

Investigating the Sahi Property

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In [S], Lemma 16, it is proved, using ad-hoc, human methods, that if $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, are non-negative and $\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta = 1$ and $\alpha \delta \geq \beta \gamma$, then the following formal power series

$$1 - (1 - a)^\delta (1 - a - b - c)^\gamma (1 - a - b - d)^\beta (1 - a - b - c - d - e)^\alpha \quad ,$$

is a formal power series in the variables a, b, c, d, e with **non-negative** coefficients.

For now, for the sake of simplicity, let's take $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \delta = \frac{1}{4}$, so we have, thanks to Sahi the fact that

$$1 - ((1 - a)(1 - a - b - c)(1 - a - b - d)(1 - a - b - c - d - e))^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad ,$$

is a formal power series in the variables a, b, c, d, e with **non-negative** coefficients.

Let x_1, \dots, x_n be formal variables and let $S = \{\sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij}x_i, i = 1..m\}$ be a set of linear combinations of the variables. Let α be a number, the pair (S, α) has the (n, m) -**Sahi property** if the formal power series

$$1 - \prod_1^m (1 - \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij}x_i)^\alpha \quad ,$$

is a formal power series with **non-negative** coefficients.

So Sahi's Lemma 16 says that the pair $(\{x_1, x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_4, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5\}, \frac{1}{4})$ has the $(5, 4)$ -Sahi property.

Big Challenge For given m and n find, experimentally, and if possible rigorously, all pairs (S, α) with the Sahi property.

We have to start with the first not completely trivial case, $n = 1$ and $m = 2$.

using the Maple program `SahiProperty.txt` it is seen that $\{x, x/4\}, (\frac{7}{10})$ does **not** have the Sahi property, but $\{x, x/4\}, (\frac{3}{5})$ does.

First mini-challenge

Find all pairs $(c\alpha)$ such that the one-variable formal power series

$$1 - ((1 - x)(1 - cx))^\alpha \quad ,$$

is a formal power series with non-negative coefficients.

References [S] Siddhartha Sahi, *Higher correlation inequalities*, *Combinatorica* **28** (2008), 209-227.

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