

ON ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS WHICH HAVE ALGEBRAIC VALUES AT A CONVERGENT SEQUENCE OF POINTS⁽¹⁾

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I. Introduction. A function $g(z)$ is algebraic if it satisfies an equation

$$(1) \quad \sum_{\lambda, \mu=0}^{l, m} c_{\lambda\mu} z^{\lambda} (g(z))^{\mu} = 0$$

with $c_{\lambda\mu}$ constant. If in particular the coefficients are algebraic or, equivalently, rational integral, $g(z)$ is said to be algebraic in the arithmetic sense. Th. Schneider (Schneider [1, Theorems I, III]) in 1951 established criteria under which an analytic function is algebraic in the arithmetic sense. O. S. İçen (İçen [1]) generalized Schneider's results. In this paper we seek other criteria which extend Schneider's theorems and in certain cases, İçen's theorems as well. The results are then generalized to sufficient conditions for m functions to be algebraically dependent. The degree to which these theorems are best possible is discussed.

II. Algebraic functions. The height $H(\theta)$ of an algebraic number θ is the maximum of the absolute values of the coefficients of the minimal polynomial of θ .

LEMMA 1. *If $g(z)$ is algebraic in the arithmetic sense, then*

$$(2) \quad g(1/\nu) \text{ is algebraic of bounded degree for all sufficiently large integral } \nu$$

and

$$(3) \quad \limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log H(g(1/\nu))}{\log \nu} < \infty.$$

Proof. $g(z)$ satisfies equation (1) with integral coefficients and hence

$$(4) \quad \sum_{\lambda, \mu=0}^{l, m} c_{\lambda\mu} \nu^{l-\lambda} (g(1/\nu))^{\mu} = 0.$$

Thus (2) holds for all but finitely many values of ν . Using Le Veque's Theorem 4-3 (Le Veque [1, p. 126]) and (4), we obtain

$$H(g(1/\nu)) \leq 6^m \max_{\lambda, \mu} |c_{\lambda\mu}| \nu^{l-\lambda}.$$

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Thus there is a positive constant k for which $H(g(1/\nu)) < \nu^k$ for $\nu > \nu_0$. Hence (3) holds.

We shall need the following generalization of Lemma 1.

LEMMA 2. *If $g(z)$ is algebraic and $g(z_\nu)$ is algebraic for infinitely many algebraic values of z_ν , then $g(z)$ is algebraic in the arithmetic sense and hence (2) and (3) hold.*

Proof. $g(z)$ satisfies equation (1) and hence

$$(5) \quad \sum_{\lambda, \mu=0}^{l, m} c_{\lambda\mu} z_\nu^\lambda (g(z_\nu))^\mu = 0.$$

We can write

$$(6) \quad c_{\lambda\mu} = c_{\lambda\mu}^{(0)} + c_{\lambda\mu}^{(1)} \xi_1 + \cdots + c_{\lambda\mu}^{(k)} \xi_k$$

where the $c_{\lambda\mu}^{(k)}$'s are algebraic, and the ξ_k 's are transcendental and linearly independent over the field of algebraic numbers. Substituting (6) into (5) we obtain

$$\sum_{\lambda, \mu=0}^{l, m} c_{\lambda\mu}^{(k)} z_\nu^\lambda (g(z_\nu))^\mu = 0.$$

Therefore the functions

$$G^{(k)}(z) = \sum_{\lambda, \mu=0}^{l, m} c_{\lambda\mu}^{(k)} z^\lambda (g(z))^\mu$$

have zeros at z_ν . But $G^{(k)}(z)$ is algebraic so that it can have infinitely many zeros only if it is identically zero.

The interesting thing is that for functions which are analytic at $z=0$, the converse of Lemma 1 is also true. In fact (2) or (3) may be weakened. Note that for $g(z)$ analytic at $z=0$, $g(1/\nu)$ is defined for sufficiently large ν . We begin by keeping (2) and weakening (3).

THEOREM I. *Let $g(z)$ be analytic at $z=0$ and suppose that*

$$(7) \quad \begin{array}{l} g(1/\nu) \text{ is algebraic of degree at most } d \\ \text{for sufficiently large integral } \nu \end{array}$$

$$(8) \quad \limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log H(g(1/\nu))}{\nu \log \nu} = y < \frac{1}{20d^3 + 12d^2 - 13d + 2}.$$

Then $g(z)$ is algebraic in the arithmetic sense. Conversely, if $g(z)$ is algebraic in the arithmetic sense, then there is a d for which (7) holds and (8) holds with $y=0$.

Proof. Let $g(z)$ be analytic in $|z| < r$. We have $1/\nu < r/2$ for $\nu > \nu_0$ with ν_0 integral. Let t be such that $y < t < 1/(20d^3 + 12d^2 - 13d + 2)$. Then by (8) we have, for sufficiently large ν , say $\nu > \nu_0$, that

$$(9) \quad \log H(g(1/\nu)) < t\nu \log \nu.$$

Let

$$(10) \quad \phi(z) = \sum_{\lambda, \mu=0}^{l, m} c_{\lambda\mu} z^\lambda (g(z))^\mu.$$

We seek integers $c_{\lambda\mu}$ not all zero and not too large for which

$$(11) \quad \phi(1/\nu) = 0 \quad \text{for } \nu = \nu_0 + 1, \dots, \nu_0 + n.$$

Where l , m , and n are integers to be specified later. Let $g(1/\nu) = \beta_\nu = \beta$ and

$$\deg g(1/\nu) = \delta(\nu) = \delta \leq d.$$

Let the minimal equation for β be

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\delta} b_x \beta^x = 0$$

so that

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq \delta} |b_x| = H(g(1/\nu)).$$

The following lemma is easily established by induction on μ .

