In[1]:= `<< HolonomicFunctions.m`

HolonomicFunctions package by Christoph Koutschan, RISC-Linz, Version 1.3 (25.01.2010)
⟶ Type ?HolonomicFunctions for help

In[2]:= `<< Hyper.m`

Zeilberger's holonomic ansatz reduces a determinant evaluation in question to proving three q-holonomic identities:

(1) $c(n, n) = 1 \qquad (n \geq 1)$

(2) $\sum_{j=1}^{n} a(i, j)\, c(n, j) = 0 \qquad (1 \leq i < n)$

(3) $\sum_{j=1}^{n} a(n, j)\, c(n, j) = \frac{b(n)}{b(n-1)} \qquad (n \geq 1)$

where a(i,j) are the matrix entries (1 <= i,j <= n), b(n) is the conjectured determinant evaluation (in the following we will refer to the quotient b(n)/b(n-1) by "nice"), and the function c(n,j) has to be pulled out of the hat.

Conjecture 1

The matrix entries:

```
a[i_Integer, j_Integer] :=
  Sum[Binomial[2 (i - 1), k] * Binomial[2 (j - 1), k] * 4^k, {k, 0, 2 * (Min[i, j] - 1)}]
```

```
aij = First[CreativeTelescoping[
    Binomial[2 (i - 1), k] * Binomial[2 (j - 1), k] * 4^k, S[k] - 1, {S[i], S[j]}]]
```

$$\{(5 i - 18 i^2 + 16 i^3 + 4 i j - 8 i^2 j) S_i + (-5 j - 4 i j + 18 j^2 + 8 i j^2 - 16 j^3) S_j + (27 i + 18 i^2 - 144 i^3 - 27 j + 360 i^2 j - 18 j^2 - 360 i j^2 + 144 j^3),$$
$$(-5 + 8 i - 19 j + 24 i j - 22 j^2 + 16 i j^2 - 8 j^3) S_j^2 + (165 - 584 i + 672 i^2 - 256 i^3 + 322 j - 720 i j + 384 i^2 j + 276 j^2 - 288 i j^2 + 80 j^3) S_j + (81 j - 72 i j - 126 j^2 + 144 i j^2 - 72 j^3)\}$$

```
anj = DFiniteSubstitute[aij, {i → n}, Algebra → OreAlgebra[S[n], S[j]]];
```

Pull out of the hat an annihilating ideal for c(n,j):

```
cnj = ToOrePolynomial[
   {-((-3 + 2 * j + 2 * n) * (-12 * j + 4 * j^2 + 72 * j^3 - 64 * j^4 + 18 * n + 27 * j * n - 172 * j^2 * n -
          96 * j^3 * n + 256 * j^4 * n - 36 * n^2 + 198 * j * n^2 + 408 * j^2 * n^2 - 768 * j^3 * n^2 -
          162 * n^3 - 432 * j * n^3 + 864 * j^2 * n^3 + 324 * n^4 - 432 * j * n^4)) + j * (-1 + 2 * j) *
      (-1 + 4 * n) * (-60 + 196 * j - 200 * j^2 + 64 * j^3 - 27 * n + 36 * j * n + 54 * n^2 - 72 * j * n^2) *
      S[j] + (-3 + 4 * j) * n * (1 - j + n) * (-1 + 2 * n) * (-3 + 4 * n) *
      (-1 + 4 * n) * S[n], (1 + 4 * j) * (j - n) * (-3 + 2 * j + 2 * n) +
     (11 - 8 * j + 4 * j^2 - 16 * j^3 - 27 * n + 36 * j * n + 18 * n^2 - 24 * j * n^2) * S[j] +
     (1 + j) * (1 + 2 * j) * (-3 + 4 * j) * S[j]^2}, OreAlgebra[S[n], S[j]]];
```

This function computes the initial values for c(n,j):

```
mydet[n_Integer] := mydet[n] = Det[Table[a[i, j], {i, n}, {j, n}]]
myc[n_Integer, j_Integer] := myc[n, j] = Which[j > n, 0, j === n === 1, 1, True,
   (-1)^(n + j) * Det[Delete[#, j] & /@ Table[a[ii, jj], {ii, n - 1}, {jj, n}]] / mydet[n - 1]]
```

