8. *There exists $\varepsilon \in \{-1, 1\}$, such that if we evaluate $g(x, y)$ on \overline{E}_φ , then $g(x, y) = \frac{\varepsilon\sqrt{\widehat{d}_\varphi(y)}}{2}$. Furthermore, for every $(x, y) \in \overline{E}_\varphi$,*

$$g(\iota_2(x, y)) = -g(x, y).$$

Proof. Let $(x, y) \in \overline{E}_\varphi$. We find $x = \frac{-\widehat{b}_\varphi(y) - \varepsilon\sqrt{\widehat{d}_\varphi(y)}}{2\widehat{a}_\varphi(y)}$ for some $\varepsilon \in \{-1, 1\}$. Since $g(x, y) = -x\widehat{a}_\varphi(y) - \frac{\widehat{b}_\varphi(y)}{2}$, it holds that

$$g(x, y) = -\frac{-\widehat{b}_\varphi(y) - \varepsilon\sqrt{\widehat{d}_\varphi(y)}}{2\widehat{a}_\varphi(y)} \times \widehat{a}_\varphi(y) - \frac{\widehat{b}_\varphi(y)}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon\sqrt{\widehat{d}_\varphi(y)}}{2}.$$

Furthermore, the first coordinate of $\iota_2(x, y)$, which is, $\frac{-\widehat{b}_\varphi(y) + \varepsilon\sqrt{\widehat{d}_\varphi(y)}}{2\widehat{a}_\varphi(y)}$, is the other root, and the same computation shows

$$g(\iota_2(x, y)) = -\frac{\varepsilon\sqrt{\widehat{d}_\varphi(y)}}{2} = -g(x, y).$$

□

2. ANALYTIC CONTINUATION

2.1. Uniformization of the kernel curve. Since by Proposition 1.7, \overline{E}_φ is an elliptic curve, we may identify \overline{E}_φ with $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_2)$, where $(\omega_1, \omega_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ is the basis of a lattice, via the $(\mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_2)$ -periodic map

$$\Lambda : \begin{cases} \mathbb{C} & \rightarrow \overline{E}_\varphi \\ \omega & \mapsto (\mathfrak{q}_1(\omega), \mathfrak{q}_2(\omega)), \end{cases}$$

where $\mathfrak{q}_1, \mathfrak{q}_2$ are rational functions of \wp and its derivative $d\wp/d\omega$, where \wp is the Weierstrass function associated with the lattice $\mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_2$:

$$\wp(\omega) = \wp(\omega; \omega_1, \omega_2) := \frac{1}{\omega^2} + \sum_{(\ell_1, \ell_2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}} \left(\frac{1}{(\omega + \ell_1\omega_1 + \ell_2\omega_2)^2} - \frac{1}{(\ell_1\omega_1 + \ell_2\omega_2)^2} \right).$$

Then, the field of meromorphic functions on the ω -plane \overline{E}_φ may be identified with the field of meromorphic functions on $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_2)$, i.e., the field of meromorphic functions on \mathbb{C} that are (ω_1, ω_2) -periodic (or elliptic). Classically, this latter field is equal to $\mathbb{C}(\wp, \wp')$, see [WW96]. The map Λ induces a bijection from $\mathbb{C}/(\omega_1\mathbb{Z} + \omega_2\mathbb{Z})$ to \overline{E}_φ which we will still denote by Λ .

The maps ι_1, ι_2 , and σ may be lifted to the ω -plane. We will call them $\tilde{\iota}_1, \tilde{\iota}_2$, and $\tilde{\sigma}$, respectively. So we have the commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{E}_\varphi & \xrightarrow{\iota_k} & \overline{E}_\varphi \\ \Lambda \uparrow & & \uparrow \Lambda \\ \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\iota}_k} & \mathbb{C} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \overline{E}_\varphi & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \overline{E}_\varphi \\ \Lambda \uparrow & & \uparrow \Lambda \\ \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\sigma}} & \mathbb{C} \end{array}$$

More precisely, following [Dui10] (see in particular page 35, Prop 2.5.2, and Rem. 2.3.8) and [DR19, Sec. 2.1], there exists $\omega_3 \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$(12) \quad \tilde{\iota}_1(\omega) = -\omega, \quad \tilde{\iota}_2(\omega) = -\omega + \omega_3, \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\sigma}(\omega) = \omega + \omega_3.$$

We have $\Lambda(\omega) = \Lambda(\omega + \omega_1) = \Lambda(\omega + \omega_2)$ for all $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$. This implies that for all $\ell_1, \ell_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\tilde{\iota}_2$ may be replaced by $\omega \mapsto -\omega + \omega_3 + \ell_1\omega_1 + \ell_2\omega_2$. This shows that ω_3 is not uniquely defined: it is only defined modulo the lattice $\omega_1\mathbb{Z} + \omega_2\mathbb{Z}$.

An explicit expression of $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$, and Λ may be found for instance in [DR19, Sec. 2]. It is proved that without loss of generality, we may assume that ω_1 is purely imaginary, and ω_2, ω_3 are positive real numbers, such that $0 < \omega_3 < \omega_2$. Note also that the order of σ may depends on t . It will be finite if and only if $\omega_2/\omega_3 \in \mathbb{Q}$.

