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Eric Delaygue, T Rivoal

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On Abel's problem and Gauss congruences

É. Delaygue and T. Rivoal

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Abstract

A classical problem due to Abel is to determine if a differential equation $y' = \eta y$ admits a non-trivial solution y algebraic over $\mathbb{C}(x)$ when η is a given algebraic function over $\mathbb{C}(x)$. Risch designed an algorithm that, given η , determines whether there exists an algebraic solution or not. In this paper, we adopt a different point of view when η admits a Puiseux expansion with *rational* coefficients at some point in $\mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$, which can be assumed to be 0 without loss of generality. We prove the following arithmetic characterization: there exists a non-trivial algebraic solution of $y' = \eta y$ if and only if the coefficients of the Puiseux expansion of η at 0 satisfy Gauss congruences for almost all prime numbers. We then apply our criterion to hypergeometric series: we completely determine the equations $y' = \eta y$ with an algebraic solution when $x\eta(x)$ is an algebraic hypergeometric series with rational parameters, and this enables us to prove a prediction Golyshev made using the theory of motives. We also present three other applications, in particular to diagonals of rational fractions and to directed two-dimensional walks.

1 Introduction

Given an algebraic function η over $\mathbb{C}(x)$, the problem of Abel, as mentioned by Boulanger in [10, p. 93], consists in determining if the differential equation

$$y' = \eta y \tag{1.1}$$

admits a non-trivial solution y algebraic over $\mathbb{C}(x)$. This problem naturally occurs in procedures to decide in a finite number of steps if all solutions of a linear differential equation with polynomial coefficients are algebraic over $\mathbb{C}(x)$, see [4, 29]. A decision procedure to solve Abel's problem was first given by Risch [26] and later independently by Baldassarri and Dwork [4, Section 6].

In this paper, we are interested in the restriction of Abel's problem to the functions η algebraic over $\mathbb{C}(x)$ that admit a Puiseux expansion with *rational* coefficients at some point δ in $\mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$.

Obviously the above mentioned decision procedures also apply in this context but we demonstrate an arithmetic criterion based on Gauss congruences for η that proves effective in applications. It is stated as Theorem 1 in Section 1.1, where we use in particular a consequence of Grothendieck’s conjecture proved in rank one by Chudnovsky and Chudnovsky [12].

Secondly, we apply our criterion to give in Section 1.3 a complete resolution – Theorem 2 – of Abel’s problem when $x\eta(x)$ is an algebraic hypergeometric series with rational parameters, by the way giving a criterion – Theorem 4 – for a globally bounded ⁽¹⁾ hypergeometric series with rational parameters to satisfy Gauss congruences. This enables us to confirm a prediction attributed to Golyshev by Zagier in [31, p. 757].

Finally in Sections 2.1 and 2.2, we briefly study the case when η is a rational function and we apply our criterion to various examples issued from diagonals of multivariate rational fractions and random walks in the quarter plane.

1.1 An arithmetic criterion *via* Gauss congruences

Given a prime number p , we set $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)} := \{r \in \mathbb{Q} : v_p(r) \geq 0\}$, where $v_p(r)$ is the p -adic valuation of r . In other words, $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ is the ring of rational numbers the denominator of which is not divisible by p (recall that $v_p(0) = +\infty$ by convention). We consider the following congruences.

Definition 1. *Let p be a prime number. We say that a sequence $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of rational numbers satisfies Gauss congruences for the prime p if $a_{np} - a_n \in np\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ for all integers n .*

This is equivalent to $a_{mp^{s+1}} - a_{mp^s} \in p^{s+1}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ for all integers $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $s \geq 0$, a property that often appears in this form in the literature. These congruences hold for a sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and for all prime numbers if and only if, for all $n \geq 0$, we have

$$\sum_{d|n} \mu(n/d)a_d \equiv 0 \pmod{n}, \tag{1.2}$$

where μ is the Möbius function. The congruence (1.2) was first proved by Gauss when $a_n = r^n$ and r is a prime number, and was later generalized to all integers $r \in \mathbb{Z}$. We refer to [32] for a survey of these congruences and to [8, 9, 24] for recent results on Gauss congruences for multivariate rational fractions.

Following [8], when a sequence satisfies Gauss congruences for almost all prime numbers p ⁽²⁾, we say that it has the *Gauss property*. In the particular situation that $a_n = 0$ for all $n < r$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ (in particular $r = 0$), we shall simply say that the sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq r}$ satisfies Gauss congruences.

¹A series $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[[x]]$ is said to be globally bounded if it has a non-zero radius of convergence and if there exists $C \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $f(Cx) \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$.

²We say that a property holds for almost all prime numbers p when it holds for all but finitely many prime numbers p .

We work in \mathbb{C} , so that we can (and shall) use analytic arguments and not just algebraic ones. In particular, Puiseux expansions below define analytic functions in a slit disk of center 0, with a cut defined by a chosen branch of log, whose precise definition may change for each example and is irrelevant for our purpose.

Let η be an algebraic function over $\mathbb{C}(x)$. Let $\delta \in \mathbb{C}$, respectively $\delta = \infty$, and consider the Puiseux expansion of η at δ given respectively by

$$\sum_{n=r}^{\infty} p_n(x - \delta)^{n/d} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} p_n x^{-n/d}, \quad (1.3)$$

where r and $d \geq 1$ are both integers. We call $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ the sequence of the coefficients of the Puiseux expansion of η at δ , where $p_n = 0$ for $n < r$. We say that the Puiseux expansion is *rational* if $p_n \in \mathbb{Q}$ for all n .

Our arithmetic criterion, which is proved in Section 3, is the following.

Theorem 1. *Let η be an algebraic function over $\mathbb{C}(x)$ which has a rational Puiseux expansion at $\delta \in \mathbb{C}$ with coefficients $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. Then the differential equation $y' = \eta y$ admits a non-trivial solution y algebraic over $\mathbb{C}(x)$ if and only if $(p_{n-1})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ has the Gauss property.*

If η has a rational Puiseux expansion at ∞ with coefficients $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ as in (1.3), then the algebraic function $\bar{\eta}(x) := -x^2 \eta(1/x)$ has a rational Puiseux expansion at 0 with coefficients $(-p_{n-2d})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. In addition, the differential equation $y' = \eta y$ admits a non-trivial algebraic solution if and only if $y' = \bar{\eta} y$ admits a non-trivial algebraic solution. This leads to the following result at ∞ .

Corollary 1. *Let η be an algebraic function over $\mathbb{C}(x)$ which has a rational Puiseux expansion at ∞ with coefficients $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ as in (1.3). Then the differential equation $y' = \eta y$ admits a non-trivial solution y algebraic over $\mathbb{C}(x)$ if and only if $(p_{n-2d-1})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ has the Gauss property.*

As a direct consequence, Theorem 1 and Corollary 1 show that the Gauss property is somehow independent of the point where η admits a rational Puiseux expansion.