Test whether recurrences and definition of c(n,j) agree:

```
test = ApplyOreOperator[cnj, f[n, j]];
Table[test, {n, 5}, {j, 5}] /. f[n_, j_] :> myc[n, j]
```

```
{{{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}},
 {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}}, {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}},
 {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}}, {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}}}
```

These points we need to give as initial values:

```
AnnihilatorSingularities[cnj, {1, 1}]
```

```
{{{j → 1, n → 1}, True}, {{j → 2, n → 1}, True}, {{j → 2, n → 2}, True}}
```

```
Clear[c];
c[1, 1] = myc[1, 1];
c[1, 2] = myc[1, 2];
c[2, 2] = myc[2, 2];
c[nn_Integer, jj_Integer] := c[nn, jj] =
   Module[{f, t},
    t = ApplyOreOperator[If[jj > 2,
       (S[n]^nn * S[j]^(jj - 2)) ** cnj[[2]], (S[n]^(nn - 1) * S[j]^jj) ** cnj[[1]]], f[n, j]];
    t = t /. {j → 0, n → 0};
    Return[(-t /. f[nn, jj] → 0 /. f → c) / Coefficient[t, f[nn, jj]]]];
```

Test whether this definition of c(n,j) produces indeed the values that it is supposed to produce:

```
Union[Flatten[Table[c[n1, j1] === myc[n1, j1], {n1, 5}, {j1, 5}]]]
```

```
{True}
```

- **Proof of (1)**

```
diag = Factor[OrePolynomialSubstitute[FindRelation[cnj, Pattern → {a_, a_}], {S[j] → 1, j → n}]]
```

$$\Big\{n(1+n)^2(-1+2n)(1+2n)^2(-3+4n)(-1+4n)(1+4n)(3+4n)\left(-105+1090n-3092n^2+2320n^3\right) S_n^2 - n(1+n)(-1+2n)(1+2n)(-3+4n)(-1+4n)\left(-19485-29271n+906178n^2+1355300n^3-7584920n^4-11349904n^5+9114592n^6+13604480n^7\right)S_n + 18n(1+n)(-1+2n)(1+2n)(-1+3n)(1+3n)(-3+4n)(-1+4n)(-5+6n)(-1+6n)\left(213+1866n+3868n^2+2320n^3\right)\Big\}$$

```
OreReduce[diag, ToOrePolynomial[{S[n] - 1}]]
```

```
{0}
```

Initial values (note that there are no singularities in the leading coefficient):

```
Table[c[n1, n1], {n1, 2}]
```

```
{1, 1}
```

Hence c(n,n)=1 for all n.

- **Proof of (2)**

```
Timing[
 sum = First[FindCreativeTelescoping[DFiniteTimes @@ (OreGroebnerBasis /@ ToOrePolynomial[
        {Append[aij, S[n] - 1], Append[cnj, S[i] - 1]}, OreAlgebra[S[i], S[j], S[n]]]),
     S[j] - 1]];]
```

```
{312.12, Null}
```

```
Support[sum]
```

$\{\{S_i, S_n, 1\}, \{S_n^3, S_n^2, S_n, 1\}\}$

Check initial values and singularities:

```
AnnihilatorSingularities[sum, {1, 1}, Assumptions → i < n]
```

{{{i → 1, n → 2}, True}, {{i → 1, n → 3}, True}, {{i → 1, n → 4}, True}}

```
MySum[a[i, j1] * c[n, j1], {j1, n}] /. (First /@ %) /. MySum → Sum
```

{0, 0, 0}

This proves identity (2).

