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THE A_ℓ AND C_ℓ BAILEY TRANSFORM AND LEMMA

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ABSTRACT. We announce a higher-dimensional generalization of the Bailey Transform, Bailey Lemma, and iterative "Bailey chain" concept in the setting of basic hypergeometric series very well-poised on unitary A_ℓ or symplectic C_ℓ groups. The classical case, corresponding to A_1 or equivalently $\mathrm{U}(2)$, contains an immense amount of the theory and application of one-variable basic hypergeometric series, including elegant proofs of the Rogers-Ramanujan-Schur identities. In particular, our program extends much of the classical work of Rogers, Bailey, Slater, Andrews, and Bressoud.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to announce a higher-dimensional generalization of the Bailey Transform [2] and Bailey Lemma [2] in the setting of basic hypergeometric series very well-poised on unitary [19] or symplectic [14] groups. Both types of series are directly related [14, 18] to the corresponding Macdonald identities. The series in [19] were strongly motivated by certain applications of mathematical physics and the unitary groups $\mathrm{U}(n)$ in [10, 11, 15, 16]. The unitary series use the notation A_ℓ, or equivalently $\mathrm{U}(\ell+1)$; the symplectic case, C_ℓ. The classical Bailey Transform, Lemma, and very well-poised basic hypergeometric series correspond to the case A_1, or equivalently $\mathrm{U}(2)$.

The classical Bailey Transform and Bailey Lemma contain an immense amount of the theory and application of one-variable basic hypergeometric series [2, 12, 25]. They were ultimately inspired by Rogers' [24] second proof of the Rogers-Ramanujan-Schur identities [23]. The Bailey Transform was first formulated by Bailey [8], utilized by Slater in [25], and then recast by Andrews [4] as a fundamental matrix inversion result. This last version of the Bailey Transform has immediate applications to connection coefficient theory and "dual" pairs of identities [4], and q-Lagrange inversion and quadratic transformations [13].

The most important application of the Bailey Transform is the Bailey Lemma. This result was mentioned by Bailey [8; §4], and he described how the proof would work. However, he never wrote the result down explicitly and thus missed the full power of *iterating* it. Andrews first established the Bailey Lemma explicitly in [5] and realized its numerous possible applications in terms of the iterative "Bailey chain" concept. This iteration mechanism enabled him to derive many q-series identities by "reducing" them to more elementary ones. For example,

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the Rogers-Ramanujan-Schur identities can be reduced to the q-binomial theorem. Furthermore, general multiple series Rogers-Ramanujan-Schur identities are a direct consequence of iterating suitable special cases of Bailey's Lemma. In addition, Andrews notes that Watson's q-analog of Whipple's transformation is an immediate consequence of the second iteration of one of the simplest cases of Bailey's Lemma. Continued iteration of this same case yields Andrews' [3] infinite family of extensions of Watson's q-Whipple transformation. Even Whipple's original work [26, 27] fits into the $q = 1$ case of this analysis. Paule [22] independently discovered important special cases of Bailey's Lemma and how they could be iterated. Essentially all the depth of the Rogers-Ramanujan-Schur identities and their iterations is embedded in Bailey's Lemma.

The process of iterating Bailey's Lemma has led to a wide range of applications in additive number theory, combinatorics, special functions, and mathematical physics. For example, see [2, 5, 6, 7, 9].

The Bailey Transform is a consequence of the terminating ${}_4\phi_3$ summation theorem. The Bailey Lemma is derived in [1] directly from the ${}_6\phi_5$ summation and the matrix inversion formulation [4, 13] of the Bailey Transform. We employ a similar method in the A_ℓ and C_ℓ cases by starting with a suitable, higher-dimensional, terminating ${}_6\phi_5$ summation theorem extracted from [19] and [14], respectively. The A_ℓ proofs appear in [20, 21], and the C_ℓ case is established in [17]. Many other consequences of the A_ℓ and C_ℓ generalizations of Bailey's Transform and Lemma will appear in future papers. These include A_ℓ and C_ℓ q-Pfaff-Saalschütz summation theorems, q-Whipple transformations, connection coefficient results, and applications of iterating the A_ℓ or C_ℓ Bailey Lemma.

2. Results

Throughout this article, let $\boldsymbol{i}$, $\boldsymbol{j}$, $\boldsymbol{N}$, and $\boldsymbol{y}$ be vectors of length ℓ with nonnegative integer components. Let q be a complex number such that $|q| < 1$. Define

$$(\alpha)_\infty \equiv (\alpha;\ q)_\infty := \prod_{k\geq 0}(1-\alpha q^k) \tag{2.1a}$$

and, thus,

$$(\alpha)_n \equiv (\alpha;\ q)_n := (\alpha)_\infty \,/\, (\alpha q^n)_\infty . \tag{2.1b}$$

Define the Bailey transform matricies, M and M^*, as follows.

