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*Journal de Théorie des Nombres de Bordeaux*, tome 15, n° 2 (2003), p. 593-626

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## Well-poised hypergeometric service for diophantine problems of zeta values

par WADIM ZUDILIN

**RÉSUMÉ.** On montre comment les concepts classiques de séries et intégrales hypergéométriques bien équilibrées devient crucial dans l'étude des propriétés arithmétiques des valeurs de la fonction zêta de Riemann. Par ces arguments, on obtient (1) un groupe de permutations pour les formes linéaires en 1 et  $\zeta(4) = \pi^4/90$  donnant une majoration conditionnelle de la mesure d'irrationalité de  $\zeta(4)$  ; (2) une récurrence d'ordre deux pour  $\zeta(4)$  semblable à celles introduites par Apéry pour  $\zeta(2)$  et  $\zeta(3)$ , ainsi que des récurrences d'ordre réduit pour les formes linéaires en des valeurs de la fonction zêta aux entiers impairs ; (3) un gros groupe de permutations pour une famille d'intégrales multiples généralisant les intégrales dites de Beukers pour  $\zeta(2)$  et  $\zeta(3)$ .

**ABSTRACT.** It is explained how the classical concept of well-poised hypergeometric series and integrals becomes crucial in studying arithmetic properties of the values of Riemann's zeta function. By these well-poised means we obtain: (1) a permutation group for linear forms in 1 and  $\zeta(4) = \pi^4/90$  yielding a conditional upper bound for the irrationality measure of  $\zeta(4)$ ; (2) a second-order Apéry-like recursion for  $\zeta(4)$  and some low-order recursions for linear forms in odd zeta values; (3) a rich permutation group for a family of certain Euler-type multiple integrals that generalize so-called Beukers' integrals for  $\zeta(2)$  and  $\zeta(3)$ .

### 1. Introduction

In this work, we deal with the values of Riemann's zeta function (*zeta values*)

$$\zeta(s) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$$

at integral points  $s = 2, 3, 4, \dots$ . Lindemann's proof of the transcendence of  $\pi$  as well as Euler's formula for even zeta values, summarized by the

inclusions  $\zeta(2n) \in \mathbb{Q}\pi^{2n}$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , yield the irrationality (and transcendence) of  $\zeta(2), \zeta(4), \zeta(6), \dots$ . The story for odd zeta values is not so complete, we know only that:

- $\zeta(3)$  is irrational (R. Apéry [Ap], 1978);
- infinitely many of the numbers  $\zeta(3), \zeta(5), \zeta(7), \dots$  are irrational (T. Rivoal [Ri1], [BR], 2000);
- at least one of the four numbers  $\zeta(5), \zeta(7), \zeta(9), \zeta(11)$  is irrational<sup>1</sup> (this author [Zu3], [Zu4], 2001).

The last two results are due to a certain well-poised hypergeometric<sup>2</sup> construction, and a similar approach can be put forward for proving Apéry's theorem (see [Ri3] and [Zu5] for details).

After remarkable Apéry's proof [Ap] of the irrationality of both  $\zeta(2)$  and  $\zeta(3)$ , there have appeared several other explanations of why it is so; we are not able to indicate here the complete list of such publications and mention the most known approaches:

- orthogonal polynomials [Be1], [Hat] and Padé-type approximations [Be2], [So1], [So3];
- multiple Euler-type integrals [Be1], [Hat], [RV2];
- hypergeometric-type series [Gu], [Ne1];
- modular interpretation [Be3].

G. Rhin and C. Viola have developed a new group-structure arithmetic method to obtain nice estimates for irrationality measures of  $\zeta(2)$  and  $\zeta(3)$  (see [RV1], [RV2], [Vi]). The permutation groups in [RV1], [RV2] for multiple integrals can be translated into certain hypergeometric series and integrals, and this translation [Zu4] leads one to classical permutation groups (due to F. J. W. Whipple and W. N. Bailey) for very-well-poised hypergeometric series.

The aim of this paper is to demonstrate potentials of the well-poised hypergeometric service (series and integrals) in solving quite different problems concerning zeta values. Here we concentrate on the following features:

- hypergeometric permutation groups for  $\zeta(4)$  (Sections 3–5) and for linear forms in odd/even zeta values (Section 8);
- a conditional estimate for the irrationality measure of  $\zeta(4)$  via the group-structure arithmetic method (Section 6);
- an Apéry-like difference equation and a continued fraction for  $\zeta(4)$  (Section 2) and similar difference equations for linear forms in odd zeta values (Section 7);

<sup>1</sup>The first record of this type, at least one of the nine numbers  $\zeta(5), \zeta(7), \dots, \zeta(21)$  is irrational, is due to T. Rivoal [Ri2].

<sup>2</sup>We refer the reader to [Ba], Section 2.5, or to formula (69) for a formal definition, to [An] for a nice historical exposition, and to Sections 2–8 below for number-theoretic applications.

- Euler-type multiple integrals represented very-well-poised hypergeometric series and, as a consequence, linear forms in odd/even zeta values (Section 8).

All these features can be considered as a part of the general hypergeometric construction proposed recently by Yu. Nesterenko [Ne2], [Ne3].

Hypergeometric sums and integrals of Sections 3–6 are prompted by Bailey’s integral transform (Proposition 2 below), and it is a pity that the permutation group for  $\zeta(4)$  (containing 51840 elements!) leads to an estimate for the irrationality measure of  $\zeta(4)$  under a certain (denominator) conjecture only. We indicate this conjecture (supported by our numerical calculations) in Section 6. The particular case of the construction is presented in Section 2; this case can be regarded as a toy-model of that follows, and its main advantage is a certain nice recursion satisfied by linear forms in 1 and  $\zeta(4)$ .

Section 7 is devoted to difference equations for higher zeta values; such recursions make possible to predict a true arithmetic (i.e., denominators) of linear forms in zeta values.

The subject of Section 8 is motivated by multiple integrals

$$J_{k,n} := \int \cdots \int_{[0,1]^k} \frac{x_1^n(1-x_1)^n x_2^n(1-x_2)^n \cdots x_k^n(1-x_k)^n}{(1 - (1 - (\cdots (1 - (1 - x_k)x_{k-1}) \cdots )x_2)x_1)^{n+1}} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_k$$

that were conjecturally  $\mathbb{Q}$ -linear forms in odd/even zeta values depending on parity of  $k$  (see [VaD]). D. Vasilyev [VaD] required several clever but cumbersome tricks to prove the conjecture for  $k = 4$  and  $k = 5$ . However, one can see no obvious generalization of Vasilyev’s scheme and, in [Zu4], we have made another conjecture, yielding the old one, about the coincidence of the multiple integrals with some very-well-poised hypergeometric series. We now prove the conjecture of [Zu4] in more general settings and explain how this result leads to a permutation group for a family of multiple integrals.

**Acknowledgements.** I am grateful to F. Amoroso and F. Pellarin for their kind invitation to contribute to this volume of *Actes des 12èmes rencontres arithmétiques de Caen* (June 29–30, 2001). I am kindly thankful to T. Rivoal for his comments and useful discussions on the subject and to G. Rhin for pointing out the reference [Co], where the recurrence for  $\zeta(4)$  was first discovered by means of Apéry’s original method. Special gratitude is due to E. Mamchits for his valuable help in computing the group  $\mathcal{G}$  of Section 5 for linear forms in 1,  $\zeta(4)$ .

## 2. Difference equation for $\zeta(4)$

In his proof of the irrationality of  $\zeta(3)$ , Apéry consider the sequences  $u_n$  and  $v_n$  of rationals satisfying the difference equation

$$(1) \quad (n+1)^3 u_{n+1} - (2n+1)(17n^2 + 17n + 5)u_n + n^3 u_n = 0, \\ u_0 = 1, \quad u_1 = 5, \quad v_0 = 0, \quad v_1 = 6.$$

*A priori*, the recursion (1) implies the obvious inclusions  $n!^3 u_n, n!^3 v_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , but a miracle happens and one can check (at least experimentally) the inclusions

$$u_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad D_n^3 v_n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

for each  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ; here and later, by  $D_n$  we denote the least common multiple of the numbers  $1, 2, \dots, n$  (and  $D_0 = 1$  for completeness), thanks to the prime number theorem

$$(2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log D_n}{n} = 1.$$

The sequence

$$u_n \zeta(3) - v_n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

is also a solution of the difference equation (1), and it exponentially tends to 0 as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  (even after multiplying it by  $D_n^3$ ). A similar approach has been used for proving the irrationality of  $\zeta(2)$  (see [Ap], [Po]), and several other Apéry-like difference equations have been discovered later (see, e.g., [Be4]). Surprisingly, a second-order recursion exists for  $\zeta(4)$  and we are now able to present and prove it by hypergeometric means.

*Remark.* During preparation of this article, we have known that the difference equation for  $\zeta(4)$ , in slightly different normalization, had been stated independently by V. Sorokin [So4] by means of certain explicit Padé-type approximations. Later we have learned that the same but again differently normalized recursion had been already known [Co] in 1981 thanks to H. Cohen and G. Rhin (and Apéry's original 'accélération de la convergence' method). We underline that our approach presented below differs from that of [Co] and [So4]. We also mention that no second-order recursion for  $\zeta(5)$  and/or higher zeta values is known.

Consider the difference equation

$$(3) \quad (n+1)^5 u_{n+1} - b(n)u_n - 3n^3(3n-1)(3n+1)u_{n-1} = 0,$$

where

$$(4) \quad b(n) = 3(2n+1)(3n^2 + 3n + 1)(15n^2 + 15n + 4) \\ = 270n^5 + 675n^4 + 702n^3 + 378n^2 + 105n + 12,$$

with the initial data

$$(5) \quad u_0 = 1, \quad u_1 = 12, \quad v_0 = 0, \quad v_1 = 13$$

for its two independent solutions  $u_n$  and  $v_n$ .

**Theorem 1.** *For each  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , the numbers  $u_n$  and  $v_n$  are positive rationals satisfying the inclusions*

$$(6) \quad 6D_n u_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad 6D_n^5 v_n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

and there holds the limit relation

$$(7) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_n}{u_n} = \frac{\pi^4}{90} = \zeta(4).$$

Application of Poincaré's theorem then yields the asymptotic relations

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log u_n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log v_n}{n} = 3 \log(3 + 2\sqrt{3}) = 5.59879212 \dots$$

and (see [Zu1], Proposition 2)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |u_n \zeta(4) - v_n|}{n} = 3 \log |3 - 2\sqrt{3}| = -2.30295525 \dots,$$

since the characteristic polynomial  $\lambda^2 - 270\lambda - 27$  of the equation (3) has zeros  $135 \pm 78\sqrt{3} = (3 \pm 2\sqrt{3})^3$ . Thus, we can consider  $v_n/u_n$  as convergents of a continued fraction for  $\zeta(4)$  and making the equivalent transform of the fraction ([JT], Theorems 2.2 and 2.6) we obtain

**Theorem 2.** *There holds the following continued-fraction expansion:*

$$\zeta(4) = \cfrac{13}{b(0)} + \cfrac{1^7 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{b(1)} + \cfrac{2^7 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7}{b(2)} + \dots + \cfrac{n^7(3n-1)(3n)(3n+1)}{b(n)} + \dots,$$

where the polynomial  $b(n)$  is defined in (4).

Unfortunately, the linear forms

$$6D_n^5(u_n \zeta(4) - v_n) \in \mathbb{Z}\zeta(4) + \mathbb{Z}$$

do not tend to 0 as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .<sup>3</sup>

A motivation of a hypergeometric construction considered below leans on the two series

$$(8) \quad - \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{(t-1) \cdots (t-n)}{t(t+1) \cdots (t+n)} \right)^2 \in \mathbb{Q}\zeta(3) + \mathbb{Q}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

(Gutnik's form of Apéry's sequence [Gu], [Ne1]), and

$$(9) \quad n!^2 \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (2t+n) \frac{(t-1) \cdots (t-n) \cdot (t+n+1) \cdots (t+2n)}{(t(t+1) \cdots (t+n))^4} \in \mathbb{Q}\zeta(3) + \mathbb{Q},$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

<sup>3</sup>For a simple explanation why  $\zeta(4)$  is irrational, see [Han].