- **Proof of (3)**

```
Timing[rec = First[FindCreativeTelescoping[DFiniteTimes[anj, cnj], S[j] - 1]];]
```

{125.256, Null}

```
Factor[rec]
```

$$\{(-3+4n)(-1+4n)(1+4n)(3+4n)^2(5+4n)\left(43-262n-388n^2+2320n^3\right)S_n^2 - 2(-3+4n)(-1+4n)\left(30960+105645n-1300218n^2-4876300n^3+4550040n^4+32729840n^5+38501088n^6+13604480n^7\right)S_n + 72n(-1+2n)(-1+3n)(1+3n)(-5+6n)(-1+6n)\left(1713+5922n+6572n^2+2320n^3\right)\}$$

```
nice = 2^(4 * (n - 1)) * (2 (n - 1)) ! * (6 (n - 1)) ! * (3 n - 2) / ((4 (n - 1)) !)^2 / (4 n - 3)
```

$$\frac{2^{4(-1+n)}(-2+3n)(2(-1+n))!\,(6(-1+n))!}{(-3+4n)((4(-1+n))!)^2}$$

```
OreReduce[rec, Annihilator[nice, S[n]]]
```

{0}

Compare initial values (note that there are no singularities in the leading coefficient of rec):

```
Table[Sum[a[n, j] * c[n, j], {j, n}] === nice, {n, 2}]
```

{True, True}

- **FIND the determinant evaluation automatically**

We find a solution to the recurrence derived in (3), and verify that it indeed gives the result.

```
Hyper[ApplyOreOperator[First[rec], f[n]], f[n]]
```

```
Warning: irreducible factors of degree > 1 in leading
                   coefficient;
some solutions may not be found

Warning: irreducible factors of degree > 1 in trailing
                   coefficient;
some solutions may not be found
```

$$\left\{\frac{36\,(-1+3\,n)\,(1+3\,n)\,(-5+6\,n)\,(-1+6\,n)}{(-3+4\,n)\,(-1+4\,n)^2\,(1+4\,n)}\right\}$$

```
nice1 = Product[First[%] /. n → i, {i, n - 1}]
```

$$\frac{2^{1-4\,n}\,3^{-\frac{9}{2}+6\,n}\,\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{5}{3}+2\,n\right]\,\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{1}{3}+2\,n\right]}{\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{3}{2}+2\,n\right]\,\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{1}{2}+2\,n\right]}$$

Mathematica does not simplify this test to 0, but obviously both expressions agree.

```
FullSimplify[nice1 - nice]
```

$$\frac{2^{1-4\,n}\,3^{-\frac{9}{2}+6\,n}\,\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{5}{3}+2\,n\right]\,\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{1}{3}+2\,n\right]}{\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{3}{2}+2\,n\right]\,\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{1}{2}+2\,n\right]}$$

```
Table[nice1 - nice, {n, 20}] // FullSimplify
```

```
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}
```

Conjecture 2

Similar to Conjecture 1, we display only the most relevant computations.

```
cnj = ToOrePolynomial[
   {(-5 + 3 * j + 3 * n) * (48 * j + 150 * j^2 - 117 * j^3 - 810 * j^4 + 729 * j^5 - 96 * n - 328 * j * n +
          858 * j^2 * n + 2214 * j^3 * n - 2916 * j^4 * n + 144 * n^2 - 1698 * j * n^2 - 2880 * j^2 * n^2 +
          5184 * j^3 * n^2 + 1536 * n^3 + 2880 * j * n^3 - 5184 * j^2 * n^3 - 2304 * n^4 + 2592 * j * n^4) -
      j * (-2 + 3 * j) * (660 - 2811 * j + 4419 * j^2 - 2997 * j^3 + 729 * j^4 + 128 * n -
          528 * j * n + 432 * j^2 * n - 192 * n^2 + 792 * j * n^2 - 648 * j^2 * n^2) * S[j] +
      (-8 + 9 * j) * n * (1 - j + n) * (-2 + 3 * n) * (-1 + 3 * n) * (-5 + 6 * n) * S[n],
     (1 + 9 * j) * (j - n) * (-5 + 3 * j + 3 * n) -
      2 * (-67 + 67 * j - 15 * j^2 + 27 * j^3 + 160 * n - 180 * j * n - 96 * n^2 + 108 * j * n^2) * S[j] +
      (1 + j) * (1 + 3 * j) * (-8 + 9 * j) * S[j]^2}, OreAlgebra[S[n], S[j]]];
```

```
anj = First[CreativeTelescoping[
   Binomial[3 (n - 1), k] * Binomial[3 (j - 1), k] * 3^k, S[k] - 1, {S[n], S[j]}]]
```

