

Cayley, Vol 9

1934  
-1944

We have thus  $(2\theta^2 + 1)^2 = \theta^3$ , that is,  $4\theta^4 + 3\theta^2 + 1 = 0$  or  $4k^2 + 3k + 1 = 0$ , or else  $(\theta^2 + 2)^2 = \theta^3$ , that is,  $\theta^4 + 3\theta^2 + 4 = 0$  or  $k^2 + 3k + 4 = 0$ ; viz. the equation in  $k$  is

$$(4k^2 + 3k + 1)(k^2 + 3k + 4) = 0,$$

these being in fact the values of  $k$  given by the modular equation on putting therein  $\Omega = 1$ .

The equation of the order 32 thus contains the factor  $\{(\Omega, 1)^4\}$  at least twice, and it does not contain either the factor  $\Omega - 1$ , or the factor  $\{(\Omega, 1)^6\}$  belonging to the quintic transformation; it may be conjectured that the factor  $\{(\Omega, 1)^4\}$  presents itself six times, and that the form is

$$\{(\Omega, 1)^4\}^6 (\Omega, 1)^8 = 0;$$

but I am not able to verify this, and I do not pursue the discussion further.

22. The foregoing considerations show the grounds of the difficulty of the purely algebraical solution of the problem; the required results, for instance the modular equation, are obtained not in the simple form, but accompanied with special factors of high order. The transcendental theory affords the means of obtaining the results in the proper form without special factors; and I proceed to develop the theory, reproducing the known results as to the modular and multiplier equations, and extending it to the determination of the transformation-coefficients  $\alpha, \beta, \dots$

*The Modular Equation.* Art. Nos. 23 to 28.

23. Writing, as usual,  $q = e^{-\frac{\pi K'}{K}}$ , we have  $u$ , a given function of  $q$ , viz.

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sqrt{2}q^{\frac{1}{8}} \frac{1 + q^2 \cdot 1 + q^4 \cdot 1 + q^6 \dots}{1 + q \cdot 1 + q^3 \cdot 1 + q^5 \dots} \\ &= \sqrt{2}q^{\frac{1}{8}} (1 - q + 2q^2 - 3q^3 + 4q^4 - 6q^5 + 9q^6 - 12q^7 + \dots) \\ &= \sqrt{2}q^{\frac{1}{8}} f(q) \text{ suppose; } \end{aligned}$$

and this being so, the several values of  $v$  and of the other quantities in question are all given in terms of  $q$ .

The case chiefly considered is that of  $n$  an odd prime; and unless the contrary is stated it is assumed that this is so. We have then  $n + 1$  transformations corresponding to the same number  $n + 1$  of values of  $v$ ; these may be distinguished by  $v_0, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$ ; viz. writing  $\alpha$  to denote an imaginary  $n$ th root of unity, we have

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= (-)^{\frac{n^2-1}{8}} \sqrt{2}q^{\frac{1}{8}} f(q^n), \quad v_1 = \sqrt{2} (\alpha q^{\frac{1}{n}})^{\frac{1}{8}} f(\alpha q^{\frac{1}{n}}), \quad v_2 = \sqrt{2} (\alpha^2 q^{\frac{1}{n}})^{\frac{1}{8}} f(\alpha^2 q^{\frac{1}{n}}), \quad \&c., \\ v_n &= \sqrt{2}q^{\frac{1}{8n}} f(q^{\frac{1}{n}}). \end{aligned}$$

(Observe  $(-)^{\frac{n^2-1}{8}} = +$  for  $n = 8p \pm 1$ ,  $-$  for  $n = 8p \pm 3$ .)

The occurrence of the fractional exponent  $\frac{1}{8}$  is, as will appear, a circumstance of great importance; and it will be convenient to introduce the term "octicity," viz. an expression of the form  $q^{\frac{f}{8}}F(q)$  ( $f=0$ , or a positive integer not exceeding 7,  $F(q)$  a rational function of  $q$ ) may be said to be of the octicity  $f$ .