2.2. Analytic continuation. Define the domains

$$(13) \quad \mathcal{D}_x := \overline{E}_\varphi \cap \{|x| < 1\}, \quad \mathcal{D}_y := \overline{E}_\varphi \cap \{|y| < 1\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{D}_{x,y} := \mathcal{D}_x \cap \mathcal{D}_y.$$

The coefficients of the series C_{0-} are positive real numbers bounded by 1. Since $0 < t < 1$, we find that C_{0-} converges in \mathcal{D}_x . Therefore $xf(x)C_{0-}(x)$ converges in \mathcal{D}_x . Similarly, $D_\varphi(y)$ converges in \mathcal{D}_y and $L_\varphi(x, y)$ converges in $\mathcal{D}_{x,y}$. We now follow the

strategy of [DR19, Sec. 2]. Since the first steps are almost the same, we sketch the method. By [DR19, Lem. 2.7], $\mathcal{D}_{x,y}$ is not empty. We evaluate (10) on $\mathcal{D}_{x,y}$ to find,

$$0 = xf(x)C_{0-}(x) + xg(x,y)D_\varphi(y) + \frac{t}{2}d_{-1,-1}xC_{0,0} - \frac{xy}{2}.$$

Let us prove that there are at most two points of \overline{E}_φ with x -coordinate equal to $[0 : 1]$. Indeed, $([0 : 1], [y_0 : y_1]) \in \overline{E}_\varphi$ implies that $[y_0 : y_1]$ satisfies

$$0 = t \sum_{j=0}^2 d_{-1,j-1}^{\varphi} y_0^j y_1^{2-j} = t(d_{-1,0}^{\varphi} y_0 y_1 + d_{-1,-1}^{\varphi} y_1^2).$$

Therefore, the only two candidates in \overline{E}_φ are

$$([0 : 1], [1 : 0]) \quad \text{and} \quad ([0 : 1], [-d_{-1,-1}^{\varphi} : d_{-1,0}^{\varphi}]).$$

Let $\mathcal{Z} := \overline{E}_\varphi \cap (\{0\} \times \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}))$ denote the finite set of points on \overline{E}_φ with x -coordinate that is equal to $[0 : 1]$. On $\mathcal{D}_{x,y} \setminus \mathcal{Z}$, we may simplify by x :

$$(14) \quad 0 = f(x)C_{0-}(x) + g(x,y)D_\varphi(y) + \frac{t}{2}d_{-1,-1}C_{0,0} - \frac{y}{2}.$$

Since the right hand side is analytic on $\mathcal{D}_{x,y}$, it is continuous, and (14) holds on $\mathcal{D}_{x,y}$. We continue $g(x,y)D_\varphi(y)$ on \mathcal{D}_x with the formula

$$g(x,y)D_\varphi(y) = -f(x)C_{0-}(x) - \frac{t}{2}d_{-1,-1}C_{0,0} + \frac{y}{2}.$$

Similarly, we extend $f(x)C_{0-}(x)$ on \mathcal{D}_y , so both functions have been extended to $\mathcal{D}_x \cup \mathcal{D}_y$. Let us now see their analytic continuation in the ω -plane. By [DR19, Sec. 2], there exists a connected set $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{C}$ such that

- $\Lambda(\mathcal{O}) = \mathcal{D}_x \cup \mathcal{D}_y$;
- $\tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}) \cap \mathcal{O} \neq \emptyset$;
- $\bigcup_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{\sigma}^\ell(\mathcal{O}) = \mathbb{C}$.

The monomials x and y are meromorphic on \overline{E}_φ . We will denote them by $x(\omega)$ and $y(\omega)$, respectively. They are respectively the functions q_1, q_2 defined in Section 2.1. Note that we have an explicit expression for the latter, see [DR19, Prop. 2.1]. Simplifying notations, let us write $g_{x,y}(\omega) = g(x(\omega), y(\omega))$.

The main differences with [DR19, Sec. 2] begin here, since the factor of $D_\varphi(y)$, the polynomial $g(x,y)$, involves x and y . The use of Lemma 1.8 about the almost independence of x will be a crucial point in the proof of the following theorem.

Recall that the field of meromorphic functions on \overline{E}_φ may be identified with $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_2)$. The universal cover of \overline{E}_φ may be identified with \mathbb{C} . Meromorphic functions on this universal cover are multivalued functions on \overline{E}_φ . Similarly to the quarter plane case, we have the following functional equations.

Theorem 2.1. *The functions $f(x)C_{0-}(x)$ and $g(x,y)D_\varphi(y)$ may be lifted to the universal cover of \overline{E}_φ . We will call the continuations r_x and r_y respectively. Seen as functions of*

ω , they are meromorphic on \mathbb{C} and satisfy

$$(15) \quad r_x(\omega + 2\omega_3) = r_x(\omega) + y(\omega + 2\omega_3) - y(\omega + \omega_3),$$

$$(16) \quad r_x(\omega + \omega_1) = r_x(\omega),$$

$$(17) \quad r_y(\omega + 2\omega_3) = r_y(\omega) + \frac{-y(\omega) + 2y(\omega + \omega_3) - y(\omega + 2\omega_3)}{2},$$

$$(18) \quad r_y(\omega + \omega_1) = r_y(\omega).$$

Proof. Let \tilde{r}_y be the meromorphic continuation of $D_\varphi(y)$. Consider $x(\omega)$ and $y(\omega)$ as meromorphic functions on \overline{E}_φ . From (14), we deduce that for all $\omega \in \mathcal{O}$,

$$(19) \quad 0 = r_x(\omega) + g_{x,y}(\omega)\tilde{r}_y(\omega) + \frac{td_{-1,-1}C_{0,0}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}y(\omega).$$

Recall that $\tilde{\iota}_1(\omega) = -\omega$ and ι_1 leaves the first coordinate invariant, so $x(\omega) = x(\tilde{\iota}_1(\omega)) = x(-\omega)$ and since r_x represent a function of x , by the same logic $r_x(\omega) = r_x(-\omega)$. Similarly, $\tilde{\iota}_2(\omega) = -\omega + \omega_3$, $y(-\omega) = y(\omega + \omega_3)$, and $\tilde{r}_y(-\omega) = \tilde{r}_y(\omega + \omega_3)$.