LEMMA 3. *There are integers $s_{\chi\mu}$ for which*

$$\beta^\mu = b_\delta^{-\mu} (s_{0\mu} + s_{1\mu}\beta + \dots + s_{\delta-1\mu}\beta^{\delta-1})$$

and

$$|s_{\chi\mu}| \leq (2H(\beta))^\mu \quad (\chi = 0, \dots, \delta-1; \mu = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

From (11) and Lemma 3 we obtain a system

$$(12) \quad \sum_{\lambda, \mu=0}^{l, m} \nu^{l-\lambda} b_\delta^{m-\mu} s_{\chi\mu} c_{\lambda\mu} = 0,$$

where $\chi = 0, \dots, \delta-1$ and $\nu = \nu_0 + 1, \dots, \nu_0 + n$, of at most nd equations in the $(l+1)(m+1)$ unknowns $c_{\lambda\mu}$.

Let $l = [n/2(d+1)]$ and $m = 4d(d+1) - 1$. Then $(l+1)(m+1) \geq 2nd$. For some integer $c(n)$ to be specified later, we seek a solution of (12) for which

$$(13) \quad |c_{\lambda\mu}| < n^\lambda c(n).$$

Let $c_{\lambda\mu} = 0, 1, \dots, n^\lambda c(n) - 1$. Let $y_{\nu, \delta}$ denote the linear form on the left of (12). Then using Lemma 3 and (13) we get

$$(14) \quad |y_{\nu, \delta}| \leq c(n) \exp [l \log n + m \nu \log \nu + o(n \log n)].$$

The number of $c_{\lambda\mu}$ -vectors is

$$\prod_{\lambda, \mu=0}^{l, m} n^\lambda c(n) = n^{l(l+1)(m+1)/2} (c(n))^{(l+1)(m+1)}.$$

By (14), the number of $y_{v,\delta}$ -vectors is at most

$$\prod_{v=v_0+1}^{v_0+n} (c(n) \exp [l \log n + m v \log v + o(n \log n)])^d.$$

Thus we see that there is a function $f(n) = o(n \log n)$ such that if $h = (2d(d+1) - 1/2)t$ and $c(n) = [\exp(hn \log n + f(n))]$, then the number of $c_{\lambda\mu}$ -vectors is greater than the number of $y_{v,\delta}$ -vectors. With this choice of $c(n)$ we have two different $c_{\lambda\mu}$ -vectors that are mapped into the same $y_{v,\delta}$ -vector. Consequently, by the linearity of $y_{v,\delta}$, their difference is mapped into the zero vector. Letting $c_{\lambda\mu}$ denote the components of the difference vector, we see by (13) that (12) has a solution in integers $c_{\lambda\mu}$ not all zero for which

$$(15) \quad |c_{\lambda\mu}| \leq n^\lambda \exp [hn \log n + o(n \log n)].$$

Since $h > 0$, the upper bound in (15) is an increasing function of n .

We have $\phi(z) = 0$ for

$$z = 1/(\nu_0 + 1), \dots, 1/(\nu_0 + n).$$

We shall now show that if $\phi(z) = 0$ for

$$z = 1/(\nu_0 + 1), \dots, 1/(\nu_0 + n_1),$$

then $\phi(z) = 0$ for $z = 1/(\nu_0 + n_1 + 1)$ provided $n_1 > n$ and n is sufficiently large.

The function

$$\frac{\phi(z)}{(z - 1/(\nu_0 + 1)) \cdots (z - 1/(\nu_0 + n_1))}$$

is analytic in $|z| \leq 3r/4$. Therefore, by using the maximum principle and the fact that $1/(\nu_0 + n_1 + 1) < 3r/4$, we get

$$(16) \quad \left| \frac{\phi\left(\frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1 + 1}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1 + 1} - \frac{1}{\nu_0 + 1}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1 + 1} - \frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1}\right)} \right| \leq \max_{|z|=3r/4} \left| \frac{\phi(z)}{\left(z - \frac{1}{\nu_0 + 1}\right) \cdots \left(z - \frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1}\right)} \right|.$$

From (10), (15) and the fact that $\lambda \leq l$, we obtain

$$(17) \quad |\phi(z)| \leq \exp \left[\left(\frac{1}{2(d+1)} + h \right) n_1 \log n_1 + o(n_1 \log n_1) \right]$$

for $|z| = 3r/4$. Also for $|z| = 3r/4$ we have

$$(18) \quad |z - 1/(\nu_0 + 1)| \cdots |z - 1/(\nu_0 + n_1)| \geq (r/4)^{n_1}.$$

Using $n_1^{n_1} e^{-n_1} < n_1! \leq n_1^{n_1}$ we obtain

$$(19) \quad \left| \frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1 + 1} - \frac{1}{\nu_0 + 1} \right| \cdots \left| \frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1 + 1} - \frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1} \right| \leq \gamma^{n_1} n_1^{-n_1}$$

for some positive constant γ . Putting (17), (18), and (19) into (16) yields

$$(20) \quad \left| \phi\left(\frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1 + 1}\right) \right| \leq \exp \left[\left(\frac{1}{2(d+1)} + h - 1 \right) n_1 \log n_1 + o(n_1 \log n_1) \right].$$

By using (10), (15), and (9), we get for the conjugates

$$\phi^{(\kappa)}\left(\frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1 + 1}\right) \text{ of } \phi\left(\frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1 + 1}\right)$$

the upper bound

$$(21) \quad \left| \phi^{(\kappa)}\left(\frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1 + 1}\right) \right| \leq \exp \left[\{h + (4d(d+1) - 1)t\} n_1 \log n_1 + o(n_1 \log n_1) \right].$$

Let K be the denominator of $\phi(1/(\nu_0 + n_1 + 1))$. Then by (10) and (9),

$$(22) \quad K \leq \exp \left[\left\{ \frac{1}{2(d+1)} + (4d(d+1) - 1)t \right\} n_1 \log n_1 + o(n_1 \log n_1) \right].$$

By using (20), (21), and (22), we get for the norm of the algebraic integer

$$K\phi(1/(\nu_0 + n_1 + 1)),$$

$$(23) \quad \left| N\left(K\phi\left(\frac{1}{\nu_0 + n_1 + 1}\right)\right) \right| \leq \exp \left[\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} + (10d^3 + 6d^2 - \frac{1}{2}d + 1)t \right\} n_1 \log n_1 + o(n_1 \log n_1) \right].$$

Thus by (8), the norm has absolute values less than 1 for all $n_1 \geq n$ if n is sufficiently large.