Corollary 2. *Let η be an algebraic function over $\mathbb{C}(x)$. Let $\delta_1 \in \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ and $\delta_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ be two points where η admits rational Puiseux expansions the coefficients of which being respectively given by $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and $(q_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ as in (1.3). Set $p'_n = p_n$ if $\delta_1 \in \mathbb{C}$ and $p'_n = p_{n-2d}$ if $\delta_1 = \infty$. Then $(p'_{n-1})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ has the Gauss property if and only if $(q_{n-1})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ has the Gauss property.*

Observe that it is enough to prove Theorem 1 when $\delta = 0$. Indeed, let η be an algebraic function over $\mathbb{C}(x)$ which has a rational Puiseux expansion at some $\delta \in \mathbb{C}$ with coefficients $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. We set $\bar{\eta}(x) := \eta(x + \delta)$ which is algebraic over $\mathbb{C}(x)$ and admits a rational Puiseux expansion at 0 with coefficients $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. Since the differential equation $y' = \eta y$ admits a non-trivial algebraic solution if and only if $y' = \bar{\eta} y$ admits a non-trivial algebraic solution, Theorem 1 can be reduced to the case $\delta = 0$. So we shall from now on focus on the case when η admits a rational Puiseux expansion at $\delta = 0$.

For $y' = \eta y$ to have a non-trivial algebraic solution, η must admit a Puiseux expansion at 0 of the form (see Section 3.2 for details)

$$\eta(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n/d-1} \in \mathbb{C}((x^{1/d})). \quad (1.4)$$

Then the sequence of coefficients of the Puiseux expansion of $x\eta(x)$ at 0 reads $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and a non-trivial solution of (1.1) is given by

$$y(x) := x^{a_0} \exp \left(d \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} x^{n/d} \right) =: x^{a_0} g(x) \in x^{a_0} \mathbb{C}((x^{1/d})). \quad (1.5)$$

We shall also use the less precise notation $y := \exp \int \eta$ with the meaning of (1.5). By an immediate adaptation of Lemma 7.2 in [1], an algebraic function over $\mathbb{C}(x)$ which admits a Puiseux expansion at a rational point with rational coefficients is necessarily algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. In particular, η as given in (1.4) with $a_n \in \mathbb{Q}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$, and thus satisfies a linear differential equation over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ (this is based on the fact that $\eta' \in \mathbb{Q}(x, \eta)$, see [13]). Similarly, when y given by (1.5) is algebraic over $\mathbb{C}(x)$, it is automatically algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$; observe that y is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if g is too.

Remarks. Let us make a few remarks on Theorem 1.

- Any example of an algebraic function y with $d \geq 2$ reduces through the transformation $y(x^d)^{1/d}$ to an example with $d = 1$.

- When y is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$, Theorem 1 shows that, for all but finitely many prime numbers p , the sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ defined by (1.4) satisfies Gauss congruences for p . When $d = 1$, this bound on p will be made more precise in the proof: Gauss congruences hold at least for any p that does not divide the smallest positive integer λ such that $g(\lambda x) \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$.

- When $d = 1$, the assertion $g \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$ has a well-known interpretation in formal group theory, see [6, 21].

- When y is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$, we have $\eta \in \mathbb{Q}(x, y)$ because $y' \in \mathbb{Q}(x, y)$ (see above) and $\eta = y'/y$. It is also easy to prove that y is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if there exists a positive integer m such that $m\eta$ is the logarithmic derivative of an element of $\mathbb{Q}(x, \eta)$, which yields $y^m \in \mathbb{Q}(x, \eta)$. A procedure to determine in a finite number of steps whether $m\eta$ is the logarithmic derivative of an element of $\mathbb{Q}(x, \eta)$ for some m is given in [4, Section 6]. It would be interesting to bound m and so the degree of y in terms of η . The case $\eta \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$ already shows that it is not always true that $m = 1$ works (see Section 1.2).

- Our applications are mainly to prove that y is algebraic, but this criterion can also be used to easily prove Gauss congruences. For instance with $\eta(x) = r/(1 - rx)$ for any given integer r , we have $y(x) = 1/(1 - rx) \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$. With the precision coming from the second remark, this implies that $(r^n)_{n \geq 0}$ satisfies Gauss congruences for all prime numbers and thus Equation (1.2). The same approach with algebraic integers instead of r yields [32, Theorem 1] : the sequence of the traces of powers of integer matrices $(\text{Tr}(M^n))_{n \geq 0}$ satisfies (1.2).

• As another application, for every $r \in \mathbb{Q}^*$ and $a \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{-1\}$, the Taylor coefficients of $\eta(x) := r(1 - rx)^a$ do not have the Gauss property, because $\exp((1 - rx)^{a+1} - 1)$ is not an algebraic function.

1.2 When $\eta(x)$ is a rational fraction

If η belongs to $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(x)$, then the non-trivial algebraic solutions of $y' = \eta y$ are arithmetic Nilsson-Gevrey series of order 0 (see [19] for the definition which is not essential here). By [19, Proposition 3], we obtain that

$$y(x) = c \prod_{i \in I} (x - \lambda_i)^{s_i} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta(x) = \sum_{i \in I} \frac{s_i}{x - \lambda_i}, \quad (1.6)$$

where $c \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}^*$, I is a finite set, $\lambda_i \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ and $s_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ for all $i \in I$.

In our context, we are interested in the particular case $\eta \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$. Applying (1.6) in this case yields the equivalence: there is a non-trivial algebraic solution to $y' = \eta y$ with $\eta \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if we have

$$y(x) = c \prod_{i \in I} u_i(x)^{s_i} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta(x) = \sum_{i \in I} s_i \frac{u_i'(x)}{u_i(x)},$$

where $c \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}^*$, I is a finite set, $u_i \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ and $s_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ for all $i \in I$. Combining this equivalence with our criterion Theorem 1, we retrieve the following recent result of Minton.

Theorem A (Minton [24]). *A rational fraction $f \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$ has the Gauss property (at 0) if and only if $f(x)$ is a \mathbb{Q} -linear combination of terms $xu'(x)/u(x)$ with $u \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$.*

Here we implicitly say that $f \in \mathbb{Q}(x)$ has the Gauss property at 0 when the coefficients of the Laurent expansion $f(x) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n x^n$, with $a_n = 0$ for large negative integers n , defines a sequence $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ with the Gauss property.

1.3 The hypergeometric case and Golyshev's predictions

In this section, we state our results which give a complete resolution of the case when $x\eta(x)$ is an algebraic hypergeometric series with rational parameters. In particular, such a hypergeometric series is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$.

Let $\boldsymbol{\alpha} := (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta} := (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s)$ be tuples of rational numbers in $\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$. The generalized hypergeometric series with rational parameters [30] is defined by

$${}_rF_s \left[\begin{matrix} \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \\ \beta_1, \dots, \beta_s \end{matrix} ; x \right] := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha_1)_n \cdots (\alpha_r)_n}{(\beta_1)_n \cdots (\beta_s)_n} \frac{x^n}{n!},$$

where $(\alpha)_n$ is the Pochhammer symbol defined by $(\alpha)_n := \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+n-1)$ for $n \geq 1$ and 1 if $n = 0$. We discard the case when $x\eta(x)$ is a polynomial, already considered in Section 1.2, by assuming $\alpha_i \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ for all i . We set

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha,\beta}(n) := \frac{(\alpha_1)_n \cdots (\alpha_r)_n}{(\beta_1)_n \cdots (\beta_s)_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{Q}_{\alpha,\beta}(n)x^n,$$

so that

$$\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}(x) = {}_{r+1}F_s \left[\begin{matrix} \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, 1 \\ \beta_1, \dots, \beta_s \end{matrix} ; x \right],$$

which has a finite positive radius of convergence if and only if $r = s$. Hence, in the rest of this section, we assume that $r = s$.