By Lemma 1.8, $g_{x,y}(\tilde{\sigma}(\omega)) = -g_{x,y}(\tilde{\iota}_1(\omega))$. We now replace ω by $\tilde{\iota}_1(\omega)$ in both sides. We deduce that for all $\omega \in \tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}) \cap \mathcal{O}$,

$$(20) \quad 0 = r_x(\omega) - g_{x,y}(\omega + \omega_3)\tilde{r}_y(\omega + \omega_3) + \frac{td_{-1,-1}C_{0,0}}{2} - \frac{y(\omega + \omega_3)}{2}.$$

We now replace ω by $\tilde{\iota}_2(\omega)$ in both sides of (20), (or equivalently replace ω by $\tilde{\sigma}(\omega)$ in both sides of (19)) to obtain for all $\omega \in \tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}) \cap \mathcal{O}$,

$$(21) \quad 0 = r_x(\omega + \omega_3) + g_{x,y}(\omega + \omega_3)\tilde{r}_y(\omega + \omega_3) + \frac{td_{-1,-1}C_{0,0}}{2} - \frac{y(\omega + \omega_3)}{2}.$$

By definition, $r_y = g_{x,y}\tilde{r}_y$. Subtracting (20) from (19), we find

$$(22) \quad r_y(\omega + \omega_3) = -r_y(\omega) + \frac{y(\omega) - y(\omega + \omega_3)}{2}.$$

Adding (20) to (21) we find

$$(23) \quad r_x(\omega + \omega_3) = -r_x(\omega) - td_{-1,-1}C_{0,0} + y(\omega + \omega_3).$$

Recall that $\tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}) \cap \mathcal{O} \neq \emptyset$, so that the intersection is an open set with an accumulation point. By the analytic continuation principle we may continue r_x and r_y on $\tilde{\sigma}(\mathcal{O})$ with (22) and (23). Iterating this strategy, we continue r_x and r_y on $\bigcup_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{\sigma}^\ell(\mathcal{O}) = \mathbb{C}$ and the functions satisfy (22) and (23). Now, we iterate these relations to get (17)

$$\begin{aligned} r_y(\omega + 2\omega_3) &= -r_y(\omega + \omega_3) + \frac{y(\omega + \omega_3) - y(\omega + 2\omega_3)}{2} \\ &= r_y(\omega) + \frac{-y(\omega) + 2y(\omega + \omega_3) - y(\omega + 2\omega_3)}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we find (15).

The proof of (16) and (18) is similar to [DR19]: it is based on the fact that r_x and r_y defined on \mathcal{O} are already ω_1 -periodic. \square

3. DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCENDENCE

3.1. Definition and elementary properties. The study of algebraic structures of differential fields is the main object of the so-called differential algebra. We refer the interested reader to the founding book of Kolchin, see [Kol73], for further details. In what follows, every ring contains \mathbb{Q} . In particular every field is of characteristic zero. A differential ring (L, δ) is a ring L equipped with a derivation δ , that is an additive morphism satisfying the Leibniz rules $\delta(ab) = \delta(a)b + a\delta(b)$ for every $a, b \in L$. If L is additionally a field, we say that it is a differential field. Let K be a differential field and let L be a K -algebra. Assume that the derivative of L extends the derivative of K . We say that $y \in L$ is δ -algebraic over K if there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $y, \dots, \delta^n(y)$ are algebraically dependent over K . We say that y is δ -transcendental otherwise. When no confusions arise, we may also say that y is differentially algebraic or differentially transcendental.

We now want to embed the series $C(x, y)$ into a differential field. Since we consider walks with small steps, we have $c_{i,j}(n) = 0$ when $|i|, |j| > n$. Therefore, $C(x, y) \in \mathcal{L} := \mathbb{Q}(x, y)((t))$. Note that \mathcal{L} is a field. It may be equipped as a differential field with the derivatives ∂_x, ∂_y , and ∂_t . We also have $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{Q}(x) \subset \mathcal{L}$. Note that since x is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} , we find that $C(x, y)$ is ∂_x -algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if it is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} . A similar statement holds for ∂_y .

Remark 3.1. *Let $f \in \mathcal{L}$. By [Kol73, Prop. 8, P. 101], f is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{C} if and only if it is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} . A similar statement holds for ∂_y .*

On the other hand we will have to consider the differential transcendence of $r_x \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{C})$, where $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{C})$ denotes the field of meromorphic functions on \mathbb{C} . Note that both fields $\mathbb{C}(\wp, \wp') \subset \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{C})$ are ∂_ω -fields. As before, r_x is ∂_ω -algebraic over $\mathbb{C}(\wp, \wp')$ if and only if it is ∂_ω -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . The following lemma shows that to determine the nature of $C(x, y)$, it then suffices to determine the nature of r_x .

Lemma 3.2. *The following statements are equivalent.*

- (i) $C(x, y)$ is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} ;
- (ii) $c(x)C_{-0}(x^{-1})$ is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} ;
- (iii) $C(x, y)$ is ∂_y -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} ;
- (iv) $\widehat{c}(y)C_{0-}(y^{-1})$ is ∂_y -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} ;
- (v) $r_x(\omega)$ is ∂_ω -algebraic over \mathbb{C} .

Proof. Note that $K(x, y)$ and $K(x, y)^{-1}$ are ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} . Then $C(x, y)$ is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} if and only if $K(x, y)C(x, y)$ is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} . By (6), $K(x, y)C(x, y) - c(x)C_{-0}(x^{-1})$ is a function of y and therefore is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} . This shows that (i) and (ii) are equivalent. Similarly, we prove that (iii) and (iv) are equivalent. By Assumption (A1), the weights $d_{i,j}$ are diagonally symmetric so $C(x, y) = C(y, x)$. This shows that (i) and (iii) are equivalent.

