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CYCLOTOMIC VALUATION OF q -POCHHAMMER SYMBOLS AND q -INTEGRALITY OF BASIC HYPERGEOMETRIC SERIES

by

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Abstract. — We give a formula for the cyclotomic valuation of q -Pochhammer symbols in terms of (generalized) Dwork maps. We also obtain a criterion for the q -integrality of basic hypergeometric series in terms of certain step functions, which generalize Christol step functions. This provides suitable q -analogues of two results proved by Christol: a formula for the p -adic valuation of Pochhammer symbols and a criterion for the N -integrality of hypergeometric series.

1. Introduction

Factorial ratios form a remarkable class of sequences appearing regularly in combinatorics, number theory (e.g. [3, 7, 9, 21]), mathematical physics and geometry (e.g. [5, 10, 12]). They are sequences of rational numbers of the form

$$Q_{e,f}(n) := \frac{(e_1 n)! \cdots (e_v n)!}{(f_1 n)! \cdots (f_w n)!} \quad n \geq 0,$$

where v and w are non-negative integers, and $e := (e_1, \dots, e_v)$ and $f := (f_1, \dots, f_w)$ are vectors whose coordinates are positive integers. Understanding how arithmetic properties of factorial ratios may depend on the integer parameters e_i and f_i leads to interesting and challenging problems. Landau [19] introduced the step function

$$(1.1) \quad \Delta_{e,f}(x) := \sum_{i=1}^v \lfloor e_i x \rfloor - \sum_{j=1}^w \lfloor f_j x \rfloor$$

and proved that the p -adic valuation of factorial ratios is given by

$$v_p(Q_{e,f}(n)) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \Delta_{e,f}\left(\frac{n}{p^\ell}\right).$$

This result generalizes the classical Legendre formula: $v_p(n!) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \lfloor n/p^\ell \rfloor$. Surprisingly, certain basic properties of the Landau function $\Delta_{e,f}$ turn out to characterize fundamental

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arithmetic properties of the corresponding factorial ratio and its generating series. Indeed, assuming for simplicity that $\sum_i e_i = \sum_j f_j$, we have the following results.

- (i) The sequence $(Q_{e,f}(n))_{n \geq 0}$ takes integer values if and only if $\Delta_{e,f}(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in [0, 1]$.
- (ii) The sequence $(Q_{e,f}(n))_{n \geq 0}$ has the p -Lucas property for all primes p ^(*) if and only if $\Delta_{e,f}(x) \geq 1, \forall x \in [m_{e,f}, 1]$, where $m_{e,f} := 1/\max\{e_1, \dots, e_v, f_1, \dots, f_w\}$.
- (iii) The generating series of $(Q_{e,f}(n))_{n \geq 0}$ is algebraic ^(†) if and only if $\Delta_{e,f}(x) \in \{0, 1\}, \forall x \in [0, 1]$.

Items (i) and (iii) were respectively proved by Landau [19] (see also [7]) and Rodriguez-Villegas [20] (as a consequence of [6]). Item (ii) corresponds to [2, Proposition 8.3] and was derived from [13, Theorem 3].

Choosing for example $e = (30, 1)$ and $f = (15, 10, 6)$, a straightforward computation shows that the corresponding sequence takes integer values, does not have the p -Lucas property for all primes, and has an algebraic generating series. At first sight, proving this result is not easy: for example, Rodriguez-Villegas [20] observed that the degree of algebraicity is 483 840.

These results have been generalized, replacing factorials by Pochhammer symbols and factorial ratios by hypergeometric sequences. We recall that the Pochhammer symbol $(x)_n$, also called rising factorial, is defined as

$$(x)_n = x(x+1) \cdots (x+n-1),$$

if $n \geq 1$ and $(x)_0 = 1$, so that $(1)_n = n!$ and

$$(1.2) \quad (dn)! = d^{dn} \left(\frac{1}{d}\right)_n \cdots \left(\frac{d-1}{d}\right)_n (1)_n.$$

Given $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ and p a prime such that $v_p(\alpha) \geq 0$, Christol [11] provided the following formula ^(‡) for the p -adic valuation of Pochhammer symbols:

$$(1.3) \quad v_p((\alpha)_n) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \left\lfloor \frac{n - \lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{p^\ell} - D_p^\ell(\alpha) + 1 \right\rfloor,$$

where $D_p(\alpha)$ is defined as the unique rational number whose denominator is not divisible by p and such that $pD_p(\alpha) - \alpha$ belongs to $\{0, \dots, p-1\}$. The maps $\alpha \mapsto D_p(\alpha)$ were first introduced by Dwork [15] and are now referred to as Dwork maps. When $\alpha = 1$, we have $D_p(1) = 1$ and we retrieve Legendre's formula. Note also that if $v_p(\alpha) < 0$, then we simply have $v_p((\alpha)_n) = nv_p(\alpha)$.

Given two vectors $\alpha := (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_v)$ and $\beta := (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_w)$, whose coordinates belong to $\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, we define the (generalized) *hypergeometric sequence*

$$(1.4) \quad Q_{\alpha,\beta}(n) := \frac{(\alpha_1)_n \cdots (\alpha_v)_n}{(\beta_1)_n \cdots (\beta_w)_n} \in \mathbb{Q} \quad n \geq 0.$$

The above restriction on the rational parameters β_j ensures that $Q_{\alpha,\beta}(n)$ is well-defined for all $n \geq 0$. We also assume that the parameters α_i do not belong to $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, since otherwise $Q_{\alpha,\beta}(n)$ would vanish for all n large enough, which would be irrelevant for our purpose. These

^(*)That is $Q_{e,f}(pn+r) \equiv Q_{e,f}(n)Q_{e,f}(r) \pmod{p}$ for every $r \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$ and $n \geq 0$.

^(†)This means that the power series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_{e,f}(n)x^n \in \mathbb{Q}[[x]]$ is algebraic over the field $\mathbb{Q}(x)$.

^(‡)More exactly, Formula (1.3) is a reformulation with floor functions of Christol's result, as given in [14, Section 5.3].

sequences and their generating series have attracted a lot of attention since the time of Gauss. According to (1.2), the study of factorial ratios reduces to the study of certain hypergeometric sequences. Again, understanding how arithmetic properties of hypergeometric sequences may depend on the rational parameters α_i and β_j leads to fascinating questions.

We let $d_{\alpha,\beta}$ denote the least common multiple of the denominators of the parameters α_i and β_j . In [11], Christol introduced new step functions $\xi_{\alpha,\beta}(a, \cdot)$, for every $a \in \{1, \dots, d_{\alpha,\beta}\}$ coprime to $d_{\alpha,\beta}$, which play the same role for hypergeometric sequences as the Landau function $\Delta_{e,f}$ does for factorial ratios. We refer the reader to Section 5.1 for a definition.

Analogues of (i)–(iii) have been respectively obtained by Christol [11], Adamczewski, Bell, and Delaygue [2], and Beukers and Heckman [6]^(§). We point out that, for the analogue of (i), it is more natural to consider N -integrality of the sequence $(Q_{\alpha,\beta}(n))_{n \geq 0}$, that is to ask whether there exists a non-zero integer a such that $a^n Q_{\alpha,\beta}(n) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $n \geq 0$. Also, for the analogue of (ii), it is more natural to consider the p -Lucas property for all but finitely many primes in a given residue class modulo $d_{\alpha,\beta}$. Finally, the required conditions about the Landau function must now be satisfied by the Christol functions $\xi_{\alpha,\beta}(a, \cdot)$ for all $a \in \{1, \dots, d_{\alpha,\beta}\}$ coprime to $d_{\alpha,\beta}$. In particular, the analogue of (i) proved by Christol [11] reads as follows.

Theorem C. — *Let $\alpha := (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_u)$ and $\beta := (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_v)$ be two vectors whose coordinates belong to $\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$. Then the two following assertions are equivalent.*

- (a) *The hypergeometric sequence $(Q_{\alpha,\beta}(n))_{n \geq 0}$ is N -integral.*
- (b) *For every a in $\{1, \dots, d_{\alpha,\beta}\}$ coprime to $d_{\alpha,\beta}$ and all x in \mathbb{R} , we have $\xi_{\alpha,\beta}(a, x) \geq 0$.*

A remarkable feature of (i)–(iii) and of the results proved in [11, 2, 6] is that they provide simple algorithms, given in terms of suitable step functions, that allow one to decide whether certain fundamental arithmetic properties of factorial ratios and hypergeometric sequences hold ^(¶).

1.1. Main results. — In this paper, our main objective is to prove q -analogues of Formula (1.3) and Theorem C. From now on, we let q denote a fixed transcendental complex number.

We are going to define suitable q -analogues of the Pochhammer symbol $(\alpha)_n$ and of the hypergeometric term $Q_{\alpha,\beta}(n)$, which belong to the field $\mathbb{Q}(q)$. In this framework, the p -adic valuations are replaced by the cyclotomic valuations, while the notion of N -integrality is replaced by q -integrality. For every positive integer b , we let $\phi_b(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$ denote the b th cyclotomic polynomial and v_{ϕ_b} stands for the valuation of $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ associated with $\phi_b(q)$ (see Section 2.1 for a definition). A sequence $(R(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ with values in $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ and first term $R(q; 0) = 1$ is said to be q -integral if there exists $C(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q] \setminus \{0\}$ such that $C(q)^n R(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$ for all $n \geq 0$.

For every positive integer n , the q -analogue of the integer n is defined as $[n]_q = 1 + q + \dots + q^{n-1}$, while $[0]_q = 0$. It is actually convenient to write

$$[n]_q = \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q},$$

^(§) We refer the reader to [11, 2, 6] for precise statements. The reformulation in terms of Christol step functions of the famous interlacing criterion of Beukers and Heckmann can be found in [14].

^(¶) We also refer the reader to [4] for more general results about integrality of A -hypergeometric series.

while keeping in mind that this ratio belongs to $\mathbb{Z}[q]$. It follows that

$$[n]_q = \prod_{b \geq 2, b|n} \phi_b(q),$$

which specializes as

$$(1.5) \quad n = \prod_{b \geq 2, b|n} \phi_b(1).$$

We recall that $\phi_b(1) = 1$ if b is divisible by at least two distinct primes, while $\phi_{p^\ell}(1) = p$ when p is a prime and ℓ is a positive integer. We deduce that

$$(1.6) \quad v_p(n) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} v_{\phi_{p^\ell}}([n]_q).$$

This formula shows that, in some sense, the arithmetic of q -analogs is finer than that of integers. The q -analog of $n!$ is defined as

$$[n]!_q := \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1 - q^i}{1 - q}.$$

Given $\alpha = r/s$ a rational number, the q -analog of the Pochhammer symbol $(\alpha)_n$ is most often defined as (see, for instance, [16])

$$\frac{(q^\alpha; q)_n}{(1 - q)^n} \in \mathbb{Q}(q^{1/s}),$$

where we let $(a; q)_n := \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (1 - aq^i)$ denote the q -Pochhammer symbol (also called the q -shifted factorial). Substituting q by q^s , we obtain a slightly different q -analog of $(\alpha)_n$:

$$(1.7) \quad \frac{(q^r; q^s)_n}{(1 - q^s)^n} \in \mathbb{Q}(q).$$

We note that

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 1} \frac{(q^\alpha; q)_n}{(1 - q)^n} = \lim_{q \rightarrow 1} \frac{(q^r; q^s)_n}{(1 - q^s)^n} = (\alpha)_n.$$

The latter has several advantages which are discussed in Section 2. In the end, it is sufficient for our discussion to consider q -Pochhammer symbols of the form

$$(q^r; q^s)_n := \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (1 - q^{r+si}) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q],$$

where r and s are two integers, $s \neq 0$. This product is non-zero if and only if $r/s \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ or $n \leq -r/s$. The usual extension to negative arguments n is given by

$$(1.8) \quad (q^r; q^s)_n = \prod_{i=1}^{-n} \frac{1}{(1 - q^{r-is})} = \frac{1}{(q^{r-s}; q^{-s})_{-n}},$$

which is well-defined if and only if $r/s \notin \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ or $n > -r/s$.

Our first main result, which provides a q -analog of Formula (1.3) as well as its extension to negative arguments, involves a generalization of Dwork maps where the prime number p is replaced by an arbitrary positive integer b . Given a positive integer b and a rational number α whose denominator is coprime to b , we show in Section 3.1 that there exists a unique

rational number $D_b(\alpha)$ whose denominator is coprime to b and which satisfies $bD_b(\alpha) - \alpha \in \{0, \dots, b-1\}$. When $b = p$ is prime, we retrieve the classical Dwork map D_p .

Theorem 1.1. — *Let r and s be two integers, $s \neq 0$, and $\alpha := r/s$. Let b be a positive integer, $c := \gcd(r, s, b)$, $b' := b/c$, and $s' := s/c$. Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ be such that $(q^r; q^s)_n$ is well-defined and non-zero. Then we have*

$$v_{\phi_b}((q^r; q^s)_n) = \begin{cases} \left\lfloor cn/b - D_{b'}(\alpha) - \frac{\lfloor 1-\alpha \rfloor}{b'} \right\rfloor + 1 & \text{if } \gcd(s', b') = 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Remark 1.2. — Recall that $v_{\phi_b}((1 - q^s)^n) = nv_{\phi_b}(1 - q^s)$ and $v_{\phi_b}(1 - q^s) = 1$ if b divides s and 0 otherwise. Hence we can easily derive from Theorem 1.1 a formula for the ϕ_b -valuation of the q -analog of $(\alpha)_n$ given in (1.7).