$\{(88 n + 54 j n + 54 j^2 n - 630 n^2 - 351 j n^2 - 243 j^2 n^2 + 1611 n^3 + 729 j n^3 + 243 j^2 n^3 - 1782 n^4 - 486 j n^4 + 729 n^5) S_n + (-88 j + 630 j^2 - 1611 j^3 + 1782 j^4 - 729 j^5 - 54 j n + 351 j^2 n - 729 j^3 n + 486 j^4 n - 54 j n^2 + 243 j^2 n^2 - 243 j^3 n^2) S_j + (-128 j - 144 j^2 + 1368 j^3 + 2592 j^4 - 5832 j^5 + 128 n - 4536 j^2 n - 3888 j^3 n + 21384 j^4 n + 144 n^2 + 4536 j n^2 - 36936 j^3 n^2 - 1368 n^3 + 3888 j n^3 + 36936 j^2 n^3 - 2592 n^4 - 21384 j n^4 + 5832 n^5),$
$(-88 - 538 j - 1143 j^2 - 1179 j^3 - 729 j^4 - 243 j^5 + 234 n + 1395 j n + 2700 j^2 n + 2025 j^3 n + 486 j^4 n - 162 n^2 - 891 j n^2 - 1458 j^2 n^2 - 729 j^3 n^2) S_j^2 + (-11792 - 22900 j - 30276 j^2 - 22347 j^3 - 9720 j^4 - 1701 j^5 + 64620 n + 102672 j n + 101763 j^2 n + 47952 j^3 n + 9963 j^4 n - 142236 n^2 - 169533 j n^2 - 110808 j^2 n^2 - 24786 j^3 n^2 + 157221 n^3 + 122472 j n^3 + 39366 j^2 n^3 - 87480 n^4 - 32805 j n^4 + 19683 n^5) S_j + (1568 j - 5760 j^2 + 1656 j^3 + 3888 j^4 + 1944 j^5 - 2736 j n + 11448 j^2 n - 8424 j^3 n - 3888 j^4 n + 1296 j n^2 - 5832 j^2 n^2 + 5832 j^3 n^2)\}$

```
Timing[rec = First[FindCreativeTelescoping[DFiniteTimes[anj, cnj], S[j] - 1]];]
```

{326.56, Null}

```
Factor[rec]
```

$\{-2 (-1 + 3 n) (2 + 3 n)^2 (-5 + 6 n) (1 + 6 n) (7 + 6 n) (442 - 1029 n - 7056 n^2 + 16605 n^3) S_n^2 + 3 (-1 + 3 n) (-5 + 6 n) (1113840 + 15040708 n - 2282346 n^2 - 306529938 n^3 - 368213553 n^4 + 1032343704 n^5 + 2056776543 n^6 + 917293410 n^7) S_n + 108 n (-2 + 3 n) (-1 + 4 n) (1 + 4 n) (-11 + 12 n) (-5 + 12 n) (8962 + 34674 n + 42759 n^2 + 16605 n^3)\}$

```
nice = 2^(8 * (n - 1)) * Pochhammer[7 / 12, n - 1] * Pochhammer[1 / 12, n - 1] * Pochhammer[5 / 4, n - 1] *
  Pochhammer[3 / 4, n - 1] / Pochhammer[7 / 6, n - 1] / Pochhammer[1 / 6, n - 1] /
   Pochhammer[2 / 3, n - 1] / Pochhammer[2 / 3, n - 1]
```

$$\frac{2^{8 (-1+n)} \text{Pochhammer}[\frac{1}{12}, -1+n]\ \text{Pochhammer}[\frac{7}{12}, -1+n]\ \text{Pochhammer}[\frac{3}{4}, -1+n]\ \text{Pochhammer}[\frac{5}{4}, -1+n]}{\text{Pochhammer}[\frac{1}{6}, -1+n]\ \text{Pochhammer}[\frac{2}{3}, -1+n]^2\ \text{Pochhammer}[\frac{7}{6}, -1+n]}$$

```
OreReduce[rec, Annihilator[nice, S[n]]]
```