We say that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ is *factorial* if there exists a non-zero rational constant C and tuples of positive integers $\mathbf{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_u)$ and $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_v)$ such that

$$\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}(Cx) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(e_1 n)! (e_2 n)! \cdots (e_u n)!}{(f_1 n)! (f_2 n)! \cdots (f_v n)!} x^n. \quad (1.7)$$

Because $r = s$, we necessarily have $\sum_j e_j = \sum_j f_j$; this property will be implicit below. We shall denote the series on the right hand side of (1.7) by $F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}(x)$ and we also set

$$Q_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}(n) := \frac{(e_1 n)! (e_2 n)! \cdots (e_u n)!}{(f_1 n)! (f_2 n)! \cdots (f_v n)!}.$$

The series $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ is factorial if and only if α and β are R -partitioned in the sense of [15, §7], see Section 4 for more details.

According to Zagier [31, p. 757], Golyshev has predicted, based on an argument about extensions of motives, that

$$y_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}(x) := \exp \int \frac{F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}(x)}{x} dx = x \exp \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{Q_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}(n)}{n} x^n \right)$$

is always algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ when $F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}$ is itself algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. He has also predicted that $y_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}} \in \mathbb{Q}(x, F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}})$ and that $y_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}$ is an algebraic unit over $\mathbb{Z}[1/x]$.

By *ad hoc* explicit computations, Zagier proved in [31, pp. 757-759] that Golyshev's predictions ⁽³⁾ hold when $Q_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}(n)$ is one of

$$\binom{en}{fn}, \quad \frac{(6n)!n!}{(3n)!(2n)!^2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{(10n)!n!}{(5n)!(4n)!(2n)!},$$

with $e \geq f \geq 1$. Zagier also mentioned that Bloch had sketched to him a proof when the algebraic curve defined by $F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}(x)$ is rational, but that the general case seemed to be

³Zagier did not explicitly prove that $y_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}} \in \mathbb{Q}(x, F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}})$, but the indications he gave on the degrees of $y_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}$ and $F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}$ prove this fact in the cases he considered, using the fourth remark made after Theorem 1.

open. In passing, let us mention that the algebraicity of the function $y_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}$ associated to $\binom{en}{fn}$ naturally appears in subjects pertaining to physics; see for instance [14, §1, Eq. (1.2)] and [22, §7.5].

By characterizing the globally bounded hypergeometric series with rational parameters having the Gauss property, we prove that the first part of Golyshev's predictions are true and optimal within the class of algebraic hypergeometric series with rational parameters.

Theorem 2. *Let α and β be tuples of parameters in $\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ such that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. Then the function*

$$\exp \int \frac{\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}(x)}{x} dx$$

is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ is factorial.

Remarks. Let us make two comments on the last part of Golyshev's predictions.

- In the algebraic and factorial case, by the remarks that follows Theorem 1, $F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}} \in \mathbb{Q}(x, y_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}})$ and there exists a positive integer m such that $y_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}^m \in \mathbb{Q}(x, F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}})$. According to Zagier, Golyshev has predicted that $m = 1$ and that $y_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}$ is a unit over $\mathbb{Z}[1/x]$. In particular, it would follow that $y_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}$ and $F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}$ are algebraic functions of the same degree over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$.

- We observe that in very similar but not exactly hypergeometric situations, none would be true. Consider for instance $f(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{2(1-x)}$: we have

$$\exp \int \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} \notin \mathbb{Q}(x, f) = \mathbb{Q}(x)$$

and it is not an integer over $\mathbb{Z}[1/x]$ because its minimal polynomial is $(1-x)T^2 - x^2$. This example shows that, if true, the remaining parts of Golyshev's predictions are probably quite specific to algebraic hypergeometric series, and also that a proof of them could not be based only on the fact that the analytic continuations of such series have exactly one finite singularity.

When $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ but not factorial, Theorem 2 shows that

$$y_{\alpha,\beta} := \exp \int \frac{\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}(x)}{x} dx$$

is transcendental over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. But it turns out that the interlacing criterion of Beukers and Heckman [7] naturally produces algebraic hypergeometric series associated with $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ whose product of the corresponding series $y_{\alpha,\beta}$ is always algebraic. Let us be more precise. Let $\{\cdot\}$ stand for the fractional part function and consider the slight modification of $\{\cdot\}$ given, for all real numbers x , by $\langle x \rangle = \{x\}$ if x is not an integer and 1 otherwise (instead of 0). We define $\langle \cdot \rangle$ on tuples component-wise, that is $\langle (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) \rangle = (\langle \alpha_1 \rangle, \dots, \langle \alpha_r \rangle)$.

Theorem 3. *Let α and β be disjoint tuples of rational numbers in $(0, 1]$ such that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. Let $d \geq 1$ be the least common multiple of the exact denominators*

of the α_i 's and β_j 's. Then the function

$$\prod_{\substack{k=1 \\ \gcd(k,d)=1}}^d \exp \int \frac{\mathcal{F}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}(x)}{x} dx \quad (1.8)$$

is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$.

Remarks. Let us make few remarks on Theorem 3.

- When $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ is factorial, then for every $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ coprime to d , we have $\langle k\alpha \rangle = \alpha$ and $\langle k\beta \rangle = \beta$ so that each term of the product (1.8) is equal to $y_{\alpha, \beta}$. It follows that when $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ is algebraic and factorial, then Theorem 3 also gives the conclusion of Theorem 2: $y_{\alpha, \beta}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$.

- *A contrario*, when $\mathcal{F}_{\langle \alpha \rangle, \langle \beta \rangle}$ is not factorial, then none of the $\mathcal{F}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}$'s is factorial. But as explained in Section 4.2, the interlacing criterion of Beukers and Heckman gives that, for every $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ coprime to d , $f_k := \mathcal{F}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. By Theorem 2, each $y_k := \exp \int f_k$ is transcendental over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. It turns out, by Theorem 3, that the product of the y_k 's is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$.

- The series $\mathcal{F}_{k\alpha, k\beta}$ are also algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ but the normalization of the parameters in $(0, 1]$ done by $\langle \cdot \rangle$ is useful (if not necessary) to obtain the Gauss property for the sum of the f_k 's.

Theorems 2 and 3 rely on our criterion Theorem 1 and the following characterization of globally bounded hypergeometric series with rational parameters which have the Gauss property.

Theorem 4. *Let $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ be a globally bounded hypergeometric series. Then $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ has the Gauss property if and only if it is factorial. Furthermore, in the latter case, if $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}(Cx) = F_{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}}(x)$ for some non-zero $C \in \mathbb{Q}$, then $F_{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}}$ satisfies Gauss congruences for all prime numbers p .*

Let us discuss two examples to illustrate the above theorems.

- The sequence of coefficients

$$Q_{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}}(n) = \frac{(30n)!n!}{(15n)!(10n)!(6n)!} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

was used by Chebyshev in his work on the distribution of prime numbers. According to Rodriguez-Villegas [27], they define an algebraic hypergeometric series $F_{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}}$ with a surprisingly large degree over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$: 483, 840. By Theorem 2, the function

$$\exp \int \frac{F_{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}}(x)}{x} dx$$

is also algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. We do not know its degree over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ but according to Golyshév's prediction, it is also 483, 840.