With this choice of n , we have

$$\phi(1/(\nu_0 + n_1 + 1)) = 0 \quad \text{for } n_1 \geq n$$

and consequently

$$\phi(z) = 0 \quad \text{for } z = 1/(\nu_0 + 1), 1/(\nu_0 + 2), \dots$$

This implies, since $\phi(z)$ is analytic at $z=0$, that $\phi(z) \equiv 0$. Consequently $g(z)$ is algebraic in the arithmetic sense.

We remark that the upper bound in (8) which is asymptotic to $1/20d^3$, can be improved by a better choice of l and m to one which is asymptotic to $1/18.6d^3$.

Theorem I generalizes Schneider's Theorem I. It also generalizes Içen's Theorem I when specialized to the case $z_\nu = 1/\nu$ and $g(z)$ a function of a complex variable.

A series of the form

$$(24) \quad f(z) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} a_x(z-z_1) \cdots (z-z_x),$$

where $\{z_\nu\}$ is a sequence of complex numbers, is called a generalized Taylor series.

LEMMA 4. If $f(z)$ is analytic for $|z| < r$ and $|z_v| \leq \delta r$ for $v=1, 2, 3, \dots$; then the series (24) converges for $|z| < (1-2\delta)r$ and $|a_x| \leq c((1-\delta)r)^{-x}$, for $x > x_0$, where c is some positive constant.

LEMMA 5. If

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} (|a_x|)^{1/x} = \frac{1}{R} \quad \text{and} \quad \limsup_{x \rightarrow \infty} |z_x| = \delta R,$$

then the series (24) converges for $|z| < (1-\delta)R$ to an analytic function.

LEMMA 6. Let α and β be algebraic numbers of degree s_1 and s_2 . Then

$$(25) \quad H(\alpha + \beta) \leq c(H(\alpha))^{s_2}(H(\beta))^{s_1}$$

where $c > 0$ depends only on s_1 and s_2 . If $\alpha \neq 0$, then

$$|\alpha| \geq 1/2H(\alpha).$$

We omit the proofs of Lemmas 4 and 5, but we shall indicate why (25) holds. Let θ be an algebraic number with degree s , denominator a and conjugates $\theta = \theta^{(1)}, \theta^{(2)}, \dots, \theta^{(s)}$. Define

$$H^*(\theta) = |a| \prod_{i=1}^s \max(1, |\theta^{(i)}|).$$

Then by Lang's Lemma 1 (Lang [1, p. 47]),

$$(26) \quad 2^{-s}H^*(\theta) \leq H(\theta) \leq 2^sH^*(\theta).$$

Also we have

$$\begin{aligned} H^*(\alpha + \beta) &\leq |ab| \prod_{i,j} \max(1, |\alpha^{(i)} + \beta^{(j)}|) \\ &\leq |ab| \prod_{i,j} (2 \max(1, |\alpha^{(i)}|) \max(1, |\beta^{(j)}|)) = 2^{s_1 s_2} H^*(\alpha) H^*(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

and this combined with (26) yields (25).

We shall investigate the degree to which Theorem I is best possible.

THEOREM II. Let y be defined by (8). Then for $y=1$ there are uncountably many (transcendental) functions $g(z)$ for which

$$(27) \quad g(z) \text{ is analytic at } z = 0.$$

$$(28) \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{For a sufficiently large integral } \nu, \\ &g(1/\nu) \text{ is algebraic of degree at most } d. \end{aligned}$$

The set of functions satisfying (27), (28), and $y < 1/2d$ is countable.

Proof. We first prove the second assertion. Let $g(z)$ be analytic in $|z| < r$. Then we have $1/\nu < r/4$ for $\nu > \nu_0$ and

$$(29) \quad g(z) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} a_x \left(z - \frac{1}{\nu_0 + 1}\right) \left(z - \frac{1}{\nu_0 + 2}\right) \cdots \left(z - \frac{1}{\nu_0 + \chi}\right)$$

for $|z| < r/2$.

Let

$$R_\nu = \sum_{x=0}^{\nu - \nu_0 - 2} a_x \frac{(\nu_0 + 1 - \nu) \cdots (\nu_0 + \chi - \nu)}{\nu^x (\nu_0 + 1) \cdots (\nu_0 + \chi)}.$$

Then for $\nu > \nu_1$ with ν_1 sufficiently large and for some constant $c_1 > 0$,

$$(30) \quad |R_\nu - g(1/\nu)| \leq (c_1 \nu)^{-(\nu - \nu_0 - 1)}.$$

The coefficients a_0, \dots, a_χ are determined once

$$g(1/(\nu_0 + 1)), \dots, g(1/(\nu_0 + \chi + 1))$$

have been chosen. Suppose that there are two distinct choices α and β of $g(1/\nu)$ for $\nu > \nu_1$. Then by (30),

$$(31) \quad 1/2H(\alpha - \beta) < |\alpha - \beta| \leq 2(c_1 \nu)^{-(\nu - \nu_0 - 1)}.$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Then from (31), Lemma 6 and (8) we infer that for ν sufficiently large,

$$(32) \quad c_2 \nu^{2d(y + \varepsilon)\nu} > (c_1 \nu)^{\nu - \nu_0 - 1}$$

where $c_2 > 0$ depends only on d . But for ε sufficiently small, (32) contradicts $y < 1/2d$. Thus, there is at most one choice for $g(1/\nu)$ for $\nu > \nu_1$. Consequently the denumerable number of choices for $g(1/\nu)$, $\nu \leq \nu_1$ determines $g(z)$ and there are only countably many such functions $g(z)$.

