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An Elliptic Garnier System from Interpolation

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Abstract. Considering a certain interpolation problem, we derive a series of elliptic difference isomonodromic systems together with their Lax forms. These systems give a multivariate extension of the elliptic Painlevé equation.

Key words: elliptic difference; isomonodromic systems; Lax form; interpolation problem

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1 Introduction

There is a simple way to derive isomonodromic equations by studying suitable Padé approximation or interpolation problem. It has been applied various examples both continuous and discrete (see [2, 14] and references therein). The aim of this paper is to apply this method to certain elliptic interpolation problems and derive a multivariate extension of the elliptic-difference¹ Painlevé equation [5, 11]. This work is a natural generalization of [4].

Recently, there have been some progress in multivariate elliptic isomonodromic systems. In [7, 8], an elliptic analog of the Garnier system is constructed. In [2], an elliptic deformation of q -Garnier system is suggested from a geometric points of view. In [3], certain elliptic analog of Garnier system is obtained from viewpoint of lattice equations. Moreover, a general framework of elliptic isomonodromic systems is established in [9]. For the equations obtained in this paper, the proper isomonodromic interpretation and the relation to the constructions mentioned above are not clear so far. However, since the equations obtained in this paper are quite explicit, we expect that they will give a clue to elucidate the multivariate elliptic isomonodromic systems.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we set up our interpolation problem (2.2): $\psi(z) \sim \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$. In Section 3, we derive two contiguous relations satisfied by the interpolants $P(z)$ and $\psi(z)Q(z)$ (Theorem 3.3). These relations play the role of the Lax pair for the isomonodromic system. In Section 4, we analyze the Lax equations and derive the isomonodromic system as the necessary and sufficient conditions for the compatibility (Theorem 4.2). The proof becomes quite simple due to the use of the contiguous type Lax pair.

2 Set up of the interpolation problem

Fix $p, q \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $|p|, |q| < 1$. The elliptic Gamma function $\Gamma_{p,q}(z)$ [10] and the theta function $[z]$ (of base p) are defined as

$$\Gamma_{p,q}(z) = \frac{(pq/z; p, q)_\infty}{(z; p, q)_\infty} = \prod_{i,j \geq 0} \frac{1 - z^{-1}p^{i+1}q^{j+1}}{1 - zp^iq^j},$$

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¹The q -difference limit of the obtained system is expected to be the one considered in [6].

$$[z] = (z, p/z; p)_\infty = \prod_{i=0}^{\infty} (1 - xp^i)(1 - x^{-1}p^{i+1}).$$

They satisfy the following fundamental relations:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{p,q}(qz) &= [z]\Gamma_{p,q}(z), & \Gamma_{p,q}(z/q) &= [z/q]^{-1}\Gamma_{p,q}(z), \\ [pz] &= -z^{-1}[z], & [z] &= -z[1/z], & [z] &= [p/z]. \end{aligned}$$

We also use the following notations:

$$[z]_s = \frac{\Gamma_{p,q}(q^s z)}{\Gamma_{p,q}(z)}, \quad [x_1, \dots, x_l]_s = [x_1]_s \cdots [x_l]_s.$$

In particular, $[z]_s = \prod_{i=0}^{s-1} [q^i z]$ for $s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

Fix $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}$. Let k, u_1, \dots, u_{2N} be complex parameters satisfying a constraint $\prod_{i=1}^{2N} u_i = k^N$, and define a function $\psi(z)$ as²

$$\psi(z) = \prod_{i=1}^{2N} \frac{\Gamma_{p,q}(u_i/z)}{\Gamma_{p,q}(k/u_i z)}.$$

We also define a shift $T: x \mapsto \bar{x}$ of parameters $x = k, u_i$ as

$$\bar{k} = k/q, \quad \bar{u}_i = \begin{cases} u_i, & 1 \leq i \leq N, \\ u_i/q, & N < i \leq 2N. \end{cases}$$

This action is naturally extended to any functions $f = f(k, u_i)$ of parameters by $\bar{f} = f(\bar{k}, \bar{u}_i)$.