(Ball's sequence), and on the coincidence of these series proved by T. Rivoal [Ri2], [Ri3] with a help of the difference equation (1). These arguments make possible to give a new 'elementary' proof of the irrationality of  $\zeta(3)$  (see [Zu5] for details).

Consider the rational function

$$(10) \quad R_n(t) := (-1)^n (2t+n) \left( \frac{(t-1) \cdots (t-n) \cdot (t+n+1) \cdots (t+2n)}{(t(t+1) \cdots (t+n))^2} \right)^2$$

and the corresponding series

$$(11) \quad F_n := - \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} R'_n(t).$$

In some sense, the series (11) is a mixed generalization of both (8) and (9).

**Lemma 1.** *There holds the equality*

$$(12) \quad F_n = U_n \zeta(5) + U'_n \zeta(4) + U''_n \zeta(3) + U'''_n \zeta(2) - V_n,$$

where  $U_n, D_n U'_n, D_n^2 U''_n, D_n^3 U'''_n, D_n^5 V_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

*Proof.* The polynomials

$$(13) \quad P_n^{(1)}(t) := \frac{(t-1) \cdots (t-n)}{n!}, \quad P_n^{(2)}(t) := \frac{(t+n+1) \cdots (t+2n)}{n!}$$

are integral-valued and, as it is well known,

$$(14) \quad \left. \frac{D_n^j}{j!} \frac{d^j P_n(t)}{dt^j} \right|_{t=-k} \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{for } k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and } j = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

where  $P_n(t)$  is any of the polynomials (13).

The rational function

$$(15) \quad Q_n(t) := \frac{n!}{t(t+1) \cdots (t+n)}$$

has also 'nice' arithmetic properties. Namely,

$$(16) \quad a_k := Q_n(t)(t+k)|_{t=-k} = \begin{cases} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \in \mathbb{Z} & \text{if } k = 0, 1, \dots, n, \\ 0 & \text{for other } k \in \mathbb{Z}, \end{cases}$$

that allow to write the following partial-fraction expansion:

$$Q_n(t) = \sum_{l=0}^n \frac{a_l}{t+l}.$$

Hence, for  $j = 1, 2, \dots$  we obtain

$$(17) \quad \frac{D_n^j}{j!} \frac{d^j}{dt^j} (Q_n(t)(t+k)) \Big|_{t=-k} = \frac{D_n^j}{j!} \frac{d^j}{dt^j} \sum_{l=0}^n a_l \left(1 - \frac{l-k}{t+l}\right) \Big|_{t=-k} \\ = (-1)^{j-1} D_n^j \sum_{\substack{l=0 \\ l \neq k}}^n \frac{1}{(l-k)^j} \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Therefore the inclusions (14), (16), (17) and the Leibniz rule for differentiating a product imply that the numbers

$$(18) \quad A_{jk} = A_{jk}^{(n)} := \frac{1}{(4-j)!} \frac{d^{4-j}}{dt^{4-j}} (R_n(t)(t+k)^4) \Big|_{t=-k} \\ = \frac{1}{(4-j)!} \frac{d^{4-j}}{dt^{4-j}} ((-1)^n (2t+n) \cdot P_n^{(1)}(t) \cdot P_n^{(2)}(t) \cdot (Q_n(t)(t+k)^4) \Big|_{t=-k}$$

satisfy the inclusions

$$(19) \quad D_n^{4-j} \cdot A_{jk}^{(n)} \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, n \quad \text{and } j = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

Now, writing down the partial-fraction expansion of the rational function (10),

$$(20) \quad R_n(t) = \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A_{jk}^{(n)}}{(t+k)^j},$$

we obtain that the quantity

$$F_n = \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{j A_{jk}}{(t+k)^{j+1}} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=k+1}^{\infty} \frac{j A_{jk}}{l^{j+1}} \\ = \sum_{j=1}^4 j \sum_{k=0}^n A_{jk} \left( \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} - \sum_{l=1}^k \right) \frac{1}{l^{j+1}}$$

has the desired form (12) with

$$(21) \quad U_n = 4 \sum_{k=0}^n A_{4k}^{(n)}, \quad U'_n = 3 \sum_{k=0}^n A_{3k}^{(n)}, \quad U''_n = 2 \sum_{k=0}^n A_{2k}^{(n)}, \quad U'''_n = \sum_{k=0}^n A_{1k}^{(n)},$$

$$(22) \quad V_n = \sum_{j=1}^4 j \sum_{k=0}^n A_{jk}^{(n)} \sum_{l=1}^k \frac{1}{l^{j+1}}.$$

Finally, using the inclusions (19) and

$$D_n^{j+1} \cdot \sum_{l=1}^k \frac{1}{l^{j+1}} \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, \dots, n, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4,$$



we deduce that  $U_n, D_n U'_n, D_n^2 U''_n, D_n^3 U'''_n, D_n^5 V_n \in \mathbb{Z}$  as required.  $\square$

Now, with a help of Zeilberger's algorithm of creative telescoping ([PWZ], Chapter 6) we get the rational function (*certificate*)  $S_n(t) := s_n(t)R_n(t)$ , where

$$\begin{aligned}
 (23) \quad s_n(t) := & \frac{1}{(2t+n)(t+2n-1)^2(t+2n)^2} \\
 & \times \left( -(122n^2 + 115n + 29)(t + 2(5n - 1))t^7 \right. \\
 & - (4796n^4 + 2336n^3 - 859n^2 - 459n + 16)t^6 \\
 & - 2(4333n^5 - 43n^4 - 2645n^3 - 734n^2 + 86n + 7)t^5 \\
 & - (3965n^6 - 13782n^5 - 14109n^4 - 2207n^3 + 878n^2 \\
 & \quad + 142n + 7)t^4 \\
 & + 2(5906n^7 + 17354n^6 + 10901n^5 + 329n^4 - 1340n^3 \\
 & \quad - 289n^2 - 15n + 2)t^3 \\
 & + (22774n^8 + 42602n^7 + 20740n^6 - 2935n^5 - 4922n^4 \\
 & \quad - 1162n^3 + 13n^2 + 44n + 4)t^2 \\
 & + 2n(8249n^8 + 13764n^7 + 5775n^6 - 2178n^5 - 2468n^4 \\
 & \quad - 568n^3 + 94n^2 + 64n + 8)t \\
 & \left. + n^2(4549n^8 + 7531n^7 + 2923n^6 - 1975n^5 - 2056n^4 \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - 424n^3 + 196n^2 + 112n + 16) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

satisfying the following property.

**Lemma 2.** For each  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , there holds the identity

$$\begin{aligned}
 (24) \quad (n+1)^5 R_{n+1}(t) - b(n)R_n(t) - 3n^3(3n-1)(3n+1)R_{n-1}(t) \\
 = S_n(t+1) - S_n(t),
 \end{aligned}$$

where the polynomial  $b(n)$  is given in (4).

*Proof.* Divide both sides of (24) by  $R_n(t)$  and verify the identity

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - (n+1)^5 \cdot \frac{(2t+n+1)(t-n-1)^2(t+2n+1)^2(t+2n+2)^2}{(2t+n)(t+n+1)^6} \\
 & - 3(2n+1)(15n^2+15n+4)(3n^2+3n+1) \\
 & + 3n^3(3n-1)(3n+1) \cdot \frac{(2t+n-1)(t+n)^6}{(2t+n)(t-n)^2(t+2n-1)^2(t+2n)^2} \\
 & = s_n(t+1) \frac{(2t+n+2)t^6(t+2n+1)^2}{(2t+n)(t-n)^2(t+n+1)^6} - s_n(t),
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $s_n(t)$  is given in (23).  $\square$

**Lemma 3.** *The quantity (11) satisfies the difference equation (3) for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ .*

*Proof.* Since  $R_n(t) = O(t^{-3})$  and  $S'_n(t) = O(t^{-2})$  as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  for  $n \geq 1$ , differentiating identity (24) and summing the result over  $t = 1, 2, \dots$  we arrive at the equality

$$(n+1)^5 F_{n+1} - b(n)F_n - 3n^3(3n-1)(3n+1)F_{n-1} = S'_n(1).$$

It remains to note that, for  $n \geq 1$ , both functions  $R_n(t)$  and  $S_n(t) = s_n(t)R_n(t)$  have second-order zero at  $t = 1$ . Thus  $S'_n(1) = 0$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  and we obtain the desired recurrence (3) for the quantity (11).  $\square$

**Lemma 4.** *The coefficients  $U_n, U'_n, U''_n, U'''_n, V_n$  in the representation (12) satisfy the difference equation (3) for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ .*

*Proof.* Write the partial-fraction expansion (20) in the form

$$R_n(t) = \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A_{jk}^{(n)}}{(t+k)^j},$$

where the formulae (18) remain valid for all  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ . Multiply both sides of (24) by  $(t+k)^4$ , take  $(4-j)$ th derivative of the result, substitute  $t = -k$  and sum over all  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ; this procedure yields that, for each  $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , the numbers (21) written as

$$U_n = 4 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} A_{4k}^{(n)}, \quad U'_n = 3 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} A_{3k}^{(n)}, \quad U''_n = 2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} A_{2k}^{(n)}, \quad U'''_n = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} A_{1k}^{(n)}$$

satisfy the difference equation (3). Finally, the sequence

$$V_n = U_n \zeta(5) + U'_n \zeta(4) + U''_n \zeta(3) + U'''_n \zeta(2) - F_n$$

also satisfies the recursion (3).  $\square$

Since

$$R_0(t) = \frac{2}{t^3}, \quad R_1(t) = -\frac{4}{t^4} + \frac{4}{(t+1)^4} + \frac{12}{t^3} + \frac{12}{(t+1)^3} - \frac{13}{t^2} + \frac{13}{(t+1)^2},$$

in accordance with (21), (22) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} U'_0 &= 6, & U_0 &= U''_0 = U'''_0 = V_0 = 0, \\ U'_1 &= 72, & V_1 &= 78, & U_1 &= U''_1 = U'''_1 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

hence as a consequence of Lemma 4 we arrive at the following result.

**Lemma 5.** *There holds the equality*

$$F_n = U'_n \zeta(4) - V_n,$$

where  $D_n U'_n \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $D_n^5 V_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

The sequences  $u_n := U'_n/6$  and  $v_n := V_n/6$  satisfy the difference equation (3) and initial conditions (5); the fact  $|F_n| \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , which yields the limit relation (7), will be proved in Section 4. This completes our proof of Theorem 1.