- Let α and β be such that

$$\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/4)_n(11/12)_n}{(1/2)_n n!} x^n.$$

The interlacing criterion of Beukers and Heckman amounts to comparing the elements of $\langle k\alpha \rangle$ and $\langle k\beta \rangle$ for every $k \in \{1, \dots, 12\}$ coprime to 12, that is $k = 1, 5, 7$ or 11. The interlacing condition is easily verified and we obtain four algebraic hypergeometric series: f_1, f_5, f_7 and f_{11} which are respectively defined by their Taylor coefficients:

$$\frac{(1/4)_n(11/12)_n}{(1/2)_n n!}, \quad \frac{(1/4)_n(7/12)_n}{(1/2)_n n!}, \quad \frac{(5/12)_n(3/4)_n}{(1/2)_n n!} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{(1/12)_n(3/4)_n}{(1/2)_n n!}.$$

Since none of those series is factorial, Theorem 2 implies that, for all $i \in \{1, 5, 7, 11\}$, the function

$$y_i(x) = \exp \int \frac{f_i(x)}{x} dx$$

is transcendental over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. But Theorem 3 shows that the product $y_1 y_5 y_7 y_{11}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$.

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2 Applications of Theorem 1

We give three further applications of Theorem 1 in three different directions.

First, we show that diagonals of rational fractions provide a wide variety of examples of algebraic series η with the Gauss property, then leading, by Theorem 1, to the algebraicity of $y = \exp \int \eta$.

Secondly, we use Theorem 1 in combination with the work of Banderier and Flajolet [5] to prove that the numbers of directed two-dimensional bridges satisfy Gauss congruences for all prime p .

Finally, we derive from Theorem 1 a necessary condition for the equation $y' = \eta y$ to admit a non-trivial algebraic solution when η has a Puiseux expansion at the origin with coefficients in a quadratic number field.

2.1 Diagonals of rational fractions

We present a way to produce examples of algebraic functions η in $\mathbb{Q}((x))$ such that y is also algebraic: when η is the diagonal of a bivariate rational fraction. To that end, for

every positive integers r and s , we consider the diagonal operator $\Delta_{r,s}$ defined for every bivariate series $f(x, z) = \sum_{n,m \geq -1} a_{n,m} x^n z^m \in (xz)^{-1} \mathbb{C}[[x, z]]$ by

$$\Delta_{r,s}(f)(x) := \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} a_{rn,sn} x^n,$$

where $a_{rn,sn} = 0$ if either $rn < -1$ or $sn < -1$. When $r = s = 1$, the operator preserves only the coefficients on the main diagonal and we simply write Δ for $\Delta_{1,1}$.

By a result of Furstenberg [20], diagonals of bivariate rational fractions are algebraic. In particular, if $f(x, z) \in \mathbb{Q}(x, z)$ admits an expansion in $(xz)^{-1} \mathbb{Q}[[x, z]]$, then its corresponding diagonal $\Delta(f)$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$.

Another related way to produce algebraic series was found earlier by Pólya [25]: if φ and ψ are algebraic functions regular at the origin, then

$$f(x, z) := \frac{\psi(z)}{1 - x\varphi(z)} \tag{2.1}$$

admits an expansion as a bivariate power series and, for every positive integers r and s , $\Delta_{r,s}(f)$ is algebraic. We will use this result in the particular case when both φ and ψ are rational functions.

Let $f(x, z)$ be a bivariate rational fraction in $(xz)^{-1} \mathbb{Q}[[x, z]]$, and r, s two positive integers such that

$$\eta(x) := \Delta_{r,s}(R)(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-1}$$

is algebraic. By Theorem 1, $y := \exp \int \eta$ is also algebraic if and only if $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property. To study when does the latter occur, we follow [8] and extend Definition 1 of Gauss congruences to several variables.

Definition 2. *Let p be a prime number. We say that a family $(a_{\mathbf{n}})_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^k}$ of rational numbers satisfies Gauss congruences for the prime p if $a_{\mathbf{m}p^{s+1}} - a_{\mathbf{m}p^s} \in p^{s+1} \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ for all $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{Z}^k$ and all $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.*

We retrieve Definition 1 by setting $k = 1$. When a family satisfies Gauss congruences for almost all prime p , we also say that it has the *Gauss property*.

We shall consider Gauss congruences for rational fractions below and they have to be understood as follows. As explained in [8, Section 2], a rational fraction $f = P/Q$ has Laurent series associated with each vertex of the Newton polytope ⁽⁴⁾ of Q . It is proved in [8, Proposition 3.4] that one of these Laurent series has the Gauss property if and only if all Laurent series have the Gauss property. In this case, we also say that f has the *Gauss property*.

⁴If $f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^k f_i \mathbf{x}^{\alpha_i}$ is a Laurent polynomial in x_1, \dots, x_n with $f_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ for all i , where we use the vector notation $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{e}} = x_1^{e_1} \cdots x_n^{e_n}$, then the The Newton polytope $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ of f is the convex hull of its support $\{\alpha_i : f_i \neq 0\}$.

Gauss congruences are stable by any diagonalization $\Delta_{r,s}$. That is, if $(a_{n,m})_{(n,m) \in \mathbb{Z}^2}$ has the Gauss property then it is also the case for $(a_{rn,sn})_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$. Hence we are interested in Gauss congruences for multivariate rational fractions. The following two recent results produce examples of rational fractions with the Gauss property.

Theorem B (Beukers–Houben–Straub [8]). *Let $m \leq n$ and let $f_1, \dots, f_m \in \mathbb{Q}(\mathbf{x})$ be non-zero. Then the rational fraction*

$$\frac{x_1 \cdots x_m}{f_1 \cdots f_m} \det \left(\frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_i} \right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq m}$$

has the Gauss property.

Theorem C (Beukers–Vlasenko [9]). *Let f be a Laurent polynomial with integer coefficients such that lattice points in its Newton polytope $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ are vertices. Let g be a Laurent polynomial with integer coefficients and support in Δ . Then g/f has the Gauss property.*

Applying Theorems B and C with dimension $n = 2$ produces bivariate rational fractions with the Gauss property. Then taking their principal diagonal and applying the result of Furstenberg together with Theorem 1, we obtain algebraic functions η such that y is also algebraic. For example, the central Delannoy numbers

$$D(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \binom{n+k}{k},$$

are the numbers of \mathfrak{S} -walks from $(0, 0)$ to (n, n) with steps $\mathfrak{S} = \{(1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ (see Section 2.2 for a definition). They are also given by the algebraic diagonal

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} D(n)x^n = \Delta \left(\frac{1}{1-x-y-xy} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-6x+x^2}}.$$

By Theorem C, the sequence $(D(n))_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property, so that

$$y(x) = x \exp \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-6t+t^2}} - 1 \right) \frac{dt}{t}$$

is also algebraic. Of course, this could be checked directly without first proving that $(D(n))_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property, because an antiderivative of the integrand is

$$-\operatorname{arctanh}((1-3x)/\sqrt{1-6x+x^2}) - \log(x).$$

But this example illustrates the possibilities and is reminiscent of that of directed two-dimensional walks, that we briefly describe below.

2.2 Directed two-dimensional walks

Fix a finite set of vectors $\mathfrak{S} = \{(a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_m, b_m)\}$. A \mathfrak{S} -walk is a sequence $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ such that each $v_j \in \mathfrak{S}$. The geometric realization of a walk (v_1, \dots, v_n) is the sequence of points (P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n) such that $P_0 = (0, 0)$ and $P_j = P_{j-1} + v_j$. The integer n is referred to as the *size* of the walk. In the rest of this section, we assume that $a_1 = \dots = a_m = 1$. In this case, \mathfrak{S} is said *simple* and a \mathfrak{S} -walk is a directed two-dimensional lattice path.