24. The modular equation is of course

$$(v - v_0)(v - v_1) \dots (v - v_n) = 0;$$

say this is

$$v^{n+1} - Av^n + Bv^{n-1} - \dots = 0,$$

so that  $A = \Sigma v_0$ ,  $B = \Sigma v_0 v_1$ , &c. In the development of these expressions, the terms having a fractional exponent, with denominator  $n$ , would disappear of themselves, as involving symmetrically the several  $n$ th roots of unity; and each coefficient would be of the form  $q^{\frac{g}{8}}F(q)$ ,  $F$  a rational and integral function of  $q$ . It is moreover easy to see that, for the several coefficients  $A, B, C, \dots, g$  will denote the positive residue (mod. 8) of  $n, 2n, 3n, \dots$  respectively.

Hence assuming, as the fact is, that these coefficients are severally rational and integral functions of  $q$ , it follows that the form is

$$av^g + bu^{g+8} + cu^{g+16} + \dots,$$

$g$  having the foregoing values for the several coefficients respectively. And it being known that the modular equation is as regards  $u$  of the order  $= n + 1$ , there is a known limit to the number of terms in the several coefficients respectively. We have thus for each coefficient an identity of the form

$$A = av^g + bu^{g+8} + \dots,$$

where  $A$  and  $u$  being each of them given in terms of  $q$ , the values of the numerical coefficients  $a, b, \dots$  can be determined; and we thus arrive at the modular equation.

25. It is in effect in this manner that the modular equations are calculated in Sohnke's Memoir. Various relations of symmetry in regard to  $(u, v)$  and other known properties of the modular equation are made use of in order to reduce the number of the unknown coefficients to a minimum; and (what in practice is obviously an important simplification) instead of the coefficients  $\Sigma v_0, \Sigma v_0 v_1$ , &c., it is the sums of powers  $\Sigma v_0, \Sigma v_0^2$ , &c., which are compared with their expressions in terms of  $u$ , in order to the determination of the unknown numerical coefficients  $a, b, \dots$ . The process is a laborious one (although less so than perhaps might beforehand have been imagined), involving very high numbers; it requires the development up to high powers of  $q$ , of the high powers of the before-mentioned function  $f(q)$ ; and Sohnke gives a valuable Table, which I reproduce here; adding to it the three columns which relate to  $\phi q$ .

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	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944			
ind. of $q$ .	$\phi q$	$\phi^2 q$	$\phi^{-2} q$	$f q$	$f^2 q$	$f^3 q$	$f^4 q$	$f^5 q$	$f^6 q$	$f^7 q$	$f^8 q$	$f^9 q$	$f^{10} q$	$f^{11} q$
	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	+2	+4	-4	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11
2	0	+4	+12	+2	+5	+9	+14	+20	+27	+35	+44	+54	+65	+77
3	0	0	-32	-3	-10	-22	-40	-65	-98	-140	-192	-255	-330	-418
4	+2	+4	+76	+4	+18	+48	+101	+185	+309	+483	+718	+1026	+1420	+1914
5	0	+8	-168	-6	-32	-99	-236	-481	-882	-1498	-2400	-3672	-5412	-7732
6	0	0	+352	+9	+55	+194	+518	+1165	+2330	+4277	+7352	+11997	+18765	+28336
7	0	0	-704	-12	-90	-363	-1080	-2665	-5784	-11425	-20992	-36414	-60279	-95931
8	0	+4		+16	+144	+657	+2162	+5820	+13644	+28889	+56549	+103977	+181645	+304062
9	+2	+4		-22	-226	-1155	-4180	-12220	-30826	-69734	-145008	-281911	-518660	-911240
10	0	+8		+29	+346	+1977	+7840	+24802	+67107	+161735	+356388	+730953	+1413465	+2601786
11	0	0		-38	-522	-3312	-14328	-48880	-141444	-362271	-844032	-1822689	-3697960	-7120136
12	0	0		+50	+777	+5443	+25591	+93865	+289746	+786877	+1934534	+4390824	+9331565	+18766759
13	0	+8		-64	-1138	-8787	-44776	-176125	-578646	-1662927	-4306368	-10256508	-22800050	-47830486
14	0	0		+82	+1648	+13968	+76918	+323685	+1129527	+3428770	+9337704	+23303025	+54112825	+118270746
15	0	0		-105	-2362	-21894	-129952	-583798	-2159774	-6913760	-19771392	-51631227	-125090220	-284527793
16	+2	+4		+132	+3348	+33873	+216240	+1035060	+4052721	+13660346	+40965362	+111804966	+282298020	+667553898
17	0	+8		-166	-4704	-51795	-354864	-1806600	-7474806	-26492361	-83207976	-237074742	-623185010	-1530587256
18	0	+4		+208	+6554	+78345	+574958	+3108085	+15063859*	+50504755	+165944732	+493063403	+1348033540	+3435726526
19	0	0		-258	-9056	-117412								
20	0	+8		+320	+12425	+174033								
21	0	0		-395	-16932	-255945								
22	0	0		+484										
23	0	0		-592										
24	0	0		+722										
25	+2	+12		-876										
26	0	+8		+1060										