We now define q -analogs of hypergeometric sequences with rational parameters. For $i \in \{1, \dots, v\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, w\}$, we let (r_i, s_i) and (t_j, u_j) be pairs of integers such that $s_i \neq 0$ and $u_j \neq 0$. We set

$$\mathbf{r} := ((r_1, s_1), \dots, (r_v, s_v)) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{t} := ((t_1, u_1), \dots, (t_w, u_w)),$$

together with $\boldsymbol{\alpha} := (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_v)$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta} := (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_w)$, where $\alpha_i := r_i/s_i$ and $\beta_j := t_j/u_j$. Let $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}} := \text{lcm}\{s_1, \dots, s_v, u_1, \dots, u_w\}$. With this notation, we define the q -hypergeometric sequence

$$(1.9) \quad Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) := \frac{(q^{r_1}; q^{s_1})_n \cdots (q^{r_v}; q^{s_v})_n}{(q^{t_1}; q^{u_1})_n \cdots (q^{t_w}; q^{u_w})_n} \quad n \geq 0.$$

Note that, similarly to (1.4), $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)$ is well-defined for all $n \geq 0$ when the rational numbers β_j do not belong to $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$. In addition, we assume that the rational numbers α_i do not belong to $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, since otherwise $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)$ would vanish for all n large enough, which would be irrelevant for our purpose.

Our second main result is a q -analog of Theorem C. It involves new step functions $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$, $b \in \{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$, which generalize Christol step functions. They are introduced in Section 5, where we also show that $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot) = \xi_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}}(a, \cdot)$ for b coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ and $ba \equiv 1 \pmod{d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}}$. Thus, we only define new functions for b not coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$. The appearance of these new functions makes the proof of Theorem 1.3 substantially more tricky than that of Theorem C.

Theorem 1.3. — *We continue with the previous notation and assumptions. We also assume that s_1, \dots, s_v are positive. Then the two following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) *The sequence $(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ is q -integral.*
- (ii) *For every $b \in \{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$ and all x in \mathbb{R} , we have $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, x) \geq 0$.*

A generalization of Theorem 1.3 with no restriction on the parameters $s_1, \dots, s_v \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ is stated as Theorem 5.5 in Section 5.4.

Remark 1.4. — Strictly speaking, $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)$ is not a q -analog of the hypergeometric term $Q_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}}(n)$. Instead, (1.7) shows that a suitable q -analog can be defined as

$$Q'_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) := \left(\frac{\prod_{j=1}^w (1 - q^{u_j})}{\prod_{i=1}^v (1 - q^{s_i})} \right)^n Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n).$$

Indeed, we have

$$(1.10) \quad \lim_{q \rightarrow 1} \mathcal{Q}'_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) = \mathcal{Q}_{\alpha, \beta}(n).$$

Since the q -integrality of $(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ is equivalent to that of $(\mathcal{Q}'_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$, we find more convenient to work with the simpler expression $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)$.

We infer from (1.10) that the q -integrality of the sequence $(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ implies the N -integrality of the sequence $(\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha, \beta}(n))_{n \geq 0}$. This is consistent with Theorems 1.3 and C since $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot) = \xi_{\alpha, \beta}(a, \cdot)$ when $ba \equiv 1 \pmod{d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}}$. However, the converse result does not always hold true, depending on the behaviour of $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$ for b not coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$.

For example, let us consider the vectors

$$\mathbf{r} := ((1, 3), (2, 3)) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{t} := ((1, 2), (1, 1)).$$

Then we have $\alpha = (1/3, 2/3)$ and $\beta = (1/2, 1)$. We deduce from (1.2) (or from Theorem C) that the hypergeometric sequence

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha, \beta}(n) = \frac{(1/3)_n (2/3)_n}{(1/2)_n (1)_n} \quad n \geq 0$$

is N -integral. However, we have $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(3, 1/2) < 0$ (see Section 6.1 for more details) and thus, according to Theorem 1.3, the q -hypergeometric sequence

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) = \frac{(q; q^3)_n (q^2; q^3)_n}{(q; q^2)_n (q; q)_n} \quad n \geq 0$$

fails to be q -integral.

1.2. Organization of the paper. — In Section 2, we discuss our choice for the q -analog of the Pochhammer symbol $(\alpha)_n$ and show how to relate our results on q -hypergeometric sequences to basic hypergeometric series, as they are usually defined. In Section 3, we extend the definition of Dwork maps to arbitrary integers b and prove some of their basic properties. We also prove Theorem 1.1, as well as a formula for the cyclotomic valuation of q -hypergeometric terms. The latter is given in terms of certain step functions $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$, which are introduced in this section. In Section 4, we deduce a first criterion for the q -integrality of q -hypergeometric sequences, which depends on the behaviour of $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ for all but finitely many integers b . We also discuss the extension of this result to negative arguments n . These first criteria for q -integrality are not very satisfactory because they imply checking certain properties of an infinite number of step functions. We fill this gap in Section 5, where we introduce the finitely many step functions $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$, $b \in \{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$, and prove Theorem 1.3. Finally, we provide some illustrations of Theorem 1.3 in Section 6.

2. Choices for the q -analogs of Pochhammer symbols and hypergeometric functions

The notion of q -analog is loosely defined: for $a(q)$ to be a q -analog of a term a , one only requires that $a(q)$ tends to a as q tends to 1. While everyone agrees with the definition of $[n]_q$ and $[n]!_q$, this requires a fair amount of choice for more general expressions. Depending on the nature of the properties one wishes to study, one may have to make one choice rather than another. In this section, we discuss in more detail our own choices for the q -analogs of

Pochhammer symbols and hypergeometric series, as well as how our results translate when considering other natural q -analogs.

2.1. Cyclotomic valuations and q -valuation. — We recall that, for every positive integer b , $\phi_b(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$ stands for the b th cyclotomic polynomial. It is well-known that $\phi_b(q)$ is irreducible over $\mathbb{Z}[q]$. If R and S belong to $\mathbb{Z}[q] \setminus \{0\}$, then we let $v_{\phi_b}(R)$ denote the ϕ_b -valuation of R , that is the largest non-negative integer ν such that $\phi_b(q)^\nu$ divides R . We also set $v_{\phi_b}(0) := +\infty$. The ϕ_b -valuation extends naturally to $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ by setting $v_{\phi_b}(R/S) := v_{\phi_b}(R) - v_{\phi_b}(S)$.

We also let v_q denote the valuation of $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ which is associated with the irreducible polynomial q in the same way.

2.2. q -Analogues of Pochhammer symbols. — We explain now why we prefer to choose

$$(2.1) \quad \frac{(q^r; q^s)_n}{(1 - q^s)^n} \in \mathbb{Q}(q)$$

as q -analog of the Pochhammer symbol $(\alpha)_n$, $\alpha = r/s$, instead of the more standard

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{(q^\alpha; q)_n}{(1 - q)^n} \in \mathbb{Q}(q^{1/s}).$$

There are three main reasons for our preference. The first one, which was already mentioned in the introduction, is that we find it more natural to work in the field $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ instead of working in the field $\cup_{s \geq 1} \mathbb{Q}(q^{1/s})$ and dealing with non-integer powers of q . The second one is that it offers more flexibility. For example,

$$\frac{(q; q^2)_n}{(1 - q^2)^n}, \quad \frac{(q^3; q^6)_n}{(1 - q^6)^n}, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{(q^{-1}; q^{-2})_n}{(1 - q^{-2})^n}$$

provide three different q -analogues of $(1/2)_n$. The third one comes from the useful Equality (1.2), which we recall here for the reader's convenience:

$$(2.3) \quad (dn)! = d^{dn} \left(\frac{1}{d}\right)_n \left(\frac{2}{d}\right)_n \cdots \left(\frac{d-1}{d}\right)_n (1)_n.$$

With the choice of $(q^\alpha; q)_n / (1 - q)^n$, we do not obtain a nice q -deformation of (2.3). Indeed, take for instance $d = 2$, so that

$$(2n)! = 4^n (1/2)_n (1)_n.$$

The q -analog of the left-hand side of (2.3) is

$$\frac{(q; q)_{2n}}{(1 - q)^{2n}} = \frac{(q; q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_n}{(1 - q)^{2n}} = (-q^{1/2}; q)_n (-q; q)_n \frac{(q^{1/2}; q)_n}{(1 - q)^n} \frac{(q; q)_n}{(1 - q)^n},$$

therefore introducing minus signs in q -Pochhammer symbols. In contrast, the choice $(q^r; q^s)_n / (1 - q^s)^n$ ensures the following nice q -deformation of (2.3):

$$[dn]!_q = \prod_{i=1}^{dn} \frac{1 - q^i}{1 - q} = \left(\frac{1 - q^d}{1 - q}\right)^{dn} \prod_{i=1}^d \frac{(q^i; q^d)_n}{(1 - q^d)^n}.$$

Remark 2.1. — Let d be a positive integer. Since q is transcendental over \mathbb{Q} , there is an isomorphism of \mathbb{Z} -modules given by

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: \mathbb{Z}[q^{1/d}] &\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[q] \\ P(q^{1/d}) &\longmapsto P(q) \end{aligned} .$$

In particular, $\mathbb{Z}[q^{1/d}]$ is a Euclidean ring whose irreducible elements are of the form $P(q^{1/d})$ where $P(q)$ is an irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{Z}[q]$. The isomorphism φ extends to an isomorphism between the rings of Laurent polynomials $\mathbb{Z}[q^{-1/d}, q^{1/d}]$ and $\mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$, as well as between the fields $\mathbb{Q}(q^{1/d})$ and $\mathbb{Q}(q)$. In particular, if we let $v_{b,s}$ denote the valuation in $\mathbb{Q}(q^{1/s})$ associated with the irreducible polynomial $\phi_b(q^{1/s}) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{1/s}]$ and if we take $\alpha = r/s$, then we obtain that

$$v_{b,s}((q^\alpha; q)_n / (1 - q)^n) = v_{\phi_b}((q^r; q^s)_n / (1 - q^s)^n) .$$

This shows that there is no loss of generality when choosing (2.1) as q -analog of $(\alpha)_n$.

2.3. q -Analog of generalized hypergeometric series. — Let us first recall the standard notation for hypergeometric series (with rational parameters). With two vectors $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_v)$ and $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_w)$ whose coordinates belong to $\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, we associate the generalized hypergeometric series defined by

$${}_vF_w \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_v \\ \beta_1, \dots, \beta_w \end{array} \middle| x \right) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha_1)_n \cdots (\alpha_v)_n}{(\beta_1)_n \cdots (\beta_w)_n n!} x^n ,$$

while we usually prefer to work with its companion power series

$$F_{\alpha, \beta}(x) := {}_{v+1}F_w \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_v, 1 \\ \beta_1, \dots, \beta_w \end{array} \middle| x \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha_1)_n \cdots (\alpha_v)_n}{(\beta_1)_n \cdots (\beta_w)_n} x^n .$$

The *basic hypergeometric series* is defined as

$${}_v\phi_w \left(\begin{array}{c} q^{\alpha_1}, \dots, q^{\alpha_v} \\ q^{\beta_1}, \dots, q^{\beta_w} \end{array} \middle| q; x \right) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{\alpha_1}; q)_n \cdots (q^{\alpha_v}; q)_n}{(q^{\beta_1}; q)_n \cdots (q^{\beta_w}; q)_n (q; q)_n} \left((-1)^n q^{\binom{n}{2}} \right)^{1+w-v} x^n .$$

It is a generalization of the classical ${}_2\phi_1$ introduced by Heine [17] and the most standard q -analog of the hypergeometric series ${}_vF_w$ (see, for instance, the monograph [16] for more on this topic). In fact, it is a q -analog up to renormalization by a factor $(q-1)^{(w-v)n}$, that is

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 1} {}_{v+1}\phi_w \left(\begin{array}{c} q^{\alpha_1}, \dots, q^{\alpha_v}, q \\ q^{\beta_1}, \dots, q^{\beta_w} \end{array} \middle| q; (q-1)^{w-v} x \right) = F_{\alpha, \beta}(x) .$$

Hence a first q -analog of $F_{\alpha, \beta}(x)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} (2.4) \quad F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(1)}(q; x) &:= {}_{v+1}\phi_w \left(\begin{array}{c} q^{\alpha_1}, \dots, q^{\alpha_v}, q \\ q^{\beta_1}, \dots, q^{\beta_w} \end{array} \middle| q; (q-1)^{w-v} x \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{\alpha_1}; q)_n \cdots (q^{\alpha_v}; q)_n}{(q^{\beta_1}; q)_n \cdots (q^{\beta_w}; q)_n} \cdot (1-q)^{(w-v)n} q^{\binom{n}{2}} x^n . \end{aligned}$$

Now, choosing $(q^\alpha; q)_n/(1-q)^n$ as q -analog of the Pochhammer symbol $(\alpha)_n$, we obtain another natural q -analog of $F_{\alpha, \beta}(x)$, namely

$$(2.5) \quad F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(2)}(q; x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{\alpha_1}; q)_n \cdots (q^{\alpha_v}; q)_n}{(q^{\beta_1}; q)_n \cdots (q^{\beta_w}; q)_n} \cdot (1-q)^{(w-v)n} x^n.$$

The two definitions only differ by the factor $q^{\binom{w-v}{2}}$. In particular, they coincide when $v = w$.