Now let us prove the first part of the theorem. We seek functions $g(z)$ given by (29) satisfying (28) and such that

$$(33) \quad \limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log H(g(1/\nu))}{\nu \log \nu} = 1.$$

Let $a_x = \varepsilon_x / 2^x (\chi + 1)$ and $\nu_0 = 0$ where ε_x can be chosen in two different ways as, say, 1 or -1 . Then (29) converges for $|z| < 2$. Consequently $g(1/\nu)$ is bounded and

$$g(1/\nu) = \sum_{x=0}^{\nu-1} \frac{(-1)^x \varepsilon_x \binom{\nu-1}{\chi+1}}{(2\nu)^x} < M$$

for some constant M . Moreover, $g(1/\nu)$ is rational with denominator $(2\nu)^{\nu-1}$ so that (33) holds. Thus (29) yields uncountably many such functions $g(z)$ all of which are transcendental by Lemma 2. This completes the proof of Theorem II.

Thus we see that if (8) could be replaced by the condition $y < 1$, then the resulting theorem would be best possible.

Let us now consider functions $g(z)$ which satisfy (27) and (28). We know by Lemma 2 that if $g(z)$ is algebraic, then $y=0$. Conversely, by Theorem I we know that if $y=0$, then $g(z)$ is algebraic. Thus Theorem I tells us that there are no such functions $g(z)$ with $0 < y < 1/(20d^3 + 12d^2 - 13d + 2)$. Following E. G. Straus, we define the *arithmetic limit* of y to be that number y_0 such that for each $y \geq y_0$ there are uncountably many such functions $g(z)$ and for all $y < y_0$ there are at most countably many such functions $g(z)$. Thus, by Theorem II, we have $1/2d \leq y_0 \leq 1$ if y_0 exists. See Figure 1.

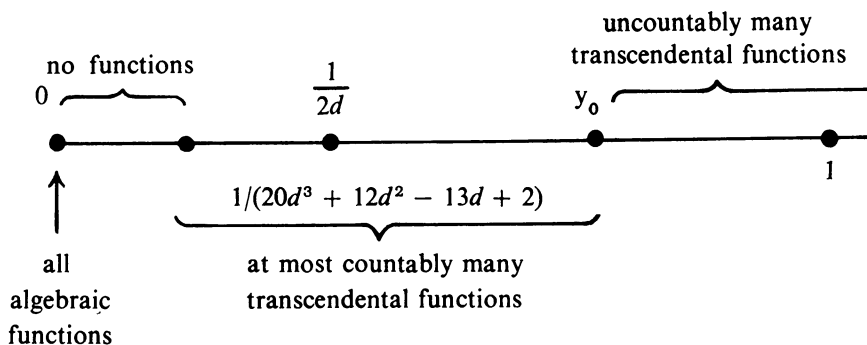


FIGURE 1. The spectrum on the y -axis of functions $g(z)$ satisfying (27) and (28).

We now weaken condition (2). By Schneider's Lemma 29 (Schneider [3, p. 140]) and an argument similar to that in the proof of Theorem I, we obtain the following.

THEOREM III. *Let $g(z)$ be analytic at $z=0$. Suppose that*

$$(34) \quad g(1/\nu) \text{ is algebraic, } \deg g(1/(\nu_0 + \nu)) \leq d_\nu \text{ for integral } \nu > \nu_0 \text{ and } d_\nu \text{ nondecreasing}$$

and

$$(35) \quad \lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d_{\nu+1}^3 \log 3H(g(1/\nu))}{\nu \log \nu} = 0.$$

Then $g(z)$ is algebraic in the arithmetic sense. Conversely, if $g(z)$ is algebraic in the arithmetic sense, then the degree is bounded and there is a d_ν for which (34) and (35) hold.

Theorem III generalizes Schneider's Theorems I and III⁽²⁾. Also if we let $z_\nu = 1/\nu$ in Içen's Theorem I and $z_\nu = 1/\nu$, $\gamma = (1/3)\mathbf{J}$ in Içen's Theorem II, then the resulting specializations of Içen's Theorems I and II are covered in the case that $g(z)$ is a function of a complex variable.

⁽²⁾ Schneider's theorem reads $d_\nu = o(\nu^{1/2})$ but according to a remark in Içen's paper (Içen [1, p. 45]) Schneider has announced that this should be $d_\nu = o(\nu^{1/3})$.

III. Algebraically dependent functions. We now consider m functions $f_1(z), \dots, f_m(z)$ which are analytic at one point which we might as well assume to be $z=0$. We assume that the values of these functions at a sequence $\{z_\nu\}$ which converge to, say, 0 are algebraic. Roughly speaking, if $H(f_\mu(z_\nu))$ and $\deg f_\mu(z_\nu)$, for $\mu=1, \dots, m$ and $\nu=\nu_0+1, \nu_0+2, \dots$, are not too large and if the sequence $\{z_\nu\}$ converges sufficiently rapidly, then $f_1(z), \dots, f_m(z)$ are algebraically dependent.

It would be possible to generalize our results to cases in which the sequence $\{z_\nu\}$ has more than one cluster point in the domain of analyticity of the functions in question.

Let Q be the field of rational numbers. For some index ν_0 , let

$$\deg Q(f_1(z_{\nu_0+\nu}), \dots, f_m(z_{\nu_0+\nu})) \leq d_\nu.$$

Let

$$\prod_{\mu=1}^m \deg f_\mu(z_\nu) \leq h_\nu, \quad D_\nu = \sum_{x=\nu_0+1}^{\nu_0+\nu} h_x$$

and

$$P_\nu = |z_{\nu_0+\nu+1} - z_{\nu_0+1}| \cdots |z_{\nu_0+\nu+1} - z_{\nu_0+\nu}|.$$

We define a measure ρ and a finer measure σ of the asymptotic behavior of P_ν by

$$\rho = \liminf_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} (\log |\log P_\nu| / \log \nu)$$

and

$$\sigma = \liminf_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} (|\log P_\nu| / \nu^\rho \log \nu).$$

Thus ρ and σ are measures of the rate of convergence of $\{z_\nu\}$. For σ we have $0 \leq \sigma \leq \infty$, but for ρ we have

LEMMA 7. *If $\{z_\nu\}$ is a convergent sequence of distinct points, then*

$$\lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} ((\log P_\nu)/\nu) = -\infty$$

and consequently $1 \leq \rho \leq \infty$.