A *bridge* is a walk whose end-point P_n lies on the x -axis. An *excursion* is a bridge that lies in the quarter plane $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. We set $B(x)$, respectively $E(x)$, the generating function of the number of bridges, respectively of excursions. That is

$$B(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n x^n \quad \text{and} \quad E(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n x^n,$$

where B_n and E_n are respectively the numbers of bridges and excursions of size n (in this simple case the size is equal to the length of a walk).

Banderier and Flajolet [5] proved that B and E are algebraic series over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ satisfying

$$E'(x) = \frac{B(x) - 1}{x} E(x).$$

By a direct application of Theorem 1, we obtain that the sequence of the number of bridges satisfies Gauss congruences for all prime p .

Proposition 1. *For all prime numbers p and every non-negative integers m and s , we have*

$$B_{mp^{s+1}} \equiv B_{mp^s} \pmod{p^{s+1}}.$$

Banderier and Flajolet also gave in [5] an expression for B as the diagonal of a rational fraction. To state this result, we introduce the *characteristic polynomial* of \mathfrak{S} which is the Laurent polynomial $P(z) := \sum_{i=1}^m z^{b_i}$. We write c for the integer such that $z^c P(z)$ is a polynomial with constant term 1. We assume that $c \geq 1$, otherwise there is no bridge nor excursion. Then B is the diagonal $\Delta_{1,c}$ of the rational fraction

$$\frac{1}{1 - xz^c P(z)} \in \mathbb{Q}[[x, z]]. \quad (2.2)$$

The algebraicity of B follows by the above result of Pólya. But Theorem C of Beukers and Vlasenko does not apply when 3 or more steps are allowed in \mathfrak{S} . Indeed, in this case, the Newton polytope of $1 - xz^c P(z)$ contains at least one lattice point which is not a vertice.

2.3 Abel's problem over quadratic number fields

It is natural to wonder to which extent Theorem 1 can be generalized to algebraic functions η with Puiseux coefficients in a number field. When the number field is quadratic, the

following proposition gives a necessary condition for the equation $y' = \eta y$ to admit a non-trivial algebraic solution; it is in fact a consequence of Theorem 1 itself.

In this section, we fix a rational number r such that $\sqrt{r} \notin \mathbb{Q}$. We write $\mathbb{K} := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{r})$ and we consider an algebraic function

$$\eta(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n \sqrt{r}) x^{n-1} \in \mathbb{K}((x)),$$

where $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and $(b_n)_{n \geq 0}$ are both sequences of rational numbers.

Proposition 2. *With the above notations, if the equation $y' = \eta y$ admits a non-trivial algebraic solution, then $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property, while $(b_n)_{n \geq 0}$ does not have it provided $b_n \neq 0$ for at least one n . The converse property does not hold.*

In the setting of Proposition 2, let us further assume that $a_n \neq 0$ for at least one n as well. Then a consequence of the proposition is the following: if $y' = \eta y$ admits a non-trivial algebraic solution, then $y' = \sqrt{r} \eta y$ does not admit any.

Proof. Set $\rho := \sqrt{r}$ and $\omega(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n - b_n \sqrt{r}) x^{n-1} \in \mathbb{K}((x))$. The functions η and ω are both algebraic over $\mathbb{K}(x)$ and the equations $y' = \eta y$ and $y' = \omega y$ both admit algebraic solutions given by $y_1 := \exp \int \eta$ and $y_2 := \exp \int \omega$. Indeed, the algebraicity of ω and y_2 is a consequence of that of η and y_1 , and of the fact that $-\sqrt{r}$ is Galois conjugated to \sqrt{r} . Note that the algebraic functions

$$\frac{\eta + \omega}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\eta - \omega}{2\rho} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^{n-1}$$

are both in $\mathbb{Q}((x))$. Clearly,

$$y_3 := \sqrt{y_1 y_2} = x^{a_0} \exp \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} x^n \right) \quad \text{and} \quad y_4 := \sqrt{y_1 / y_2} = x^{b_0 \rho} \exp \left(\rho \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n} x^n \right)$$

are also algebraic (and this forces $b_0 = 0$). Let $y_5 := y_4^{1/\rho} = \exp(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^n / n)$: if $b_n \neq 0$ for at least one n , this function is not algebraic because $\rho \notin \mathbb{Q}$ and $y_4 \neq 1$.

Now, y_3 is an algebraic solution of $y' = \frac{1}{2}(\eta + \omega)y$, hence by Theorem 1, the sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property. On the other hand, if $b_n \neq 0$ for at least one n , then y_5 is a transcendental solution of $y' = \frac{1}{2\rho}(\eta - \omega)y$, hence by Theorem 1 again, the sequence $(b_n)_{n \geq 0}$ does not have the Gauss property.

Let us now prove with an example that the converse property is not true. For instance, the algebraic function $\eta(x) := \sqrt{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n \sqrt{2}) x^{n-1}$ is such that $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property, $(b_n)_{n \geq 0}$ does not have it but the general solution of $y' = \eta y$ given by $y = c \exp(\sqrt{2}x)$ ($c \in \mathbb{C}$) is algebraic only when $c = 0$. \square

We don't know if it is possible to completely generalize Proposition 2 to other number fields than $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{r})$ because the rationality of the coefficients of η and ω in the linear combinations $(\eta + \omega)/2$ and $(\eta - \omega)/2$ (ensuring that y_3 and y_4 are algebraic) is crucial in our argument.

3 Proof of the arithmetic criterion

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.

3.1 The Dieudonné-Dwork Lemma

A fundamental tool for studying arithmetic properties of exponentials is the following.

Lemma 1 (Dieudonné-Dwork). *Let $F(x) \in 1 + x\mathbb{Q}[[x]]$ and p a prime number. Then $F(x) \in 1 + x\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[[x]]$ if and only if $F(x^p)/F(x)^p \in 1 + px\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[[x]]$.*

In our context, we aim at studying $g(x) = \exp(s(x))$ where $s(x) \in x\mathbb{Q}[[x]]$ and this lemma says

Corollary 3. *Let $s(x) \in x\mathbb{Q}[[x]]$ and p a prime number. Then $\exp(s(x)) \in 1 + x\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[[x]]$ if and only if $s(x^p) - ps(x) \in px\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[[x]]$.*

This lemma is a particular case of [17, Lemma 1], another proof of which can be found in [6].

3.2 Proof of Theorem 1

By the comments made after Corollary 2 in the Introduction, we can assume without loss of generality that $\delta = 0$, so that η admits a rational Puiseux expansion at 0.

Let η and y be two non-zero algebraic functions over $\mathbb{C}(x)$ satisfying $y' = \eta y$. By the Newton-Puiseux theorem [28, p. 68, Proposition 8], y admits a convergent Puiseux expansion in a slit disk of center 0:

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} b_n x^{n/d} = x^{r/d} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{n+r} x^{n/d} \in \mathbb{C}((x^{1/d})),$$

for some integers r and $d \geq 1$ and with b_r non-zero. On this disk, we also have

$$y'(x) = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} n b_n x^{n/d-1} = \frac{x^{r/d-1}}{d} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r) b_{n+r} x^{n/d}.$$

It follows that $\eta = y'/y$ admits a Puiseux expansion of the form

$$\eta(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n/d-1} \in \mathbb{C}((x^{1/d})). \quad (3.1)$$

Since by assumption the Puiseux coefficients of η are rational numbers, the a_n are in \mathbb{Q} and η is in fact algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$.