We put

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1(z) &= \frac{\psi(z/q)}{\psi(z)} = \prod_{i=1}^{2N} \frac{[u_i/z]}{[k/u_i z]}, & \mu_2(z) &= \frac{\bar{\psi}(z/q)}{\bar{\psi}(z)} = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{[u_i/z]}{[k/u_{N+i} z]}, \\ \mu_3(z) &= \frac{\bar{\psi}(z)}{\psi(z)} = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{[k/qu_i z]}{[u_{N+i}/qz]}. \end{aligned}$$

These functions are p -periodic: $f(pz) = f(z)$, and satisfy

$$\mu_1(k/z) = \mu_1(z)^{-1}, \quad \mu_3(k/qz) = \mu_2(z), \quad (2.1)$$

due to the constraint $\prod_{i=1}^{2N} u_i = k^N$.

Let $f(z)$ be an elliptic function of degree $2d$ such that p -periodic and h -symmetric: $f(h/z) = f(z)$. Any such function can be written as $f(z) = \frac{\theta_{\text{num}}(z)}{\theta_{\text{den}}(z)}$, where $\theta_*(z)$ ($*$ = num, den) are h -symmetric entire function with common quasi periodicity: $\theta_*(pz) = (h/pz^2)^d \theta_*(z)$. The totality of such functions $f(z)$ form a linear space of dimension $d + 1$.

For $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, consider the interpolation problem³

$$\psi(q^{-s}) = \frac{P(q^{-s})}{Q(q^{-s})}, \quad s = 0, 1, \dots, N = m + n, \quad (2.2)$$

²Throughout the paper, any expression $a \cdots b/c \cdots d$ means the long fraction $\frac{a \cdots b}{c \cdots d}$.

³This is a kind of PPZ (prescribed poles and zeros) interpolation [15].

where $P(z)$ (resp. $Q(z)$) are k/q -symmetric and p -periodic elliptic functions of order $2m$ (resp. $2n$), with specified denominators $P_{\text{den}}(z)$ (resp. $Q_{\text{den}}(z)$). For convenience, we will choose them as

$$P_{\text{den}}(z) = [u_1/z, u_1 qz/k]_m, \quad Q_{\text{den}}(z) = [k/u_2 z, qz/u_2]_n.$$

3 Derivation of the contiguous relations

Let $P(z)$, $Q(z)$ be solutions for the interpolation problem (2.2). We will compute the contiguous relations satisfied by the functions $w(z) = P(z)$, $\psi(z)Q(z)$:

$$\begin{aligned} L_2: D_3(z/q)w(z) - D_2(z)w(z/q) + D_1(z)\overline{w}(z/q) &= 0, \\ L_3: \overline{D_1}(z)w(z) - D_2(z)\overline{w}(z) + D_3(z)\overline{w}(z/q) &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

The coefficients are determined by the Casorati determinants as

$$\begin{aligned} D_1(z) &= |\mathbf{u}(z), \mathbf{u}(z/q)|, & D_2(z) &= |\mathbf{u}(z), \overline{\mathbf{u}}(z/q)|, \\ D_3(z) &= |\mathbf{u}(z), \overline{\mathbf{u}}(z)|, & \mathbf{u}(z) &= \begin{bmatrix} P(z) \\ \psi(z)Q(z) \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Certain explicit formulas for $P(z)$, $Q(z)$ are available (see Remark 3.4), however, we do not need them for the computations here.

Lemma 3.1. *We have*

$$D_1(z) = \psi(z) \frac{[z, k/z]_{m+n} [k/z^2]}{X_{1,\text{den}}(z)} F(z),$$

where $X_{1,\text{den}}(z)$ is given in equation (3.3) below, and $F(z)$ is a k -symmetric p -quasi periodic entire function of degree $2N - 4$. Explicitly, we have

$$F(z) = Cz \prod_{i=1}^{N-2} [z/\lambda_i, k/z\lambda_i], \tag{3.2}$$

where $C, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{N-2}$ are some constants independent of z .