Proof. Without loss of generality assume that $\{z_\nu\}$ converges to 0. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Then there is a ν_1 such that

$$|z_{\nu_0+\nu+1} - z_{\nu_0+\chi}| < \varepsilon \quad \text{if } \nu, \chi > \nu_1.$$

Consequently, $\log P_\nu < -\gamma\nu$ for all large ν and for every $\gamma > 0$.

EXAMPLES. Assume $\nu_0=0$. Let $z_\nu=1/\nu$. Then $P_\nu=(1+\nu)^{-\nu}$. Hence $\rho=1$ and $\sigma=1$. Let $z_\nu=\nu^{-1/2}$. Then

$$(4e^{1/2})^{-\nu} \nu^{-\nu/2} < P_\nu < \nu^{-\nu/2}.$$

Hence $\rho=1$ and $\sigma=1/2$. More generally, if $\{z_\nu\}$ is a convergent sequence of distinct algebraic numbers of bounded degree with $H(z_\nu)=O(\nu^a)$ for some constant a , then $\rho=1$. For the sequence $1/2^\nu$ we have

$$\frac{\log 2}{2}(\nu^2 + \nu) < |\log P_\nu| < \frac{\log 2}{2}(\nu^2 + 3\nu + 2).$$

Hence $\rho=2$ and $\sigma=0$.

Let

$$\alpha = \limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log (D_\nu^{1/m} d_{\nu+1})}{\log \nu}$$

and

$$\gamma_\mu = \limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \log 3H(f_\mu(z_\nu))}{\log \nu}.$$

THEOREM IV. Let $f_1(z), \dots, f_m(z)$ be m functions analytic at $z=0$. Let $\{z_\nu\}$ be a sequence of distinct points converging to zero. Suppose that $f_\mu(z_\nu)$ is algebraic for $\mu=1, \dots, m$ and $\nu=1, 2, 3, \dots$; h_ν is a nondecreasing function and that

$$(36) \quad \alpha + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\mu=1}^m \gamma_\mu < \rho.$$

Then $f_1(z), \dots, f_m(z)$ are algebraically dependent.

Proof. We shall only outline the proof since it is similar to that of Theorem I. Let $f_\mu(z_\nu)$ for $\mu=1, \dots, m$ be analytic in $|z| < r$. We have $|z_\nu| < r/2$ if $\nu > \nu_0$. Let

$$\phi(z) = \sum_{\tau_\mu=0}^{t_\mu} c_{\tau_1 \dots \tau_m} (f_1(z))^{\tau_1} \dots (f_m(z))^{\tau_m}.$$

We seek integers $c_{\tau_1 \dots \tau_m}$ not all zero and not too large so that $\phi(z)=0$ for $z=z_{\nu+1}, \dots, z_{\nu_0+n}$. That is

$$(37) \quad \sum_{\tau_\mu=0}^{t_\mu} c_{\tau_1 \dots \tau_m} (f_1(z_\nu))^{\tau_1} \dots (f_m(z_\nu))^{\tau_m} = 0$$

for $\nu=\nu_0+1, \dots, \nu_0+n$.

Let $\beta_\mu = \beta_\mu(\nu) = f_\mu(z_\nu)$, $\delta(\mu) = \delta(\mu, \nu) = \deg \beta_\mu$ and $b_{\delta(\mu)} = b_{\delta(\mu)}(\nu)$ be the denominator of β_μ for $\mu=1, \dots, m$. Then by applying Lemma 3 to each of the algebraic numbers $\beta_1^{\tau_1}, \dots, \beta_m^{\tau_m}$ we obtain

$$(38) \quad \beta_1^{\tau_1} \dots \beta_m^{\tau_m} = b_{\delta(1)}^{-\tau_1} \dots b_{\delta(m)}^{-\tau_m} \sum_{\sigma_\mu=0}^{\delta(\mu)-1} a(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_m, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m) \beta_1^{\sigma_1} \dots \beta_m^{\sigma_m}$$

where the coefficients are integers which satisfy

$$(39) \quad |a(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_m, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m)| \leq \prod_{\mu=1}^m (2H(\beta_\mu))^{\tau_\mu}.$$

If we substitute (38) into (37) and set equal to zero the resulting coefficients of $\beta_1^{\tau_1} \cdots \beta_m^{\tau_m}$ we obtain

$$(40) \quad \sum_{\tau_\mu=0}^{\tau_\mu} b_{\delta(1)}^{t_1-\tau_1} \cdots b_{\delta(m)}^{t_m-\tau_m} a(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_m, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m) c_{\tau_1 \dots \tau_m} = 0$$

for $\nu = \nu_0 = 1, \dots, \nu_0 + n$; $\sigma_\mu = 0, \dots, \delta(\mu) - 1$; $\mu = 1, \dots, m$. Thus we have a system (40) of at most D_n equations with integral coefficients in the $\prod_{\mu=1}^m (t_\mu + 1)$ unknowns $c_{\tau_1 \dots \tau_m}$.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\gamma'_\mu = \gamma_\mu + \varepsilon$, then for ν_0 sufficiently large we have

$$(41) \quad \log 3H(f_\mu(z_\nu)) < (\nu_0 + n)\gamma'_\mu$$

for $\nu = \nu_0 + 1, \dots, \nu_0 + n$. Let

$$(42) \quad t_\mu = [(2D_n)^{1/m}(\nu_0 + n)\Upsilon],$$

where $\Upsilon = m^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma'_k - \gamma'_\mu$. We can assume without loss of generality that

$$(43) \quad \gamma_\mu \leq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \gamma_k + 1/m \quad (\mu = 1, \dots, m).$$

For suppose that $\gamma_1 \leq \gamma_2 \leq \dots \leq \gamma_m$, $m \neq 1$ and that (43) does not hold. Then $\gamma_1 + \dots + \gamma_{m-1} < (m-1)(\rho - \alpha)$ and (36) holds with m replaced by $m-1$. Now, $D_n/(\nu_0 + n)$ is a nondecreasing function of n since h_ν is a nondecreasing function. Consequently, by (43), t_μ is a nondecreasing function of n for which

$$(44) \quad \prod_{\mu=1}^m (t_\mu + 1) \geq 2D_n.$$

Let $\alpha' = \alpha + \varepsilon$ and assume that ε is small enough so that

$$(45) \quad \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\mu=1}^m \gamma'_\mu < \rho - \alpha'.$$