Definition ($\boldsymbol{M}$ and $\boldsymbol{M^*}$ for $\boldsymbol{A_\ell}$). Let $a, x_1, \ldots, x_\ell$ be indeterminate. Suppose that none of the denominators in (2.2a–b) vanishes. Then let

$$M(\boldsymbol{i};\boldsymbol{j};A_\ell) := \prod_{r,s=1}^{\ell}\left(q\frac{x_r}{x_s}q^{j_r-j_s}\right)^{-1}_{i_r-j_r}\ \prod_{k=1}^{\ell}\left(aq\frac{x_k}{x_\ell}\right)^{-1}_{i_k+(j_1+\cdots+j_\ell)}; \tag{2.2a}$$

and

(2.2b)

$$M^*(\boldsymbol{i};\ \boldsymbol{j};\ A_\ell) := \prod_{k=1}^{\ell}\left[1 - a\frac{x_k}{x_\ell}q^{i_k+(i_1+\cdots+i_\ell)}\right]\prod_{k=1}^{\ell}\left(aq\frac{x_k}{x_\ell}\right)_{j_k+(i_1+\cdots+i_\ell)-1} \times \prod_{r,s=1}^{\ell}\left(q\frac{x_r}{x_s}q^{j_r-j_s}\right)^{-1}_{i_r-j_r}(-1)^{(i_1+\cdots+i_\ell)-(j_1+\cdots+j_\ell)}\,q^{\binom{(i_1+\cdots+i_\ell)-(j_1+\cdots+j_\ell)}{2}}.$$

Definition (**M** and **M^*** for **C_ℓ**). Let $x_1, \ldots, x_\ell$ be indeterminate. Suppose that none of the denominators in (2.3a–b) vanishes. Then let

$$M(\boldsymbol{i};\boldsymbol{j};C_\ell) := \prod_{r,s=1}^{\ell}\left[\left(q\frac{x_r}{x_s}q^{j_r-j_s}\right)^{-1}_{i_r-j_r}\left(qx_rx_sq^{j_r+j_s}\right)^{-1}_{i_r-j_r}\right]; \tag{2.3a}$$

and

(2.3b)

$$M^*(\boldsymbol{i};\boldsymbol{j};C_\ell) := \prod_{r,s=1}^{\ell}\left[\left(q\frac{x_r}{x_s}q^{j_r-j_s}\right)^{-1}_{i_r-j_r}\left(x_rx_sq^{j_r+i_s}\right)^{-1}_{i_r-j_r}\right]\prod_{1\le r<s\le\ell}\left[\frac{1-x_rx_sq^{j_r+j_s}}{1-x_rx_sq^{i_r+i_s}}\right] \times (-1)^{(i_1+\cdots+i_\ell)-(j_1+\cdots+j_\ell)}q^{\binom{(i_1+\cdots+i_\ell)-(j_1+\cdots+j_\ell)}{2}}.$$

As in the classical case [1], we have the following theorem.

Theorem (Bailey Transform for **A_ℓ** and **C_ℓ**). *Let $G = A_\ell$ or C_ℓ. Let M and M^* be defined as in* (2.2) *and* (2.3), *with rows and columns ordered lexicographically. Then M and M^* are inverse, infinite, lower-triangular matricies. That is,*

$$\prod_{k=1}^{\ell}\delta(i_k, j_k) = \sum_{\substack{j_k\le y_k\le i_k\\ k=1,2,\ldots,\ell}} M(\boldsymbol{i};\ \boldsymbol{y};\ G)\,M^*(\boldsymbol{y};\ \boldsymbol{j};\ G), \tag{2.4}$$

where $\delta(r, s) = 1$ if $r = s$, and 0 otherwise.

Equations (2.2) and (2.3) motivate the definition of the A_ℓ and C_ℓ Bailey pair.

Definition (**G**-Bailey Pair). Let $G = A_\ell$ or C_ℓ. Let $N_k \ge 0$ be integers for $k = 1, 2, \ldots, \ell$. Let $A = \{A_{(\boldsymbol{y};G)}\}$ and $B = \{B_{(\boldsymbol{y};\ G)}\}$ be sequences. Let M and M^* be as above. Then we say that A and B form a G-Bailey Pair if

$$B_{(\boldsymbol{N};G)} = \sum_{\substack{0\le y_k\le N_k\\ k=1,2,\ldots,\ell}} M(\boldsymbol{N};\boldsymbol{y};G)\,A_{(\boldsymbol{y};G)}. \tag{2.5}$$

As a consequence of the Bailey transform, (2.4), and the definition of the G-Bailey pair, (2.5), we have the following result.