Finally, choosing $(q^r; q^s)_n/(1-q^s)^n$ as q -analog of the Pochhammer symbol $(\alpha)_n$, $\alpha = r/s$, we obtain a third natural q -analog of $F_{\alpha, \beta}(x)$, namely

$$(2.6) \quad F_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{r_1}; q^{s_1})_n \cdots (q^{r_v}; q^{s_v})_n}{(q^{t_1}; q^{u_1})_n \cdots (q^{t_w}; q^{u_w})_n} \cdot \left(\frac{(1-q^{u_1}) \cdots (1-q^{u_w})}{(1-q^{s_1}) \cdots (1-q^{s_v})} \right)^n x^n,$$

where $\mathbf{r} = ((r_1, s_1), \dots, (r_v, s_v))$, $\mathbf{t} = ((t_1, u_1), \dots, (t_w, u_w))$, and $r_i/s_i = \alpha_i$ and $t_j/u_j = \beta_j$ for all i and j .

Thus, we have three different natural q -analogs of the generalized hypergeometric series $F_{\alpha, \beta}(x)$. We observe that both $F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(1)}(q; x)$ and $F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(2)}(q; x)$ have coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}(q^{1/d})$, where $d = d_{\alpha, \beta}$ is the least common multiple of the denominators of the rational numbers α_i and β_j . In contrast, $F_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; x)$ has coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ and there exist infinitely many vectors \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{t} such that

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 1} F_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; x) = F_{\alpha, \beta}(x).$$

Indeed, if $\mathbf{r} = ((r_1, s_1), \dots, (r_v, s_v))$ and $\mathbf{t} = ((t_1, u_1), \dots, (t_w, u_w))$ is such a pair of vectors, then for each pair (a, b) occurring either in \mathbf{r} or in \mathbf{t} , we can choose a non-zero integer k and replace (a, b) by (ka, kb) .

2.4. q -Integrality and $q^{1/d}$ -integrality for basic hypergeometric series. — A power series $F(q; x) \in 1 + x\mathbb{Q}(q)[[x]]$ is said to be q -integral if the sequence formed by its coefficients is q -integral, or, in other words, if there exists $C(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q] \setminus \{0\}$ such that $F(q; C(q)x) \in \mathbb{Z}[q][[x]]$.

Similarly, we say that a power series $F(q; x) \in 1 + x\mathbb{Q}(q^{1/d})[[x]]$ is $q^{1/d}$ -integral if there exists $C(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{1/d}] \setminus \{0\}$ such that $F(q; C(q)x) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{1/d}][[x]]$. According to Remark 2.1, $F(q; x)$ is $q^{1/d}$ -integral if and only if $F(q^d; x)$ is q -integral.

Now, we show how Theorem 1.3 can be used to study the $q^{1/d}$ -integrality of $F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(1)}(q; x)$ and $F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(2)}(q; x)$, as well as the q -integrality of $F_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; x)$. Recall that

$$F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(1)}(q^d; x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{d\alpha_1}; q^d)_n \cdots (q^{d\alpha_v}; q^d)_n}{(q^{d\beta_1}; q^d)_n \cdots (q^{d\beta_w}; q^d)_n} \cdot (1-q^d)^{(w-v)n} q^{d(w-v)\binom{n}{2}} x^n$$

and

$$F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(2)}(q^d; x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{d\alpha_1}; q^d)_n \cdots (q^{d\alpha_v}; q^d)_n}{(q^{d\beta_1}; q^d)_n \cdots (q^{d\beta_w}; q^d)_n} \cdot (1-q^d)^{(w-v)n} x^n.$$

Setting $\mathbf{r} := ((d\alpha_1, d), \dots, (d\alpha_v, d))$ and $\mathbf{t} := ((d\beta_1, d), \dots, (d\beta_w, d))$, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(1)}(q^d; x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) (1 - q^d)^{(w-v)n} q^{d(w-v)\binom{n}{2}} x^n, \\ F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(2)}(q^d; x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) (1 - q^d)^{(w-v)n} x^n, \\ F_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \left(\frac{(1 - q^{u_1}) \cdots (1 - q^{u_w})}{(1 - q^{s_1}) \cdots (1 - q^{s_v})} \right)^n x^n. \end{aligned}$$

Note that for q -integrality, we can omit factors of the form $h(q)^n$ with $h(q) \in \mathbb{Q}(q)$ such as

$$(1 - q^d)^{(w-v)n} \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{(1 - q^{u_1}) \cdots (1 - q^{u_w})}{(1 - q^{s_1}) \cdots (1 - q^{s_v})} \right)^n.$$

It follows that $F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(1)}(q; x)$ is $q^{1/d}$ -integral if and only if $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)$ is q -integral and

$$v_q \left(q^{d(w-v)\binom{n}{2}} \right) \geq an \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

for some integer a , that is

$$F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(1)}(q; x) \text{ is } q^{1/d}\text{-integral} \iff (\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0} \text{ is } q\text{-integral and } w \geq v.$$

We also deduce that

$$F_{\alpha, \beta}^{(2)}(q; x) \text{ is } q^{1/d}\text{-integral} \iff F_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; x) \text{ is } q\text{-integral} \iff (\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0} \text{ is } q\text{-integral}.$$

2.5. Irreducible factors of q -Pochhammer symbols and q -integrality of q -hypergeometric sequences. — Throughout this paper, we work only with ratios of products of terms of the form $(q^r; q^s)_n$ and $(1 - q^s)$, where r and s are integers, $s \neq 0$, and n is an integer.

Let us first recall that, for every positive integer a , we have

$$(2.7) \quad 1 - q^a = - \prod_{b|a} \phi_b(q) \quad \text{and} \quad 1 - q^{-a} = -q^{-a}(1 - q^a) = q^{-a} \prod_{b|a} \phi_b(q).$$

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. It follows that any ratio of products of terms of the form $(q^r; q^s)_n$ and $(1 - q^s)$, where r and s are integers and $s \neq 0$, has a unique decomposition of the form

$$(2.8) \quad \pm q^{v_{q,n}} \prod_{b=1}^{\infty} \phi_b(q)^{v_{b,n}},$$

where $v_{q,n}, v_{1,n}, \dots$ are integers and $v_{b,n} = 0$ for all but finitely many positive integers b . The integer $v_{q,n}$ is the q -valuation of this ratio and, for every $b \geq 1$, the integer $v_{b,n}$ is its ϕ_b -valuation.

Remark 2.2. — A term of the form (2.8) belongs to $\mathbb{Z}[q]$ if and only if the integers $v_{q,n}, v_{1,n}, v_{2,n}, \dots$ are all non-negative. When only the integers $v_{1,n}, v_{2,n}, \dots$ are non-negative, then it belongs to $\mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$.

2.5.1. *The q -valuation of q -Pochhammer symbols.* — Let n be a positive integer and r and s be two integers, $s \neq 0$. Let us assume that $(q^r; q^s)_n$ is well-defined and non-zero. We let $\mathcal{N} := \{i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\} : r + is < 0\}$. Then we have

$$v_q((q^r; q^s)_n) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}} (r + is).$$

We deduce the following results.

- (i) When r and s are non-negative, then $v_q((q^r; q^s)_n) = 0$.
- (ii) When r is negative and s positive, then the sequence $(v_q((q^r; q^s)_n))_{n \geq 0}$ remains bounded.
- (iii) When s is negative, then

$$(2.9) \quad v_q((q^r; q^s)_n) \underset{n \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} s \binom{n}{2}.$$

Now, let n be a negative integer. We can derive similar results from the expression

$$(q^r; q^s)_n = \frac{1}{(q^{r-s}; q^{-s})_{-n}}.$$

In particular, we get that $(v_q((q^r; q^s)_n))_{n \leq 0}$ remains bounded if s is negative, and

$$(2.10) \quad v_q((q^r; q^s)_n) \underset{n \rightarrow -\infty}{\sim} s \binom{-n}{2}$$

if s is positive.

2.5.2. *Asymptotics for cyclotomic and q -valuations of q -hypergeometric terms.* — Let us consider the q -hypergeometric sequence

$$Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) = \frac{(q^{r_1}; q^{s_1})_n \cdots (q^{r_v}; q^{s_v})_n}{(q^{t_1}; q^{u_1})_n \cdots (q^{t_w}; q^{u_w})_n} \quad n \geq 0,$$

which we assume to be well-defined and not eventually zero. We first infer from (2.7) that

$$(2.11) \quad v_{\phi_b}(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)) = O(n),$$

for every positive integer b . Let $\mathcal{N}_1 := \{i \in \{1, \dots, v\} : s_i < 0\}$, $\mathcal{N}_2 := \{j \in \{1, \dots, w\} : u_j < 0\}$, and $s = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_1} s_i - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_2} u_j$. Using (i)–(iii) above, we deduce that

$$(2.12) \quad v_q(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)) = s \binom{n}{2} + O(n).$$

It follows from (2.8), Remark 2.2, and Equalities (2.11) and (2.12), that

$$(2.13) \quad (Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0} \text{ is } q\text{-integral} \iff s \geq 0 \text{ and } v_{\phi_b}(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)) \geq 0 \quad \forall b \gg 1$$

and

$$(2.14) \quad \exists C(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q] \setminus \{0\} \mid \forall n \geq 0, C(q)^n Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q] \iff v_{\phi_b}(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)) \geq 0 \quad \forall b \gg 1.$$

The discussion of Section 2.5.1 also shows how to derive similar results for q -hypergeometric sequences of the form $(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \leq 0}$.

3. The cyclotomic valuation of basic hypergeometric terms

In this section, we introduce some generalizations of Dwork maps and Landau functions. They provide suitable tools to respectively compute the ϕ_b -valuation of the q -Pochhammer symbol $(q^r; q^s)_n$ and of q -hypergeometric terms. Our approach takes its source in the works of Dwork [15], Katz [18], and Christol [11]. Precise formulas and properties for the p -adic valuation of Pochhammer symbols $(r/s)_n$ were given by Delaygue, Rivoal, and Roques [14] in order to prove the integrality of coefficients of some mirror maps. In this section, we generalize those formulas, yielding finer results in analogy with (1.6). We also show that our results extend naturally to negative arguments n , and we derive new formulas that could be used to simplify the proofs in [14, Chapter 5] considerably.

3.1. A generalization of Dwork maps. — We first extend the definition of the Dwork map D_p , replacing the prime number p by an arbitrary positive integer b .

For every rational number α , we let $d(\alpha)$ denote the exact positive denominator of α , that is

$$d(\alpha) := \min\{d \in \mathbb{N} : \alpha = a/d, a \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Hence $d(\alpha) = 1$ if and only if α is an integer. We also let $n(\alpha)$ denote the numerator of α , that is the unique integer such that $\alpha = n(\alpha)/d(\alpha)$. For every positive integer b , we consider the multiplicative set $S_b := \{k \in \mathbb{Z} : \gcd(k, b) = 1\}$. We let $S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}$ denote the localization of \mathbb{Z} by S_b , that is the ring formed by the rational numbers α such that $d(\alpha)$ belongs to S_b .

Proposition-definition 3.1. — *Let b be a positive integer and α be in $S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$. There is a unique element $D_b(\alpha)$ of $S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$ such that*

$$(3.1) \quad bD_b(\alpha) - \alpha \in \{0, \dots, b-1\}.$$

Furthermore, the formula

$$(3.2) \quad D_b(\alpha) = a\alpha + \left\lfloor \frac{\alpha-1}{b} - a\alpha \right\rfloor + 1$$

holds true for every integer a satisfying $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{d(\alpha)}$.

Remark 3.2. — Note that the map D_b is only defined from $S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$ into itself. When $b = 1$, $S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Q}$ and D_1 is just the identity map of \mathbb{Q} . In fact, not only $D_b(\alpha) \in S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$, but, more precisely, Equation (3.2) shows that $D_b(\alpha) \in \frac{1}{d(\alpha)}\mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. — Let us first assume by contradiction that $D_b(\alpha)$ is not unique, and let $\theta_1 > \theta_2$ be two distinct elements of $S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$ satisfying Equation (3.1). It would yield $b \geq 2$ and $b(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \in \{1, \dots, b-1\}$. Therefore we would have $\theta_1 - \theta_2 \notin S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$, which would provide a contradiction since $S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$ is a ring. Hence $D_b(\alpha)$ is unique.