The conclusion (6) of Theorem 1 is far from being precise; in fact, (experimentally) there hold the inclusions

$$u_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad D_n^4 v_n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

and, moreover, there exists the sequence of positive integers  $\Phi_n$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , such that

$$\Phi_n^{-1} u_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \Phi_n^{-1} D_n^4 v_n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

This sequence can be determined as follows: if  $\nu_p$  is the order of prime  $p$  in  $(3n)!/n!^3$ , then

$$\Phi_n := \prod_p p^{\lfloor \nu_p/2 \rfloor};$$

here and below  $\lfloor x \rfloor$  and  $\{x\} := x - \lfloor x \rfloor$  denote respectively the integral and fractional parts of a real number  $x$ . For primes  $p > \sqrt{3n}$  we obtain the explicit (simple) formula

$$\lfloor \nu_p/2 \rfloor = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \{n/p\} \in [\frac{2}{3}, 1), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

hence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \Phi_n}{n} = \psi(1) - \psi\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0.74101875\dots,$$

where  $\psi(x) := \Gamma'(x)/\Gamma(x)$ . Thus, we obtain that the linear forms

$$(25) \quad \Phi_n^{-1} D_n^4 (u_n \zeta(4) - v_n) \stackrel{?}{\in} \mathbb{Z} \zeta(4) + \mathbb{Z}$$

do not tend to 0 as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

### 3. Well-poised hypergeometric construction

Consider the set of eight positive integral parameters

$$(26) \quad \begin{aligned} &h = (h_0, h_{-1}; h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4, h_5, h_6), \\ &\text{where } h_{-1} = 2 + 3h_0 - (h_1 + h_2 + h_3 + h_4 + h_5 + h_6), \end{aligned}$$

satisfying the conditions

$$(27) \quad h_0 - h_{-1} < h_j < \frac{1}{2}h_0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,$$

and assign to  $\mathbf{h}$  the rational function

$$\begin{aligned}
 (28) \quad R(t) = R(\mathbf{h}; t) &:= (-1)^{h_0} \gamma(\mathbf{h}) \cdot (h_0 + 2t) \cdot \frac{\prod_{j=-1}^6 \Gamma(h_j + t)}{\prod_{j=-1}^6 \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_j + t)} \\
 &= (-1)^{h_0} \cdot (h_0 + 2t) \\
 &\quad \times \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_1 - h_2) \frac{\Gamma(h_1 + t)}{\Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_2 + t)} \\
 &\quad \times \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_1 - h_5) \frac{\Gamma(h_5 + t)}{\Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_1 + t)} \\
 &\quad \times \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_2 - h_4) \frac{\Gamma(h_2 + t)}{\Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_4 + t)} \\
 &\quad \times \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_3 - h_6) \frac{\Gamma(h_6 + t)}{\Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_3 + t)} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(h_3)} \frac{\Gamma(h_3 + t)}{\Gamma(1 + t)} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(h_{-1} - h_0 + h_4)} \frac{\Gamma(h_4 + t)}{\Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_{-1} + t)} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(h_5)} \frac{\Gamma(h_0 + t)}{\Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_5 + t)} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{1}{\Gamma(h_{-1} - h_0 + h_6)} \frac{\Gamma(h_{-1} + t)}{\Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_6 + t)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

In the last representation we pick out the rational functions

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma(b-a) \frac{\Gamma(a+t)}{\Gamma(b+t)} &= \frac{(b-a-1)!}{(t+a)(t+a+1) \cdots (t+b-1)} \quad \text{if } a < b, \\
 \frac{1}{\Gamma(1+a-b)} \frac{\Gamma(a+t)}{\Gamma(b+t)} &= \frac{(t+b)(t+b+1) \cdots (t+a-1)}{(a-b)!} \quad \text{if } a \geq b,
 \end{aligned}$$

of the form (15), (13), having some nice arithmetic properties ([Zu4], Section 7).

It is easy to verify that, due to (26), for the rational function (28) the difference of numerator and denominator degrees is equal to 3, hence

$$(29) \quad R(t) = O(t^{-3}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

The series

$$(30) \quad F(\mathbf{h}) := - \sum_{t=t_0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dt} R(\mathbf{h}; t)$$

$$\text{with any } t_0 \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad 1 - \min_{1 \leq j \leq 6} \{h_j\} \leq t_0 \leq 1 - \max\{0, h_0 - h_{-1}\},$$

produces a linear form in 1 and  $\zeta(4)$ .

**Lemma 6.** *The quantity  $F(\mathbf{h})$  is a linear form in 1 and  $\zeta(4)$  with rational coefficients.*

*Proof.* Order the parameters  $h_1, \dots, h_6$  as  $h_1^* \leq \dots \leq h_6^*$  and consider the partial-fraction expansion of the rational function (28):

$$(31) \quad R(t) = \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{k=h_{j+2}^*}^{h_0-h_{j+2}^*} \frac{A_{jk}}{(t+k)^j},$$

where

$$(32) \quad A_{jk} = \frac{1}{(4-j)!} \frac{d^{4-j}}{dt^{4-j}} (R(t)(t+k)^4) \Big|_{t=-k} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

for  $k = h_{j+2}^*, \dots, h_0 - h_{j+2}^*$  and  $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ .

Then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} F(\mathbf{h}) &= \sum_{t=1-h_1^*}^4 \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{k=h_{j+2}^*}^{h_0-h_{j+2}^*} \frac{j A_{jk}}{(t+k)^{j+1}} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{k=h_{j+2}^*}^{h_0-h_{j+2}^*} j A_{jk} \left( \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} - \sum_{l=1}^{k-h_1^*} \right) \frac{1}{l^{j+1}} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^4 A_j \zeta(j+1) - A_0, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$A_j = j \sum_{k=h_{j+2}^*}^{h_0-h_{j+2}^*} A_{jk}, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4, \quad A_0 = \sum_{j=1}^4 \sum_{k=h_{j+2}^*}^{h_0-h_{j+2}^*} j A_{jk} \sum_{l=1}^{k-h_1^*} \frac{1}{l^{j+1}},$$

and the well-poised origin of the series (30) (namely, the property  $R(-t-h_0) = -R(t)$ , hence  $A_{jk} = (-1)^{j-1} A_{j, h_0-k}$  by (32), cf. [Zu4], Section 8, with  $r = 2$  and  $q = 6$ ) yields  $A_2 = A_4 = 0$ , while the residue sum theorem accompanied with (29) implies  $A_1 = 0$  (cf. [Ne1], Lemma 1).  $\square$

*Remark.* The question of denominators of the rational numbers  $A_3$  and  $A_0$  that appear as the coefficients in  $F(\mathbf{h})$  can be solved by application of Nesterenko's denominator theorem [Ne3] (announced by Yu. Nesterenko in his Caen's talk). Namely, consider the set

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N} := \{ & h_3 - 1, h_{-1} - h_0 + h_4 - 1, h_5 - 1, h_{-1} - h_0 + h_6 - 1, h_0 - 2h_1, \\ & h_0 - 2h_2, h_0 - h_1 - h_2, h_0 - h_1 - h_3, h_0 - h_1 - h_4, h_0 - h_1 - h_6, \\ & h_0 - h_2 - h_3, h_0 - h_2 - h_5, h_0 - h_2 - h_6, h_0 - h_3 - h_5, h_0 - h_4 - h_5, \\ & h_0 - h_4 - h_6, h_0 - h_1^* - h_3^*, h_0 - h_1^* - h_3^*, h_0 - h_1^* - h_4^*, h_0 - h_1^* - h_5^*, \\ & h_0 - h_1^* - h_6^* \}, \end{aligned}$$

then,

$$(33) \quad D_{m_1} D_{m_2} D_{m_3} D_{m_4} D_{m_5} \cdot F(\mathbf{h}) \in \mathbb{Z} \zeta(4) + \mathbb{Z},$$

where  $m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_5$  are the five successive maxima of the set  $\mathcal{N}$ .

Unfortunately, we have not succeeded in using the inclusion (33) for arithmetic applications; actually, our experimental calculations show that the stronger inclusion for the linear forms  $F(\mathbf{h})$ , indicated at the beginning of Section 6, holds.

Using standard arguments, the property (29) and the fact that  $R(t)$  has second-order zeros at integers  $t = 1 - h_1^*, \dots, -\max\{0, h_0 - h_{-1}\}$ , one deduces the following hypergeometric-integral representation of the series (30).

**Lemma 7** (cf. [Ne1], Lemma 2). *There holds the equality*

$$\begin{aligned} (34) \quad F(\mathbf{h}) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{t_1 - i\infty}^{t_1 + i\infty} R(\mathbf{h}; t) \left( \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi t} \right)^2 dt \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{h_{-1}} \gamma(\mathbf{h})}{\pi i} \int_{t_1 - i\infty}^{t_1 + i\infty} \frac{\Gamma(h_0 + t) \Gamma(1 + \frac{1}{2}h_0 + t) \Gamma(h_{-1} + t) \Gamma(h_1 + t)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}h_0 + t) \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_1 + t)} \\ &\quad \times \frac{\Gamma(h_2 + t) \cdots \Gamma(h_6 + t) \cdot \Gamma(h_{-1} - h_0 - t) \Gamma(-t)}{\Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_2 + t) \cdots \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_6 + t)} dt, \end{aligned}$$

with any  $t_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $1 - h_1^* < t_1 < -\max\{0, h_0 - h_{-1}\}$ .

The series (30) as well as the corresponding hypergeometric integral (34) are known in the theory of hypergeometric functions and integrals as very-well-poised objects, i.e., one can split their top and bottom parameters in pairs such that

$$h_0 + 1 = (1 + \frac{1}{2}h_0) + \frac{1}{2}h_0 = h_{-1} + (1 + h_0 - h_{-1}) = \dots = h_6 + (1 + h_0 - h_6)$$

and the second parameter has the special form  $1 + \frac{1}{2}h_0$ .

*Remark.* As it is easily seen, the sequence  $F_n$  of Section 2 corresponds (after a suitable shift of the summation parameter  $t$ ) to the choice

$$(35) \quad h_0 = h_{-1} = 3n + 2, \quad h_1 = h_2 = h_3 = h_4 = h_5 = h_6 = n + 1$$

of the parameters  $\mathbf{h}$ . Hence the equalities  $U_n = U_n'' = U_n''' = 0$  in the representation (12) can be deduced from Lemma 6.

#### 4. Asymptotics

We take the new set of positive parameters

$$(36) \quad \boldsymbol{\eta} = (\eta_0, \eta_{-1}; \eta_1, \dots, \eta_6)$$

satisfying the conditions

$$(37) \quad 4\eta_0 = \sum_{j=-1}^6 \eta_j, \quad \eta_0 - \eta_{-1} < \eta_j < \frac{1}{2}\eta_0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,$$

and for each  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  relate them to the old parameters by the formulae

$$(38) \quad h_0 = \eta_0 n + 2, \quad h_{-1} = \eta_{-1} n + 2, \quad h_j = \eta_j n + 1, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 6.$$

Then Lemma 6 yields that the quantities  $F_n = F_{n,\eta} := F(\mathbf{h})$  are linear forms in 1 and  $\zeta(4)$  with rational coefficients, say

$$F_n = F_{n,\eta} = u_n \zeta(4) - v_n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

and the goal of this section is to determine the asymptotic behaviour of these linear forms as well as their coefficients  $u_n$  and  $v_n$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

To the set (36) assign the polynomial

$$(39) \quad \prod_{j=-1}^6 (\tau - \eta_j) - \prod_{j=-1}^6 (\tau - \eta_0 + \eta_j)$$

and the function

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(\tau) := & \sum_{j=-1}^6 \eta_j \log(\eta_j - \tau) \\ & - (\eta_0 - \eta_{-1}) \log(\tau - \eta_0 + \eta_{-1}) - \sum_{j=1}^6 (\eta_0 - \eta_j) \log(\eta_0 - \eta_j - \tau) \\ & + (\eta_0 - \eta_1 - \eta_2) \log(\eta_0 - \eta_1 - \eta_2) + (\eta_0 - \eta_1 - \eta_5) \log(\eta_0 - \eta_1 - \eta_5) \\ & + (\eta_0 - \eta_2 - \eta_4) \log(\eta_0 - \eta_2 - \eta_4) + (\eta_0 - \eta_3 - \eta_6) \log(\eta_0 - \eta_3 - \eta_6) \\ & - \eta_3 \log \eta_3 - (\eta_{-1} - \eta_0 + \eta_4) \log(\eta_{-1} - \eta_0 + \eta_4) \\ & - \eta_5 \log \eta_5 - (\eta_{-1} - \eta_0 + \eta_6) \log(\eta_{-1} - \eta_0 + \eta_6) \end{aligned}$$

defined in the cut  $\tau$ -plane  $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, \max\{0, \eta_0 - \eta_{-1}\}] \cup [\eta_1^*, +\infty)$ , where  $\eta_1^* \leq \eta_2^* \leq \dots \leq \eta_6^*$  denotes the ordered version of the set  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_6$ .