\* [Wrongly given by Sohnke as +3108085.]

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A MEMOIR ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF ELLIPTIC FUNCTIONS.

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C. IX.	ind. of $q$ .	$f^{12}q$ =	$f^{13}q$ =	$f^{14}q$ =	$f^{15}q$ =	$f^{16}q$ =	$f^{17}q$ =	$f^{18}q$ =	$f^{19}q$ =	$f^{20}q$ =
	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	i
	1	- 12	- 13	- 14	- 15	- 16	- 17	- 18	- 19	- 20
	2	+ 90	+ 104	+ 119	+ 135	+ 152	+ 170	+ 189	+ 209	+ 230
	3	- 520	- 637	- 770	- 920	- 1088	- 1275	- 1482	- 1710	- 1960
	4	+ 2523	+ 3263	+ 4151	+ 5205	+ 6444	+ 7888	+ 9558	+ 11476	+ 13665
	5	- 10764	- 14651	- 19558	- 25668	- 33184	- 42330	- 53352	- 66519	- 82124
	6	+ 41534	+ 59345	+ 82936	+ 113675	+ 153152	+ 203201	+ 265923	+ 343710	+ 439270
	7	- 147720	- 221091	- 322828	- 461265	- 646528	- 890800	- 1208610	- 1617147	- 2136600
	8	+ 490869	+ 768131	+ 1169847	+ 1739710	+ 2533070	+ 3619334	+ 5084478	+ 7034047	+ 9596460
	9	- 1539472	- 2514551	- 3988292	- 6164345	- 9311664	- 13780540	- 20021534	- 28607673	- 40260300
	10	+ 4592430	+ 7818200	+ 12896562	+ 20690964	+ 32387616	+ 49590581	+ 74438388	+ 109745767	+ 159174524
	11	- 13111632	- 23233535	- 39809574	- 66222405	- 107299904	- 169812320	- 263104686		
	12	+ 36006362	+ 66328964	+ 117921321	+ 203173760	+ 340436664	+ 556366922	+ 889020813		
	13	- 95497116	- 182681916	- 336630840	- 600165795	- 1039026144	- 1752038020	- 2884990266		
	14	+ 245457000	+ 487098378	+ 929461993	+ 1713196575	+ 3061896704	+ 5323089708	+ 9026077050		
	15	- 613183064	- 1261118313	- 2489690882	- 4740491107	- 8739810688	- 15653783345	- 27314626158		
	16	+ 1492474572	+ 3178449222	+ 6486711301	+ 12748926285	+ 24229115109	+ 44679433473	+ 80177033781*		
	17	- 3546915228	- 7815313766	- 16475721276	- 33400680615	- 65390435328	- 124069449335	- 228831885054		
	18	+ 8245677110	+ 18783535199	+ 40874694490	+ 85415669230	+ 172155210320	+ 335888162944	+ 636376573943		

\* [In Sohnke, the figure 1 has] dropped out.

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