Since $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x, t]$ and $\widehat{c}(y) = f(1/y) \in \mathbb{Q}[y, t]$, (iv) is equivalent to the fact that $f(x)C_{0-}(x) \in \mathbb{Q}(x)((t))$ is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} . By Remark 3.1, this is equivalent to the

fact that $f(x)C_{0-}(x)$ is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . The map Λ locally induces a bijection. By construction, we have

$$(fC_{0-}) \circ \Lambda = r_x.$$

Since Λ involves the ∂_ω -algebraic functions \wp, \wp' , we find that Λ is ∂_ω -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . By [DHRS18, Lem. 6.3 and 6.4], $f(x)C_{0-}(x)$ is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{C} if and only if (v) holds. \square

3.2. On the poles of \mathbf{a} . By Theorem 2.1, r_x satisfies an equation of the form

$$r_x(\tilde{\sigma}^2(\omega)) = r_x(\omega) + \tilde{a}(\omega),$$

where

$$\tilde{a}(\omega) = y(\omega + 2\omega_3) - y(\omega + \omega_3) \in \mathbb{C}(\wp, \wp').$$

In this subsection, we are going to prove a certain number of technical results concerning the poles of \tilde{a} and their residues. To simplify the computations, we are going to consider \tilde{a} as a meromorphic function on \overline{E}_φ . In what follows we make the following abuse of notation. By $\sigma^n(y)$, we denote the projection on the second coordinate of the map $\sigma^n(x, y)$. Let

$$\mathbf{a} := \sigma^2(y) - \sigma(y),$$

such that $\tilde{a} = \mathbf{a} \circ \Lambda$.

Let us begin by the computation of the poles of \mathbf{a} .

Lemma 3.3. *The following holds:*

- If $d_{0,1}^\varphi = 0$, then the poles of \mathbf{a} are double and equal to

$$\sigma^{-1}([0 : 1], [1 : 0]), \quad \sigma^{-2}([0 : 1], [1 : 0]).$$

- If $d_{0,1}^\varphi \neq 0$, then the poles of \mathbf{a} are simple and their set is included in

$$\{\sigma^{-1}(P_1), \sigma^{-1}(P_2), \sigma^{-2}(P_1), \sigma^{-2}(P_2)\},$$

where

$$P_1 = ([0 : 1], [1 : 0]) \text{ and } P_2 = ([-d_{0,1}^\varphi : d_{1,1}^\varphi], [1 : 0]).$$

Proof. Let us begin by computing the poles of y and their multiplicities. It suffices to solve

$$\overline{K}_\varphi(x_0, x_1, 1, 0) = d_{0,1}^\varphi x_0 x_1 + d_{1,1}^\varphi x_0^2 = 0.$$

We then find that

- if $d_{0,1}^\varphi = 0$, then y has a double pole $([0 : 1], [1 : 0])$.
- if $d_{0,1}^\varphi \neq 0$, then y has two simple poles, $([-d_{0,1}^\varphi : d_{1,1}^\varphi], [1 : 0])$ and $([0 : 1], [1 : 0])$.

Note that P is a pole of y if and only if $\sigma^{-n}(P)$ is a pole of $\sigma^n(y)$. By construction of σ , $\sigma^{-1}([0 : 1], [1 : 0]) \neq \sigma^{-2}([0 : 1], [1 : 0])$, concluding the proof. \square

Let us now focus on the dynamics of the poles of \mathbf{a} with respect to σ^2 . We define an equivalence relation on \overline{E}_φ as follows. We say that $A, B \in \overline{E}_\varphi$ satisfy $A \sim B$ if and only if there exists $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that $\sigma^{2n}(A) = B$. Then, given poles A and B of \mathbf{a} , we want to determine whether $A \sim B$ or not.

A first partial result is the following.

Lemma 3.4. *Let us assume that σ^2 has infinite order. Let $P \in \overline{E}_\varphi$. Then, $P \not\sim \sigma(P)$.*

Proof. To the contrary, assume the existence of $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\sigma^{2n}(P) = \sigma(P)$. Then, $\sigma^{2n-1}(P) = P$. Since $\tilde{\sigma}^{2n-1}(\omega) = \omega + (2n-1)\omega_3$, we find that σ^{2n-1} fixes one point if and only if it is the identity. This contradicts the assumption that σ^2 has infinite order. \square

Note that the fact that σ^2 has infinite order is crucial in the proof of Lemma 3.4. Let us now focus on the residues of \tilde{a} when the poles are simple. By Lemma 3.3, we may reduce to the case where $d_{1,1} = d_{0,1}^\varphi \neq 0$. If we see y as a meromorphic function in the ω -plane, we see that, modulo the lattice $\omega_1\mathbb{Z} + \omega_2\mathbb{Z}$, it has two simple poles corresponding to P_1 and P_2 . Let us see Λ as a bijection from $\mathbb{C}/(\omega_1\mathbb{Z} + \omega_2\mathbb{Z})$ to \overline{E}_φ . Let $[\omega_{y,1}], [\omega_{y,2}] \in \mathbb{C}/(\omega_1\mathbb{Z} + \omega_2\mathbb{Z})$ be such that $\Lambda([\omega_{y,i}]) = P_i$. Since y is an elliptic function, the sum of the residues in a fundamental parallelogram is zero. Since the poles of y are simple, their residues are nonzero. This shows that if $0 \neq \alpha$ is the residue at $[\omega_{y,1}]$, then the residue at $[\omega_{y,2}]$ is $-\alpha$. Furthermore, it is clear that the residue at ω_0 of $f(\omega) \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{C})$ is equal to the residue at $\omega_0 - \omega_3$ of $f(\tilde{\sigma}(\omega))$. If the poles $\sigma^{-1}(P_1), \sigma^{-1}(P_2), \sigma^{-2}(P_1), \sigma^{-1}(P_2)$ are distinct, this shows that the residue of $\tilde{a}(\omega) = y(\omega + 2\omega_3) - y(\omega + \omega_3)$ at $[\omega_{y,1}] - \omega_3$ is $-\alpha$, while the residue at $[\omega_{y,2}] - \omega_3$ is α . Furthermore, the residue of $\tilde{a}(\omega)$ at $[\omega_{y,1}] - 2\omega_3$ is α , while the residue at $[\omega_{y,2}] - 2\omega_3$ is $-\alpha$. To summarize, we have proved that when the poles $\sigma^{-1}(P_1), \sigma^{-1}(P_2), \sigma^{-2}(P_1), \sigma^{-2}(P_2)$ are distinct the residues of the simple poles of $\tilde{a}(\omega)$ are equal to

Pole	$[\omega_{y,1}] - \omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,1}] - 2\omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,2}] - \omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,2}] - 2\omega_3$
Residue	$-\alpha$	α	α	$-\alpha$

If the poles $\sigma^{-1}(P_1), \sigma^{-1}(P_2), \sigma^{-2}(P_1), \sigma^{-2}(P_2)$ are not distinct, we just have to sum up the corresponding residues.