Proof. We put

$$X_1(z) = \frac{D_1(z)}{\psi(z)} = \mu_1(z)P(z)Q(z/q) - P(z/q)Q(z).$$

(i) Obviously $X_1(z)$ is a p -periodic function. Due to the cancellations of the factors $[u_1/z][u_2/z]$, the denominator $X_{1,\text{den}}(z)$ of $X_1(z)$ consists of $2(N + m + n)$ theta factors, hence $X_1(z)$ is of degree $2(N + m + n)$. We choose the normalization of $X_{1,\text{den}}(z)$ as

$$X_{1,\text{den}}(z) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^N [k/u_i z][u_{N+i} z/k] \right) [qu_1/z, qu_1 z/k]_m [qk/u_2 z, qz/u_2]_n, \tag{3.3}$$

so that $X_{1,\text{den}}(k/z) = \mu_1(z)^{-1} X_{1,\text{den}}(z)$.

(ii) Due to the k/q -symmetry of $P(z)$, $Q(z)$ and equation (2.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} X_1(k/z) &= \mu_1(k/z)P(k/z)Q(k/qz) - P(k/qz)Q(k/z) \\ &= \mu_1(z)^{-1}P(z/q)Q(z) - P(z/q)Q(z) = -\mu_1(z)^{-1}X_1(z). \end{aligned}$$

Combining this and $X_{1,\text{den}}(k/z) = \mu_1(z)^{-1}X_{1,\text{den}}(z)$, we see that the numerator $X_{1,\text{num}}(z)$ is k -antisymmetric: $X_{1,\text{num}}(k/z) = -X_{1,\text{num}}(z)$.

(iii) By the Padé interpolation condition, we have $D_1(q^{-s}) = 0$ for $s = 0, 1, \dots, m+n-1$. Hence $X_{1,\text{num}}(z)$ is divisible by $[z, k/z]_{m+n}[k/z^2]$.

From (i)–(iii), one obtain the desired result. \blacksquare

Lemma 3.2. *We have*

$$\begin{aligned} D_2(z) &= \psi(z) \frac{[z]_{m+n}[k/qz]_{m+n+1}}{X_{2,\text{den}}(z)} G(z), \\ D_3(z) &= \psi(z) \frac{[z]_{m+n+1}[k/qz]_{m+n}}{X_{3,\text{den}}(z)} G(k/qz), \end{aligned}$$

where $X_{2,\text{den}}(z)$, $X_{3,\text{den}}(z)$ is given in equation (3.5) below, C' is a constant, and $G(z)$ is a p -quasi periodic function of degree $N-1$ which can be written as

$$G(z) = C' z \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} [z/\xi_i], \quad \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \xi_i = \frac{kq^{n-1}}{\prod_{i=1}^N u_i}. \quad (3.4)$$

Proof. We put

$$\begin{aligned} X_2(z) &= \frac{D_2(z)}{\psi(z)} = \mu_2(z)P(z)\overline{Q}(z/q) - \overline{P}(z/q)Q(z), \\ X_3(x) &= \frac{D_3(z)}{\psi(z)} = \mu_3(z)P(z)\overline{Q}(z) - \overline{P}(z)Q(z). \end{aligned}$$

(i) Obviously $X_2(z)$, $X_3(z)$ are p -periodic elliptic functions. The denominators can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} X_{2,\text{den}}(z) &= \prod_{i=N+1}^{2N} [u_i z/k][qu_1/z, qu_1 z/k]_m [qz/u_2, k/u_2 z]_n, \\ X_{3,\text{den}}(z) &= \prod_{i=N+1}^{2N} [u_i/qz][u_1/z, q^2 u_1 z/k]_m [qz/u_2, k/u_2 z]_n. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Hence $X_2(z)$, $X_3(z)$ are both of degree $N+2m+2n$. We note that $X_{3,\text{den}}(k/qz) = X_{2,\text{den}}(z)$.