Now we prove the existence of $D_b(\alpha)$ while establishing (3.2). Since, by assumption, α belongs to $S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$, we have $\gcd(d(\alpha), b) = 1$, and integers a such that $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{d(\alpha)}$ do exist. Let a be such an integer and set

$$\theta := a\alpha + \left\lfloor \frac{\alpha-1}{b} - a\alpha \right\rfloor + 1.$$

Observe that $\theta \in S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$. Since $ba \equiv 1 \pmod{d(\alpha)}$, $ba\alpha - \alpha$ is an integer and $b\theta - \alpha$ belongs to \mathbb{Z} . Furthermore, we have

$$\frac{\alpha - 1}{b} < \theta \leq \frac{\alpha - 1}{b} + 1,$$

which yields

$$-1 < b\theta - \alpha \leq b - 1.$$

Hence $D_b(\alpha) = \theta$, as expected. \square

Following Christol [11], we introduce some notation which allows us to simplify the expression of $D_b(\alpha)$ when b is large enough. For every real number x , we let $\{x\}$ denote its fractional part and we set

$$\langle x \rangle := \begin{cases} \{x\} & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Z}, \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Hence $\langle x \rangle = 1 - \{1 - x\}$. For every rational number α , we also define

$$\mathfrak{n}_\alpha := \begin{cases} n(\alpha) & \text{if } \alpha \geq 0, \\ |n(\alpha)| + 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proposition 3.3. — *Let b be a positive integer and α be in $S_b^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$. Let a be an integer satisfying $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{d(\alpha)}$. Then we have the formula*

$$D_b(\alpha) = \langle a\alpha \rangle - \left\lfloor \langle a\alpha \rangle - \frac{\alpha}{b} \right\rfloor.$$

Furthermore, if $b \geq \mathfrak{n}_\alpha$, then

$$D_b(\alpha) = \begin{cases} \langle a\alpha \rangle & \text{if } \alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It follows that, for a fixed rational number α , and for all integers $b \geq \mathfrak{n}_\alpha$ coprime to $d(\alpha)$, $D_b(\alpha)$ only depends on the residue class of b modulo $d(\alpha)$.

Remark 3.4. — When b is prime and $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, Lemma 23 in [14] shows that $D_b(\alpha) = \langle a\alpha \rangle$ for $b \geq d(\alpha)(\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor + \langle \alpha \rangle)$. The condition $b \geq \mathfrak{n}_\alpha$ slightly improves on this bound. When $\alpha > 0$, it makes no difference because $\mathfrak{n}_\alpha = n(\alpha)$ which can be written $d(\alpha)\alpha = d(\alpha)(-\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor + \langle \alpha \rangle)$, with $\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor \leq 0$. But when $\alpha < 0$, we have $\mathfrak{n}_\alpha = |n(\alpha)| + 1$ which may improve on the previous bound. For example, even for $\alpha = -1/2$, one finds that $d(\alpha)(\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor + \langle \alpha \rangle) = 3$ while $\mathfrak{n}_\alpha = 2$.

Proof. — Since, by assumption, a does not divide $d(\alpha)$, there is an integer k such that $\langle a\alpha \rangle = k/d(\alpha)$ and $k \equiv an(\alpha) \pmod{d(\alpha)}$. Hence $bk \equiv n(\alpha) \pmod{d(\alpha)}$ and $b\langle a\alpha \rangle - \alpha$ is an integer. It follows that

$$b \left(\langle a\alpha \rangle - \left\lfloor \langle a\alpha \rangle - \frac{\alpha}{b} \right\rfloor \right) - \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Furthermore, we have

$$\langle a\alpha \rangle - \frac{\alpha}{b} - 1 < \left\lfloor \langle a\alpha \rangle - \frac{\alpha}{b} \right\rfloor \leq \langle a\alpha \rangle - \frac{\alpha}{b},$$

so that

$$0 \leq b \left(\langle a\alpha \rangle - \left\lfloor \langle a\alpha \rangle - \frac{\alpha}{b} \right\rfloor \right) - \alpha < b.$$

This proves the expected formula for $D_b(\alpha)$ by uniqueness.

Now, let us assume that $b \geq \mathfrak{n}_\alpha$. Then we have $|\alpha/b| \leq 1/d(\alpha)$ and (even if α is an integer)

$$\frac{1}{d(\alpha)} \leq \langle a\alpha \rangle \leq 1.$$

If α is positive, then it follows that

$$(3.3) \quad \left\lfloor \langle a\alpha \rangle - \frac{\alpha}{b} \right\rfloor = 0,$$

that is $D_b(\alpha) = \langle a\alpha \rangle$. If $\alpha = 0$, then $D_b(\alpha) = 0$. If α is negative, then $\mathfrak{n}_\alpha = |n(\alpha)| + 1$ and we obtain that $|\alpha/b| < 1/d(\alpha)$. Hence, either α is an integer and

$$D_b(\alpha) = 1 - \left\lfloor 1 - \frac{\alpha}{b} \right\rfloor = 0,$$

or we have

$$\frac{1}{d(\alpha)} \leq \langle a\alpha \rangle \leq \frac{d(\alpha) - 1}{d(\alpha)}$$

and $D_b(\alpha) = \langle a\alpha \rangle$. In all cases, we obtain the expected result. \square

We end this section with a simple rule about composition of Dwork maps.

Proposition 3.5. — *Let b and c be two positive integers, and let α be in $S_{bc}^{-1}\mathbb{Z}$. Then we have*

$$D_b(D_c(\alpha)) = D_{bc}(\alpha).$$

In particular, we have $D_b^n = D_{b^n}$, and if $b^n \geq \mathfrak{n}_\alpha$ is congruent to 1 modulo $d(\alpha)$ and $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, then we have $D_b^n(\alpha) = \langle \alpha \rangle$.

Proof. — We have

$$bcD_b(D_c(\alpha)) - \alpha = c(bD_b(D_c(\alpha)) - D_c(\alpha)) + cD_c(\alpha) - \alpha,$$

which belongs to $\{0, \dots, bc - 1\}$. Hence $D_b(D_c(\alpha)) = D_{bc}(\alpha)$ by uniqueness. By induction, we get that $D_b^n = D_{b^n}$. By Proposition 3.3, if $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ and $b^n \geq \mathfrak{n}_\alpha$ is congruent to 1 modulo $d(\alpha)$, then $D_b^n(\alpha) = D_{b^n}(\alpha) = \langle \alpha \rangle$. Indeed, since $b^n \equiv 1 \pmod{d(\alpha)}$, we can choose $a = 1$. \square

3.2. The cyclotomic valuation of q -Pochhammer symbols. — In this section, we rephrase Theorem 1.1 as Proposition 3.8 and then we prove the latter.

Definition 3.6. — *Let r , s , and b be integers with $s \neq 0$ and $b \geq 1$. Set $\alpha := r/s$, $c := \gcd(r, s, b)$, $b' := b/c$, and $s' := s/c$. If $\gcd(s', b') = 1$, then $D_{b'}(\alpha)$ is well-defined and we set*

$$(3.4) \quad \gamma := D_{b'}(\alpha) + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{b'}.$$

We define the (upper semi-continuous) step function $\delta_b(r, s, \cdot) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by:

$$\delta_b(r, s, x) := \begin{cases} \lfloor cx - \gamma \rfloor + 1 & \text{if } \gcd(s', b') = 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Lemma 3.7. — *The real number γ defined in (3.4) belongs to $(0, 1]$.*

Proof. — By definition, $b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha$ belongs to $\{0, \dots, b' - 1\}$ and $\alpha = \langle \alpha \rangle - \lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor$, where $\langle \alpha \rangle$ belongs to $(0, 1]$. Thus, we have

$$0 < \frac{\langle \alpha \rangle}{b'} \leq D_{b'}(\alpha) + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{b'} \leq \frac{b' - 1 + \langle \alpha \rangle}{b'} \leq 1,$$

as expected. \square

Proposition 3.8. — Let r , s , and b be integers such that $s \neq 0$ and $b \geq 1$. Let n be an integer such that $(q^r; q^s)_n$ is well-defined and non-zero. Then we have

$$v_{\phi_b}((q^r; q^s)_n) = \delta_b(r, s, n/b).$$

It follows that when b divides both r and s , then $c = b$, $b' = 1$ and $\delta_b(r, s, n/b) = n$, as expected since $\phi_b(q)$ divides each factor $1 - q^{r+is}$. In particular, this is the case when $b = 1$.

In order to prove Proposition 3.8 for negative n , we need the following lemma. It is also used in the proof of our criterion for the q -integrality of q -hypergeometric sequences.

Lemma 3.9. — Let r , s , and n be integers with $s \neq 0$, and let b be a positive integer. Then we have

$$(3.5) \quad \delta_b(r, s, -n/b) = -\delta_b(r - s, -s, n/b).$$

Proof. — We set $c := \gcd(r, s, b)$ and write $b = cb'$ and $s = cs'$. Both sides of Equation (3.5) are 0 when $\gcd(s', b') \neq 1$, so we can assume that s' and b' are coprime. Set $\alpha := r/s$ so that $1 - \alpha = (r - s)/(-s)$. We have

$$\delta_b(r - s, -s, x) = \left\lfloor cx - D_{b'}(1 - \alpha) - \frac{\lfloor \alpha \rfloor}{b'} \right\rfloor + 1.$$

Since $b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha$ belongs to $\{0, \dots, b' - 1\}$, we have

$$b'(1 - D_{b'}(\alpha)) - (1 - \alpha) = b' - 1 - (b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha) \in \{0, \dots, b' - 1\},$$

so that $D_{b'}(1 - \alpha) = 1 - D_{b'}(\alpha)$. It follows that

$$(3.6) \quad \delta_b(r - s, -s, n/b) = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{b'} + D_{b'}(\alpha) - \frac{\lfloor \alpha \rfloor}{b'} \right\rfloor.$$

If $x \in \mathbb{R}$, we have $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ or $\lfloor -x \rfloor = -\lfloor x \rfloor - 1$, which also yields $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ or $\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor = -\lfloor \alpha \rfloor$.

Let us first consider the case where $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}$. Then $\lfloor \alpha \rfloor = -\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor$ and the right hand-side of (3.6) becomes

$$(3.7) \quad \left\lfloor \frac{n}{b'} + D_{b'}(\alpha) + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{b'} \right\rfloor.$$

We have $n + b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$, but $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}$. Hence $n + b'D_{b'}(\alpha) + \lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor$ is not an integer and (3.7) is equal to

$$- \left\lfloor -\frac{n}{b'} - D_{b'}(\alpha) - \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{b'} \right\rfloor - 1 = -\delta_b(r, s, -n/b),$$

as expected.

It remains to consider the case where $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$. Set $k := -\delta_b(r, s, -n/b) \in \mathbb{Z}$. We have

$$\left\lfloor -\frac{n}{b'} - D_{b'}(\alpha) - \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{b'} \right\rfloor = -k - 1,$$

which yields the equivalences

$$\begin{aligned} -k - 1 \leq -\frac{n}{b'} - D_{b'}(\alpha) - \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{b'} < -k &\iff k < \frac{n}{b'} + D_{b'}(\alpha) + \frac{1 - \alpha}{b'} \leq k + 1 \\ &\iff k - \frac{1}{b'} < \frac{n}{b'} + D_{b'}(\alpha) - \frac{\alpha}{b'} \leq k + 1 - \frac{1}{b'}. \end{aligned}$$

Even if $b' = 1$, we obtain that

$$\left\lfloor \frac{n}{b'} + D_{b'}(\alpha) - \frac{\alpha}{b'} \right\rfloor = k.$$

Combined with (3.6), this yields (3.5) and ends the proof of the lemma. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.8. — Set $r' = r/c$. We first consider the case $n \geq 0$. We assume that $(q^r; q^s)_n$ is non-zero, that is $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ or $n \leq -\alpha$.

We observe that $b \mid (r + is)$ if and only if $b' \mid (r' + is')$. Since we have $\gcd(r', s', b') = 1$, if b' and s' are not coprime, then $b' \nmid (r' + is')$ and $v_{\phi_b}((q^r; q^s)_n) = 0$.

We now assume that b' and s' are coprime. We need to find, among the powers of q in the product defining $(q^r; q^s)_n$, which are multiples of b . We have the following equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned} r' + is' \equiv 0 \pmod{b'} &\iff i \equiv -\alpha \pmod{b'S_{b'}^{-1}\mathbb{Z}} \\ &\iff i \equiv b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha \pmod{b'} \\ &\iff \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, i = b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha + kb', \end{aligned}$$

because $i \geq 0$ and $b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha$ belongs to $\{0, \dots, b' - 1\}$. We aim to count how many such integers i belong to $\{0, \dots, n - 1\}$. Writing $n - 1 = v + mb'$, with $0 \leq v \leq b' - 1$, and setting $\eta := b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha$, we find all the integers $\eta, \eta + b', \dots, \eta + (m - 1)b'$. Therefore, we have at least m such integers i . There is one more such integer if and only if $v \geq b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha$. Furthermore, we have

$$(3.8) \quad v \geq b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha \iff v + 1 \geq b'D_{b'}(\alpha) + \lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor$$

$$(3.9) \quad \iff \frac{v + 1}{b'} \geq D_{b'}(\alpha) + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{b'}.$$

Equivalence (3.8) follows from the implication

$$\begin{aligned} v + 1 \geq b'D_{b'}(\alpha) + \lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor &\Rightarrow v + 1 - \langle \alpha \rangle \geq b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha \\ &\Rightarrow v \geq b'D_{b'}(\alpha) - \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

because $1 - \langle \alpha \rangle$ belongs to $[0, 1)$. By Lemma 3.7, since both sides of Inequality (3.9) belong to $(0, 1]$, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\phi_b}((q^r; q^s)_n) &= m + \left\lfloor \frac{v + 1}{b'} - D_{b'}(\alpha) - \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{b'} \right\rfloor + 1 \\ &= \left\lfloor \frac{n}{b'} - D_{b'}(\alpha) - \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{b'} \right\rfloor + 1, \end{aligned}$$

as expected.