3.3. Differential algebraicity. This subsection is devoted to criteria ensuring that the generating series is differentially algebraic. This is one of our main results.

Theorem 3.5. *Suppose that Assumptions (A1) and (A2) hold. Assume further that $d_{1,1} = d_{0,1}^\varphi \neq 0$ and that there exists $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that for all $0 < t < 1$, $P_1 = \sigma^{2k}(P_2)$. Then, $C(x, y; t)$ is D -algebraic.*

Proof. We emphasize that although the t dependencies are not mentioned, almost every function depends on t . By Lemma 3.3, the poles of \mathbf{a} are simple and their set is included in $\{\sigma^{-1}(P_1), \sigma^{-1}(P_2), \sigma^{-2}(P_1), \sigma^{-2}(P_2)\}$. Furthermore, $P_1 \neq P_2$, and thus $k \neq 0$. Up to interchanging P_1 and P_2 , we may reduce to the case where $k > 0$.

We are going to use the following classical properties of \wp . It satisfies $\wp(\omega) = \wp(-\omega)$, $\wp'(\omega) = -\wp'(-\omega)$ and for all $\omega_0 \in \mathbb{C}$, the equation $\wp(\omega) = \wp(\omega_0)$ has the solutions $\pm\omega_0 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}\omega_2$. Let us recall that $\alpha \neq 0$ is the residue of $y(\omega; t)$ at $[\omega_{y,1}]$ and $-\alpha$ is the residue of $y(\omega; t)$ at $[\omega_{y,2}]$. Let $\omega_{y,1} \in \mathbb{C}$ be a representative of $[\omega_{y,1}]$. Let $\mathfrak{f}_0(\omega; t) = \frac{1}{\wp(\omega - \omega_{y,1} + 3\omega_3/2) - \wp(\omega_3/2)}$. It is an elliptic function with two simple poles at $[\omega_{y,1}] - \omega_3$ and $[\omega_{y,1}] - 2\omega_3$ with residues $\wp'(\omega_3/2)^{-1}$ and $-\wp'(\omega_3/2)^{-1}$, respectively. There exists $c(t)$, such that $\mathfrak{f}(\omega; t) = c(t)\mathfrak{f}_0(\omega; t)$ is an elliptic function with two simple poles at $[\omega_{y,1}] - \omega_3$ and $[\omega_{y,1}] - 2\omega_3$ with respective residues α and $-\alpha$.

In what follows we will say that a bivariate holomorphic function $h(\omega; t)$ is $(\partial_\omega, \partial_t)$ -algebraic if it is both ∂_ω -algebraic and ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . We claim that $f(\omega; t)$ is $(\partial_\omega, \partial_t)$ -algebraic. By [BBMR17, Lem. 6.10], $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3$ are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . By [BBMR17, Prop. 6.7 and Lem. 6.10], see also [Dre21, Prop. 3.5], \wp is $(\partial_\omega, \partial_t)$ -algebraic. In what follows, we are going to use several times the fact that the differential algebraic functions form a field that is stable under composition, see [BBMR17, Cor. 6.4 and Prop. 6.5]. With [DR19, (2.16)], this shows that $\omega_{y,1}$ and $y(\omega; t)$ are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} , see also [Dre21, Cor. 3.7]. Since the product of two differentially algebraic functions is differentially algebraic, we find that $(\omega - \omega_{y,1})y(\omega; t)$ is ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . Evaluating the differential algebraic equation at $\omega = \omega_{y,1}$ shows that the residue α is ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . In the same way, we prove that $f_0(\omega; t)$ and its residues are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . Since the residues of $f_0(\omega; t)$ and $f(\omega; t)$ are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} , we find that $c(t)$, such that $f(\omega; t) = c(t)f_0(\omega; t)$, is also ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . We then deduce that $f(\omega; t)$ is $(\partial_\omega, \partial_t)$ -algebraic. Let $\mathbf{g}(\omega; t) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{k-1} f(\omega + 2\ell\omega_3; t)$. From what precedes, $\mathbf{g}(\omega; t)$ is $(\partial_\omega, \partial_t)$ -algebraic. Then, $\mathbf{g}(\tilde{\sigma}^2(\omega); t) - \mathbf{g}(\omega; t)$ has only simple poles with corresponding residues

Pole	$[\omega_{y,1}] - (2k+2)\omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,1}] - (2k+1)\omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,1}] - \omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,1}] - 2\omega_3$
Residue	$-\alpha$	α	$-\alpha$	α

On the other hand, recall that the poles of $\tilde{a}(\omega; t)$ are simple and equal to

Pole	$[\omega_{y,1}] - \omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,1}] - 2\omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,2}] - \omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,2}] - 2\omega_3$
Residue	$-\alpha$	α	α	$-\alpha$

We now use $P_1 = \sigma^{2k}(P_2)$ to deduce that

Pole	$[\omega_{y,1}] - \omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,1}] - 2\omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,1}] - (2k+1)\omega_3$	$[\omega_{y,1}] - (2k+2)\omega_3$
Residue	$-\alpha$	α	α	$-\alpha$

Then, $\mathbf{g}(\tilde{\sigma}^2(\omega); t) - \mathbf{g}(\omega; t)$ and $\tilde{a}(\omega; t)$ have the same poles and residues. This shows that $\mathbf{g}(\tilde{\sigma}^2(\omega); t) - \mathbf{g}(\omega; t) - \tilde{a}(\omega; t)$ is an elliptic function with no poles, and it is therefore constant with respect to ω . Recall, see Theorem 2.1, that $r_x(\tilde{\sigma}^2(\omega); t) - r_x(\omega; t) = \tilde{a}(\omega; t)$. Then, $\mathbf{g}(\omega; t) - r_x(\omega; t)$ is $\tilde{\sigma}^2$ -invariant, i.e., it is $2\omega_3$ -periodic. Since $\mathbf{g}(\omega; t), r_x(\omega; t)$ are ω_1 -periodic, by Theorem 2.1, we find that for all $0 < t < 1$, $\mathbf{g}(\omega; t) - r_x(\omega; t) = \mathbf{h}(\omega; t) \in \mathbb{C}(\wp_{1,3}, \wp'_{1,3})$, where $\wp_{1,3}$ denotes the Weierstrass function with respect to the periods $\omega_1, 2\omega_3$.