(ii) From $P(k/qz) = P(z)$, we have $\overline{P}(k/qz) = \overline{P}(z/q)$ and similarly we have $Q(k/qz) = Q(z)$, $\overline{Q}(k/qz) = \overline{Q}(z/q)$. Using these relations and equation (2.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} X_3(k/qz) &= \mu_3(k/qz)P(k/qz)\overline{Q}(k/qz) - \overline{P}(k/qz)Q(k/qz) \\ &= \mu_2(z)P(z)\overline{Q}(z/q) - \overline{P}(z/q)Q(z) = X_2(z). \end{aligned}$$

(iii) Due to the Padé interpolation condition we have $D_2(q^{-s}) = 0$ for $s = 0, \dots, m+n-1$ and $D_3(q^{-s}) = 0$ for $s = 0, \dots, m+n$.

From (i)–(iii), we obtain the desired results. \blacksquare

Theorem 3.3. *By a suitable gauge transformation $y(z) = g(z)w(z)$, the L_2 , L_3 equations take the following forms*

$$\begin{aligned} L_2: \quad & F(z)[k/z^2]\overline{y}(z/q) - G(z)A(k/z)y(z/q) + G(k/z)A(z)y(z) = 0, \\ L_3: \quad & \overline{F}(z)[k/qz^2]y(z) - G(z)B(k/qz)\overline{y}(z) + G(k/qz)B(z)\overline{y}(z/q) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

where $F(z)$, $G(z)$ are given by equations (3.2), (3.4), and

$$\begin{aligned} A(z) &= \prod_{i=1}^{N+1} [z/a_i], & \{a_i\}_{i=1}^{N+1} &= \{u_1 q^m, u_2 q^{-n}, u_3, \dots, u_N, q\}, \\ B(z) &= \prod_{i=1}^{N+1} [z/b_i], & \{b_i\}_{i=1}^{N+1} &= \{k/u_{N+1}, \dots, k/u_{2N}, q^{-m-n}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. First, using Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2, we rewrite the equations (3.1) as

$$\begin{aligned} L_2: & F(z) [k/z^2] \bar{w}(z/q) - G(z) [k/qz] \frac{[kq^n/u_2 z]}{[k/u_2 z]} \prod_{i=1}^N [k/u_i z] w(z/q) \\ & + G(k/z) [z/q] \frac{[zq^n/u_2]}{[z/u_2]} \prod_{i=1}^N [z/u_i] w(z) = 0, \\ L_3: & \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{[u_{N+i}/q]}{[k/qu_i]} \bar{F}(z) [k/qz^2] w(z) - G(z) [kq^{m+n-1}/z] \frac{[zu_1 q^{m+1} z/k]}{[zu_1 qz/k]} \prod_{i=N+1}^{2N} [u_i/qz] \bar{w}(z) \\ & + G(k/qz) [q^{m+n} z] q^m \frac{[z/u_1 q^m]}{[z/u_1]} \prod_{i=N+1}^{2N} [zu_i/k] \bar{w}(z/q) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Then, by the gauge transformation $y(z) = [u_1/z, u_1 qz/k]_m w(z)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} L_2: & q^{-m} F(z) [k/z^2] \bar{y}(z/q) - G(z) A(k/z) y(z/q) + G(k/z) A(z) y(z) = 0, \\ L_3: & \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{[u_{N+i}/q]}{[k/qu_i]} \bar{F}(z) [k/qz^2] y(z) - G(z) B(k/qz) \bar{y}(z) + G(k/qz) B(z) \bar{y}(z/q) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The additional factors in front of $F(z)$, $\bar{F}(z)$ can be absorbed into the normalization of $F(z)$, $\bar{F}(z)$ by a z -independent gauge transformation of $y(z)$. Hence, we arrive at the desired results (3.6). \blacksquare