We now assume that $n < 0$ and that $(q^r; q^s)_n$ is well-defined, that is $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}_{> 0}$ or $n > -\alpha$. We have

$$(q^r; q^s)_n = \frac{1}{(q^{r-s}; q^{-s})_{-n}}.$$

Using the non-negative case, we get that $v_{\phi_b}((q^r; q^s)_n) = -\delta_b(r - s, -s, -n/b)$. By Lemma 3.9, the latter is equal to $\delta_b(r, s, n/b)$. This ends the proof. \square

3.3. Extension to q -hypergeometric terms. — Let

$$\mathbf{r} = ((r_1, s_1), \dots, (r_v, s_v)) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{t} = ((t_1, u_1), \dots, (t_w, u_w))$$

be two vectors with integer coordinates and such that $s_1, \dots, s_v, u_1, \dots, u_w$ are non-zero. Set $\alpha_i := r_i/s_i$ and $\beta_j := t_j/u_j$. For every non-negative n , the ratio

$$Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) = \frac{(q^{r_1}; q^{s_1})_n \cdots (q^{r_v}; q^{s_v})_n}{(q^{t_1}; q^{u_1})_n \cdots (q^{t_w}; q^{u_w})_n}$$

is well-defined if we have either $\beta_j \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ or $n \leq -\beta_j$, for all $j \in \{1, \dots, w\}$. According to (1.8), this q -hypergeometric term admits the following extension to negative n :

$$Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) = \frac{(q^{t_1 - u_1}; q^{-u_1})_{-n} \cdots (q^{t_w - u_w}; q^{-u_w})_{-n}}{(q^{r_1 - s_1}; q^{-s_1})_{-n} \cdots (q^{r_v - s_v}; q^{-s_v})_{-n}}.$$

The latter is well-defined if we have either $\alpha_i \notin \mathbb{Z}_{> 0}$ or $n > -\alpha_i$, for all $i \in \{1, \dots, v\}$.

If $R(q)$ and $S(q)$ are non-zero elements in $\mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$, we write $R(q) \sim S(q)$ when $R(q)/S(q)$ is a unit of $\mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$, that is when it is of the form ϵq^m with $\epsilon \in \{-1, 1\}$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

We introduce now some step functions that generalize the Landau functions mentioned in the introduction.

Definition 3.10. — We continue with the notation of Section 3.2. For every integer b , we define the (upper semi-continuous) step function $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by:

$$\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(x) := \sum_{i=1}^v \delta_b(r_i, s_i, x) - \sum_{j=1}^w \delta_b(t_j, u_j, x).$$

As a direct consequence of Proposition 3.8, we deduce the following result.

Corollary 3.11. — Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ be such that $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)$ is well-defined and non-zero. Then we have

$$v_{\phi_b}(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)) = \Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(n/b),$$

that is

$$(3.10) \quad Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \sim \prod_{b=1}^{\infty} \phi_b(q)^{\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(n/b)}.$$

Remark 3.12. — Let $\boldsymbol{\alpha} := (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_v)$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta} := (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_w)$ be vectors of rational numbers. Let $d := d_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}}$ be the least common multiple of the denominators of the rational numbers α_i and β_j . Let n be an integer such that

$$(3.11) \quad \tilde{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}}(q; n) := \frac{(q^{\alpha_1}; q)_n \cdots (q^{\alpha_v}; q)_n}{(q^{\beta_1}; q)_n \cdots (q^{\beta_w}; q)_n}$$

is well-defined and non-zero. Then $\tilde{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}}(q; n)$ belongs to $\mathbb{Q}(q^{1/d})$. By Remark 2.1, Corollary 3.11 implies that

$$(3.12) \quad \tilde{Q}_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}}(q; n) \sim \prod_{b=1}^{\infty} \phi_b(q^{1/d})^{\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(n/b)},$$

where the equivalence relation \sim has to be understood in $\mathbb{Z}[q^{-1/d}, q^{1/d}]$, and where

$$\mathbf{r} = ((d\alpha_1, d), \dots, (d\alpha_v, d)) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{t} = ((d\beta_1, d), \dots, (d\beta_w, d)).$$

4. First criteria for q -integrality of basic hypergeometric sequences

In this section, we provide a criterion for the q -integrality of the q -hypergeometric sequences in terms of the Landau functions $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$, as well as related results.

4.1. A first criterion of q -integrality. — Our first result reads as follows.

Proposition 4.1. — *We continue with the notation of the previous sections. Let us assume that $(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ is a well-defined sequence. Then the two following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) *There exists $C(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q] \setminus \{0\}$ such that, for every $n \geq 0$, $C(q)^n Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$.*
- (ii) *For all but finitely many positive integers b , $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ is non-negative on $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.*

According to (2.13), we deduce from Proposition 4.1 the following result.

Corollary 4.2. — *Let us assume that $(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ is a well-defined sequence. Let $\mathcal{N}_1 := \{i \in \{1, \dots, v\} : s_i < 0\}$, $\mathcal{N}_2 := \{j \in \{1, \dots, w\} : u_j < 0\}$, and $s = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_1} s_i - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_2} u_j$. Let us assume that $s \geq 0$. Then the two following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) *The sequence $(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ is q -integral.*
- (ii) *For all but finitely many positive integers b , $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ is non-negative on $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.*

Throughout this section, we fix \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{t} , and we write Δ_b as a shorthand for $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$. Before proving Proposition 4.1, we need to establish the following lemma about the jumps of Landau step functions.

Lemma 4.3. — *For every integers k and $b \geq 1$, and every real number x , we have*

$$\Delta_b(x + k) = \Delta_b(x) + k\Delta_b(1).$$

Furthermore, if b is large enough, then the distance between any two distinct jumps of Δ_b is greater than or equal to $1/b$.

Remark 4.4. — By Lemma 4.3, Δ_b is non-negative on $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ if and only if Δ_b is non-negative on $[0, 1]$. In addition, when b is coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$, then $\Delta_b(1) = v - w$ and Assertion (ii) of Proposition 4.1 implies that $v \geq w$.

Proof. — Let us first give a useful expression for Δ_b . For all i and j , we recall that $\alpha_i = r_i/s_i$ and $\beta_j = t_j/u_j$. We also set $c_i := \gcd(r_i, s_i, b)$, $d_j := \gcd(t_j, u_j, b)$, and

$$(4.1) \quad V_b := \{1 \leq i \leq v : \gcd(s_i, b) = c_i\} \quad \text{and} \quad W_b := \{1 \leq j \leq w : \gcd(u_j, b) = d_j\}.$$

We observe that $i \in V_b$ if and only if $\delta_b(r_i, s_i, \cdot)$ is not the zero function, while $j \in W_b$ if and only if $\delta_b(t_j, u_j, \cdot)$ is not the zero function. It follows that

$$(4.2) \quad \Delta_b(x) = \sum_{i \in V_b} \left[c_i x - D_{b/c_i}(\alpha_i) - \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha_i \rfloor}{b/c_i} \right] - \sum_{j \in W_b} \left[d_j x - D_{b/d_j}(\beta_j) - \frac{\lfloor 1 - \beta_j \rfloor}{b/d_j} \right] + \#V_b - \#W_b.$$

Since b/c_i is coprime to $d(\alpha_i)$ and b/d_j is coprime to $d(\beta_j)$, we infer from Lemma 3.7 that

$$D_{b/c_i}(\alpha_i) + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha_i \rfloor}{b/c_i} \in (0, 1] \quad \text{and} \quad D_{b/d_j}(\beta_j) + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \beta_j \rfloor}{b/d_j} \in (0, 1].$$

By Equality (4.2), we first deduce that $\Delta_b(1) = \sum_{i \in V_b} c_i - \sum_{j \in W_b} d_j$, and then that

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_b(x+k) &= \Delta_b(x) + \sum_{i \in V_b} c_i k - \sum_{j \in W_b} d_j k \\ &= \Delta_b(x) + k \Delta_b(1),\end{aligned}$$

for every integer k . This proves the first part of the lemma.

By (4.2), the jumps of the step function Δ_b have abscissa of the form

$$(4.3) \quad \gamma(r, s, k) := \frac{D_{b/c}(\alpha) + k}{c} + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{b},$$

where (r, s) belongs to \mathbf{r} or \mathbf{t} , $\alpha = r/s$, $c = \gcd(r, s, b)$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\gamma_1 := \gamma(r_1, s_1, k_1)$ and $\gamma_2 := \gamma(r_2, s_2, k_2)$ be two distinct abscissa of jumps as in (4.3). For $i = 1$ or 2 , set $\alpha_i := r_i/s_i$, $c_i := \gcd(r_i, s_i, b)$ and $b_i := b/c_i$. If we have

$$\frac{D_{b_1}(\alpha_1) + k_1}{c_1} = \frac{D_{b_2}(\alpha_2) + k_2}{c_2},$$

then $\lfloor 1 - \alpha_1 \rfloor \neq \lfloor 1 - \alpha_2 \rfloor$ and

$$|\gamma_1 - \gamma_2| = \frac{|\lfloor 1 - \alpha_1 \rfloor - \lfloor 1 - \alpha_2 \rfloor|}{b} \geq \frac{1}{b},$$

as expected. Otherwise, we get that

$$\left| \frac{D_{b_1}(\alpha_1) + k_1}{c_1} - \frac{D_{b_2}(\alpha_2) + k_2}{c_2} \right| \geq \frac{1}{d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}}.$$

Indeed, we infer from Remark 3.2 that $D_{b_i}(\alpha_i) \in \frac{c_i}{s_i} \mathbb{Z}$, which shows that

$$\frac{D_{b_i}(\alpha_i) + k_i}{c_i} \in \frac{1}{s_i} \mathbb{Z}.$$

Hence, for $b \geq 2d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}} \cdot \max\{|\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor - \lfloor 1 - \beta \rfloor| + 1 : \alpha \text{ and } \beta \text{ in } \boldsymbol{\alpha} \text{ or } \boldsymbol{\beta}\}$, we have

$$|\gamma_1 - \gamma_2| > \frac{1}{2d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}} \geq \frac{1}{b},$$

as expected. This ends the proof. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.1. — We first infer from (2.14) and (3.10) that Assertion (ii) implies Assertion (i). Now, we assume that Assertion (i) holds and we prove Assertion (ii). By (2.14) and (3.10), there exists a positive integer m such that, for every non-negative integer n and every integer $b \geq m$, we have $\Delta_b(n/b) \geq 0$. By Lemma 4.3, we can assume that m is such that, for $b \geq m$, the distance between any two distinct jumps of Δ_b is greater than or equal to $1/b$. It follows that Δ_b is non-negative on $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ for all $b \geq m$, as wanted. \square

4.2. Related criteria for negative arguments. — It is easy to deduce from Proposition 4.1 a criterion for the q -integrality of the sequence $(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; -n))_{n \geq 0}$. Indeed, for every integer n , we have $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) = Q_{\mathbf{t}', \mathbf{r}'}(q; -n)$ (assuming that both terms are well-defined), where \mathbf{r}' and \mathbf{t}' are respectively obtained from \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{t} by replacing each pair (r, s) in \mathbf{r} or \mathbf{t} by $(r - s, -s)$. By Lemma 3.9, for every positive integer b , we have

$$\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(n/b) = \Delta_b^{\mathbf{t}', \mathbf{r}'}(-n/b).$$

Combining Lemma 4.3 and Proposition 4.1, we obtain that the following two assertions are equivalent.

- (i) There exists $C(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q] \setminus \{0\}$ such that, for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, $C(q)^n Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)$ belongs to $\mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$.
- (ii) For all but finitely many positive integers b , $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ is non-negative on $\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$.

A natural question is then to ask whether it is possible to find a non-zero rational fraction $C(q)$ in $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ such that $C(q)^n Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)$ is a polynomial for positive and negative n simultaneously. The main problem is that the numerator of $C(q)$ will bring new denominators for negative n and *vice versa*. It turns out that this problem can be overcome only in the special case where $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$ for all integers n .