The first condition in (37) implies that (39) is a fifth-degree polynomial; moreover, the symmetry under substitution  $\tau \mapsto \eta_0 - \tau$  and the second condition in (37) yield that this polynomial has zeros

$$\frac{\eta_0}{2}, \quad \frac{\eta_0}{2} \pm s_0, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\eta_0}{2} \pm is_1,$$

$$\text{where} \quad \frac{\eta_0}{2} - s_0 \in (\max\{0, \eta_0 - \eta_{-1}\}, \eta_1^*), \quad s_1 \in (0, +\infty).$$

The last four zeros can be easily determined by solving a certain biquadratic (in terms of  $\eta_0/2 - \tau$ ) equation. Set

$$(40) \quad \tau_0 := \frac{\eta_0}{2} - s_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \tau_1 := \frac{\eta_0}{2} + is_1.$$

**Proposition 1.** *The following limit relations hold:*

$$(41) \quad C_0 := -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |F_n|}{n} = -f_0(\tau_0),$$

$$(42) \quad C_1 := \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |u_n|}{n} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |v_n|}{n} = \operatorname{Re} f_0(\tau_1).$$

*Proof.* The proof is based on application of the saddle-point method to the integral representation of Lemma 7 for the quantities  $F_n$  and a similar integral representation (see formula (48) below) for the coefficients  $u_n$ ; the fact that both limits in (42) are equal follows immediately from the limit relation

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_n}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n \zeta(4) - F_n}{u_n} = \zeta(4) \neq 0$$

since  $-C_0 < 0 < C_1$  under the conditions (37).

Without loss of generality, we will restrict ourselves to the ‘most symmetric’ case (35), i.e.,

$$(43) \quad \eta_0 = \eta_{-1} = 3 \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_1 = \dots = \eta_6 = 1,$$

that corresponds to the linear forms in  $1, \zeta(4)$  constructed in Section 2.

In the case (43), the zeros (40) of the corresponding polynomial (39) are as follows:

$$\tau_0 = \frac{3}{2} - 3^{1/4} \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{3}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 0.22877012 \dots,$$

$$\tau_1 = \frac{3}{2} + i3^{1/4} \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 1.5 + i0.34062501 \dots$$

By Lemma 7,

$$\begin{aligned} F_n &= \frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi i} \int_{t_1 - i\infty}^{t_1 + i\infty} (3n + 2 + 2t) \frac{\Gamma(3n + 2 + t)^2 \Gamma(n + 1 + t)^6 \Gamma(-t)^2}{\Gamma(2n + 2 + t)^6} dt \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi i} \int_{t_1 - i\infty}^{t_1 + i\infty} \frac{(3n + 2 + 2t)(3n + 1 + t)^2 (3n + t)^2 (n + t)^6}{(2n + 1 + t)^6 (2n + t)^6} \\ &\quad \times \frac{\Gamma(3n + t)^2 \Gamma(n + t)^6 \Gamma(-t)^2}{\Gamma(2n + t)^6} dt, \end{aligned}$$

with any  $t_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $-n < t_1 < 0$ . Using the asymptotic formula

$$\log \Gamma(z) = \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right) \log z - z + \log \sqrt{2\pi} + O(|z|^{-1})$$

for  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  with  $\operatorname{Re} z = \text{const} > 0$ , taking  $t_1 = -n\tau_0$  and changing variables  $t = -n\tau$ , after necessary transformations we obtain

$$(44) \quad F_n = \frac{2\pi(-1)^n}{in^2} \int_{\tau_0 - i\infty}^{\tau_0 + i\infty} \frac{(3 - 2\tau)(3 - \tau)^3 (1 - \tau)^3}{\tau(2 - \tau)^9} e^{nf(\tau)} (1 + O(n^{-1})) d\tau$$



as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , where

$$f(\tau) := 2(3-\tau) \log(3-\tau) + 6(1-\tau) \log(1-\tau) + 2\tau \log \tau - 6(2-\tau) \log(2-\tau).$$

Since

$$(45) \quad f'(\tau) = \log \frac{\tau^2(2-\tau)^6}{(3-\tau)^2(1-\tau)^6}$$

and  $\tau_0$  is a zero of the polynomial (39) (which is  $(\tau-3)^2(\tau-1)^6 - \tau^2(\tau-2)^6$  in the restricted case), we conclude that  $f'(\tau_0) = 0$  and  $\tau_0$  is the unique maximum of the function  $\operatorname{Re} f(\tau)$  on the contour. Thus the integral (44) is determined by the contribution of the saddle-point  $\tau_0$  (see [Br], Section 5.7):

$$F_n = \frac{(-1)^n (2\pi)^{3/2}}{n^{5/2}} \cdot \frac{(3-2\tau_0)(3-\tau_0)^3(1-\tau_0)^3}{\tau_0(2-\tau_0)^9} \cdot |f''(\tau_0)|^{-1/2} \cdot e^{nf(\tau_0)} \times (1 + O(n^{-1})),$$

hence

$$(46) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |F_n|}{n} = f(\tau_0) = f(\tau_0) - \tau_0 f'(\tau_0) =: f_0(\tau_0) \\ = \log \frac{(3-\tau_0)^6(1-\tau_0)^6}{(2-\tau_0)^{12}} = 3 \log(2\sqrt{3}-3) =: -C_0.$$

This proves the limit relation (41).

In the neighbourhood of  $t = -k$ , where  $k = n+1, \dots, 2n+1$ , the function  $R(t)$  has the expansion

$$R(t) = \frac{A_{4k}}{(t+k)^4} + \frac{A_{3k}}{(t+k)^3} + \frac{A_{2k}}{(t+k)^2} + \frac{A_{1k}}{t+k} + O(1)$$

by (31). On the other hand,

$$\left( \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{\sin \pi(t+k)}{\pi} \right)^2 = (t+k)^2 + O((t+k)^4)$$

about  $t = -k$  for  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Therefore,

$$\operatorname{Res}_{t=-k} \left( \left( \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} \right)^2 R(t) \right) = \begin{cases} A_{3k} & \text{if } k = n+1, \dots, 2n+1, \\ 0 & \text{for other } k \in \mathbb{Z}, \end{cases}$$

and if  $\mathcal{L}$  is a closed clockwise contour surrounding points  $t = -n - 1, \dots, -2n - 1$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}
 (47) \quad \frac{1}{3}u_n &= \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n+1} A_{3k} = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\mathcal{L}} \left( \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} \right)^2 R(t) dt \\
 &= -\frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi i} \oint_{\mathcal{L}} \left( \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} \right)^4 (3n+2+2t) \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\Gamma(3n+2+t)^2 \Gamma(n+1+t)^6 \Gamma(-t)^2}{\Gamma(2n+2+t)^6} dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

Taking the rectangle with vertices  $\pm it_2 \pm N$ , for some fixed real  $t_2 > 0$  and any  $N > 2n+1$ , as the contour  $\mathcal{L}$  and using the estimates

$$\left| \frac{\sin \pi t}{t} \right| \leq \frac{e^{\pi t_2}}{\pi}, \quad R(t) = O(N^{-3}) \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty$$

on the lateral sides of the rectangle, from (47) we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_n &= -\frac{3(-1)^n}{2\pi i} \left( \int_{it_2-N}^{it_2+N} + \int_{-it_2+N}^{-it_2-N} \right) \left( \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} \right)^4 \\
 &\quad \times (3n+2+2t) \frac{\Gamma(3n+2+t)^2 \Gamma(n+1+t)^6 \Gamma(-t)^2}{\Gamma(2n+2+t)^6} dt + O(N^{-2}),
 \end{aligned}$$

where the constant in  $O(N^{-2})$  depends on  $t_2$  only. Tending  $N \rightarrow \infty$  and making the substitution  $t \mapsto -t - h_0 = -t - (3n+2)$  in the first integral, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 (48) \quad u_n &= -\frac{3(-1)^n}{\pi i} \int_{-it_2+\infty}^{-it_2-\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} \right)^4 (3n+2+2t) \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\Gamma(3n+2+t)^2 \Gamma(n+1+t)^6 \Gamma(-t)^2}{\Gamma(2n+2+t)^6} dt
 \end{aligned}$$

(cf. [Zu2], Lemma 3.1). Finally, take  $t_2 = -ns_1 = -n \operatorname{Im} \tau_1$ , change the variable  $t = -n\tau$  and apply the asymptotic formula

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log \Gamma(z) &= \left( z - \frac{1}{2} \right) \log z - z + \log \sqrt{2\pi} + O(|z|^{-1}) + O(e^{-2\pi |\operatorname{Im} z|}) \\
 &\quad \text{for } z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad |\operatorname{Im} z| \geq y_0 > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(see [Br], Section 6.5, and [Zu2], Lemma 3.2), to get from (48) the expansion

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_n &= \frac{12\pi(-1)^n}{in^2} \int_{is_1-\infty}^{is_1+\infty} \frac{(3-2\tau)(3-\tau)^3(1-\tau)^3}{\tau(2-\tau)^9} e^{nf(\tau)} \\
 &\quad \times \left( \frac{\sin \pi n\tau}{\pi} \right)^4 (1 + O(n^{-1}) + O(e^{-2\pi ns_1})) d\tau.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \left( \frac{\sin \pi n \tau}{\pi} \right)^4 - \frac{e^{-4\pi i n \tau}}{(2\pi)^4} \right| &= \left| \frac{e^{-4\pi i n \tau}}{(2\pi)^4} \right| \\ &\quad \times | -4e^{2\pi i n \tau} + 6e^{4\pi i n \tau} - 4e^{6\pi i n \tau} + e^{8\pi i n \tau} | \\ &< 15e^{-2\pi n s_1} \cdot \left| \frac{e^{-4\pi i n \tau}}{(2\pi)^4} \right| \end{aligned}$$

for  $\tau \in \mathbb{C}$  with  $\operatorname{Im} \tau = s_1 > 0$ , we obtain

$$(49) \quad u_n = \frac{3(-1)^n}{4\pi^3 i n^2} \int_{is_1 - \infty}^{is_1 + \infty} \frac{(3-2\tau)(3-\tau)^3(1-\tau)^3}{\tau(2-\tau)^9} e^{n(f(\tau) - 4\pi i \tau)} \times (1 + O(n^{-1}) + O(e^{-2\pi n s_1})) d\tau.$$

By (45) and the definition of the point  $\tau_1$  (that is the zero of the polynomial (39)), hence  $f'(\tau_1) - 4\pi i \tau_1 = 0$ , we conclude that  $\tau = \tau_1$  is the unique maximum of the function  $\operatorname{Re}(f(\tau) - 4\pi i \tau)$  on the line  $\operatorname{Im} \tau = s_1$ . Therefore, the saddle-point method says that the asymptotics of the integral in (49) is determined by the contribution of the point  $\tau = \tau_1$  that yields the desired limit relation

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |u_n|}{n} &= \operatorname{Re} f(\tau_1) = \operatorname{Re}(f(\tau_1) - \tau_1 f'(\tau_1)) =: \operatorname{Re} f_0(\tau_1) \\ &= \log \frac{|3 - \tau_1|^6 |1 - \tau_1|^6}{|2 - \tau_1|^{12}} = 3 \log(2\sqrt{3} + 3) =: C_1. \end{aligned}$$

The proof of Proposition 1 is complete.  $\square$

*Remark.* The limit relation (46) yields that  $|F_n| \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , and this is the fact that we have promised to prove for Theorem 1 (see the paragraph after Lemma 5). To be honest, the fact, that the asymptotics of the linear forms and their coefficients in the case (35) is determined by the zeros  $(3 \pm 2\sqrt{3})^3$  of a quadratic polynomial with integral coefficients, gave us the idea to look for a second-order difference equation.