Remark 3.4. An explicit expression of the Padé interpolants $P(z)$, $Q(z)$ is given by the determinant as follows

$$P(z) = c \begin{vmatrix} \mu_{0,0}^P & \cdots & \mu_{0,m}^P \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mu_{m-1,0}^P & \cdots & \mu_{m-1,m}^P \\ \psi_0(z) & \cdots & \psi_m(z) \end{vmatrix}, \quad Q(z) = c \begin{vmatrix} \mu_{0,0}^Q & \cdots & \mu_{0,n}^Q \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mu_{n-1,0}^Q & \cdots & \mu_{n-1,n}^Q \\ \phi_0(z) & \cdots & \phi_n(z) \end{vmatrix},$$

where c is a constant and

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_j(z) &= \frac{[u_1, qu_1/k, k/u_3 z, qz/u_3]_j}{[u_1/z, qu_1/z, k/u_3, q/u_3]_j}, & \phi_j(z) &= \frac{[k/u_2, q/u_2, u_4/z, qu_4 z/k]_j}{[k/u_2 z, qz/u_2, u_4, qu_4/k]_j}, \\ \mu_{i,j}^P &= {}_{2N+6}V_{2N+5} \left(\frac{k}{q}, q^{-m-n}, \frac{k}{u_1} q^{-j}, \frac{k}{u_2} q^{m+n-i-1}, \frac{k}{u_3} q^j, \frac{k}{u_4} q^i, \frac{k}{u_5}, \dots, \frac{k}{u_{2N}}; q \right), \\ \mu_{i,j}^Q &= {}_{2N+6}V_{2N+5} \left(\frac{k}{q}, q^{-m-n}, u_1 q^{m+n-i-1}, u_2 q^{-j}, u_3 q^i, u_4 q^j, u_5, \dots, u_{2N}; q \right), \end{aligned}$$

and ${}_n V_{n-1}$ is the elliptic hypergeometric series [12, 15] defined by

$${}_{n+5}V_{n+4}(a_0; a_1, \dots, a_n; z) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{[a_0 q^{2s}]}{[a_0]} \prod_{i=0}^n \frac{[a_i]_s}{[qa_0/a_i]_s} z^s. \quad (3.7)$$

The proof is completely the same as the case $N = 3$ [4]. Application of the explicit formulae to the special solution of the isomonodromic systems will be considered elsewhere.

4 Compatibility conditions

In this section, we consider the equation (3.6) forgetting about the connection with the interpolation problem. Namely, we restart with the following equations

$$\begin{aligned}
L_2: \quad & F(z) \left[k/z^2 \right] \bar{y}(z/q) - G(z) A(k/z) y(z/q) + G(k/z) A(z) y(z) = 0, \\
L_3: \quad & \bar{F}(z) \left[k/qz^2 \right] y(z) - G(z) B(k/qz) \bar{y}(z) + G(k/qz) B(z) \bar{y}(z/q) = 0, \\
F(z) = & C z \prod_{i=1}^{N-2} [z/\lambda_i, k/z\lambda_i], \quad G(z) = z \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} [z/\xi_i], \\
A(z) = & \prod_{i=1}^{N+1} [z/a_i], \quad B(z) = \prod_{i=1}^{N+1} [z/b_i],
\end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

where $\{a_i, b_i\}_{i=1}^{N+1}$, k, ℓ are parameters and $C, \{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^{N-2}, \{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^{N-1}$ are variables such as

$$\bar{a}_i = a_i, \quad \bar{b}_i = b_i, \quad \bar{k} = k/q, \quad \bar{\ell} = q\ell, \quad k^2\ell^2 = q \prod_{i=1}^{N+1} a_i b_i, \quad \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \xi_i = \ell.$$