It remains to prove the arithmetic criterion for the sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$. We write

$$y(x) := x^{a_0} \exp \left(d \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} x^{n/d} \right) =: x^{a_0} g(x),$$

which is *a posteriori* in $x^{a_0} \mathbb{Q}[[x^{1/d}]]$. As mentioned above, y is algebraic over $\mathbb{C}(x)$ if and only if g is too, and when they are algebraic they are in fact over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. We write

$$f(x) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^{n/d-1} \quad \text{and} \quad F(x) := d \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} x^{n/d},$$

so that $g = \exp(F)$ and $g' = fg$. Since η is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$, $f(x) = \eta(x) - a_0/x$ is too.

We prove Theorem 1 in three steps. First we prove the theorem when f belongs to $\mathbb{Z}[[x]]$. Then we use this result to prove the case when $f \in \mathbb{Q}[[x]]$, which is the $d = 1$ case. Finally, we use the latter result to prove the general case, *i.e.* when f admits a Puiseux expansion $f \in \mathbb{Q}((x^{1/d}))$ for some $d \geq 1$.

3.2.1 When $f \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$

In this section we assume that $d = 1$ and that the sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is integer-valued and we prove Theorem 1 in this particular case, that is: y is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property.

Proof of the if part. We assume that $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property and show that y is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. We prove this implication in two steps. First we show that there exists a positive integer λ such that $g(\lambda x) \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$. Then we apply a result of Chudnovsky and Chudnovsky to conclude.

The sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ satisfies Gauss congruences for all prime numbers $p \geq N$, for some integer N . By Corollary 3, the assertion $g \in 1 + x\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[[x]]$ is equivalent to the assertion $F(x^p) - pF(x) \in p x \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[[x]]$. This in turn is equivalent to the two following assertions together:

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* : p \nmid n \Rightarrow \frac{p a_n}{n} \in p \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}, \quad (3.2)$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* : \frac{a_n - a_{np}}{n} \in p \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}. \quad (3.3)$$

In our situation, (3.2) holds because $1/n \in \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ when $p \nmid n$ and $a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and (3.3) holds as well for $p \geq N$ by assumption. Therefore, $g \in \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[[x]]$ for all $p \geq N$.

Moreover, we have

$$g(x) = \exp(F(x)) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} x^n \right)^k = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_n x^n,$$

where

$$\sigma_n := \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{\substack{m_1 + \dots + m_k = n \\ m_j \geq 1}} \frac{a_{m_1} a_{m_2} \cdots a_{m_k}}{m_1 m_2 \cdots m_k}.$$

We have $m_1 m_2 \cdots m_k \mid n!$ for all integers $m_1, \dots, m_k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^k m_j = n$ because

$$\frac{n!}{m_1 m_2 \cdots m_k} = \frac{(m_1 + \cdots + m_k)!}{m_1! \cdots m_k!} \cdot (m_1 - 1)! \cdots (m_k - 1)! \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Consequently, for all $n \geq 1$, $n!^2 \sigma_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ because $a_m \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $m \geq 1$. For all primes p and all $n \geq 1$, we have

$$v_p(n!^2) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{p^k} \right\rfloor \leq \frac{2n}{p-1} \leq 2n,$$

and we deduce that $p^{2n} \sigma_n \in \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$. Letting $\lambda := \prod_{p < N} p^2$, it follows that $g(\lambda x) \in \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[[x]]$ for all primes $p < N$. Since $g(x) \in \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[[x]]$ for all primes $p \geq N$, we conclude that $g(\lambda x) \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$.

We are now in position to apply a fundamental result due to Chudnovsky and Chudnovsky in [12]: if $h \in \mathbb{Z}[[x/\mu]]$ (for some $\mu \in \mathbb{Q}^*$) is such that h'/h is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$, then h is itself algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ (see also [3, §3], as well as a generalization in [2, pp. 123–124] where h is only assumed to be a G -function). We can apply this with $h := g$ and $\mu := \lambda$ defined above, and deduce that g is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. \square

Proof of the only if part. We assume that y is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ and we prove that $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property. Since $g \in \mathbb{Q}[[x]]$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$, there exists a positive integer λ such that $g(\lambda x) \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$ by Eisenstein's theorem. Hence, $g \in 1 + x\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[[x]]$ for any p that does not divide λ . By Corollary 3, this implies that $F(x^p) - pF(x) \in px\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[[x]]$ for any p that does not divide λ . Hence, by (3.3), we have $a_{np} - a_n \in np\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ for all $n \geq 1$ and any p that does not divide λ . Then $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property. \square

This completes the proof of Theorem 1 in the particular case $f \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$.

3.2.2 When $f \in \mathbb{Q}[[x]]$

In this section we assume that $d = 1$ and that $a_n \in \mathbb{Q}$ for $n \geq 0$. We prove Theorem 1 in this particular case, that is: y is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property.

We first remark that for any integer $r \neq 0$, $f(x) := r/(1 - rx) \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$ is such that $g(x) = 1/(1 - rx) \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$, so that by the proven case of Theorem 1, the sequence $(r^n)_{n \geq 0}$ satisfies Gauss congruences for all prime p ; this well-known generalization of Fermat's little theorem will be used below.

Proof of Theorem 1 when $d = 1$. By Eisenstein's theorem, there exists an integer $\lambda \geq 1$ such that

$$\lambda f(\lambda x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda^n a_n x^{n-1} \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$$

and remains algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. We can thus apply the proven case of Theorem 1 to

$$\eta(x) := \frac{a_0}{x} + \lambda f(\lambda x) \quad \text{and} \quad y(x) := x^{a_0} \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda^n \frac{a_n}{n} x^n\right).$$

It follows that y is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if, for all $n \geq 0$ and large enough p , we have

$$\lambda^{np} a_{np} - \lambda^n a_n \in np\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}.$$

Now, the algebraicity of y is equivalent to that of $x^{a_0} \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} x^n\right)$. Moreover for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and any p that does not divide λ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^{np} a_{np} - \lambda^n a_n &= \lambda^{np} (a_{np} - a_n) + (\lambda^{np} - \lambda^n) a_n \\ &\equiv \lambda^{np} (a_{np} - a_n) \pmod{np\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}}, \end{aligned}$$

because $\lambda^{np} - \lambda^n \in np\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ by the remark above with $r = \lambda$ and $a_n \in \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ as $\lambda^n a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since λ is invertible in $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, we obtain the following equivalence.

$$\lambda^{np} a_{np} - \lambda^n a_n \in np\mathbb{Z}_{(p)} \iff a_{np} - a_n \in np\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}.$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 1 in the case $d = 1$. □

3.2.3 Proof of the general case

Now we return to the general case while assuming that there exists a positive integer d such that

$$\eta(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n/d-1} \in \mathbb{Q}((x^{1/d})) \quad \text{and} \quad y(x) = x^{a_0} \exp\left(d \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} x^{n/d}\right).$$

Proof of Theorem 1. The function $y(x)$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if $y(x^d)^{1/d}$ is (for any choice of the d -th root). By applying Theorem 1 in the $d = 1$ case to

$$\tilde{\eta}(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{y}(x) := y(x^d)^{1/d} = x^{a_0} \exp\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} x^n\right),$$

we obtain that y is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ has the Gauss property. □

4 The hypergeometric case

This section is devoted to the proofs of Theorems 2 and 3. By Theorem 1, this amounts to studying Gauss congruences for hypergeometric series.