Proposition 4.5. — *Let us assume that $(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a well-defined family. Then the three following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) *There exists $C(q) \in \mathbb{Q}[q] \setminus \{0\}$ such that, for every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $C(q)^n Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$.*
- (ii) *For every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$.*
- (iii) *For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$ and all but finitely many positive integers b , $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ is 1-periodic.*

Proof. — Let us first prove that (i) implies (iii). If we assume (i), then, by the above criteria, for every large enough positive integer b , Δ_b is non-negative on \mathbb{R} . By Lemma 4.3, we obtain that $\Delta_b(1) = 0$ and that Δ_b is 1-periodic. Even for small positive integers b , we have

$$\Delta_b(1) = \sum_{i \in V_b} c_i - \sum_{j \in W_b} d_j,$$

where V_b , W_b , c_i and d_j are defined as in (4.1). The latter only depend on the congruence class of b modulo $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$. Hence $\Delta_b(1) = \Delta_{b+ld_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}}(1)$, while $\Delta_{b+ld_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}}(1) = 0$ for l large enough. It follows that $\Delta_b(1) = 0$ and Δ_b is 1-periodic for every positive integer b . In particular, if $\Delta_b(n/b) < 0$ for some positive integers n and b , then there exists a negative integer m such that $\Delta_b(m/b) < 0$. In this case, both the ϕ_b -valuation of $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)$ and $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; m)$ are negative, which contradicts (i). It follows that, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$ and (iii) is proved.

Now, let us prove that (iii) implies (ii). If (iii) holds, then, reasoning as above, we get that Δ_b is 1-periodic for all positive integers b . For all positive integers n and b , we have $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$, so that $\Delta_b(n/b) \geq 0$. By 1-periodicity, for all integers n and $b \geq 1$, we have $\Delta_b(n/b) \geq 0$, that is $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$, as expected.

Obviously, (ii) implies (i) by choosing $C(q) = 1$, which ends the proof of the proposition. \square

4.3. Small digression on the step function $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$. — In this section, we use Proposition 3.3 to simplify the expression of $\Delta_b(x)$ when b is large enough. To that end we introduce some additional notation. We continue with the notation introduced in (4.1) and we let \mathbf{n}_α be defined as in Proposition 3.3. We define $\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ as the maximum of the numbers $\gcd(r_i, s_i)$ and $\gcd(t_j, u_j)$ for all i and j . We set

$$\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}} := \max\{\mathbf{n}_\alpha : \alpha \text{ in } \boldsymbol{\alpha} \text{ or } \boldsymbol{\beta}\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}} := \mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}.$$

Let $b \geq \mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ be a fixed integer. For every $i \in V_b$ and $j \in W_b$, there exist positive integers e_i and f_j such that

$$be_i \equiv c_i \pmod{s_i} \quad \text{and} \quad bf_j \equiv d_j \pmod{u_j}.$$

Now, take for example $i \in V_b$. We have

$$\frac{b}{c_i} \geq \frac{\mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}}{c_i} \geq \frac{\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}}{c_i} \mathfrak{n}_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}} \geq \mathfrak{n}_{\alpha_i}.$$

So we can apply Proposition 3.3 to obtain that $D_{b/c_i}(\alpha_i) = \langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle$ if $\alpha_i \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ and 0 otherwise. Let us consider a slight modification of the function $\langle \cdot \rangle$ defined for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\langle x \rangle^* := \begin{cases} \{x\} & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Z}, \\ 1 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For $i \in V_b$, if $c_i < s_i$, then e_i is invertible modulo s_i/c_i which is a denominator of α_i . It follows that $e_i \alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ if and only if $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$. Hence, we deduce from (4.2) that, for all $b \geq \mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ and all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $\Delta_b(x)$ is equal to

$$(4.4) \quad \sum_{i \in V_b} \left[c_i x - \langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle^* - \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha_i \rfloor}{b/c_i} \right] - \sum_{j \in W_b} \left[d_j x - \langle f_j \beta_j \rangle^* - \frac{\lfloor 1 - \beta_j \rfloor}{b/d_j} \right] + \#V_b - \#W_b.$$

Let $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ be the least common multiple of the integers $s_1, \dots, s_v, u_1, \dots, u_w$. If in addition b is coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$, then all the numbers c_i and d_j are equal to 1. Let a in $\{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}\}$ be such that $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}}$. Then, for all i and j , we can take $e_i = f_j = a$, so that

$$\Delta_b(x) = \sum_{i=1}^v \left[x - \langle a \alpha_i \rangle^* - \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha_i \rfloor}{b} \right] - \sum_{j=1}^w \left[x - \langle a \beta_j \rangle^* - \frac{\lfloor 1 - \beta_j \rfloor}{b} \right] + v - w.$$

Moreover, if all the numbers α_i and β_j belong to $(0, 1]$, then we have

$$\Delta_b(x) = \sum_{i=1}^v [x - \langle a \alpha_i \rangle] - \sum_{j=1}^w [x - \langle a \beta_j \rangle] + v - w,$$

which only depends on the congruence class of b modulo $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$.

5. Efficient criteria for q -integrality of basic hypergeometric sequences

To verify the second assertion in Proposition 4.1 and in Corollary 4.2, we need in principle to perform infinitely many tests, checking the non-negativity of the step function $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ on $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ for all sufficiently large integers b . This is not entirely satisfactory and the aim of Theorem 1.3 is precisely to reduce the situation to a finite number of similar tests. In this section, we introduce the step functions $\Xi_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$, $b \in \{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}\}$. Then we prove Theorem 1.3.

5.1. A generalization of Christol step functions. — Following Christol [11], we define a total order \preceq on \mathbb{R} as follows. For all real numbers x and y , we set

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

We refer to it as Christol order. Let $\boldsymbol{\alpha} := (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_v)$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta} := (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_w)$ be two vectors of rational numbers, and

$$d_{\boldsymbol{\alpha},\boldsymbol{\beta}} := \text{lcm}(d(\alpha_1), \dots, d(\alpha_v), d(\beta_1), \dots, d(\beta_w)).$$

For every integers $a \in \{1, \dots, d_{\alpha, \beta}\}$ coprime to $d_{\alpha, \beta}$, Christol defined the step function $\xi_{\alpha, \beta}(a, \cdot)$ from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} by:

$$(5.1) \quad \xi_{\alpha, \beta}(a, x) := \#\{i \in \{1, \dots, v\} : a\alpha_i \preceq x\} - \#\{j \in \{1, \dots, w\} : a\beta_j \preceq x\}.$$

We recall here our notation. Let v and w be positive integers, and for $i \in \{1, \dots, v\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, w\}$, let (r_i, s_i) and (t_j, u_j) be pairs of integers such that $s_i u_j \neq 0$ for all (i, j) . Set $\alpha_i := r_i/s_i$, $\beta_j := t_j/u_j$, $\mathbf{r} := ((r_1, s_1), \dots, (r_v, s_v))$, $\mathbf{t} := ((t_1, u_1), \dots, (t_w, u_w))$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha} := (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_v)$, $\boldsymbol{\beta} := (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_w)$, and $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}} := \text{lcm}(s_1, \dots, s_v, u_1, \dots, u_w)$.

For every $b \in \{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$, we define the step function $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$ as follows. For all $i \in \{1, \dots, v\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, w\}$, we set $c_i := \text{gcd}(r_i, s_i, b)$ and $d_j := \text{gcd}(t_j, u_j, b)$. We consider, as in (4.1), the sets of indices

$$V_b := \{1 \leq i \leq v : \text{gcd}(s_i, b) = c_i\} \quad \text{and} \quad W_b := \{1 \leq j \leq w : \text{gcd}(u_j, b) = d_j\}.$$

As we already observed in Section 4.3, for every $i \in V_b$ and $j \in W_b$, there exist positive integers e_i and f_j such that

$$be_i \equiv c_i \pmod{s_i} \quad \text{and} \quad bf_j \equiv d_j \pmod{u_j}.$$

For all i, j , we choose such integers e_i and f_j . We stress that the definition of $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$ (see Definition 5.1) does not depend on this choice. Let \tilde{b} be the greatest divisor of b coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ and let a be the unique element of $\{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$ satisfying $a\tilde{b} \equiv 1 \pmod{d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}}$.

Definition 5.1. — For every integer b in $\{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$, we define the step function $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by:

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, x) := & \#\left\{ (i, k) \in V_b \times \{0, \dots, c_i - 1\} : \frac{\langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle + k}{c_i} - [1 - a\alpha_i] \preceq x \right\} \\ & - \#\left\{ (j, \ell) \in W_b \times \{0, \dots, d_j - 1\} : \frac{\langle f_j \beta_j \rangle + \ell}{d_j} - [1 - a\beta_j] \preceq x \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

5.2. Comparison with the step functions $\xi_{\alpha, \beta}(a, \cdot)$ and $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$. — The functions $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$ can be thought of as a generalization of the functions $\xi_{\alpha, \beta}(a, \cdot)$ to composite numbers b . Indeed, if we assume that b is coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ and that all the ratios $\alpha_i = r_i/s_i$ and $\beta_j = t_j/u_j$ belong to $\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, we claim that $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot) = \xi_{\alpha, \beta}(a, \cdot)$ where $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}}$.

Let us prove this claim. If b is coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$, then $b = \tilde{b}$, all the numbers c_i and d_j are equal to 1, $V_b = \{1, \dots, v\}$, $W_b = \{1, \dots, w\}$. Hence, for all i and j , we can choose $e_i = f_j = a$. Moreover, for all $(i, k) \in V_b \times \{0, \dots, c_i - 1\}$, we have $k = 0$. We obtain that

$$\frac{\langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle + k}{c_i} - [1 - a\alpha_i] = \langle a\alpha_i \rangle - [1 - a\alpha_i] = a\alpha_i.$$

Similarly, for all $(j, \ell) \in W_b \times \{0, \dots, d_j - 1\}$, we have

$$\frac{\langle f_j \beta_j \rangle + \ell}{d_j} - [1 - a\beta_j] = a\beta_j.$$

By (5.1), we get that

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, x) &= \#\{(i, k) \in \{1, \dots, v\} \times \{0\} : a\alpha_i \preceq x\} - \#\{(j, \ell) \in \{1, \dots, w\} \times \{0\} : a\beta_j \preceq x\} \\ &= \#\{i \in \{1, \dots, v\} : a\alpha_i \preceq x\} - \#\{j \in \{1, \dots, w\} : a\beta_j \preceq x\} \\ &= \xi_{\alpha, \beta}(a, x). \end{aligned}$$

Let us now compare the step functions $\Xi_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$ and $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$. Using Equality (4.2), we can give a new expression for $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ (restricted on $[0, 1]$) which is closer to the definition of the step function $\Xi_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$. Indeed, for every positive integer b and every real number x in $[0, 1]$, we get that

$$(5.2) \quad \Delta_b^{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(x) = \# \left\{ (i, k) \in V_b \times \{0, \dots, c_i - 1\} : \frac{D_{b/c_i}(\alpha_i) + k}{c_i} + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha_i \rfloor}{b} \leq x \right\} \\ - \# \left\{ (j, \ell) \in W_b \times \{0, \dots, d_j - 1\} : \frac{D_{b/d_j}(\beta_j) + \ell}{d_j} + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \beta_j \rfloor}{b} \leq x \right\}.$$

5.3. Ordering of jumps. — The interest of the step-functions $\Xi_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$ is that they keep track of all jumps configurations of the Landau functions $\Delta_\ell^{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ for large ℓ congruent to b modulo $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$. More precisely, we have the following result.

Lemma 5.2. — *For every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, we let r_i and s_i be integers with $s_i \neq 0$ and such that $\alpha_i := r_i/s_i \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$. Set $d := \text{lcm}(s_1, s_2)$ and let b be an integer such that*

$$b > \max(|r_1|, |r_2|, d \cdot |\lfloor 1 - \alpha_1 \rfloor - \lfloor 1 - \alpha_2 \rfloor|).$$

Set $c_i := \text{gcd}(r_i, s_i, b)$ and let us assume that there exists an integer e_i , $1 \leq e_i \leq d$, such that $be_i \equiv c_i \pmod{s_i}$. Let k_i be an integer in $\{0, \dots, c_i - 1\}$ and a be a positive integer. Set

$$\gamma_i := \frac{D_{b/c_i}(\alpha_i) + k_i}{c_i} + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha_i \rfloor}{b} \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_i := \frac{\langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle + k_i}{c_i} - \lfloor 1 - a \alpha_i \rfloor.$$

Then we have

$$\gamma_1 \leq \gamma_2 \iff \Gamma_1 \preceq \Gamma_2.$$

Furthermore, if $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2$, then $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$.

Remark 5.3. — Contrary to what the notation of Lemma 5.2 may suggest, we stress that the latter applies to compare the ordering of both the jumps with positive and negative amplitude of the step functions $\Xi_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$ and $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$.

Even when $b \geq b_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$, Formula (4.4) shows that the Landau functions $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ depend in principle on b and not only on the congruence class of b modulo $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$. In contrast, Lemma 5.2 shows that for sufficiently large b , the \leq -ordering of the jumps of $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ on $[0, 1]$ is the same as the \preceq -ordering of that of $\Xi_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(\underline{b}, \cdot)$ on \mathbb{R} , where \underline{b} is the unique representative in $\{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}\}$ of b modulo $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$. In particular, this ordering only depends on the congruence class of b modulo $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$.