Proposition 4.1. *As the necessary conditions for the compatibility, the pair of equations L_2, L_3 in (4.1) gives the following equations for $\bar{\lambda}_i, \bar{C}$ and $\underline{\xi}_i = T^{-1}(\xi_i)$. Namely*

$$F(z) \bar{F}(z) \left[k/z^2 \right] \left[k/qz^2 \right] = G(k/z) G(k/qz) U(z), \tag{4.2}$$

for $z = \xi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq N-1$), and

$$\frac{G(z) \bar{G}(z)}{G(k/z) \bar{G}(k/z)} = \frac{U(z)}{U(k/z)}, \tag{4.3}$$

for $z = \lambda_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq N-2$), where $U(z) = A(z) B(z)$.

Proof. When $z = \xi_i$, the terms in L_2, L_3 with coefficient $G(z)$ vanishes, and we obtain equation (4.2). Similarly, putting $z = \lambda_i$ in L_2 and

$$\underline{L}_3: \quad F(z) \left[k/z^2 \right] \underline{y}(z) - \underline{G}(z) B(k/z) y(z) + \underline{G}(k/z) B(z) y(z/q) = 0,$$

the terms with coefficient $F(z)$ vanishes, and we have equation (4.3). ■

The equations (4.2), (4.3) give the evolution equation for $2(N-2)$ variables $\{\lambda_i, \xi_i\}_{i=1}^{N-2}$. In $N=3$ case, it can be written in a symmetric way as

$$\frac{\xi_1^2}{\xi_2^2} \prod_{j=1}^2 \frac{[\xi_1/\lambda_j][\xi_1/\bar{\lambda}_j]}{[\xi_2/\lambda_j][\xi_2/\bar{\lambda}_j]} = \frac{U(\xi_1)}{U(\xi_2)}, \quad \frac{\lambda_1^2}{\lambda_2^2} \prod_{j=1}^2 \frac{[\lambda_1/\xi_j][\lambda_1/\underline{\xi}_j]}{[\lambda_2/\xi_j][\lambda_2/\underline{\xi}_j]} = \frac{U(\lambda_1)}{U(\lambda_2)},$$

where $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = k, \xi_1 \xi_2 = \ell$. This is the elliptic Painlevé equation [5, 11] in factorized form [1, 4]. Its Lax pair is obtained in [13], and the higher-order analogues are also given in [8].

Theorem 4.2. *The equations (4.2), (4.3) are sufficient for the compatibility of the Lax pair (4.1).*

Proof. Combining the equations L_2 and L_3 as the following diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\bar{y}(\frac{z}{q}) & \bar{y}(z) & \bar{y}(qz) \\
\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \begin{array}{c} L_3(z) \\ \hline L_2(z) \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|} \hline L_2(qz) \\ \hline \end{array} & \\
L_1: \quad y(\frac{z}{q}) & y(z) & y(qz)
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{ccc}
\tilde{L}_1: \quad \bar{y}(\frac{z}{q}) & \bar{y}(z) & \bar{y}(qz) \\
\begin{array}{|c|} \hline L_3(z) \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|} \hline L_3(qz) \\ \hline L_2(qz) \end{array} & \\
& y(z) & y(qz)
\end{array}$$

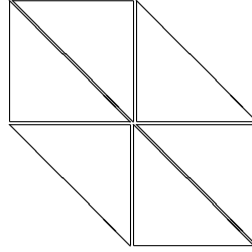
we obtain the following three term relations for $y(z)$ or $\bar{y}(z)$,