Throughout those proofs, we will make an intensive use of the notations of Section 1.3. Furthermore, it is well-known that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ is factorial if and only if α and β are tuples of parameters in $\mathbb{Q} \cap (0, 1]$ satisfying

$$\frac{(x - e^{2i\pi\alpha_1}) \cdots (x - e^{2i\pi\alpha_r})}{(x - e^{2i\pi\beta_1}) \cdots (x - e^{2i\pi\beta_s})} \in \mathbb{Q}(x),$$

which is equivalent to saying that α and β are R -partitioned in the sense of [15, §7]. In this case, there exist tuples of positive integers $\mathbf{e} = (e_1, \dots, e_u)$ and $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \dots, f_v)$ such that

$$\frac{(x - e^{2i\pi\alpha_1}) \cdots (x - e^{2i\pi\alpha_r})}{(x - e^{2i\pi\beta_1}) \cdots (x - e^{2i\pi\beta_s})} = \frac{(x^{e_1} - 1) \cdots (x^{e_u} - 1)}{(x^{f_1} - 1) \cdots (x^{f_v} - 1)}.$$

We write $|\mathbf{e}| := \sum_{i=1}^u e_i$ and $|\mathbf{f}| := \sum_{j=1}^v f_j$. Then we have $r - s = |\mathbf{e}| - |\mathbf{f}|$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}(Cx) = F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}(x)$ with

$$C := \frac{e_1^{e_1} \cdots e_u^{e_u}}{f_1^{f_1} \cdots f_v^{f_v}}. \quad (4.1)$$

By Theorem 4 and Section 4.2.2 in [16], C is also the smallest positive rational number such that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}(Cx) \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$.

4.1 Hypergeometric series and Gauss congruences

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 4. To that purpose, we need two lemmas on congruences for hypergeometric terms. If α and β are tuples of non-zero rational numbers, then we write $d_{\alpha,\beta}$ for the least common multiple of the exact denominators of the α_i 's and β_j 's.

Lemma 2. *Let $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ be a globally bounded hypergeometric series. Let $p > d_{\alpha,\beta}$ be a prime number and $k \in \{1, \dots, d_{\alpha,\beta}\}$ be such that $kp \equiv 1 \pmod{d_{\alpha,\beta}}$. Then, for all non-negative integers m and s , we have*

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha,\beta}(mp^{s+1}) - \mathcal{Q}_{(k\alpha),(k\beta)}(mp^s) \in p^{s+1}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}.$$

Proof. We write d for $d_{\alpha,\beta}$. Let $p > d$ be fixed. For every $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, there is a unique element $D_p(\alpha)$ in $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ such that

$$pD_p(\alpha) - \alpha \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}.$$

The map $\alpha \mapsto D_p(\alpha)$ was used by Dwork in [18] (denoted there as $\alpha \mapsto \alpha'$) to study the p -adic valuation of Pochhammer symbols. By a result of Dwork [18, Lemma 1] applied with $a = \mu = 0$, if $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, then for all non-negative integers m and s , we have

$$\frac{(\alpha)_{mp^{s+1}}}{(D_p(\alpha))_{mp^s}} \in ((-p)^{p^s} \varepsilon_{p^s})^m (1 + p^{s+1}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}), \quad (4.2)$$

where $\varepsilon_k = -1$ if $k = 2$, and $\varepsilon_k = 1$ otherwise. By [16, Lemma 23] applied with $\ell = 1$, we have $D_p(\alpha) = \langle k\alpha \rangle$ where $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ satisfies $kp \equiv 1 \pmod{d}$. Together with Equation (4.2), it follows that

$$\frac{\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha, \beta}(mp^{s+1})}{\mathcal{Q}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}(mp^s)} \in 1 + p^{s+1}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}, \quad (4.3)$$

where the term with ε_{p^s} disappeared because α and β are tuples of the same length. To finish the proof of this lemma, it suffices to show that, for $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $p > d$, we have

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}(mp^s) \in \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}. \quad (4.4)$$

Let consider the total order \preceq on \mathbb{R} defined by

$$x \preceq y \iff (\langle x \rangle < \langle y \rangle \text{ or } (\langle x \rangle = \langle y \rangle \text{ and } x \geq y)).$$

Christol proved in [11] that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ is globally bounded if and only if α and β have the same length and if, for every $a \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ coprime to d and every $x \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$\xi_{\alpha, \beta}(a, x) := \#\{1 \leq i \leq r : a\alpha_i \preceq x\} - \#\{1 \leq j \leq r : a\beta_j \preceq x\} \geq 0.$$

Let $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ coprime to d be fixed. By [16, Proposition 16], we also have $d_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle} = d$ and, for every $a \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ coprime to d and every $x \in \mathbb{R}$, we have $\xi_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}(a, x) \geq 0$. It follows by Christol's criterion that $\mathcal{F}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}$ is globally bounded.

Since $\langle k\alpha \rangle$ and $\langle k\beta \rangle$ are tuples of rational numbers in $(0, 1]$, [16, Theorem 4] shows that $\mathcal{F}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}$ is a power series with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ for every prime $p > d$. It yields (4.4) which, together with (4.3), gives

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha, \beta}(mp^{s+1}) - \mathcal{Q}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}(mp^s) \in p^{s+1}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)},$$

as expected. □

Lemma 2 will be used to prove that a hypergeometric series has to be factorial to have the Gauss property. This lemma is also sufficient to prove that a factorial hypergeometric series $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ satisfies Gauss congruences for every prime $p > d_{\alpha, \beta}$. But we need the following lemma, proved in [15, Lemme 10] ⁽⁵⁾, to prove that those congruences remain valid for $p \leq d_{\alpha, \beta}$.

Lemma 3 (Lemma 10 of [15]). *Let \mathbf{e} and \mathbf{f} be tuples of positive integers such that $|\mathbf{e}| = |\mathbf{f}|$. Then, for all prime numbers p , all $s \in \mathbb{N}$, all $c \in \{0, 1, \dots, p^s - 1\}$ and all $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we have*

$$\frac{\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}}(c)}{\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}}(cp)} \frac{\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}}(cp + mp^{s+1})}{\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{f}}(c + mp^s)} \in 1 + p^{s+1}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}.$$

⁵As essentially all p -adic congruences of this type proved till 2015 (say) in the context of “integrality of mirror maps”, the proof of Lemma 3 uses in particular p -adic congruences for Morita p -adic Gamma functions proved by Lang [23, Chapter 14, Section 1, Lemma 1.1]. As it appeared later, Lang's congruences do not hold in one case ($p = 2$ and $s = 2$) and a corrected version is given in [16, §4.4]: a minus sign must be introduced. It turns out that Lemma 3 is still correct when $p = 2$ and $s = 2$ because this minus sign only contributes a harmless factor $(-1)^{\sum e_j - \sum f_j} = 1$ in its proof.

Remark 1. The proof of this lemma does not require that $Q_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $n \geq 0$.

Proof of Theorem 4. Let $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ be a globally bounded hypergeometric series. We write d for $d_{\alpha,\beta}$ and we recall that α and β have the same length.