Corollary (Bailey Pair Inversion). *A and B satisfy equation* (2.5) *if and only if*

$$A_{(\boldsymbol{N};G)} = \sum_{\substack{0\le y_k\le N_k\\ k=1,2,\dots,\ell}} M^*(\boldsymbol{N};\boldsymbol{y};G)\, B_{(\boldsymbol{y};G)}. \tag{2.6}$$

Define the sequences $A' = \{A'_{(\boldsymbol{y};A_\ell)}\}$ and $B' = \{B'_{(\boldsymbol{y};A_\ell)}\}$ by

$$A'_{(\boldsymbol{N};A_\ell)} := \prod_{k=1}^{\ell}\left(\frac{aq}{\rho}\frac{x_k}{x_\ell}\right)_{N_k}^{-1} \prod_{k=1}^{\ell}\left(\sigma\frac{x_k}{x_\ell}\right)_{N_k} \times \frac{(\rho)_{N_1+\cdots+N_\ell}}{(aq/\sigma)_{N_1+\cdots+N_\ell}}(aq/\rho\sigma)^{N_1+\cdots+N_\ell}\, A_{(\boldsymbol{N};\,A_\ell)} \tag{2.7a}$$

and

(2.7*b*)

$$B'_{(\boldsymbol{N};A_\ell)} := \sum_{\substack{0\le y_k\le N_k\\ k=1,2,\dots,\ell}} \left\{\prod_{k=1}^{\ell}\left[\left(\sigma\frac{x_k}{x_\ell}\right)_{y_k}\left(\frac{aq}{\rho}\frac{x_k}{x_\ell}\right)_{N_k}^{-1}\right]\prod_{r,s=1}^{\ell}\left(q\frac{x_r}{x_s}q^{y_r-y_s}\right)_{N_r-y_r}^{-1} \times \frac{(aq/\rho\sigma)_{(N_1+\cdots+N_\ell)-(y_1+\cdots+y_\ell)}\,(\rho)_{y_1+\cdots+y_\ell}}{(aq/\sigma)_{N_1+\cdots+N_\ell}} \times (aq/\rho\sigma)^{y_1+\cdots+y_\ell}\, B_{(\boldsymbol{y};\,A_\ell)}\right\}$$

Define the sequences $A' = \{A'_{(\boldsymbol{y};C_\ell)}\}$ and $B' = \{B'_{(\boldsymbol{y};C_\ell)}\}$ by

$$A'_{(\boldsymbol{N};C_\ell)} := \prod_{k=1}^{\ell}\left[\frac{(\alpha x_k)_{N_k}\,(qx_k\beta^{-1})_{N_k}}{(\beta x_k)_{N_k}\,(qx_k\alpha^{-1})_{N_k}}\right]\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)^{N_1+\cdots+N_\ell} A_{(\boldsymbol{N};C_\ell)} \tag{2.8a}$$

and

(2.8*b*)

$$B'_{(\boldsymbol{N};\,C_\ell)} := \sum_{\substack{0\le y_k\le N_k\\ k=1,2,\dots,\ell}} \left\{cr\prod_{k=1}^{\ell}\left[\frac{(\alpha x_k)_{y_k}\,(qx_k\beta^{-1})_{y_k}}{(\beta x_k)_{N_k}\,(qx_k\alpha^{-1})_{N_k}}\right]\prod_{r,s=1}^{\ell}\left(q\frac{x_r}{x_s}q^{y_r-y_s}\right)_{N_r-y_r}^{-1} \times \prod_{1\le r<s\le\ell}\left[(qx_rx_sq^{y_r+y_s})_{N_s-y_s}^{-1}\,(qx_rx_sq^{N_s-y_s})_{N_r-y_r}^{-1}\right] \times \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)_{(N_1+\cdots+N_\ell)-(y_1+\cdots+y_\ell)}\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)^{y_1+\cdots+y_\ell} B_{(\boldsymbol{y};\,C_\ell)}\right\}$$

These definitions lead to our generalization of Bailey's lemma.

Theorem (The G-generalization of Bailey's Lemma). *Let $G = A_\ell$ or C_ℓ. Suppose $A = \{A_{(\boldsymbol{N};G)}\}$ and $B = \{B_{(\boldsymbol{N};G)}\}$ form a G-Bailey Pair. If $A' = \{A'_{(\boldsymbol{N};G)}\}$ and $B' = \{B'_{(\boldsymbol{N};G)}\}$ are as above, then A' and B' also form a G-Bailey Pair.*

3. Sketches of Proofs

Proof of (2.4). In each case, A_ℓ and C_ℓ, we begin with a terminating ${}_4\phi_3$ summation theorem. In the C_ℓ case, it is first necessary to specialize Gustafson's C_ℓ ${}_6\psi_6$ summation theorem, see [14], terminate it from below and then from above, and further specialize the resulting terminating ${}_6\phi_5$ to yield a terminating ${}_4\phi_3$. In both the A_ℓ and C_ℓ cases, the ${}_4\phi_3$ is modified by multiplying both the sum and product sides by some additional factors. Finally, that result is transformed term-by-term to yield the sum side of (2.4). □

Proof of (2.6). Equation (2.6) follows directly from the definition, (2.5), and the termwise nature of the calculations in the proof of (2.4). □

Proof of Bailey's Lemma. The definitions in (2.7) and (2.8) are substituted into (2.5). After an interchange of summation, the inner sum is seen to be a special case of the appropriate ${}_6\phi_5$. The ${}_6\phi_5$ is then summed, and the desired result follows. □

Detailed proofs of the C_ℓ case will appear in [17], as will a discussion of the C_ℓ Bailey chain and a connection coefficient result associated with the C_ℓ Bailey Transform.

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