It follows from (41), (42), and (45) that

$$(46) \quad t_\mu \log 3H(f_\mu(z_\nu)) \leq c_1 D_n^{1/m_n \rho - \alpha'}$$

for $\nu = \nu_0 + 1, \dots, \nu_0 + n$ and

$$(47) \quad t_\mu \leq c_1 D_n^{1/m_n \rho - \alpha'}$$

where c_1 and all of the c_i 's to follow are positive constants. The coefficients of $c_{\tau_1 \dots \tau_m}$ in equation (40) have, by (39) and (46), absolute value at most

$$(48) \quad \prod_{\mu=1}^m \{2H(f_\mu(z_\nu))\}^{t_\mu} \leq \exp [c_2 D_n^{1/m_n \rho - \alpha'}].$$

Hence by (44), (48), (47) and Schneider's Lemma 29 (Schneider [3, p. 140]) we see that there are integers $c_{r_1} \dots c_{r_m}$ not all zero for which

$$(49) \quad |c_{r_1} \dots c_{r_m}| \leq \exp [c_3 D_n^{1/m} n^{\rho - \alpha'}].$$

This upper bound is an increasing function of n since by (45), $\alpha' < \rho$.

We now assume that $\phi(z)=0$ for $z=z_{v_0+1}, \dots, z_{v_0+n_1}$ for $n_1 \geq n$. By considering the function

$$\frac{\phi(z)}{(z-z_{v_0+1}) \cdots (z-z_{v_0+n_1})},$$

which is analytic in $|z| \leq 3r/4$, and the fact that

$$(50) \quad |z_{v_0+n_1+1}-z_{v_0+1}| \cdots |z_{v_0+n_1+1}-z_{v_0+n_1}| \leq \exp [-n_1^{\rho-\varepsilon/2} \log n_1]$$

we conclude, by the maximum principle, that

$$(51) \quad |\phi(z_{v_0+n_1+1})| \leq \exp [c_4 D_{n_1}^{1/m} n_1^{\rho-\alpha'} + c_5 n_1 - n_1^{\rho-\varepsilon/2} \log n_1].$$

For the denominator K of $\phi(z_{v_0+n_1+1})$ we have

$$(52) \quad K \leq \exp [c_6 D_{n_1}^{1/m} n_1^{\rho-\alpha'}].$$

For the conjugates we have

$$(53) \quad |\phi^{(\delta)}(z_{v_0+n_1+1})| \leq \exp [c_7 D_{n_1}^{1/m} n_1^{\rho-\alpha'}].$$

By (51), (52), and (53) we see that the norm satisfies

$$|N(K\phi(z_{v_0+n_1+1}))| \leq \exp [c_8 d_{n_1+1} D_{n_1}^{1/m} n_1^{\rho-\alpha'} + c_5 n_1 - n_1^{\rho-\varepsilon/2} \log n_1].$$

Thus for ε sufficiently small the last term in the exponent dominates the others so that $|N(K\phi(z_{v_0+n_1+1}))| < 1$ in the case $\rho \neq 1$ provided $n > n_0$ and n_0 is sufficiently large. Hence $\phi(z_{v_0+n_1+1})=0$ for $n_1 \geq n$. Consequently $\phi(z)=0$ for $z=z_{v_0+1}, z_{v_0+2}, \dots$ so that $\phi(z) \equiv 0$. Thus $f_1(z), \dots, f_m(z)$ are algebraically dependent if $\rho \neq 1$. Now assume that $\rho=1$. By Lemma 7 we have

$$(54) \quad P_{n_1} \leq \exp [-\gamma n_1]$$

for n sufficiently large. Here γ is independent of n_1 and can be made arbitrarily large. By using (54) in place of (50) we conclude once again that

$$|N(K\phi(z_{v_0+n_1+1}))| < 1 \quad \text{for } n > n_0.$$

This completes the proof.

Theorem IV generalizes Schneider's Theorem I. Indeed, let $m=2$, $f_1(z)=g(z)$, $f_2(z)=z$, $z_v=1/\nu$ and $\deg g(1/\nu) \leq d$. Then $\alpha=1/2$, $\rho=1$, $H(1/\nu)=\nu$, $\gamma_2=0$ and the hypothesis becomes $\gamma_1 < 1$ which is exactly Schneider's condition. Consequently $g(z)$ is algebraic (in the arithmetic sense), provided it is analytic at $z=0$. In fact from Theorem IV we get the following generalization of Schneider's Theorem I:

Let $g(z)$ be analytic at $z=0$. Let $\{z_\nu\}$ be a sequence of distinct algebraic points converging to zero. Suppose that $g(z_\nu)$ is algebraic for $\nu=1, 2, 3, \dots$ and that

$$\begin{aligned}\limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log (\deg z_\nu \deg g(z_\nu))}{\log \nu} &= \beta, \\ \limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \log 3H(z_\nu)}{\log \nu} &= 0, \\ \limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \log 3H(g(z_\nu))}{\log \nu} &< 2\rho - 3\beta - 1.\end{aligned}$$

Then $g(z)$ is algebraic in the arithmetic sense.

In Theorem IV the sequence $\{z_\nu\}$ is completely general except that it converges and the points are distinct. In Içen's paper separate conditions were imposed on the height and degree of $f_\mu(z_\nu)$ and more stringent conditions were imposed on the sequence $\{z_\nu\}$. In this paper we seek single restrictions on the combined behavior of $\deg f_\mu(z_\nu)$, $H(f_\mu(z_\nu))$ and the rate of convergence of the sequence $\{z_\nu\}$.

Let $m=2$, $f_1(z)=g(z)$, $f_2(z)=z$ and $z_\nu=1/\nu$. Suppose that

$$\limsup_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log (\deg g(1/\nu))}{\log \nu} = \beta.$$

Then condition (36) is replaced by $3\beta + \gamma_1 < 1$.