We claim that the poles of $r_x(\omega; t)$ in the ω -plane and their corresponding residues are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . We now use the notations of Section 2.2. On the set \mathcal{O} with $|x(\omega; t)| < 1$, $r_x(\omega; t)$ has no poles. On the set \mathcal{O} with $|y(\omega; t)| < 1$, the poles of $r_x(\omega; t)$ are necessarily poles of $g_{x,y}(\omega; t)$. The latter have to be poles of $x(\omega; t)$. On \overline{E}_φ , due to (2),

$$g_{x,y}(\omega; t) = -x(\omega; t)\widehat{a}_\varphi(y(\omega; t)) - \frac{\widehat{b}_\varphi(y(\omega; t))}{2} = x(\omega; t)^{-1}\widehat{c}_\varphi(y(\omega; t)) + \frac{\widehat{b}_\varphi(y(\omega; t))}{2},$$

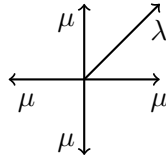
proving that $g_{x,y}(\omega; t)$ has no poles on \mathcal{O} with $|y(\omega; t)| < 1$. Then, $r_x(\omega; t)$ has no poles on \mathcal{O} . Recall that the poles of $y(\omega; t)$ are ∂_t -algebraic and the residues are ∂_t -algebraic.

By (23) and $\bigcup_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{\sigma}^\ell(\mathcal{O}) = \mathbb{C}$, we deduce that the poles of $r_x(\omega; t)$ in the ω -plane and their corresponding residues are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . This proves our claim.

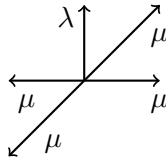
Since the poles of $\mathfrak{g}(\omega; t)$ in the ω -plane and their corresponding residues are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} , the poles of $\mathfrak{g}(\omega; t) - r_x(\omega; t) = \mathfrak{h}(\omega; t)$ in the ω -plane and their corresponding residues are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . For $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$, the function $\frac{1}{\wp_{1,3}(\omega - \frac{a+b}{2}) - \wp_{1,3}(\frac{a-b}{2})}$ has simple poles which are located to $a + \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}2\omega_3$ and $b + \mathbb{Z}\omega_1 + \mathbb{Z}2\omega_3$. With the same reasoning as for $\wp(\omega; t)$, we deduce that the elliptic function $\wp_{1,3}(\omega; t)$ is $(\partial_\omega, \partial_t)$ -algebraic. If $a(t), b(t)$ are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} , it follows that $\frac{1}{\wp_{1,3}(\omega - \frac{a(t)+b(t)}{2}) - \wp_{1,3}(\frac{a(t)-b(t)}{2})}$, $\wp_{1,3}(\omega - a(t))$, and $\wp'_{1,3}(\omega - a(t))$ are $(\partial_\omega, \partial_t)$ -algebraic. There exists $\mathfrak{h}_0(\omega; t)$, that may be written as a product of functions of the latter form, such that $\mathfrak{h}_0(\omega; t)$ has the same poles as $\mathfrak{h}(\omega; t)$, with the same order. Then, $\mathfrak{h}(\omega; t)/\mathfrak{h}_0(\omega; t)$ is an elliptic function with no poles, it thus does not depend on ω . Same reasoning as for $y(\omega; t)$ shows that since $\mathfrak{h}_0(\omega; t)$ and its poles are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} , its residues are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . Furthermore, $\mathfrak{h}(\omega; t)$ has ∂_t -algebraic residues, which implies that $\mathfrak{h}(\omega; t)/\mathfrak{h}_0(\omega; t)$ is ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . Since $\mathfrak{h}_0(\omega; t)$ is $(\partial_\omega, \partial_t)$ -algebraic, we find that $\mathfrak{h}(\omega; t)$ is $(\partial_\omega, \partial_t)$ -algebraic. This shows that $r_x(\omega; t) = \mathfrak{g}(\omega; t) - \mathfrak{h}(\omega; t)$ is $(\partial_\omega, \partial_t)$ -algebraic.

By Lemma 3.2, $C(x, y; t)$ is both ∂_x -algebraic and ∂_y -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} . It remains to consider the t derivative. As we have seen in the proof of Lemma 3.2, $(fC_{0-}) \circ \Lambda = r_x$. We have proved that $y(\omega; t)$ is ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} , and in the same way we may prove that $x(\omega; t)$ is ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . Hence, the coordinates of the map Λ are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} , see also [Dre21, Cor. 3.7]. Then, $C_{0-}(y^{-1})$ is ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . Since the weights are diagonally symmetric, $C(x, y; t) = C(y, x; t)$, and $C_{-0}(x^{-1})$ is also ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{C} . By [Kol73, Prop. 8, P. 101], $C_{-0}(x^{-1})$, and $C_{0-}(y^{-1})$ are ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} . By (6), $K(x, y)C(x, y)$ is ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} . Then, $C(x, y)$ is ∂_t -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} . This concludes the proof. \square