$$\begin{aligned} L_1: & A(k/z)B(z)F(qz)[k/q^2z^2]y(z/q) - R(z)y(z) + A(qz)B(k/qz)F(z)[k/z^2]y(qz) = 0, \\ \tilde{L}_1: & A(k/qz)B(z)\bar{F}(qz)[k/q^3z^2]\bar{y}(z/q) - \tilde{R}(z)\bar{y}(z) \\ & + A(qz)B(k/q^2z)\bar{F}(z)[k/qz^2]\bar{y}(qz) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} R(z) &= \frac{U(z)F(qz)G(\frac{k}{z})[\frac{k}{q^2z^2}]}{G(z)} + \frac{U(\frac{k}{qz})F(z)G(qz)[\frac{k}{z^2}]}{G(\frac{k}{qz})} \\ &\quad - \frac{F(z)F(qz)\bar{F}(z)[\frac{k}{z^2}][\frac{k}{qz^2}][\frac{k}{q^2z^2}]}{G(z)G(\frac{k}{qz})}, \\ \tilde{R}(z) &= \frac{U(qz)\bar{F}(z)G(\frac{k}{q^2z})[\frac{k}{q^2z^2}]}{G(qz)} + \frac{U(\frac{k}{qz})\bar{F}(qz)G(z)[\frac{k}{q^3z^2}]}{G(\frac{k}{qz})} \\ &\quad - \frac{F(z)F(qz)\bar{F}(z)[\frac{k}{z^2}][\frac{k}{qz^2}][\frac{k}{q^2z^2}]}{G(z)G(\frac{k}{qz})}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

Then the compatibility means the consistency between triangle relations on the following 7 points of the 3×3 grid:



which is equivalently written as $\overline{L_1} = \tilde{L}_1$. It is easy to check the condition $\overline{L_1} = \tilde{L}_1$ for the coefficients of $y(qz)$, $y(z/q)$ and $\bar{y}(qz)$, $\bar{y}(z/q)$. So the problem is to show $\overline{R(z)} = \tilde{R}(z)$ under the equations (4.2), (4.3).

For L_1 given in equation (4.4), (4.5), one can check the following properties:

- (i) $R(z)$ is holomorphic due to equation (4.2), and it is a degree $4N + 2$ theta function of base p .
- (ii) $R(k/qz) = -R(z)$, and hence $R(z)$ is divisible by $[k/qz^2]$.
- (iii) The equation L_1 holds when

$$\begin{aligned} &\{[k/z^2] = 0, y(z) = y(z/q)\} \quad \text{or} \quad \{[k/q^2z^2] = 0, y(z) = y(qz)\} \quad \text{or} \\ &\{F(z) = 0, A(z)G(k/z)y(z) = A(k/z)G(z)y(z/q)\} \quad \text{or} \\ &\{F(qz) = 0, A(qz)G(k/qz)y(qz) = A(k/qz)G(qz)y(z)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, once the coefficients of $y(qz)$, $y(z/q)$ in L_1 are fixed as in equation (4.4), the properties (i)–(iii) determine the coefficient $R(z)$ uniquely.

Similarly, $\tilde{R}(z)$ in equation (4.4) is characterized by the following conditions:

- (i) $\tilde{R}(z)$ is a degree $4N + 2$ theta function of base p .
- (ii) $\tilde{R}(k/q^2z) = -\tilde{R}(z)$, and hence $\tilde{R}(z)$ is divisible by $[k/q^2z^2]$.

(iii) The equation \tilde{L}_1 holds when

$$\begin{aligned} & \{[k/qz^2] = 0, \bar{y}(z) = \bar{y}(z/q)\} \quad \text{or} \quad \{[k/q^3z^2] = 0, \bar{y}(z) = \bar{y}(qz)\} \quad \text{or} \\ & \{\bar{F}(z) = 0, A(z)\bar{G}(k/qz)\bar{y}(z) = A(k/qz)\bar{G}(z)\bar{y}(z/q)\} \quad \text{or} \\ & \{\bar{F}(qz) = 0, A(qz)\bar{G}(k/q^2z)\bar{y}(qz) = A(k/q^2z)\bar{G}(qz)\bar{y}(z)\}, \end{aligned}$$

where we used the equation (4.3) to rewrite the last two equations.

These characteristic properties show that $\overline{R(z)} = \tilde{R}(z)$, hence $\overline{L_1} = \tilde{L}_1$ as desired. ■

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