## 5. Group structure for $\zeta(4)$

This section can be viewed as a continuation of the story in [Zu4], Sections 4–6, where we explain the Rhin–Viola group structures for  $\zeta(2)$  and  $\zeta(3)$  by means of classical hypergeometric identities.

**Proposition 2** (Bailey's integral transform [Ba], Section 6.8, formula (1)).  
There holds the identity

$$\begin{aligned}
 (50) \quad & \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-i\infty}^{i\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+t) \Gamma(1+\frac{1}{2}a+t) \Gamma(b+t) \Gamma(c+t) \Gamma(d+t)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}a+t) \Gamma(1+a-c+t) \Gamma(1+a-d+t)} \\
 & \times \frac{\Gamma(e+t) \Gamma(f+t) \Gamma(g+t) \Gamma(h+t) \Gamma(b-a-t) \Gamma(-t)}{\Gamma(1+a-e+t) \Gamma(1+a-f+t) \Gamma(1+a-g+t) \Gamma(1+a-h+t)} dt \\
 & = \frac{\Gamma(c) \Gamma(d) \Gamma(e) \Gamma(f+b-a) \Gamma(g+b-a) \Gamma(h+b-a)}{\Gamma(k+c-a) \Gamma(k+d-a) \Gamma(k+e-a) \Gamma(1+a-g-h)} \\
 & \quad \times \Gamma(1+a-f-h) \Gamma(1+a-f-g) \\
 & \times \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-i\infty}^{i\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k+t) \Gamma(1+\frac{1}{2}k+t) \Gamma(b+t) \Gamma(k+c-a+t) \Gamma(k+d-a+t)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}k+t) \Gamma(1+a-c+t) \Gamma(1+a-d+t) \Gamma(1+a-e+t)} \\
 & \quad \times \frac{\Gamma(k+e-a+t) \Gamma(f+t) \Gamma(g+t) \Gamma(h+t) \Gamma(b-k-t) \Gamma(-t)}{\Gamma(1+k-f+t) \Gamma(1+k-g+t) \Gamma(1+k-h+t)} dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $k = 1 + 2a - c - d - e$ , and the parameters are connected by the relation

$$2 + 3a = b + c + d + e + f + g + h.$$

By Lemma 7 the transform (50) rearranges the parameters  $\mathbf{h}$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (51) \quad \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}_{123}: \mathbf{h} \mapsto & (1 + 2h_0 - h_1 - h_2 - h_3, h_{-1}; 1 + h_0 - h_2 - h_3, \\
 & 1 + h_0 - h_1 - h_3, 1 + h_0 - h_1 - h_2, h_4, h_5, h_6).
 \end{aligned}$$

Consider the set of 27 complementary parameters  $\mathbf{e}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{jk} &= h_0 - h_j - h_k, \quad 1 \leq j < k \leq 6, \quad e_{0k} = h_k - 1, \quad 1 \leq k \leq 6, \\
 (52) \quad \bar{e}_{0k} &= h_{-1} - h_0 + h_k - 1 = 1 + 2h_0 - (h_1 + \cdots + h_6) + h_k, \\
 & \quad 1 \leq k \leq 6,
 \end{aligned}$$

and set

$$H(\mathbf{e}) := F(\mathbf{h}).$$

Then Bailey's transform can be written as follows:

$$(53) \quad H(\mathbf{e}) = \frac{\Gamma(e_{01} + 1) \Gamma(e_{02} + 1) \Gamma(e_{12} + 1) \Gamma(\bar{e}_{05} + 1)}{\Gamma(e_{23} + 1) \Gamma(e_{13} + 1) \Gamma(e_{03} + 1) \Gamma(e_{46} + 1)} H(\mathbf{be}),$$

where  $\mathbf{b}$  from (51) is the following second-order permutation of the parameters (52):

$$(54) \quad \mathbf{b} = (e_{01} \ e_{23})(e_{02} \ e_{13})(e_{03} \ e_{12})(\bar{e}_{04} \ e_{56})(\bar{e}_{05} \ e_{46})(\bar{e}_{06} \ e_{45}).$$

We can also write the transform (53) in the form

$$(55) \quad \frac{H(\mathbf{e})}{\Pi_1(\mathbf{e})} = \frac{H(\mathbf{be})}{\Pi_1(\mathbf{be})}, \quad \text{where } \Pi_1(\mathbf{e}) := e_{01}! e_{02}! e_{12}! \bar{e}_{05}!.$$

Further, the  $h$ -trivial group (i.e., the group of permutations of the parameters  $h_1, h_2, \dots, h_6$ ) is generated by second-order permutations of  $h_k$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq 5$ , and  $h_6$ . The action of these five permutations on the set (52) is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathfrak{h}_1 &= (h_1 \ h_6) = (e_{01} \ e_{06})(\bar{e}_{01} \ \bar{e}_{06})(e_{12} \ e_{26})(e_{13} \ e_{36})(e_{14} \ e_{46})(e_{15} \ e_{56}), \\
 \mathfrak{h}_2 &= (h_2 \ h_6) = (e_{02} \ e_{06})(\bar{e}_{02} \ \bar{e}_{06})(e_{12} \ e_{16})(e_{23} \ e_{36})(e_{24} \ e_{46})(e_{25} \ e_{56}), \\
 (56) \quad \mathfrak{h}_3 &= (h_3 \ h_6) = (e_{03} \ e_{06})(\bar{e}_{03} \ \bar{e}_{06})(e_{13} \ e_{16})(e_{23} \ e_{26})(e_{34} \ e_{46})(e_{35} \ e_{56}), \\
 \mathfrak{h}_4 &= (h_4 \ h_6) = (e_{04} \ e_{06})(\bar{e}_{04} \ \bar{e}_{06})(e_{14} \ e_{16})(e_{24} \ e_{26})(e_{34} \ e_{36})(e_{45} \ e_{56}), \\
 \mathfrak{h}_5 &= (h_5 \ h_6) = (e_{05} \ e_{06})(\bar{e}_{05} \ \bar{e}_{06})(e_{15} \ e_{16})(e_{25} \ e_{26})(e_{35} \ e_{36})(e_{45} \ e_{46}),
 \end{aligned}$$

and the quantity

$$(57) \quad \frac{\Gamma(e_{03} + 1) \Gamma(\bar{e}_{04} + 1) \Gamma(e_{05} + 1) \Gamma(\bar{e}_{06} + 1)}{\Gamma(e_{12} + 1) \Gamma(e_{15} + 1) \Gamma(e_{24} + 1) \Gamma(e_{36} + 1)} \cdot H(e)$$

(due to the definition (28)) is stable under the action of (56). Setting

$$(58) \quad \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}(e) := \{e_{01}, e_{02}, e_{04}, e_{06}, \bar{e}_{01}, \bar{e}_{02}, \bar{e}_{03}, \bar{e}_{05}, e_{12}, e_{15}, e_{24}, e_{36}\}$$

and combining the above stability results we arrive at the following fact.

**Lemma 8.** *The quantity*

$$\frac{H(e)}{\Pi(e)}, \quad \text{where } \Pi(e) := \prod_{e_{jk} \in \mathcal{E}} e_{jk}!,$$

*is stable under the action of the group*

$$\mathfrak{G} := \langle \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{h}_1, \mathfrak{h}_2, \mathfrak{h}_3, \mathfrak{h}_4, \mathfrak{h}_5 \rangle.$$

*Moreover, the quantities  $h_{-1}$  and*

$$\Sigma(e) := \sum_{e_{jk} \in \mathcal{E}} e_{jk}$$

*are also  $\mathfrak{G}$ -stable.*

*Proof.* Routine calculations show the stability of  $H(e)/\Pi(e)$  under the action of  $\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{h}_1, \mathfrak{h}_2, \mathfrak{h}_3, \mathfrak{h}_4, \mathfrak{h}_5$  with a help of (55) and (57). Hence  $H(e)/\Pi(e)$  is stable under the action of the  $e$ -permutation group generated by these six permutations (54), (56).

The stability of  $h_{-1}$  under the action of (56) is obvious, and  $\mathfrak{b}$  does not change the parameter  $h_{-1}$  by (51). Finally,

$$\Sigma(e) = 12h_0 - 4(h_1 + h_2 + h_3 + h_4 + h_5 + h_6) = 4h_{-1} - 8$$

that yields the stability of  $\Sigma(e)$  under the action of  $\mathfrak{G}$ . The proof is complete.  $\square$

With the help of a C++ program we have discovered that the group  $\mathfrak{G}$  consists of 51840 elements, hence the left factor  $\mathfrak{G}/\mathfrak{S}_6$  includes  $51840/6! = 72$  left cosets; here  $\mathfrak{S}_6$  is identified with the  $h$ -trivial group  $\langle h_1, h_2, h_3, h_4, h_5 \rangle$ . It is interesting to mention that the group  $\mathfrak{G}_0$  acting trivially on the set (58) consists of just 4 elements:  $g_0 = \text{id}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 &= (h_3 h_1 h_2 h_5 b h_1 h_4 h_5 b h_1)^3 \\ &= (e_{01} \bar{e}_{02})(e_{02} \bar{e}_{01})(e_{03} \bar{e}_{06})(e_{04} \bar{e}_{05})(e_{05} \bar{e}_{04})(e_{06} \bar{e}_{03}) \\ &\quad (e_{13} e_{26})(e_{14} e_{25})(e_{15} e_{24})(e_{16} e_{23})(e_{34} e_{56})(e_{35} e_{46}), \\ g_2 &= (h_1 h_2 h_4 h_2 b h_3 h_5 h_1 h_2)^3 \\ &= (e_{01} e_{24})(e_{02} \bar{e}_{03})(e_{03} e_{46})(e_{04} \bar{e}_{05})(e_{05} e_{26})(e_{06} \bar{e}_{01}) \\ &\quad (\bar{e}_{02} e_{15})(\bar{e}_{04} e_{13})(\bar{e}_{06} e_{35})(e_{12} e_{36})(e_{14} e_{56})(e_{25} e_{34}), \\ g_3 &= h_1 h_2 b h_3 h_1 h_5 h_2 h_3 b = g_1 g_2 \\ &= (e_{01} e_{15})(e_{02} e_{06})(e_{03} e_{35})(e_{05} e_{13})(\bar{e}_{01} \bar{e}_{03})(\bar{e}_{02} e_{24}) \\ &\quad (\bar{e}_{04} e_{26})(\bar{e}_{06} e_{46})(e_{12} e_{36})(e_{14} e_{34})(e_{16} e_{23})(e_{25} e_{56}). \end{aligned}$$

*Remark.* In the most symmetric case (35) all complementary parameters (52) are equal to  $n$  that means that any permutation from  $\mathfrak{G}$  does not change the quantity  $F(h)$ . This fact explains why do we dub this case as ‘most symmetric’.

## 6. Denominators of linear forms

As we have mentioned in Remark to Lemma 6, ‘trivial’ arithmetic (33) of the linear forms  $H(e) = F(h)$  does not lead us to a qualitative result for  $\zeta(4)$ . We are able to estimate the irrationality measure of  $\zeta(4)$  under the following condition, which we have checked numerically for several values of  $h$  satisfying (26) and (27).

**Denominator Conjecture.** *There holds the inclusion<sup>4</sup>*

$$D_{m_1} D_{m_2} D_{m_3} D_{m_4} \cdot \Phi^{-1}(e) \cdot H(e) \in \mathbb{Z}\zeta(4) + \mathbb{Z},$$

where  $m_1 \geq m_2 \geq m_3 \geq m_4$  are the four successive maxima of the set  $e$  in (52) and

$$\Phi(e) := \prod_{p > \sqrt{h-1}} p^{\nu_p}$$

with

$$\nu_p := \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{1}{4} \sum_{e_{jk} \in \mathcal{E}} \frac{e_{jk}}{p} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{e_{jk} \in \mathcal{E}} \left\lfloor \frac{e_{jk}}{p} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{h-1-2}{p} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{e_{jk} \in \mathcal{E}} \left\lfloor \frac{e_{jk}}{p} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor.$$

<sup>4</sup>In the most symmetric case (35) this conjecture reduces to the conjecture (25) of Section 2.