{0}

```
Hyper[ApplyOreOperator[First[rec], f[n]], f[n]]
```

```
Warning: irreducible factors of degree > 1 in leading
                   coefficient;
some solutions may not be found

Warning: irreducible factors of degree > 1 in trailing
                   coefficient;
some solutions may not be found
```

$$\left\{\frac{36 (-1 + 4 n) (1 + 4 n) (-11 + 12 n) (-5 + 12 n)}{(-1 + 3 n)^2 (-5 + 6 n) (1 + 6 n)}\right\}$$

```
nice1 = Product[First[%] /. n → i, {i, n - 1}]
```

$$\frac{2^{-\frac{20}{3}+8n}\,\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{11}{6}+2n\right]\,\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{1}{2}+2n\right]}{3\sqrt{3}\,\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{5}{3}+2n\right]\,\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{2}{3}+2n\right]}$$

```
FullSimplify[nice1 - nice]
```

{0}

Bacher determinant

The matrix entries:

```
In[4]:= a[i_Integer, j_Integer] :=
  Sum[Binomial[2 (i - 1), k] * Binomial[2 (j - 1), k] * 2^k, {k, 0, 2 * (Min[i, j] - 1)}]
```

```
In[6]:= aij = First[CreativeTelescoping[
    Binomial[2 (i - 1), k] * Binomial[2 (j - 1), k] * 2^k, S[k] - 1, {S[i], S[j]}]]
```

Out[6]= $\left\{\left(3i-10i^2+8i^3\right)S_i+\left(-3j+10j^2-8j^3\right)S_j+\left(i+2i^2-8i^3-j+16i^2j-2j^2-16ij^2+8j^3\right),\ \left(1+3j+2j^2\right)S_j^2+\left(-5+12i-8i^2-2j-4j^2\right)S_j+\left(-j+2j^2\right)\right\}$

```
In[7]:= anj = DFiniteSubstitute[aij, {i → n}, Algebra → OreAlgebra[S[n], S[j]]];
```

Pull out of the hat an annihilating ideal for c(n,j):

```
In[8]:= cnj = ToOrePolynomial[
    {(-1 + 2 * j) * (1 + 4 * j) * (j - n) - j * (-3 + 4 * j) * (-1 + 2 * j + 2 * n) * S[j], n * (-3 + 4 * n) *
       (-1 + 4 * n) - (-1 + j - n) * (-1 + 2 * n) * (-1 + 2 * j + 2 * n) * S[n]}, OreAlgebra[S[n], S[j]]];
```

This function computes the initial values for c(n,j):

```
In[9]:= mydet[n_Integer] := mydet[n] = Det[Table[a[i, j], {i, n}, {j, n}]]
        myc[n_Integer, j_Integer] := myc[n, j] = Which[j > n, 0, j === n === 1, 1, True,
           (-1)^(n + j) * Det[Delete[#, j] & /@ Table[a[ii, jj], {ii, n - 1}, {jj, n}]] / mydet[n - 1]]
```

Test whether recurrences and definition of c(n,j) agree:

```
In[11]:= test = ApplyOreOperator[cnj, f[n, j]];
         Table[test, {n, 5}, {j, 5}] /. f[n_, j_] :→ myc[n, j]
```

```
Out[12]= {{{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}},
  {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}}, {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}},
  {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}}, {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}}}
```

These points we need to give as initial values:

```
In[13]:= AnnihilatorSingularities[cnj, {1, 1}]
```

```
Out[13]= {{{j → 1, n → 1}, True}}
```

```
In[22]:= LeadingPowerProduct /@ cnj
```

Out[22]= $\{S_j, S_n\}$

In[23]:=
```
Clear[c];
c[1, 1] = myc[1, 1];
c[nn_Integer, jj_Integer] := c[nn, jj] =
   Module[{f, t},
    t = ApplyOreOperator[If[jj > 1,
       (S[n]^nn * S[j]^(jj - 1)) ** cnj[[1]], (S[n]^(nn - 1) * S[j]^jj) ** cnj[[2]]], f[n, j]];
    t = t /. {j → 0, n → 0};
    Return[(-t /. f[nn, jj] → 0 /. f → c) / Coefficient[t, f[nn, jj]]]];
```