Furthermore, Lemma 5.2 shows that if two jumps of $\Xi_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$, respectively associated with the pairs (r_1, s_1) and (r_2, s_2) , have the same abscissa, then we must have $r_1/s_1 = r_2/s_2$. However, these pairs can still be distinct. Indeed, taking for example the pairs $(r_1, s_1) = (1, 4)$ and $(r_2, s_2) = (3, 12)$, and $b = 9$, we find that $d = 12$ and $\tilde{b} = 1$, so that $a = 1$, $c_1 = 1$, $c_2 = 3$, $e_1 = 1$, and $e_2 = 3$. Hence taking $k_1 = k_2 = 0$ yields

$$\Gamma_1 = \langle 1/4 \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_2 = \frac{\langle 3/4 \rangle}{3} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

Proof of Lemma 5.2. — For $i \in \{1, 2\}$, we set $b_i := b/c_i$ and

$$\theta_i := \frac{D_{b_i}(\alpha_i) + k_i}{c_i}.$$

Since $b > |r_i|$ and c_i divides both r_i and s_i , we have $b_i > |n(\alpha_i)|$ and hence $b_i \geq n_{\alpha_i}$. By Proposition 3.3, we have $D_{b_i}(\alpha_i) = \langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle$ for $\alpha_i \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, so that

$$(5.3) \quad \theta_i = \frac{\langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle + k_i}{c_i}.$$

Note that $\theta_i \in \frac{1}{d}\mathbb{Z}$. Indeed, c_i divides $\gcd(r_i, s_i)$ so that $\alpha_i/c_i \in \frac{1}{s_i}\mathbb{Z}$, while d is a multiple of s_i . Now, we show that

$$(5.4) \quad \theta_1 = \theta_2 \Rightarrow \langle \alpha_1 \rangle = \langle \alpha_2 \rangle.$$

Setting $s'_i := s_i/c_i$, for $i \in \{1, 2\}$, we get that $b_i e_i \equiv 1 \pmod{s'_i}$ and $\alpha_i \in \frac{1}{s'_i}\mathbb{Z}$. We obtain that

$$\langle b_i \langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle \rangle = \langle \alpha_i \rangle.$$

Thereby, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 = \theta_2 &\Rightarrow b\theta_1 = b\theta_2 \\ &\Rightarrow b_1 \langle e_1 \alpha_1 \rangle + b_1 k_1 = b_2 \langle e_2 \alpha_2 \rangle + b_2 k_2 \\ &\Rightarrow \langle b_1 \langle e_1 \alpha_1 \rangle \rangle = \langle b_2 \langle e_2 \alpha_2 \rangle \rangle \\ &\Rightarrow \langle \alpha_1 \rangle = \langle \alpha_2 \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

which proves (5.4). Furthermore, since $\alpha = \langle \alpha \rangle - \lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_i \rfloor &= \lfloor 1 - a\langle \alpha_i \rangle + a\lfloor 1 - \alpha_i \rfloor \rfloor \\ &= \lfloor 1 - a\langle \alpha_i \rangle \rfloor + a\lfloor 1 - \alpha_i \rfloor. \end{aligned}$$

If $\theta_1 = \theta_2$, then we have $\langle \alpha_1 \rangle = \langle \alpha_2 \rangle$ and

$$(5.5) \quad \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_1 \rfloor \geq \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_2 \rfloor \iff \lfloor 1 - \alpha_1 \rfloor \geq \lfloor 1 - \alpha_2 \rfloor,$$

for a is a positive integer. Since θ_i belongs to $\frac{1}{d}\mathbb{Z}$ and $b > d \cdot |\lfloor 1 - \alpha_1 \rfloor - \lfloor 1 - \alpha_2 \rfloor|$, we obtain the following equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 \leq \gamma_2 &\iff \theta_1 + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha_1 \rfloor}{b} \leq \theta_2 + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha_2 \rfloor}{b} \\ &\iff \theta_1 - \theta_2 \leq \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha_2 \rfloor - \lfloor 1 - \alpha_1 \rfloor}{b} \\ &\iff \theta_1 < \theta_2 \text{ or } (\theta_1 = \theta_2 \text{ and } \lfloor 1 - \alpha_1 \rfloor \leq \lfloor 1 - \alpha_2 \rfloor) \\ &\iff \theta_1 < \theta_2 \text{ or } (\theta_1 = \theta_2 \text{ and } \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_1 \rfloor \leq \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_2 \rfloor) \\ &\iff \theta_1 - \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_1 \rfloor \preceq \theta_2 - \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_2 \rfloor \\ &\iff \Gamma_1 \preceq \Gamma_2. \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, we have $\theta_i \in (0, 1]$, which implies that $\langle \theta_i - \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_i \rfloor \rangle = \theta_i$, while (5.3) implies that $\theta_i - \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_i \rfloor = \Gamma_i$. This proves the first part of the proposition.

Now, assume that $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2$ so that $\theta_1 - \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_1 \rfloor = \theta_2 - \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_2 \rfloor$. Since $\theta_i \in (0, 1]$, it follows that $\theta_1 = \theta_2$. Hence $\langle \alpha_1 \rangle = \langle \alpha_2 \rangle$ by (5.4). We obtain that $\lfloor 1 - a\alpha_1 \rfloor = \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_2 \rfloor$ and (5.5) implies that $\lfloor 1 - \alpha_1 \rfloor = \lfloor 1 - \alpha_2 \rfloor$. Since $\alpha_i = \langle \alpha_i \rangle - \lfloor 1 - \alpha_i \rfloor$, we get $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$, as expected. This ends the proof. \square

5.4. Efficient criteria for q -integrality and proof of Theorem 1.3. — We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.3. The last missing ingredient is the following lemma.

Lemma 5.4. — *Let $\mathbf{r} = ((r_1, s_1), \dots, (r_v, s_v))$ and $\mathbf{t} = ((t_1, u_1), \dots, (t_w, u_w))$ be two vectors with integer coordinates such that, for all (i, j) , $s_i u_j \neq 0$ and the ratios r_i/s_i and t_j/u_j do not belong to $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$. Then the two following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) *For all but finitely many b , $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ is non-negative on $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.*
- (ii) *For every $b \in \{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$ and all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, we have $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, x) \geq 0$.*

Proof. — We write Δ_b and $\Xi(b, \cdot)$ as respective short-hands for $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ and $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$.

If b is large enough, then we infer from (5.2) that Δ_b is a step function whose jumps on $[0, 1]$ are precisely located at rationals of the form

$$\gamma(r, s, k) := \frac{D_{b/c}(\alpha) + k}{c} + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha \rfloor}{b},$$

where (r, s) belongs either to \mathbf{r} or to \mathbf{t} , $\alpha = r/s$, $c = \gcd(r, s, b)$ and $k \in \{0, \dots, c-1\}$. More precisely, Δ_b has a jump of positive amplitude at each element of the multiset

$$\mathfrak{J}_b^+ := \left\{ \left\{ \frac{D_{b/c_i}(\alpha_i) + k}{c_i} + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \alpha_i \rfloor}{b} : i \in V_b, 0 \leq k \leq c_i - 1 \right\} \right\}.$$

The amplitude of such a jump is equal to the multiplicity of the corresponding element in \mathfrak{J}_b^+ . Similarly, Δ_b has a jump of negative amplitude at each element of the multiset

$$\mathfrak{J}_b^- := \left\{ \left\{ \frac{D_{b/d_j}(\beta_j) + \ell}{d_j} + \frac{\lfloor 1 - \beta_j \rfloor}{b} : j \in W_b, 0 \leq \ell \leq d_j - 1 \right\} \right\},$$

and the amplitude of such a jump is equal to the multiplicity of the corresponding element in \mathfrak{J}_b^- . By Lemma 3.7, the supports of these multisets are included in $(0, 1]$. Let

$$0 < \gamma_1 < \dots < \gamma_\mu \leq 1$$

denote the elements of the support of the multiset $\mathfrak{J}_b := \mathfrak{J}_b^+ \cup \mathfrak{J}_b^-$. We let m_i^+ (resp. m_i^-) denote the multiplicity of γ_i in \mathfrak{J}_b^+ (resp. in \mathfrak{J}_b^-), and we set $m_i := m_i^+ - m_i^-$. Let $x \in [0, 1]$ and set $\nu := \sup\{i \in \{1, \dots, \mu\} : \gamma_i \leq x\}$ with the convention $\sup(\emptyset) = -\infty$. Then, while setting $\gamma_{-\infty} := 0$, we obtain that

$$\Delta_b(x) = \Delta_b(\gamma_\nu) = \begin{cases} m_1 + \dots + m_\nu & \text{if } \nu \geq 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } \nu = -\infty. \end{cases}$$

On the other hand, let \underline{b} denote the unique representative of b in $\{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$ modulo $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$ and let us consider the multisets

$$\mathcal{J}_{\underline{b}}^+ := \left\{ \left\{ \frac{\langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle + k}{c_i} - \lfloor 1 - a \alpha_i \rfloor : i \in V_b, 0 \leq k \leq c_i - 1 \right\} \right\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{J}_{\underline{b}}^- := \left\{ \left\{ \frac{\langle f_j \beta_j \rangle + \ell}{d_j} - \lfloor 1 - a \beta_j \rfloor : j \in W_b, 0 \leq \ell \leq d_j - 1 \right\} \right\}.$$

By Lemma 5.2, the support of $\mathcal{J}_{\underline{b}} := \mathcal{J}_{\underline{b}}^+ \cup \mathcal{J}_{\underline{b}}^-$ has also cardinality μ . Let

$$\Gamma_1 \prec \dots \prec \Gamma_\mu$$

denote the elements of the support of \mathcal{J}_b (ordered with respect to Christol order). Furthermore, Lemma 5.2 implies that Γ_i has also multiplicity m_i^+ in \mathcal{J}_b^+ and m_i^- in \mathcal{J}_b^- . Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and set $\nu := \sup\{i \in \{1, \dots, \mu\} : \Gamma_i \preceq x\}$. Then, while setting $\Gamma_{-\infty} := 0$, we obtain that

$$\Xi(\underline{b}, x) = \Xi(\underline{b}, \Gamma_\nu) = \begin{cases} m_1 + \dots + m_\nu & \text{if } \nu \geq 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } \nu = -\infty. \end{cases}$$

We deduce that

$$(5.6) \quad \Delta_b([0, 1]) = \{0, \Delta_b(\gamma_1), \dots, \Delta_b(\gamma_\mu)\} = \{0, \Xi(\underline{b}, \Gamma_1), \dots, \Xi(\underline{b}, \Gamma_\mu)\} = \Xi(\underline{b}, \mathbb{R}).$$

This shows that Assertion (ii) is equivalent to the fact that Δ_b is non-negative on $[0, 1]$ for all b large enough. On the other hand, the identity $\Delta_b(x+k) = \Delta_b(x) + k\Delta_b(1)$ proved for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ in Lemma 4.3 shows that Δ_b is non-negative on $[0, 1]$ if and only if it is non-negative on $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. In the end, we obtain that Assertion (i) and Assertion (ii) are equivalent, which ends the proof. \square

We first deduce from Proposition 4.1 and Lemma 5.4 the following result.

Theorem 5.5. — *Let us assume that $(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ is a well-defined sequence which is not eventually zero. Then the two following assertions are equivalent.*

- (i) *There exists $C(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q] \setminus \{0\}$ such that, for every $n \geq 0$, $C(q)^n Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}, q]$.*
- (ii) *For every $b \in \{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$ and all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, we have $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, x) \geq 0$.*

Finally, we can achieve the proof of our main q -integrality criterion.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. — The result is a straightforward consequence of Corollary 4.2 and Lemma 5.4. \square

As discussed in Section 4.1, efficient criteria for the q -integrality of the sequences $(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \leq 0}$ and $(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ can also be derived from Theorems 1.3 and 5.5.

6. Examples and applications

In this last section, we give an overview of the computation of Christol step functions through some classical examples.

6.1. General considerations. — We continue with the general notation of this paper. For every $b \in \{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$, we have defined in Section 5.1 the step function $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$. Using the notation used in the proof of Lemma 5.4, we obtain that

$$\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, x) := \#\{\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J}_b^+ : \gamma \preceq x\}\} - \#\{\{\gamma \in \mathcal{J}_b^- : \gamma \preceq x\}\}.$$

When $b \in \{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$ is coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}$, the function $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, \cdot)$ is easier to compute since we have

$$\mathcal{J}_b^+ = \{a\alpha_1, \dots, a\alpha_v\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{J}_b^- = \{a\beta_1, \dots, a\beta_w\},$$

where a is the unique integer in $\{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\}$ satisfying $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}}$. Theorem C can then be rephrased as follows:

$$(Q_{\alpha, \beta}(n))_{n \geq 0} \text{ is } N\text{-integral} \iff \forall b \in \{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}\} \mid \gcd(b, d_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}) = 1 : \Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, x) \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Starting with an N -integral hypergeometric sequence

$$\frac{(\alpha_1)_n \cdots (\alpha_v)_n}{(\beta_1)_n \cdots (\beta_w)_n} \quad n \geq 0$$

and taking \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{t} such that

$$Q_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(q; n) = \frac{(q^{r_1}; q^{s_1})_n \cdots (q^{r_v}; q^{s_v})_n}{(q^{t_1}; q^{u_1})_n \cdots (q^{t_w}; q^{u_w})_n},$$

with $r_i/s_i = \alpha_i$ and $t_j/u_j = \beta_j$, Lemma 5.2 ensures the existence of a constant $\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ such that, for every integer b coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ and larger than $\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$, we have

$$v_{\phi_b}(Q_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(q; n)) = \Delta_b^{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(n/b) \geq 0.$$

Indeed, for $b > \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$, Lemma 5.2 shows that the \leq -ordering of the jumps of $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ on $[0, 1]$ is the same as the \preceq -ordering of the ones of $\Xi_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(\underline{b}, \cdot)$ on \mathbb{R} , where \underline{b} is the unique representative in $\{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}\}$ of b modulo $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$. In particular, $\Delta_b^{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ is non-negative on $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ as expected.