If this conjecture is true, then taking any element  $g \in \mathfrak{G}$  and writing conclusion of Lemma 8 as

$$D_{m_1} D_{m_2} D_{m_3} D_{m_4} H(e) = D_{m_1} D_{m_2} D_{m_3} D_{m_4} \Phi^{-1}(ge) H(ge) \cdot \frac{\Pi(e) \Phi(ge)}{\Pi(ge)}$$

we deduce that, for any prime  $p > \sqrt{h_{-1}}$ ,

$$(59) \quad \text{ord}_p(D_{m_1} D_{m_2} D_{m_3} D_{m_4} H(e)) \geq \text{ord}_p \frac{\Pi(e) \Phi(ge)}{\Pi(ge)} \\ = \sum_{e_{jk} \in \mathcal{E}} \left\lfloor \frac{e_{jk}}{p} \right\rfloor - \sum_{e'_{jk} \in g\mathcal{E}} \left\lfloor \frac{e'_{jk}}{p} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{h_{-1} - 2}{p} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{e'_{jk} \in g\mathcal{E}} \left\lfloor \frac{e'_{jk}}{p} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor,$$

where  $g\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}(ge)$  and  $\text{ord}_p(u\zeta(4) - v) := \min\{\text{ord}_p u, \text{ord}_p v\}$  for rational numbers  $u, v$ . Finally, setting

$$\Lambda(e) = \prod_{p > \sqrt{h_{-1}}} p^{\lambda_p}$$

with

$$\lambda_p := \max_{g \in \mathfrak{G}} \left( \sum_{e_{jk} \in \mathcal{E}} \left\lfloor \frac{e_{jk}}{p} \right\rfloor - \sum_{e'_{jk} \in g\mathcal{E}} \left\lfloor \frac{e'_{jk}}{p} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{h_{-1} - 2}{p} \right\rfloor - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{e'_{jk} \in g\mathcal{E}} \left\lfloor \frac{e'_{jk}}{p} \right\rfloor \right\rfloor \right),$$

from (59) we obtain the inclusion

$$(60) \quad D_{m_1} D_{m_2} D_{m_3} D_{m_4} \cdot \Lambda^{-1}(e) \cdot H(e) \in \mathbb{Z}\zeta(4) + \mathbb{Z}.$$

Now, to each  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  assign the parameters  $h$  in accordance with (38) and set

$$e_{jk} = \eta_0 - \eta_j - \eta_k, \quad 1 \leq j < k \leq 6, \quad e_{0k} = \eta_k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq 6, \\ \bar{e}_{0k} = \eta_{-1} - \eta_0 + \eta_k = 2\eta_0 - (\eta_1 + \dots + \eta_6) + \eta_k, \quad 1 \leq k \leq 6,$$

so that the set of complementary parameters  $e \cdot n$  corresponds to the set  $h$ . Then, in the above notation, we can write the inclusion (60) as

$$D_{m_1 n} D_{m_2 n} D_{m_3 n} D_{m_4 n} \cdot \Lambda^{-1}(en) \cdot H(en) \in \mathbb{Z}\zeta(4) + \mathbb{Z}.$$

The asymptotic behaviour of the linear forms  $H(en) \in \mathbb{Q}\zeta(4) + \mathbb{Q}$  and their coefficients as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  is determined by Proposition 1; in addition,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(D_{m_1 n} D_{m_2 n} D_{m_3 n} D_{m_4 n})}{n} = m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4$$

by the consequence (2) of the prime number theorem, while the arithmetic lemma of Chudnovsky–Rukhadze–Hata (see, e.g., [Zu2], Lemma 4.4) yields

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \Lambda(en)}{n} = \int_0^1 \lambda(x) d\psi(x),$$

where

$$\lambda(x) := \max_{g \in \mathfrak{G}} \left( \sum_{e_{jk} \in \mathcal{E}} [e_{jk}x] - \sum_{e'_{jk} \in g\mathcal{E}} [e'_{jk}x] + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2}[\eta_{-1}x] - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{e'_{jk} \in g\mathcal{E}} [e'_{jk}x] \right\rfloor \right)$$

is a 1-periodic function.

Recalling the notation of Proposition 1 and combining its results with saying above, as in [RV2], the proof of Theorem 5.1, we arrive at the following statement.

**Proposition 3.** *Under the denominator conjecture, let*

$$\begin{aligned} C_0 &= -f_0(\tau_0), & C_1 &= \operatorname{Re} f_0(\tau_1), \\ C_2 &= m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4 - \int_0^1 \lambda(x) d\psi(x). \end{aligned}$$

If  $C_0 > C_2$ , then the irrationality exponent of  $\zeta(4)$  satisfies the estimate

$$\mu(\zeta(4)) \leq \frac{C_0 + C_1}{C_0 - C_2}.$$

Recall that the *irrationality exponent*  $\mu = \mu(\alpha)$  of a real irrational number  $\alpha$  is the least possible exponent such that for any  $\varepsilon > 0$  the inequality

$$\left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| \leq \frac{1}{q^{\mu+\varepsilon}}$$

has only finitely many solutions in integers  $p, q$  with  $q > 0$ .

With a help of Proposition 3 we are able to state the following conditional result.

**Theorem 3.** *The irrationality exponent of  $\zeta(4)$  satisfies the estimate*

$$(61) \quad \mu(\zeta(4)) \leq 25.38983113 \dots$$

*provided that the denominator conjecture holds.*

*Proof.* Taking  $\eta = (68, 57; 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27)$  we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0 &= 11.83684636 \dots, & C_0 &= -f_0(\tau_0) = 37.85606933 \dots, \\ \tau_1 &= 34 + i6.34312459 \dots, & C_1 &= \operatorname{Re} f_0(\tau_1) = 104.96178579 \dots, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} C_2 &= m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4 - \int_0^1 \lambda(x) d\psi(x) \\ &= 27 + 26 + 25 + 24 - 69.76893283 \dots = 32.23106716 \dots \end{aligned}$$

Thus, application of Proposition 3 yields the desired estimate (61).  $\square$



The estimate (61) can be compared with the ‘best known’ estimate

$$\mu(\zeta(4)) \leq 204.94259587 \dots,$$

which follows from the general result of Yu. Aleksentsev [Al] on approximations of  $\pi$  by algebraic numbers.<sup>5</sup>

## 7. Further difference equations for zeta values

A natural very-well-poised generalization of Ball’s sequence (9),

$$(62) \quad F_{k,n} := n!^{k-1} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (2t+n) \frac{(t-1) \cdots (t-n) \cdot (t+n+1) \cdots (t+2n)}{t^{k+1}(t+1)^{k+1} \cdots (t+n)^{k+1}} \\ \times (-1)^{(k-1)(t+n+1)} \\ \in \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q}\zeta(k) + \mathbb{Q}\zeta(k-2) + \cdots + \mathbb{Q}\zeta(2) + \mathbb{Q} & \text{for } k \geq 2 \text{ even,} \\ \mathbb{Q}\zeta(k) + \mathbb{Q}\zeta(k-2) + \cdots + \mathbb{Q}\zeta(3) + \mathbb{Q} & \text{for } k \geq 2 \text{ odd,} \end{cases}$$

where  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , gives rise for searching difference equations satisfied by both linear forms  $F_{k,n}$  and their rational coefficients. Applying Zeilberger’s algorithm of creative telescoping in the manner of Section 2 we deduce the following result for the linear forms

$$(63) \quad F_{5,n} = u_n \zeta(5) + w_n \zeta(3) - v_n.$$

**Theorem 4.** *The numbers  $u_n, w_n, v_n$  in the representation (63) are positive rationals satisfying the third-order difference equation*

$$(64) \quad (n+1)(n+2)^5 b_0(n) u_{n+2} - b_1(n) u_{n+1} - b_2(n) u_n \\ + 2(2n+1) n^5 b_0(n+1) u_{n-1} = 0,$$

with

$$u_0 = 2, \quad w_0 = 0, \quad v_0 = 0, \quad u_1 = 18, \quad w_1 = 66, \quad v_1 = 98, \\ u_2 = 938, \quad w_2 = \frac{6125}{2}, \quad v_2 = \frac{74463}{16},$$

---

<sup>5</sup>In fact, the result of [Al] is proved for approximations of  $\pi$  by algebraic numbers of sufficiently large degree.

where

$$\begin{aligned} b_0(n) &= 41218n^3 + 48459n^2 + 20010n + 2871, \\ b_1(n) &= 2(n+1)(3874492n^8 + 33613836n^7 + 123666762n^6 + 250134420n^5 \\ &\quad + 301587620n^4 + 220011738n^3 + 94372815n^2 + 21917736n + 2131500), \\ b_2(n) &= 2(48802112n^9 + 350188128n^8 + 1080631646n^7 + 1882848690n^6 \\ &\quad + 2045758212n^5 + 1442754107n^4 + 663248761n^3 + 192486369n^2 \\ &\quad + 32136756n + 2360484). \end{aligned}$$

The characteristic polynomial  $\lambda^3 - 188\lambda^2 - 2368\lambda + 4$  of the difference equation (64) determines the asymptotic behaviour of the linear forms (63) and their coefficients as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

A similar (but quite cumbersome) fourth-order recursion with characteristic polynomial  $\lambda^4 - 828\lambda^3 - 132246\lambda^2 + 260604\lambda - 27$  has been discovered by us for the linear forms  $F_{7,n}$  and their coefficients. These recursions allow us to verify the inclusions

$$D_n^5 F_{5,n} \in \mathbb{Z}\zeta(5) + \mathbb{Z}\zeta(3) + \mathbb{Z}, \quad D_n^7 F_{7,n} \in \mathbb{Z}\zeta(7) + \mathbb{Z}\zeta(5) + \mathbb{Z}\zeta(3) + \mathbb{Z}$$

up to  $n = 1000$ , although we are able to prove that

$$(65) \quad D_n^{k+1} \tilde{\Phi}_n^{-1} F_{k,n} \in \mathbb{Z}\zeta(k) + \mathbb{Z}\zeta(k-2) + \cdots + \mathbb{Z}\zeta(3) + \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{for } k \text{ odd},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} (66) \quad \tilde{\Phi}_n &:= \prod_{\substack{p < n \\ \{n/p\} \in [\frac{2}{3}, 1)}} p, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \tilde{\Phi}_n}{n} &= \psi(1) - \psi\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} = 0.24101875 \dots, \end{aligned}$$

using our arithmetic results [Zu2], Lemmas 4.2–4.4.

Another story deals with the quantities

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}_n &:= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left( (2t+n) \left( \frac{(t-1) \cdots (t-n) \cdot (t+n+1) \cdots (t+2n)}{(t(t+1) \cdots (t+n))^2} \right)^3 \right) \\ &= \tilde{u}_n \zeta(7) + \tilde{w}_n \zeta(5) - \tilde{v}_n, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{w}_n, \tilde{v}_n$  are positive rationals. We have discovered a (quite cumbersome) fourth-order difference equation satisfied by  $\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{w}_n, \tilde{v}_n$ ; its characteristic polynomial is

$$\lambda^4 + 9264\lambda^3 - 12116166\lambda^2 - 752300\lambda - 19683 \quad (19683 = 3^9).$$

As we have proved in [Zu2], Proposition 4.1, the following inclusions hold:

$$D_n^8 \cdot \tilde{\Phi}_n^{-3} \cdot \tilde{F}_n \in \mathbb{Z}\zeta(7) + \mathbb{Z}\zeta(5) + \mathbb{Z},$$

where  $\tilde{\Phi}_n$  is given in (66), while our calculations up to  $n = 1000$  with a help of the recursion mentioned above show that

$$D_n^7 \cdot \tilde{\Phi}_n^{-2} \cdot \tilde{F}_n \in \mathbb{Z}\zeta(7) + \mathbb{Z}\zeta(5) + \mathbb{Z}.$$

What is a trick that makes arithmetic as it is?