Example 3.6. *We may consider a weighted example. Let $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{Q} \cap (0, 1)$ such that $\lambda + 4\mu = 1$. Consider the weighted model with $d_{\pm 1, 0} = d_{0, \pm 1} = \mu$, $d_{1, 1} = \lambda$, and the other $d_{i, j}$ are 0 (the condition $\lambda + 4\mu = 1$ ensures that $\sum_{i, j} d_{i, j} = 1$)*



Let $C_{\lambda, \mu}(x, y; t)$ be the corresponding generating series. After the change of variable φ we obtain the following step set



We have

$$P_1 = ([0 : 1], [1 : 0]) \text{ and } P_2 = ([-\lambda : \mu], [1 : 0]).$$

As in [DHRS18, Sec. 6], the following orbit holds:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & P_1 = ([0 : 1], [1 : 0]) & \\
 & \swarrow \iota_1 & \downarrow \sigma \\
 ([0 : 1], [-1 : 1]) & \xrightarrow{\iota_2} & ([1 : 0], [-1 : 1]) \\
 & \swarrow \iota_1 & \downarrow \sigma \\
 ([1 : 0], [0 : 1]) & \xrightarrow{\iota_2} & ([1 : 0], [0 : 1]) \\
 & \swarrow \iota_1 & \downarrow \sigma \\
 ([1 : 0], [-1 : 1]) & \xrightarrow{\iota_2} & ([0 : 1], [-1 : 1]) \\
 & \swarrow \iota_1 & \downarrow \sigma \\
 ([0 : 1], [1 : 0]) & \xrightarrow{\iota_2} & P_2 = ([-\lambda : \mu], [1 : 0]).
 \end{array}$$

Therefore, $\sigma^4(P_1) = P_2$, for all $0 < t < 1$. By Theorem 3.5, we then obtain that $C_{\lambda, \mu}(x, y; t)$ is D -algebraic.

3.4. Differential transcendence. In this section, we want to prove results on differential transcendence. Thanks to Lemma 3.2, it suffices to prove that $r_x(\omega)$ is ∂_ω -transcendental over \mathbb{C} for a fixed transcendental value of $t \in (0, 1)$.

From now on, let us fix $t \in (0, 1)$ transcendental and let us make the following assumption:

(A3) The automorphism σ has infinite order.

In the paper [DHRS18], differential transcendence criteria for the generating series of walks in the quarter plane are given. Similarly to this paper, the generating series admits a continuation $f_x(\omega)$ that is meromorphic on \mathbb{C} and satisfies a functional equation of the form $f_x(\tilde{\sigma}(\omega)) = f_x(\omega) + b(\omega)$, with $b(\omega) \in \mathbb{C}(\wp(\omega), \wp'(\omega))$. Under the assumption that $\tilde{\sigma}$ has infinite order, the difference Galois theory of [HS08] is used to provide differential transcendence criteria based on $b(\omega)$. Note that by Assumption (A3) $\tilde{\sigma}^2$ has infinite order. More generally, the criteria of [DHRS18] stay valid in this more general context to provide the differential transcendence of y , a meromorphic function on \mathbb{C} , that is additionally a solution of a functional equation of the form $y(\tilde{\sigma}^2(\omega)) = y(\omega) + \tilde{b}(\omega)$, with $\tilde{b}(\omega) \in \mathbb{C}(\wp(\omega), \wp'(\omega))$ and $\tilde{\sigma}^2$ is of infinite order. By Theorem 2.1, $r_x(\omega)$ is meromorphic on \mathbb{C} and satisfies an equation of the form $r_x(\tilde{\sigma}^2(\omega)) = r_x(\omega) + \tilde{a}(\omega)$, where $\tilde{a}(\omega) \in \mathbb{C}(\wp(\omega), \wp'(\omega))$. We are then in the framework where the criteria of [DHRS18] apply.

Proposition 3.7 (Cor. 3.7, [DHRS18]). *Assume that \mathbf{a} has a pole P of order $\geq m$, such that none of the $\sigma^{2\ell}(P)$, with $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^*$, is a pole of order $\geq m$ of \mathbf{a} . Then, r_x is ∂_ω -transcendental over \mathbb{C} .*

Unfortunately, it may happen that Proposition 3.7 is not sufficient to prove the differential transcendence of r_x . We now state an equivalent condition to the ∂_ω -transcendence of r_x that involves the residues of \tilde{a} . Note that \tilde{a} is meromorphic on \mathbb{C}

and is (ω_1, ω_2) -periodic. This shows that there exist $\omega_{\tilde{a},1}, \dots, \omega_{\tilde{a},k} \in \mathbb{C}$ such that the set of poles of \tilde{a} is included in $\cup_{\ell=1}^k \omega_{\tilde{a},\ell} + \omega_1\mathbb{Z} + \omega_2\mathbb{Z}$. Recall, see Section 2.1, that ω_1 is purely imaginary, ω_2, ω_3 are positive real numbers, and σ has infinite order if and only if $\omega_2/\omega_3 \notin \mathbb{Q}$. By (A3), $\tilde{\sigma}^2$ has infinite order, so $\omega_2/\omega_3 \notin \mathbb{Q}$ and we find that for all $\omega_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ and for all $\ell = 1, \dots, k$, $(\omega_0 + 2\mathbb{Z}\omega_3) \cap (\omega_{\tilde{a},\ell} + \omega_1\mathbb{Z} + \omega_2\mathbb{Z})$ has cardinality at most one. Then, \tilde{a} has a finite number of poles in $\omega_0 + 2\mathbb{Z}\omega_3$. Note that as $\tilde{\sigma}^2(\omega) = \omega + 2\omega_3$, $\omega_0 + 2\omega_3\mathbb{Z}$ is the orbit of ω_0 .

Proposition 3.8 (Prop. B.2, [DHRS18]). *The function r_x is ∂_ω -algebraic over \mathbb{C} if and only if for all $\omega_0 \in \mathbb{C}$, the following function is analytic at ω_0*

$$\sum_{i=1}^t \tilde{a}(\omega + 2n_i\omega_3),$$

where n_i are the integers such that $\omega_0 + 2n_i\omega_3$ are poles of \tilde{a} .