Hence the denominator of $Q_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(q; n)$ could only contain cyclotomic polynomials $\phi_b(q)$ with $b \leq \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$ or b not coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$. The situation with such numbers b is much more complicated and strongly depends on the gcd's of the pairs (r_i, s_i) and (t_j, u_j) .

Let us first consider the case where $\gcd(r_i, s_i) = 1$ and $\gcd(t_j, u_j) = 1$ for all i and j . Let $b \in \{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}\}$, \tilde{b} be the greatest divisor of b coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$, and let a be the unique integer in $\{1, \dots, d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}\}$ satisfying $a\tilde{b} \equiv 1 \pmod{d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}}$. Then, following the notation of Section 5.1, we find $c_i = d_j = 1$, so that

$$V_b := \{1 \leq i \leq v : \gcd(s_i, b) = 1\} \quad \text{and} \quad W_b := \{1 \leq j \leq w : \gcd(u_j, b) = 1\},$$

which yields

$$\mathcal{J}_b^+ := \{\langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle - \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_i \rfloor : i \in V_b\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{J}_b^- := \{\langle f_j \beta_j \rangle - \lfloor 1 - a\beta_j \rfloor : j \in W_b\}.$$

Hence each ‘‘classical’’ jump occurring at $a\alpha_i$ (by this, we mean the jumps occurring when b is coprime to $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}$) either disappears because b is not coprime to s_i , or is replaced by a jump at $\langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle - \lfloor 1 - a\alpha_i \rfloor$ when b is coprime to s_i . Even in this particular case, we already understand that the new step functions can behave in a very different way than the classical ones.

As an illustration, we consider the simple example

$$Q_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(q; n) := \frac{(q; q^3)_n (q^2; q^3)_n}{(q; q^2)_n (q; q)_n},$$

which was introduced at the end of Section 1.1 and corresponds to $\mathbf{r} = ((1, 3), (2, 3))$ and $\mathbf{t} = ((1, 2), (1, 1))$. We have

$$\left(\frac{(1 - q^2)(1 - q)}{(1 - q^3)^2} \right)^n Q_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(q; n) \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 1} \frac{(1/3)_n (2/3)_n}{(1/2)_n (1)_n},$$

the right-hand side being N -integral. This can be derived from Formula (1.2). We find that $d_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}} = 6$, and for $b = 3$ we obtain $\tilde{b} = 1$ and $a = 1$. This yields $V_3 = \emptyset$, $W_3 = \{1, 2\}$, and $f_1 = f_2 = 1$. Hence $\mathcal{J}_3^+ = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{J}_3^- = \{\{1/2, 1\}\}$, so that $\Xi(3, 1/2) < 0$. Thus, we deduce from Theorem 1.3 that the sequence $(Q_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ is not q -integral.

On the other hand, we have

$$(6.1) \quad \frac{(q; q^3)_n (q^2; q^3)_n}{(q; q^2)_n (q; q)_n} \cdot \frac{(q^3; q^3)_n}{(q^2; q^2)_n} = \begin{bmatrix} 3n \\ 2n \end{bmatrix}_q \in \mathbb{Z}[q],$$

which shows that the corresponding q -hypergeometric sequence is obviously q -integral. In order to understand the effect of the extra factors $(q^3; q^3)_n$ and $(q^2; q^2)_n$, we have to investigate the case where $\gcd(r_i, s_i) \neq 1$.

When $\gcd(r_i, s_i) \neq 1$, we possibly have $c_i = \gcd(r_i, s_i, b) \neq 1$. In this case, either $\gcd(s_i, b) \neq c_i$ and the “classical” jump at $a\alpha_i$ disappears, or there is an integer e_i satisfying $be_i \equiv c_i \pmod{s_i}$ and the jump at $a\alpha_i$ splits into c_i distinct jumps at

$$\frac{\langle e_i \alpha_i \rangle + k}{c_i} - [1 - a\alpha_i], \quad 0 \leq k \leq c_i - 1.$$

Let us now return to (6.1) and consider the case where $b = 3$. Then, we find that $c_3 = 3$, $V_3 = \{3\}$, and $e_3 = 1$. This yields jumps with amplitude $+1$ at all elements of the (multi)set $\mathcal{J}_3^+ = \{\{1/3, 2/3, 1\}\}$. On the other hand, we have $W_3 = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $f_1 = f_2 = f_3 = 1$, which yields jumps with amplitude -1 at all elements of the multiset $\mathcal{J}_3^- = \{\{1/2, 1, 1\}\}$. In the end, we get that

$$(6.2) \quad \Gamma_1 = \frac{1}{3} \prec \Gamma_2 = \frac{1}{2} \prec \Gamma_3 = \frac{2}{3} \prec \Gamma_4 = 1,$$

with $m_1 = 1$, $m_2 = -1$, $m_3 = 1$, and $m_4 = -1$. It follows that the step function $\Xi(3, \cdot)$ is non-negative on \mathbb{R} , as expected.

6.2. q -Factorial ratios. — Let us recall that $[n]_q = (1 - q^n)/(1 - q)$, so that

$$[n]_q = \prod_{b \geq 2, b|n} \phi_b(q)$$

and

$$(6.3) \quad [n]!_q := \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1 - q^i}{1 - q} = \prod_{b \geq 2, b|n} \phi_b(q)^{\lfloor n/b \rfloor}.$$

Given two vectors $e := (e_1, \dots, e_v)$ and $f := (f_1, \dots, f_w)$ whose coordinates are positive integers, we define as in [22] the q -analog of the factorial ratio $Q_{e,f}(n)$ as

$$Q_{e,f}(q; n) := \frac{[e_1 n]!_q \cdots [e_v n]!_q}{[f_1 n]!_q \cdots [f_w n]!_q}.$$

We deduce from (6.3) that

$$Q_{e,f}(q; n) = \prod_{b \geq 2, b|n} \phi_b(q)^{\Delta_{e,f}(n/b)},$$

where

$$\Delta_{e,f}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^v [e_i x] - \sum_{j=1}^w [f_j x]$$

is the classical Landau function, as defined in (1.1). We easily obtain that $Q_{e,f}(q; n)$ is q -integral if and only if $\Delta_{e,f}$ is non-negative on $[0, 1]$. Note that these properties are also equivalent to the fact that $Q_{e,f}(q; n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$ (see also [22] where a positivity conjecture of the coefficients of these polynomials is proposed). It is therefore much more efficient to work with $\Delta_{e,f}$ than to compute the corresponding Christol functions.

The example given in (6.1) corresponds to $e = (3)$ and $f = (2, 1)$, so that

$$\Delta_{e,f}(x) = [3x] - [2x] - [x].$$

On $[0, 1]$, this step function has jumps with positive amplitude $+1$ at $1/3$ and $2/3$, and jumps with negative amplitude -1 at $1/2$ and 1 . As expected, we retrieve the same ordering as in (6.2) for the jumps of $\Xi(3, \cdot)$.

6.3. A famous non-factorial example. — When introducing his step functions in [11], Christol was motivated by the following question: is it true that an N -integral hypergeometric series is the diagonal of a rational fraction in several variables? The hypergeometric sequence

$$(6.4) \quad \frac{(1/9)_n(4/9)_n(5/9)_n}{(1/3)_n(1)_n^2} \quad n \geq 0$$

is one of the simplest examples of an N -integral hypergeometric sequence for which the question is still open (although recent progress in this direction has been made in [1] and [8]).

In this case, the six Christol functions associated with each b coprime to 9 are non-negative on \mathbb{R} . By Theorem C, this ensures that this hypergeometric sequence is N -integral. A precise formula for the smallest positive integer N_0 is given in [14, Theorem 4]: here we get that $N_0 = 9^3$.

As already discussed, a natural q -analog of (6.4) can be defined as

$$\left(\frac{(1-q^3)(1-q)^2}{(1-q^9)^3} \right)^n \frac{(q; q^9)_n(q^4; q^9)_n(q^5; q^9)_n}{(q; q^3)_n(q; q)_n^2} \quad n \geq 0.$$

The q -integrality of this sequence is equivalent to the one of the q -hypergeometric sequence $Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)$, where $\mathbf{r} = ((1, 9), (4, 9), (5, 9))$ and $\mathbf{t} = ((1, 3), (1, 1), (1, 1))$.

It remains to consider the Christol functions associated with $b \in \{3, 6, 9\}$. For $b = 3$, we have $\gcd(9, b) = 3 \neq 1$ so that $\mathcal{J}_3^+ = \emptyset$. But due to the factors $(q; q)_n^2$ in the denominator, we obtain that $\mathcal{J}_3^- = \{\{1, 1\}\}$, so that $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(b, 1) < 0$. We deduce from Theorem 1.3 that the sequence $(Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ is not q -integral. In this example, all the “classical jumps” with positive amplitude have disappeared for $b = 3$.

In fact, we can retrieve q -integrality by adding a factor $(q^9; q^9)_n$ to the numerator and a factor $(q; q)_n$ to the denominator. This leads to the slightly modified q -analog:

$$\left(\frac{(1-q^3)(1-q)^3}{(1-q^9)^4} \right)^n \frac{(q; q^9)_n(q^4; q^9)_n(q^5; q^9)_n(q^9; q^9)_n}{(q; q^3)_n(q; q)_n^3} \quad n \geq 0.$$

With this new choice of parameters \mathbf{r}' and \mathbf{t}' , the functions $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{t}'}(b, \cdot)$ for b coprime to 9 remains unchanged. However, for b in $\{3, 6, 9\}$, one finds that V_b is no longer empty. A computation shows that $V_b = \{4\}$, $W_b = \{2, 3, 4\}$, $\mathcal{J}_3^- = \mathcal{J}_9^- = \{\{1, 1, 1\}\}$, $\mathcal{J}_6^- = \{\{5, 5, 5\}\}$, while

$$\mathcal{J}_3^+ = \left\{ \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1 \right\} \right\}, \quad \mathcal{J}_6^+ = \left\{ \left\{ \frac{1}{3} + 4, \frac{2}{3} + 4, 5 \right\} \right\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{J}_9^+ = \left\{ \left\{ \frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \dots, \frac{8}{9}, 1 \right\} \right\}.$$

In all cases, $\Xi_{\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{t}'}(b, \cdot)$ is now non-negative on \mathbb{R} and we infer from Theorem 5.5 that the sequence $(Q_{\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{t}'}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ is q -integral.

Finally, we consider a third q -analog of the hypergeometric sequence (6.4), which we define as

$$(6.5) \quad \tilde{Q}_{\alpha, \beta}(q; n) = \frac{(q^{1/9}; q)_n(q^{4/9}; q)_n(q^{5/9}; q)_n}{(q^{1/3}; q)_n(q; q)_n^2} \quad n \geq 0.$$

As already discussed, the $q^{1/9}$ -integrality of $(\tilde{Q}_{\alpha, \beta}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ is equivalent to the q -integrality of the sequence

$$\tilde{Q}_{\alpha, \beta}(q^9; n) = \frac{(q; q^9)_n(q^4; q^9)_n(q^5; q^9)_n}{(q^3; q^9)_n(q^9; q^9)_n^2} \quad n \geq 0.$$

Furthermore, we have $\tilde{Q}_{\alpha, \beta}(q^9; n) = Q_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}}(q; n)$ for a suitable choice of vectors \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{t} . As previously, a computation shows that for $b = 3$, we have $\mathcal{J}_3^+ = \emptyset$ while $1 \in \mathcal{J}_3^-$, so that

$\Xi_{r,t}(3, 1) < 0$. We deduce from Theorem 5.5 that $(Q_{r,t}(q; n))_{n \geq 0}$ is not q -integral. Then, it follows that the sequence defined in (6.5) is not $q^{1/9}$ -integral.

We observe that, in this case, we cannot use the same trick as before. Indeed, multiplying $\tilde{Q}_{r,t}(q^9; n)$ by $(q^9; q^9)_n / (q; q)_n$ amounts to multiplying (6.5) by $(q; q)_n / (q^{1/9}; q^{1/9})_n$ which does not correspond to any choice of parameters α and β .

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