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A BINOMIAL COEFFICIENT IDENTITY ASSOCIATED TO A CONJECTURE OF BEUKERS

SCOTT AHLGREN, SHALOSH B. EKHAD, KEN ONO AND DORON ZEILBERGER

ABSTRACT. Using the WZ method, a binomial coefficient identity is proved. This identity is noteworthy since its truth is known to imply a conjecture of Beukers.

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If n is a positive integer, then let $A(n) := \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k}^2 \binom{n+k}{k}^2$, and define integers $a(n)$ by

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a(n)q^n := q\prod_{n=1}^{\infty}(1-q^{2n})^4(1-q^{4n})^4 = q - 4q^3 - 2q^5 + 24q^7 - \cdots .$$

Beukers conjectured that if p is an odd prime, then

$$A\left(\frac{p-1}{2}\right) \equiv a(p) \pmod{p^2}. \tag{1}$$

In [A-O] it is shown that (1) is implied by the truth of the following identity.

Theorem. *If n is a positive integer, then*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k\binom{n}{k}^2\binom{n+k}{k}^2\left\{\frac{1}{2k} + \sum_{i=1}^{n+k}\frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-k}\frac{1}{i} - 2\sum_{i=1}^{k}\frac{1}{i}\right\} = 0.$$

Remark. This identity is easily verified using the WZ method, in a generalized form [Z] that applies when the summand is a hypergeometric term times a WZ potential function. It holds for all positive n, since it holds for n=1,2,3 (check!), and since the sequence defined by the sum satisfies a certain (homog.) third order linear recurrence equation. To find the recurrence, and its proof, download the Maple package EKHAD and the Maple program zeilWZP from `http://www.math.temple.edu/~ zeilberg` . Calling the quantity inside the braces $c(n,k)$, compute the WZ pair (F,G), where $F = c(n,k+1) - c(n,k)$ and $G = c(n+1,k) - c(n,k)$. Go into Maple, and type `read zeilWZP; zeilWZP(k*(n+k)!**2/k!**4/(n-k)!**2,F,G,k,n,N);`

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA 16802
E-mail address: ahlgren@math.psu.edu

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122
E-mail address: ekhad@math.temple.edu; http://www.math.temple.edu/ ~ekhad

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA 16802
E-mail address: ono@math.psu.edu; http://www.math.psu.edu/ono/

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122
E-mail address: zeilberg@math.temple.edu; http://www.math.temple.edu/~ zeilberg

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