THEOREM V. *Let β and γ_1 be as above. Then for each $\gamma_1 \geq 1$ there are uncountably many (transcendental) functions $g(z)$ such that*

$$(55) \quad g(z) \text{ is analytic at } z = 0,$$

$$(56) \quad g(1/\nu) \text{ is algebraic of bounded degree for integral } \nu > \nu_0.$$

The set of functions $g(z)$ with $g(1/\nu)$ algebraic which satisfy $\beta + \gamma_1 < 1$ and (55) is countable. In particular, in the case $\beta=0$ the arithmetic limit of γ_1 is 1 and hence, in this case Schneider's upper bound for γ_1 , namely 1, is the best possible.

The proof is analogous to that of Theorem II only here the coefficient a_χ in (33) is given by, for example,

$$a_\chi = \varepsilon_\chi / 2^{(\chi^{\gamma_1})} (\chi + 1).$$

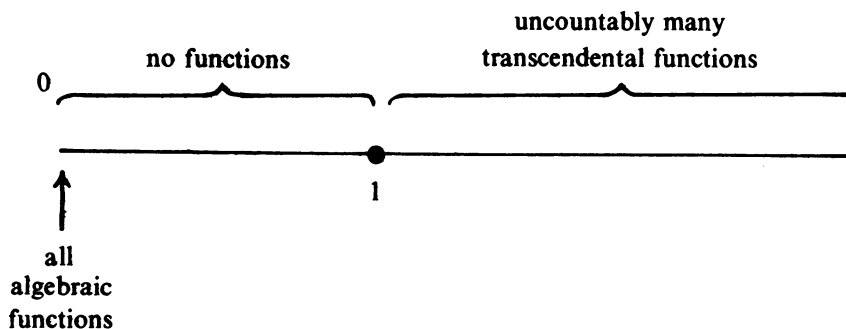


FIGURE 2. The spectrum on the γ_1 -axis of functions satisfying (55) and (56).

Thus the spectrum of functions $g(z)$ satisfying (55) and (56) is quite simple. Such a function is algebraic if and only if $\gamma_1=0$ and there are no such functions with $0 < \gamma_1 < 1$. See Figure 2. Figure 1 is a refinement of Figure 2 indicating what happens at the point $\gamma_1=1$.

The following refinement of Theorem IV covers Schneider's Theorem III and can be established by a similar argument.

THEOREM VI. *Suppose that $\sigma \neq 0$. Then the conclusion of Theorem IV holds under the same hypotheses but with (36) replaced by*

$$\alpha + \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\mu=1}^m \gamma_{\mu} = \rho,$$

$$\log H(f_{\mu}(z_v)) = O(v^{\gamma_{\mu}} \log v)$$

for $\mu=1, \dots, m$; and

$$D_v^{1/m} d_{v+1} = o(v^{\alpha}).$$

To cover Theorem I and Theorem III we need more complicated refinements of condition (36) than that of Theorem VI, namely (a) and (b) below. Let

$$d_v^* = \max_{1 \leq x \leq v} (d_{v_0+x}).$$

For constants $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ define

$$\omega_{\mu} = \limsup_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \{D_v^{\alpha_{\mu}/m} (d_{v+1}^*)^{\alpha_{\mu}} \log 3H(f_{\mu}(z_v))\}}{\log v},$$

$$\Omega_{\mu} = \limsup_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D_v^{\alpha_{\mu}/m} (d_{v+1}^*)^{\alpha_{\mu}} \log 3H(f_{\mu}(z_v))}{v^{\omega_{\mu}} \log v},$$

$$\Delta_{\mu} = \limsup_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D_v^{\alpha_{\mu}/m} (d_{v+1}^*)^{\alpha_{\mu}}}{v^{\omega_{\mu}} \log v}$$

and

$$\Gamma_{\mu}(v) = D_v^{\alpha_{\mu}/m} (v_0 + v)^{\rho - \omega_{\mu}} (d_{v+1}^*)^{\alpha_{\mu} - 1}.$$

THEOREM VII. *Let $f_1(z), \dots, f_m(z)$ be m functions analytic at $z=0$. Let $\{z_v\}$ be a sequence of distinct points converging to zero. Suppose that $f_{\mu}(z_v)$ is algebraic for $\mu=1, \dots, m$ and $v=1, 2, 3, \dots$. Then each of the following two conditions (a) and (b) implies that $f_1(z), \dots, f_m(z)$ are algebraically dependent.*

(a) *There are constants $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ for which $\sum_{\mu=1}^m \alpha_{\mu} \geq m$,*

$$(57) \quad \max_{1 \leq \chi \leq v} \Gamma_{\mu}(\chi) \leq a \Gamma(v) \quad \text{for } \mu = 1, \dots, m \text{ and for some constant } a,$$

$$(58) \quad \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\mu=1}^m \omega_{\mu} < \rho.$$

(b) *There are constants $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ with $\sum_{\mu=1}^m \alpha_\mu \geq m$ so that $(1/m) \sum_{\mu=1}^m \omega_\mu = \rho$, (57) holds and*

$$(59) \quad \Omega_\mu < \infty \quad (\mu = 1, \dots, m),$$

$$(60) \quad \Delta_\mu = 0 \quad (\mu = 1, \dots, m),$$

$$(61) \quad \prod_{\mu=1}^m \Omega_\mu < \frac{\sigma^m}{2(2m(1+a))^m}.$$

For example, (57) will hold with $a=1$ if h_ν is nondecreasing so that $D_\nu/(\nu_0 + \nu)$ is nondecreasing; $\alpha_\mu/m + \rho - \omega_\mu \geq 0$ and $\alpha_\mu \geq 1$ for $\mu = 1, \dots, m$.