• First, we assume that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ is factorial. Let \mathbf{e} and \mathbf{f} be tuples of positive integers such that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}(Cx) = F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}(x)$ with C given by (4.1). By [16, Section 4.2.2] and [16, Theorem 4], we have $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}(Cx) \in \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$ so, for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we have $Q_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$. We also have $|\mathbf{e}| = |\mathbf{f}|$ because α and β have the same length so we can apply Lemma 3 with $c = 0$. Let m and s be non-negative integers and p a prime number. We write Q as a shorthand for $Q_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}$. We obtain that

$$\frac{Q(mp^{s+1})}{Q(mp^s)} \in 1 + p^{s+1}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)},$$

which yields

$$Q(mp^{s+1}) - Q(mp^s) \in p^{s+1}Q(mp^s)\mathbb{Z}_{(p)} \subset p^{s+1}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)},$$

because $Q(n)$ is an integer for all $n \geq 0$. It follows that $F_{\mathbf{e},\mathbf{f}}$ satisfy Gauss congruences for all prime p .

• Conversely, assume that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ has the Gauss property. By definition, there exists a constant $c > d$ such that, for every prime $p > c$ and all non-negative integers m and s , we have

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha,\beta}(mp^{s+1}) - \mathcal{Q}_{\alpha,\beta}(mp^s) \in p^{s+1}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}. \quad (4.5)$$

But, by Lemma 2, we also have

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha,\beta}(mp^{s+1}) - \mathcal{Q}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}(mp^s) \in p^{s+1}\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}, \quad (4.6)$$

where $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ satisfies $kp \equiv 1 \pmod{d}$. Let a and k in $\{1, \dots, d\}$ be such that $ka \equiv 1 \pmod{d}$. By subtracting Congruences (4.5) and (4.6) with $s = 0$, we obtain that, for every prime $p > c$ satisfying $p \equiv a \pmod{d}$ and all non-negative integers m , we have

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha,\beta}(m) - \mathcal{Q}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}(m) \in p\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}.$$

By Dirichlet's theorem, there are infinitely many prime numbers $p > c$ satisfying $p \equiv a \pmod{d}$ so, for every $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we have

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha,\beta}(m) = \mathcal{Q}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}(m), \quad (4.7)$$

this equation being valid for every $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ coprime to d .

By [15, Proposition 1], Equation (4.7) implies that for every $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ coprime to d , we have $\alpha = \langle k\alpha \rangle$ and $\beta = \langle k\beta \rangle$ up to a permutation within the tuples. In particular, α and β are tuples of elements in $(0, 1]$ and the polynomials

$$\prod_{j=1}^r (X - e^{2\pi i\alpha_j}) \quad \text{and} \quad \prod_{j=1}^r (X - e^{2\pi i\beta_j})$$

are left invariant by the action of every Galois automorphism $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$. Hence those polynomials have integer coefficients and $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha,\beta}$ is factorial. \square

4.2 Abel's problem for hypergeometric series

In this section, we prove Theorems 2 and 3. The combination of Theorems 1 and 4 easily gives Theorem 2 as follows.

Proof of Theorem 2. Let α and β be tuples of parameters in $\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. By Theorem 1, the function

$$\exp \int \frac{\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}(x)}{x} dx$$

is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ has the Gauss property. Since $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ is algebraic, it is globally bounded by Eisenstein's theorem. Now Theorem 4 shows that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ has the Gauss property if and only if it is factorial, which ends the proof of Theorem 2. \square

Before proving Theorem 3, we recall the interlacing criterion of Beukers and Heckman.

Definition 3. Let $a_j = \exp(2\pi i \alpha_j)$ and $b_j = \exp(2\pi i \beta_j)$, $1 \leq j \leq r$, be two sets of numbers on the unit circle in \mathbb{C} . Suppose $0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_r < 1$ and $0 \leq \beta_1 \leq \dots \leq \beta_r < 1$. We say that the sets $\{a_1, \dots, a_r\}$ and $\{b_1, \dots, b_r\}$ interlace on the unit circle if and only if either

$$\alpha_1 < \beta_1 < \alpha_2 < \beta_2 < \dots < \alpha_r < \beta_r \quad \text{or} \quad \beta_1 < \alpha_1 < \beta_2 < \alpha_2 < \dots < \beta_r < \alpha_r.$$

Let $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$ and $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ be tuples of rational numbers in $(0, 1]$ such that $\alpha_i \neq \beta_j$ for all i and j . Let d be the common denominator of the α_i 's and β_j 's and write $a_j := \exp(2\pi i \alpha_j)$ and $b_j := \exp(2\pi i \beta_j)$ for all j . By the criterion of Beukers and Heckman [7, Theorem 4.8], the hypergeometric series $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ if and only if, for every $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ coprime to d , the sets $\{a_1^k, \dots, a_r^k\}$ and $\{b_1^k, \dots, b_r^k\}$ interlace on the unit circle.

Proof of Theorem 3. Let α and β be disjoint tuples of rational parameters in $(0, 1]$ such that $\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, \beta}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. We write d for $d_{\alpha, \beta}$. For every $k \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ coprime to d , the tuples $\langle k\alpha \rangle$ and $\langle k\beta \rangle$ are disjoint and, by the above interlacing criterion, $\mathcal{F}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}$ is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ and *de facto* globally bounded. Write

$$f := \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ \gcd(k,d)=1}}^d \mathcal{F}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{Q}(n) := \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ \gcd(k,d)=1}}^d \mathcal{Q}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}(n).$$

It follows that f is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$. By Lemma 2 applied with $\langle k\alpha \rangle$ and $\langle k\beta \rangle$ instead of α and β respectively, we obtain that, for every prime $p > d$ and all non-negative integers m and s , we have

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\langle k\alpha \rangle, \langle k\beta \rangle}(mp^{s+1}) - \mathcal{Q}_{\langle a(k\alpha) \rangle, \langle a(k\beta) \rangle}(mp^s) \in p^{s+1} \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}, \quad (4.8)$$

where $a \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ is such that $ap \equiv 1 \pmod{d}$. Since $\langle a \langle k \alpha \rangle \rangle = \langle ak \alpha \rangle = \langle b \alpha \rangle$ for $b \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ satisfying $ak \equiv b \pmod{d}$, we have

$$\sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ \gcd(k,d)=1}}^d \mathcal{Q}_{\langle a \langle k \alpha \rangle \rangle, \langle a \langle k \beta \rangle \rangle}(n) = \sum_{\substack{b=1 \\ \gcd(b,d)=1}}^d \mathcal{Q}_{\langle b \alpha \rangle, \langle b \beta \rangle}(n) = Q(n).$$

Together with (4.8), we obtain, that for every prime $p > d$ and all non-negative integers m and s , we have

$$\mathcal{Q}(mp^{s+1}) - \mathcal{Q}(mp^s) \in p^{s+1} \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}.$$

Hence f has the Gauss property. By Theorem 1, it follows that

$$\exp \int \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

is algebraic over $\mathbb{Q}(x)$ and Theorem 3 is proved. \square

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Éric Delaygue, Institut Camille Jordan, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, 43 boulevard du 11 novembre 1918, 69622 Villeurbanne cedex, France
 delaygue (at) math.univ-lyon1.fr

Tanguy Rivoal Institut Fourier, CNRS et Université Grenoble Alpes, CS 40700, 38058 Grenoble cedex 9, France
 tanguy.rivoal (at) univ-grenoble-alpes.fr

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