### 8. Multiple-integral representation of very-well-poised hypergeometric series

In [Zu4], Section 9, we conjecture, for integer  $k \geq 2$ , the coincidence of the very-well-poised hypergeometric series (62) and the multiple integral

$$(67) \quad J_{k,n} := \int_{[0,1]^k} \frac{x_1^n (1-x_1)^n x_2^n (1-x_2)^n \cdots x_k^n (1-x_k)^n}{Q_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)^{n+1}} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_k,$$

where  $Q_0 := 1$  and

$$(68) \quad \begin{aligned} Q_k &= Q_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) := 1 - (1 - (\cdots (1 - (1 - x_k)x_{k-1}) \cdots)x_2)x_1 \\ &= 1 - x_1 Q_{k-1}(x_2, \dots, x_k) \\ &= Q_{k-1}(x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}) + (-1)^k x_1 x_2 \cdots x_k \end{aligned}$$

for  $k \geq 1$ . The integrals  $J_{2,n}$  and  $J_{3,n}$  have been studied by F. Beukers [Be1] in the connection with Apéry's proof of the irrationality of  $\zeta(2)$  and  $\zeta(3)$ . In [Zu4], we prove the coincidence of  $F_{3,n}$  and  $J_{3,n}$  with the help of Bailey's identity ([Ba], Section 6.3, formula (2)) and Nesterenko's integral theorem ([Ne2], Theorem 2), and use similar arguments for showing that  $F_{2,n} = J_{2,n}$ . For general integer  $k \geq 2$ , the integrals (67) are introduced by O. Vasilenko [VaO] who states several results for  $J_{k,0}$ . The cases  $k = 4, 5$  and an arbitrary integer  $n$  in (67) are developed by D. Vasilyev [VaD]; in particular, he conjectures the inclusions

$$D_n^k J_{k,n} \in \mathbb{Z}\zeta(k) + \mathbb{Z}\zeta(k-2) + \cdots + \mathbb{Z}\zeta(3) + \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{for } k \text{ odd}$$

(cf. (65)), and proves them if  $k = 5$ .

There is a regular way to obtain difference equations for the quantities (67); it is a part of the general *WZ-theory* developed by H. Wilf and D. Zeilberger [WZ]. However, difference equations for  $J_{4,n}$  and  $J_{5,n}$  by these means are out of calculative abilities of our computer, so we cannot use a 'routine matter' to verify the identity  $F_{k,n} = J_{k,n}$  even when  $k = 4, 5$ .

The aim of this section is to deduce the desired coincidence of (62) and (67) from a general analytic result on a multiple-integral representation of very-well-poised hypergeometric series.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup>As it is mentioned by G.E. Andrews in [An], Section 16, "an entire survey paper could be written just on integrals connected with well-poised series". The following theorem would extend this survey a little bit.

Consider two objects: very-well-poised hypergeometric series

$$\begin{aligned}
 (69) \quad F_k(\mathbf{h}) &= F_k(h_0; h_1, \dots, h_k) := \frac{\Gamma(1+h_0) \prod_{j=1}^k \Gamma(h_j)}{\prod_{j=1}^k \Gamma(1+h_0-h_j)} \\
 &\times {}_{k+2}F_{k+1} \left( \begin{matrix} h_0, 1+\frac{1}{2}h_0, & h_1, & \dots, & h_k \\ \frac{1}{2}h_0, & 1+h_0-h_1, \dots, & 1+h_0-h_k \end{matrix} \middle| (-1)^{k+1} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} (h_0+2\mu) \frac{\prod_{j=0}^k \Gamma(h_j+\mu)}{\prod_{j=0}^k \Gamma(1+h_0-h_j+\mu)} (-1)^{(k+1)\mu},
 \end{aligned}$$

and multiple integrals

$$\begin{aligned}
 (70) \quad J_k(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) &:= J_k \left( \begin{matrix} a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k \\ b_1, \dots, b_k \end{matrix} \right) \\
 &:= \int \dots \int_{[0,1]^k} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^k x_j^{a_j-1} (1-x_j)^{b_j-a_j-1}}{Q_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)^{a_0}} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_k.
 \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 5.** For each  $k \geq 1$ , there holds the identity

$$\begin{aligned}
 (71) \quad &\frac{\prod_{j=1}^{k+1} \Gamma(1+h_0-h_j-h_{j+1})}{\Gamma(h_1) \Gamma(h_{k+2})} \cdot F_{k+2}(h_0; h_1, \dots, h_{k+2}) \\
 &= J_k \left( \begin{matrix} h_1, & h_2, & h_3, & \dots, & h_{k+1} \\ 1+h_0-h_3, & 1+h_0-h_4, & \dots, & 1+h_0-h_{k+2} \end{matrix} \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

provided that

$$(72) \quad 1 + \operatorname{Re} h_0 > \frac{2}{k+1} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{k+2} \operatorname{Re} h_j,$$

$$(73) \quad \operatorname{Re}(1+h_0-h_{j+1}) > \operatorname{Re} h_j > 0 \quad \text{for } j = 2, \dots, k+1,$$

$$(74) \quad h_1, h_{k+2} \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$$

*Remark.* Condition (72) is required for the absolute convergence of the series (69) in the unit circle (and, in particular, at the point  $(-1)^{k+1}$ ), while condition (73) ensures the convergence of the corresponding multiple integral (70). The restriction (74) can be removed by the theory of analytic continuation if we write  $\Gamma(h_j+\mu)/\Gamma(h_j)$  for  $j = 1, k+2$  as Pochhammer's symbol  $(h_j)_\mu$  when summing in (69).

In the case of *integral* parameters  $\mathbf{h}$ , the quantities (69) are known to be  $\mathbb{Q}$ -linear forms in even/odd zeta values depending on parity of  $k \geq 4$  (see [Zu4], Section 9). Therefore, if positive integral parameters  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  satisfy the additional condition

$$(75) \quad b_1 + a_2 = b_2 + a_3 = \dots = b_{k-1} + a_k,$$

then the quantities (70) are  $\mathbb{Q}$ -linear forms in even/odd zeta values. Specialization  $a_j = n + 1$  and  $b_j = 2n + 2$  gives one the desired coincidence of (62) and (67). The choice  $a_j = rn + 1$  and  $b_j = (r + 1)n + 2$  in (70) (or, equivalently,  $h_0 = (2r + 1)n + 2$  and  $h_j = rn + 1$  for  $j = 1, \dots, k + 2$  in (69)) with the integer  $r \geq 1$  depending on a given odd integer  $k$  presents almost the same linear forms in odd zeta values as considered by T. Rivoal in [Ri1] for proving his remarkable result on infiniteness of irrational numbers in the set  $\zeta(3), \zeta(5), \zeta(7), \dots$ .

In addition, we have to mention, under hypothesis (75), the obvious stability of the quantity

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F_{k+2}(h_0; h_1, \dots, h_{k+2})}{\prod_{j=1}^{k+2} \Gamma(h_j)} &= \frac{J_k(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})}{\prod_{j=2}^{k+1} \Gamma(h_j) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{k+1} \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_j - h_{j+1})} \\ &= \frac{J_k(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})}{\prod_{j=1}^k \Gamma(a_j) \cdot \Gamma(b_1 + a_2 - a_0 - a_1) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^k \Gamma(b_j - a_j)} \end{aligned}$$

under the action of the ( $h$ -trivial) group  $\mathfrak{S}_k$  of order  $(k + 2)!$  containing all permutations of the parameters  $h_1, \dots, h_{k+2}$ . This fact can be applied for number-theoretic applications as in [RV1], [RV2] and Sections 5, 6 above. In the cases  $k = 2$  and  $k = 3$  the change of variables  $(x_{k-1}, x_k) \mapsto (1 - x_k, 1 - x_{k-1})$  in (70) produces an additional transformation  $\mathfrak{b}$  of both (70) and (69); for  $k \geq 4$  this transformation is not yet available since condition (75) is broken. The groups  $(\mathfrak{S}_2, \mathfrak{b})$  and  $(\mathfrak{S}_3, \mathfrak{b})$  of orders 120 and 1920 respectively are known: see [Ba], Sections 3.6 and 7.5, for a hypergeometric-series origin and [RV1], [RV2] for a multiple-integral explanation. G. Rhin and C. Viola make a use of these groups to discover nice estimates for the irrationality measures of  $\zeta(2)$  and  $\zeta(3)$ . Finally, we want to note that the group  $\mathfrak{S}_k$  can be easily interpreted as the permutation group of the parameters

$$e_{0l} = h_l - 1, \quad 1 \leq l \leq k + 2, \quad e_{jl} = h_0 - h_j - h_l, \quad 1 \leq j < l \leq k + 2,$$

as in Section 5 (see [Zu4], Section 9, for details).

**Lemma 9.** *Theorem 5 is true if  $k = 1$ .*

*Proof.* Thanks to a limiting case of Dougall's theorem,

$$(76) \quad F_3(h_0; h_1, h_2, h_3) = \frac{\Gamma(h_1) \Gamma(h_2) \Gamma(h_3) \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_1 - h_2 - h_3)}{\Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_1 - h_2) \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_1 - h_3) \times \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_2 - h_3)}$$

(see, e.g., [Ba], Section 4.4, formula (1)), provided that  $1 + \operatorname{Re} h_0 > \operatorname{Re}(h_1 + h_2 + h_3)$  and  $h_j$  is not a non-positive integer for  $j = 1, 2, 3$ . On the other

hand, the integral on the right of (71) has Euler type, that is

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 \left( \begin{matrix} h_1, & h_2 \\ 1 + h_0 - h_3 \end{matrix} \right) &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^{h_2-1} (1-x)^{h_0-h_2-h_3}}{(1-x)^{h_1}} dx \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(h_2) \Gamma(1+h_0-h_1-h_2-h_3)}{\Gamma(1+h_0-h_1-h_3)}, \end{aligned}$$

provided that  $1 + \operatorname{Re} h_0 > \operatorname{Re}(h_1 + h_2 + h_3)$  and  $\operatorname{Re} h_2 > 0$ . Therefore, multiplying equality (76) by the required product of gamma-functions we deduce identity (71) if  $k = 1$ .  $\square$

*Remark.* If we arrange about  $J_0(a_0)$  to be 1, the claim of Theorem 5 remains valid if  $k = 0$  thanks to another consequence of Dougall's theorem ([Ba], Section 4.4, formula (3)).

**Lemma 10** ([Ne2], Section 3.2). *Let  $a_0, a, b \in \mathbb{C}$  and  $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  be numbers satisfying the conditions*

$$\operatorname{Re} a_0 > t_0 > 0, \quad \operatorname{Re} a > t_0 > 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Re} b > \operatorname{Re} a_0 + \operatorname{Re} a.$$

*Then for any non-zero  $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus (1, +\infty)$  the following identity holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} (77) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-a-1}}{(1-zx)^{a_0}} dx \\ = \frac{\Gamma(b-a)}{\Gamma(a_0)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-t_0-i\infty}^{-t_0+i\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a_0+t) \Gamma(a+t) \Gamma(-t)}{\Gamma(b+t)} (-z)^t dt, \end{aligned}$$

where  $(-z)^t = |z|^t e^{it \arg(-z)}$ ,  $-\pi < \arg(-z) < \pi$  for  $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0, +\infty)$  and  $\arg(-z) = \pm\pi$  for  $z \in (0, 1]$ . The integral on the right-hand side of (77) converges absolutely. In addition, if  $|z| \leq 1$ , both integrals in (77) can be identified with the absolutely convergent Gauss hypergeometric series

$$\frac{\Gamma(a) \Gamma(b-a)}{\Gamma(b)} \cdot {}_2F_1 \left( \begin{matrix} a_0, a \\ b \end{matrix} \middle| z \right) = \frac{\Gamma(b-a)}{\Gamma(a_0)} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a_0+\nu) \Gamma(a+\nu)}{\nu! \Gamma(b+\nu)} z^\nu.$$

Set  $\varepsilon_k = 0$  for  $k$  even and  $\varepsilon_k = 1$  or  $-1$  for  $k$  odd.