When all the poles of \tilde{a} are simple, the condition that $\sum_{i=1}^t \tilde{a}(\omega + 2n_i\omega_3)$ is analytic at ω_0 is equivalent to the fact that the sum of the residues of \tilde{a} at $\omega + 2n_i\omega_3$ is zero.

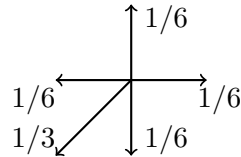
We are now ready to state and prove one of our main results.

Theorem 3.9. *Let us fix a transcendental value of t in $(0, 1)$. Assume that Assumptions (A1), (A2), and (A3) (for this transcendental value of t) hold. Assume further that $d_{1,1} = d_{0,1}^\circ = 0$. Then, $C(x, y; t)$ is D -transcendental. More precisely, for the fixed value of t , $C(x, y)$ is ∂_x -transcendental over \mathbb{Q} and ∂_y -transcendental over \mathbb{Q} .*

Remark 3.10. *By Remark 3.1, for the fixed value of t , $C(x, y)$ is ∂_x -transcendental over \mathbb{C} and ∂_y -transcendental over \mathbb{C} .*

Proof. By Lemma 3.3, \mathbf{a} has two double poles, $\sigma^{-1}([0 : 1], [1 : 0])$, $\sigma^{-2}([0 : 1], [1 : 0])$. By Lemma 3.4 they do not belong to the same σ^2 -orbits. By Proposition 3.7 and Lemma 3.2, $C(x, y)$ is ∂_x -transcendental over \mathbb{Q} and ∂_y -transcendental over \mathbb{Q} . \square

Example 3.11. *Consider the weighted model with $d_{\pm 1,0} = d_{0,\pm 1} = 1/6$, $d_{-1,-1} = 1/3$, and the other $d_{i,j}$ are 0*



Assumptions (A1), (A2) obviously hold and we have $d_{1,1} = d_{0,1}^\circ = 0$. Using the fixed point method of [BMM10, Sec. 3], we can prove that for t transcendental, Assumption (A3) holds. Then, $C(x, y; t)$ is D -transcendental.

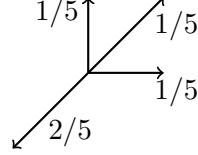
Recall, see Lemma 3.4, that $P_i \not\sim \sigma(P_i)$. From the discussion on the residues in Section 3.2, when the poles of y are simple, the conclusion of Proposition 3.8 holds positively if and only if $P_1 \sim P_2$ (and then $\sigma(P_1) \sim \sigma(P_2)$). We have proved:

Proposition 3.12. *Let us fix a transcendental value of t in $(0, 1)$. Assume that Assumptions (A1), (A2), and (A3) (for this transcendental value of t) hold. Assume*

further that $d_{1,1} = d_{0,1}^\varphi \neq 0$. Then, $C(x, y)$ is ∂_x -algebraic over \mathbb{Q} (resp. ∂_y -algebraic over \mathbb{Q}) if and only if

$$P_1 \sim P_2.$$

Example 3.13. Consider the weighted model with $d_{1,0} = d_{0,1} = d_{1,1} = 1/5$, $d_{-1,-1} = 2/5$, and the other $d_{i,j}$ are 0



Assumptions (A1), (A2) obviously hold and we have $d_{1,1} = d_{0,1}^\varphi \neq 0$. Using the fixed point method of [BMM10, Sec. 3], we can prove that for t transcendental, Assumption (A3) holds. We have

$$P_1 = ([0 : 1], [1 : 0]) \text{ and } P_2 = ([-1 : 1], [1 : 0]).$$

A straightforward computation shows that $\iota_1(P_1) = P_1$ and $\sigma(P_1) = P_2$. By Lemma 3.4, $P_1 \not\sim \sigma(P_1) = P_2$. Then, $C(x, y; t)$ is D -transcendental.

3.5. Unweighted cases. Let us now look at the unweighted diagonally symmetric models with infinite group:



After performing the change of variable φ , we obtain models corresponding to the following steps:



Let us now apply the results of the previous sections in order to determine the nature of the generating series.

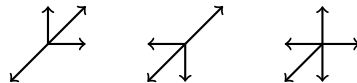
Theorem 3.14. *The following holds:*

- Assume that the model of the walk is the following:



Then, $C(x, y; t)$ is D -algebraic.

- Assume that the model of the walk is one of the following:



Then, $C(x, y; t)$ is D -transcendental. More precisely, there exists $t \in (0, 1)$ such that $C(x, y)$ is ∂_x -transcendental over \mathbb{Q} . The same holds for ∂_y .

Proof. The first statement is a particular case of Example 3.6. Let us now prove the second statement. We want to apply Theorem 3.9 and Proposition 3.12, so we have to check that the three assumptions are satisfied. Assumptions (A1) and (A2) are clearly verified in the models under consideration. Let us prove that there exists a transcendental number $t \in (0, 1)$ such that Assumption (A3) holds. By [DHRS18, Prop. 2.6], the set of $t \in (0, 1)$ such that the group specialized at t is finite is denumerable. Since the transcendental numbers in $(0, 1)$ are not denumerable, this implies the existence of a transcendental number $t \in (0, 1)$ such that (A3) is verified (for this value of t).

In the third case we use Theorem 3.9 to deduce the differential transcendence because $d_{0,1}^{\circ} = 0$. Let us assume that $d_{0,1}^{\circ} \neq 0$. We want to apply Proposition 3.12. Fortunately, in this situation, the σ -orbits (and therefore the σ^2 -orbits) have been computed in [DHRS18, Sec. 6] (more precisely, see the models wIIC.1, wIIB.1, and wIIC.2)

$$\sigma^{-1}(P_1) \sim \sigma^{-2}(P_2), \quad \sigma^{-2}(P_1) \sim \sigma^{-1}(P_2).$$

□

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