Proof. Let us prove part (b). Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and let $\Omega'_\mu = \Omega_\mu + \varepsilon$. Then $0 < \Omega'_\mu < \infty$ and

$$(62) \quad \log 3H(f_\mu(z_\nu)) \leq \frac{\Omega'_\mu \nu^{\omega_\mu} \log \nu}{D_{\nu_\mu}^{\alpha_\mu/m} (d_{\nu+1}^*)^{\alpha_\mu}} = p(\nu)$$

for sufficiently large ν . Assume that (62) holds for $\nu > \nu_0$. By (60) we have

$$\lim_{\nu \rightarrow \infty} p(\nu) = \infty.$$

Therefore we can choose n sufficiently large and so that $\nu \leq \nu_0 + n$ implies that $p(\nu) \leq p(\nu_0 + n)$. For such an n we have by (62)

$$\log 3H(f_\mu(z_\nu)) \leq p(\nu_0 + n)$$

for

$$\nu = \nu_0 + 1, \dots, \nu_0 + n.$$

Let

$$t_\mu = \left[\left(2 \prod_{\mu=1}^m \Omega'_\mu \right)^{1/m} / \Omega'_\mu \cdot D_{n_\mu}^{\alpha_\mu/n} (\nu_0 + n)^{\rho - \omega_\mu} (d_{n+1}^*)^{\alpha_\mu - 1} \right]$$

and

$$\tau(n) = (n^\rho \log n) / d_{n+1}^*.$$

Then by (57), t_μ is a nondecreasing function of n . From (59) we obtain $d_{n+1}^* = o(n^\rho)$ and consequently $\tau(n)$ is nondecreasing.

Once again we obtain integers $c_{\tau_1 \dots \tau_m}$ not all zero for which

$$|c_{\tau_1 \dots \tau_m}| \leq \exp \left[m \left(2 \prod_{\mu=1}^m \Omega'_\mu \right)^{1/m} \tau(n) + o(\tau(n)) \right]$$

and this upper bound is a nondecreasing function of n . If we assume that $\phi(z) = 0$ for $z = z_{\nu_0+1}, \dots, z_{\nu_0+n_1}$ where $n_1 \geq n$, we conclude that

$$|\phi(z_{\nu_0+n_1+1})| \leq \exp \left[m \left(2 \prod_{\mu=1}^m \Omega'_\mu \right)^{1/m} \tau(n_1) - (\sigma - \varepsilon) n_1^q \log n_1 + o(n_1^q \log n_1) \right],$$

$$K \leq \exp \left[am \left(2 \prod_{\mu=1}^m \Omega'_\mu \right)^{1/m} \tau(n_1) + o(\tau(n_1)) \right]$$

and

$$|\phi^{(b)}(z_{v_0+n_1+1})| \leq \exp \left[(1+a)m \left(2 \prod_{\mu=1}^m \Omega'_\mu \right)^{1/m} \tau(n_1) + o(\tau(n_1)) \right].$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} |N(K\phi(z_{v_0+n_1+1}))| \\ \leq \exp \left[\left\{ 2m(1+a) \left(2 \prod_{\mu=1}^m \Omega'_\mu \right)^{1/m} - (\sigma - \varepsilon) \right\} n_1^2 \log n_1 + o(n_1^2 \log n_1) \right] < 1 \end{aligned}$$

if $n > n_0$ and ε is sufficiently small. This completes the proof of (b). Part (a) is established in a similar manner.

Conditions (a) and (b) become significant in case the inequality in (36) is replaced by equality. Condition (b) covers Theorem I⁽³⁾ and Theorem III.

A number of interesting corollaries can be obtained. Let $m=2$, $f_1(z)=g(z)$, $f_2(z)=z$, $d_v=d$, $\alpha_1=2\rho$ and $\alpha_2=0$.

COROLLARY I. *Let $g(z)$ be analytic at $z=0$. Let $\{z_v\}$ be a sequence of distinct algebraic numbers of bounded degree with $\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} z_v = 0$. Suppose that $g(z_v)$ is algebraic of bounded degree. Let $\deg Q(g(z_v), z_v) \leq d$. Then either of the following conditions (c) and (d) implies that $g(z)$ is algebraic (in the arithmetic sense).*

$$(c) \quad \limsup_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \log 3H(z_v)}{\log v} + \limsup_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \log 3H(g(z_v))}{\log v} < 2\rho - 1.$$

$$(63) \quad (d) \quad A = \limsup_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log H(g(z_v))}{v^\rho \log v} < \infty.$$

$$(64) \quad B = \limsup_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log H(z_v)}{\log v} < \infty.$$

$$(65) \quad AB < \frac{\sigma^2}{128d^{3\rho}}.$$

In particular, if the requirement (63) is strengthened, we obtain the following simpler result.

COROLLARY I'. *Suppose $\sigma \neq 0$. Then the conclusion of Corollary I holds under the same hypotheses but with (63), (64), and (65) replaced by*

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log H(g(z_v))}{v^\rho \log v} = 0$$

and

$$\limsup_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log H(z_v)}{\log v} < \infty.$$

We now turn to the case of unbounded degree.

(³) Except for the fact that the resulting upper bound for y in (8) is smaller due to the cruder type of Diophantine equation argument used in the proof of Theorem VII.

COROLLARY II. Let $g(z)$ be analytic at $z=0$. Let $\{z_v\}$ be a sequence of distinct algebraic numbers with $\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} z_v = 0$. Suppose that $g(z_v)$ is algebraic for $v > v_0$. Let $\deg Q(g(z_{v_0+v}), z_{v_0+v}) \leq d_v$, $\deg z_v \deg g(z_v) \leq h_v$ and

$$D_v = \sum_{x=v_0+v}^{v_0+n} h_x.$$

Suppose that $\sigma \neq 0$, d_v , and h_v are nondecreasing,

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D_v^{\sigma} (d_{v+1})^{2\sigma} \log 3H(g(z_v))}{v^{2\sigma} \log v} = 0$$

and

$$\limsup_{v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log H(z_v)}{\log v} < \infty.$$

Then $g(z)$ is algebraic (in the arithmetic sense).

Corollary I covers Theorem I. Corollaries I and I' generalize Içen's Theorem I in the case where $\sigma \neq 0$, $H(z_v)$ grows at most like a power of v and $g(z)$ is a function of a complex variable. Corollary II covers Theorem III and Corollary I'.

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