Test whether this definition of c(n,j) produces indeed the values that it is supposed to produce:

In[27]:=
```
Union[Flatten[Table[c[n1, j1] === myc[n1, j1], {n1, 5}, {j1, 5}]]]
```

Out[27]= {True}

- **Proof of (1)**

In[28]:=
```
diag = Factor[OrePolynomialSubstitute[FindRelation[cnj, Pattern → {a_, a_}], {S[j] → 1, j → n}]]
```

Out[28]= $\{-n(-1+2n)(-3+4n)(-1+4n)(1+4n)S_n + n(-1+2n)(-3+4n)(-1+4n)(1+4n)\}$

In[29]:=
```
OreReduce[diag, ToOrePolynomial[{S[n] - 1}]]
```

Out[29]= {0}

Initial values (note that there are no singularities in the leading coefficient):

In[30]:=
```
Table[c[n1, n1], {n1, 2}]
```

Out[30]= {1, 1}

Hence c(n,n)=1 for all n.

- **Proof of (2)**

In[31]:=
```
Timing[
 sum = First[FindCreativeTelescoping[DFiniteTimes @@ (OreGroebnerBasis /@ ToOrePolynomial[
        {Append[aij, S[n] - 1], Append[cnj, S[i] - 1]}, OreAlgebra[S[i], S[j], S[n]]]),
     S[j] - 1]];]
```

Out[31]= {4.90831, Null}

In[32]:=
```
Support[sum]
```

Out[32]= $\{\{S_i, S_n, 1\}, \{S_n^2, S_n, 1\}\}$

Check initial values and singularities:

In[33]:=
```
AnnihilatorSingularities[sum, {1, 1}, Assumptions → i < n]
```

Out[33]= {{{i → 1, n → 2}, True}, {{i → 1, n → 3}, True}}

In[34]:=
```
MySum[a[i, j1] * c[n, j1], {j1, n}] /. (First /@ %) /. MySum → Sum
```

Out[34]= {0, 0}

This proves identity (2).

■ Proof of (3)

In[35]:=
```
Timing[rec = First[FindCreativeTelescoping[DFiniteTimes[anj, cnj], S[j] - 1]];]
```

Out[35]= {1.76411, Null}

In[36]:=
```
Factor[rec]
```

Out[36]= $\left\{-(-1+2n)^2 S_n + 4(-3+4n)(-1+4n)\right\}$

In[37]:=
```
nice = 2^(2 * (n - 1)) * ((n - 1) !)^2 * (4 (n - 1)) ! / ((2 (n - 1)) !)^3
```

Out[37]= $\frac{2^{2(-1+n)} ((-1+n)!)^2 (4(-1+n))!}{((2(-1+n))!)^3}$

In[38]:=
```
OreReduce[rec, Annihilator[nice, S[n]]]
```

Out[38]= {0}

Compare initial values (note that there are no singularities in the leading coefficient of rec):

In[39]:=
```
Table[Sum[a[n, j] * c[n, j], {j, n}] === nice, {n, 2}]
```

Out[39]= {True, True}

■ FIND the determinant evaluation automatically

We find a solution to the recurrence derived in (3), and verify that it indeed gives the result.

In[40]:=
```
Hyper[ApplyOreOperator[First[rec], f[n]], f[n]]
```

Out[40]= $\left\{\frac{4(-3+4n)(-1+4n)}{(-1+2n)^2}\right\}$

In[41]:=
```
nice1 = Product[First[%] /. n → i, {i, n - 1}]
```

Out[41]= $\frac{4^{-1+n}\sqrt{\pi}\,\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{3}{2}+2n\right]}{\text{Gamma}\left[-\frac{1}{2}+n\right]^2}$

In[42]:=
```
FullSimplify[nice1 - nice]
```

Out[42]= 0