**Lemma 11.** *For each integer  $k \geq 2$ , there holds the relation*

$$\begin{aligned} J_k \left( \begin{matrix} a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{k-1}, a_k \\ b_1, \dots, b_{k-1}, b_k \end{matrix} \right) \\ = \frac{\Gamma(b_k - a_k)}{\Gamma(a_0)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-t_0-i\infty}^{-t_0+i\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a_0+t) \Gamma(a_k+t) \Gamma(-t)}{\Gamma(b_k+t)} \\ \times e^{\varepsilon_k \pi i t} \cdot J_{k-1} \left( \begin{matrix} a_0+t, a_1+t, \dots, a_{k-1}+t \\ b_1+t, \dots, b_{k-1}+t \end{matrix} \right) dt, \end{aligned}$$

provided that  $\operatorname{Re} a_0 > t_0 > 0$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} a_k > t_0 > 0$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} b_k > \operatorname{Re} a_0 + \operatorname{Re} a_k$ , and the integral on the left converges.

*Proof.* We start with mentioning that the first recursion in (68) and inductive arguments yield the inequality

$$(78) \quad 0 < Q_k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) < 1 \text{ for } (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) \in (0, 1)^k \text{ and } k \geq 1.$$

By the second recursion in (68),  $Q_k = Q_{k-1} \cdot (1 - zx_k)$  for  $k \geq 2$ , where

$$z = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} x_1 \cdots x_{k-1}}{Q_{k-1}(x_1, \dots, x_{k-1})}.$$

For each  $(x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}) \in (0, 1)^{k-1}$ , the number  $z$  is real with the property  $z < 0$  for  $k$  even and  $0 < z < 1$  for  $k$  odd, since in the last case we have

$$z = \frac{x_1 \cdots x_{k-1}}{Q_{k-1}(x_1, \dots, x_{k-2}, x_{k-1})} = \frac{x_1 \cdots x_{k-1}}{Q_{k-2}(x_1, \dots, x_{k-2}) + x_1 \cdots x_{k-1}} < 1$$

by (78). Therefore, splitting the integral (70) over  $[0, 1]^k = [0, 1]^{k-1} \times [0, 1]$  and applying Lemma 10 to the integral

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x_k^{a_k-1} (1-x_k)^{b_k-a_k-1}}{(1-zx_k)^{a_0}} dx_k$$

we arrive at the desired relation.  $\square$

*Proof of Theorem 5.* The case  $k = 1$  is considered in Lemma 9. Therefore we will assume that  $k \geq 2$ , identity (71) holds for  $k - 1$ , and, in addition, that

$$(79) \quad 1 + \operatorname{Re} h_0 > \frac{2}{k} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{k+1} \operatorname{Re} h_j, \quad \operatorname{Re} h_{k+2} < 1.$$

The restrictions (79) can be easily removed from the final result by the theory of analytic continuation.

By the inductive hypothesis, for  $t \in \mathbb{C}$  with  $\operatorname{Re} t < 0$ , we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} (80) \quad J_{k-1} & \left( \begin{matrix} h_1 + t, & h_2 + t, & h_3 + t, & \dots, & h_k + t \\ & 1 + h_0 - h_3 + t, & 1 + h_0 - h_4 + t, & \dots, & 1 + h_0 - h_{k+1} + t \end{matrix} \right) \\ &= \frac{\prod_{j=1}^k \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_j - h_{j+1})}{\Gamma(h_1 + t) \Gamma(h_{k+1} + t)} \cdot F_{k+1}(h_0 + 2t; h_1 + t, \dots, h_{k+1} + t) \\ &= \frac{\prod_{j=1}^k \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_j - h_{j+1})}{\Gamma(h_1 + t) \Gamma(h_{k+1} + t)} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-s_0 - i\infty}^{-s_0 + i\infty} (h_0 + 2t + 2s) \\ & \quad \times \frac{\Gamma(h_0 + 2t + s) \prod_{j=1}^{k+1} \Gamma(h_j + t + s) \Gamma(-s)}{\prod_{j=1}^{k+1} \Gamma(1 + h_0 - h_j + t + s)} e^{\varepsilon_{k-1} \pi i s} ds, \end{aligned}$$

where the real number  $s_0 > 0$  satisfies the conditions

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(h_0 + 2t) &> s_0, \quad \operatorname{Re}(1 + \tfrac{1}{2}h_0 + t) > s_0, \\ \operatorname{Re}(h_j + t) &> s_0 \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, k+1, \end{aligned}$$

and the absolute convergence of the last Barnes-type integral follows from [Ne2], Lemma 3. Shifting the variable  $t + s \mapsto s$  in (80) (with a help of the equality  $e^{\varepsilon_k \pi i t} \cdot e^{\varepsilon_{k-1} \pi i s} = e^{\varepsilon_{k-1} \pi i (t+s)} \cdot e^{\varepsilon_1 \pi i t}$ ), applying Lemma 11, and interchanging double integration (thanks to the absolute convergence of the integrals) we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} (81) \quad J_k &\left( \begin{matrix} h_1, & h_2, & h_3, & \dots, & h_k, & h_{k+1} \\ 1+h_0-h_3, & 1+h_0-h_4, & \dots, & 1+h_0-h_{k+1}, & 1+h_0-h_{k+2} \end{matrix} \right) \\ &= \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{k+1} \Gamma(1+h_0-h_j-h_{j+1})}{\Gamma(h_1)} \\ &\quad \times \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-s_1-i\infty}^{-s_1+i\infty} (h_0+2s) \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{k+1} \Gamma(h_j+s)}{\prod_{j=1}^{k+1} \Gamma(1+h_0-h_j+s)} e^{\varepsilon_{k-1} \pi i s} \\ &\quad \times \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-t_0-i\infty}^{-t_0+i\infty} \frac{\Gamma(-s+t) \Gamma(h_0+s+t) \Gamma(-t)}{\Gamma(1+h_0-h_{k+2}+t)} e^{\varepsilon_1 \pi i t} dt ds, \end{aligned}$$

where  $s_1 = s_0 + t_0$ . Since  $\operatorname{Re} h_{k+2} < 1$  and  $h_{k+2} \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$ , the last Barnes-type integral has the following closed form by Lemma 10:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-t_0-i\infty}^{-t_0+i\infty} \frac{\Gamma(-s+t) \Gamma(h_0+s+t) \Gamma(-t)}{\Gamma(1+h_0-h_{k+2}+t)} e^{\pm \pi i t} dt \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(-s)}{\Gamma(1-h_{k+2}-s)} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{h_0+s-1} (1-x)^{-h_{k+2}-s}}{(1-x)^{-s}} dx \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(-s)}{\Gamma(1-h_{k+2}-s)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(h_0+s) \Gamma(1-h_{k+2})}{\Gamma(1+h_0-h_{k+2}+s)} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(h_0+s) \Gamma(h_{k+2}+s) \Gamma(-s)}{\Gamma(h_{k+2}) \Gamma(1+h_0-h_{k+2}+s)} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi(h_{k+2}+s)}{\sin \pi h_{k+2}} \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(h_0+s) \Gamma(h_{k+2}+s) \Gamma(-s)}{\Gamma(h_{k+2}) \Gamma(1+h_0-h_{k+2}+s)} \\ &\quad \times \left( e^{\pi i s} \cdot \frac{1-i \cot \pi h_{k+2}}{2} + e^{-\pi i s} \cdot \frac{1+i \cot \pi h_{k+2}}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$



Substituting this final expression in (81) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & J_k \left( \begin{matrix} h_1, & h_2, & h_3, & \dots, & h_k, & h_{k+1} \\ 1+h_0-h_3, & 1+h_0-h_4, & \dots, & 1+h_0-h_{k+1}, & 1+h_0-h_{k+2} \end{matrix} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{k+1} \Gamma(1+h_0-h_j-h_{j+1})}{\Gamma(h_1) \Gamma(h_{k+2})} \\
 &\quad \times \left( \frac{1-i \cot \pi h_{k+2}}{4\pi i} \int_{-s_1-i\infty}^{-s_1+i\infty} (h_0+2s) \right. \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{k+2} \Gamma(h_j+s) \Gamma(-s)}{\prod_{j=1}^{k+2} \Gamma(1+h_0-h_j+s)} e^{(\varepsilon_{k-1}+1)\pi i s} ds \\
 &\quad + \frac{1+i \cot \pi h_{k+2}}{4\pi i} \int_{-s_1-i\infty}^{-s_1+i\infty} (h_0+2s) \\
 &\quad \times \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{k+2} \Gamma(h_j+s) \Gamma(-s)}{\prod_{j=1}^{k+2} \Gamma(1+h_0-h_j+s)} e^{(\varepsilon_{k-1}-1)\pi i s} ds \Big).
 \end{aligned}$$

If  $k$  is even, we take  $\varepsilon_{k-1} = -1$  in the first integral and  $\varepsilon_{k-1} = 1$  in the second one. Therefore the both integrals are equal to

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-s_1-i\infty}^{-s_1+i\infty} (h_0+2s) \frac{\prod_{j=0}^{k+2} \Gamma(h_j+s) \Gamma(-s)}{\prod_{j=1}^{k+2} \Gamma(1+h_0-h_j+s)} e^{\varepsilon_k \pi i s} ds \\
 &= 2\pi i \cdot F_{k+2}(h_0; h_1, \dots, h_{k+2})
 \end{aligned}$$

that gives the desired identity (71). The proof of Theorem 5 is complete.  $\square$

Another family of multiple integrals

$$\begin{aligned}
 (82) \quad S(z) &:= \int \cdots \int_{[0,1]^k} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^k x_j^{a_j-1} (1-x_j)^{b_j-a_j-1}}{\prod_{i=1}^m (1-zx_1x_2\cdots x_{r_i})^{c_i}} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_k, \\
 &1 \leq r_1 < r_2 < \cdots < r_m = k,
 \end{aligned}$$

is known due to works of V. Sorokin [So2], [So3]. Recently, S. Zlobin [Zl1], [Zl2] has proved (in more general settings) that the integrals (70) can be reduced to the form (82) with  $z = 1$ . Therefore, Theorem 5 gives one a way to reduce the integrals  $S(1)$  to the very-well-poised hypergeometric series (69) under certain conditions on the parameters  $a_j$ ,  $b_j$ ,  $c_i$ , and  $r_i$  in (82). In addition, Zlobin [Zl1] shows that, for integral parameters in (82)

satisfying natural restrictions of convergence, the integral  $S(z)$  is a  $\mathbb{Q}[z^{-1}]$ -linear combination of modified multiple polylogarithms

$$\sum_{n_1 \geq n_2 \geq \dots \geq n_l \geq 1} \frac{z^{n_1}}{n_1^{s_1} n_2^{s_2} \dots n_l^{s_l}} \quad \text{with } s_j \geq 1, s_j \in \mathbb{Z}, j = 1, \dots, l,$$

where  $0 \leq s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_l \leq k$  and  $0 \leq l \leq m$ .

Following a spirit of this section, we would like to finish the paper with the following

**Problem.** Find a multiple integral over  $[0, 1]^5$  that represents the series defined in (30) (or, equivalently, the integral (34)) of Section 3.

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