

On the Summability Problem of Multivariate Rational Functions in the Mixed Case *

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Abstract

Continuing previous work, this paper focuses on the summability problem of multivariate rational functions in the mixed case in which both shift and q -shift operators can appear. Our summability criteria rely on three ingredients including orbital decompositions, Sato's isotropy groups, and difference transformations. This work settles the rational case of the long-term project aimed at developing algorithms for symbolic summation of multivariate functions.

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1 Introduction

As a classical and active topic in symbolic computation, symbolic summation aims at providing algorithmic tools for verifying or discovering identities and closed forms for various sums from combinatorics [32, 27, 28], computer science [20] and theoretical physics [37, 5]. The summability problem determines whether a given function (or sequence) is a difference of another function (or sequence) so that the discrete Newton–Leibniz formula can be applied to compute definite sums. Its continuous analogue in the differential setting was related to the effective computation of de Rham cohomologies. For instance, Picard and Simart in their book [33, pp. 475–479] proposed to decide whether a rational function $f(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{C}(x, y, z)$ of three variables can be written as

$$f(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z},$$

where $u, v, w \in \mathbb{C}(x, y, z)$. This is still an open problem and the related results can be found in [21, 16, 29, 8]. The goal of this paper is to study the discrete and q -discrete analogues of Picard’s problem for multivariate rational functions.

The development of algorithms for symbolic summation dates back to the early 1970s with significant advances in subsequent decades [40, Chapter 23]. In the univariate case, the summability problem was studied by Abramov [1, 2, 3] for rational functions and also by Gosper [19] for hypergeometric terms. Karr extended Risch’s algorithm to the setting of so-called $\Pi\Sigma$ -extensions [25, 26] with a series of further developments by Schneider and his collaborators [36, 38] motivated by computational problems in quantum field theory [5, 39]. Extending these results to the multivariate setting was proposed as an intriguing problem by Andrews and Paule [4], since its solution would help us reduce multiple sums to single sums. Initial progress was made in [14] which provides some necessary conditions on the summability of bivariate hypergeometric terms. The summability problem in the case of bivariate rational functions was solved in [13] with later algorithmic improvements in [23, 34]. Beyond the bivariate case, this problem has been studied for binomial sums [6], and a complete solution to the summability problem of multivariate rational functions involving ordinary shift operators was recently given in [10].

Continuing the work in [10], this paper focuses on the summability problem of multivariate rational functions in the mixed case in which both shift and q -shift operators can appear. Following [9], we introduce the concepts of normal and special polynomials from symbolic integration. This helps reveal the inherent differences between the q -shift and the ordinary shift cases and also enables us to handle both types of operators within a unified framework, except in the final step of constructing difference transformations. Several examples are provided to illustrate the computational details and to demonstrate applications in verifying the convergence and irrationality of given series.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we introduce the basic definitions and notation to formally state the rational summability problem. Section 3 shows that the problem can be reduced to that of

simple fractions via orbital decompositions. Section 4 presents Sato's theory of isotropy groups, which is then used in Section 5 to derive the summability criteria, thereby reducing the problem to a summability problem with fewer operators in a more general setting. In Section 6, we construct an \mathbb{F} -endomorphism to transform the general (q -)summability problem into an original form. Section 7 presents two examples that illustrate potential applications. We conclude the paper in Section 8 by proposing some problems for future studies.

2 Preliminaries

The goal of this section is to introduce some notation and state the main problem addressed in this paper. Let \mathbb{F} be a field of characteristic zero and $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ be the field of rational functions in $\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ over \mathbb{F} . We use $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1$ to denote the $n-1$ variables x_2, \dots, x_n . For each $v \in \mathbf{x}$, the shift operator σ_v is the \mathbb{F} -automorphism of $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ defined by $\sigma_v(v) = v+1$ and $\sigma_v(w) = w$ for all $w \in \mathbf{x} \setminus \{v\}$. Let $q \in \mathbb{F}^* := \mathbb{F} \setminus \{0\}$ be such that $q^m \neq 1$ for all nonzero $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. The q -shift operator $\tau_{q,v}$ is defined as the \mathbb{F} -automorphism of $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ such that $\tau_{q,v}(v) = q \cdot v$ and $\tau_{q,v}(w) = w$ for all $w \in \mathbf{x} \setminus \{v\}$. Let $\theta_v \in \{\sigma_v, \tau_{q,v}\}$ and $G = \langle \theta_{x_1}, \dots, \theta_{x_n} \rangle$ be the free multiplicative abelian group generated by the operators $\theta_{x_1}, \dots, \theta_{x_n}$. The group algebra $\mathbb{F}[G]$ over the field \mathbb{F} consists of all finite linear combinations $\sum a_\theta \theta$ with $a_\theta \in \mathbb{F}$ and $\theta \in G$. For each $\theta \in G$, we use $\tilde{\theta}$ to replace $c \cdot \theta$ for some $c \in \mathbb{F}^*$ for short and the difference operator $\theta - \mathbf{1}$ is denoted by $\Delta_{\tilde{\theta}}$, where $\mathbf{1}$ stands for the identity map on $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$. The main task of this paper is to solve the following problem.

Problem 2.1. *Given a rational function $f \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ and $\tilde{\theta}_{x_i} = c_i \cdot \theta_{x_i}$ for some constant $c_i \in \mathbb{F}^*$ with $i = 1, \dots, n$, decide whether there exist $g_1, \dots, g_n \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ such that*

$$f = \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}}(g_1) + \dots + \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_n}}(g_n). \quad (2.1)$$

If such g_i 's exist, we say that f is $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$.

Let $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y} \cup \mathbf{z}$ with $\mathbf{y} = \{y_1, \dots, y_k\}$, $\mathbf{z} = \{z_1, \dots, z_m\}$ and $n = k + m$. If $\theta_{y_j} = \sigma_{y_j}$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$, $\theta_{z_\ell} = \tau_{q,z_\ell}$ for $1 \leq \ell \leq m$ and $c_i = 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$, then Problem 2.1 is reduced to deciding whether f is $(\sigma_{y_1}, \dots, \sigma_{y_k}, \tau_{q,z_1}, \dots, \tau_{q,z_m})$ -summable. In general, let $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_r$ be a family of independent elements in G , that means if $\theta_1^{\ell_1} \dots \theta_r^{\ell_r} = \mathbf{1}$ for some $\ell_1, \dots, \ell_r \in \mathbb{Z}$ then $\ell_i = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r$. Let $\tilde{\theta}_i = c_i \theta_i$ for some $c_i \in \mathbb{F}^*$ with $i = 1, \dots, r$. A rational function $f \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ is called $(\tilde{\theta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_r)$ -summable if $f = \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_1}(g_1) + \dots + \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_r}(g_r)$ for some $g_1, \dots, g_r \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$. The $(\tilde{\theta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_r)$ -summability problem is to decide whether f is $(\tilde{\theta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_r)$ -summable.

Let $\mathbb{E} = \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)$. As an analog in the differential case (see [7, Definition 1.3]), we say that $p \in \mathbb{E}[x_1]$ is *normal* with respect to θ_{x_1} if $\gcd(p, \theta_{x_1}^\ell(p)) = 1$ for any $\ell \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. A non-normal polynomial (with respect to θ_{x_1}) is called *special* (with respect to θ_{x_1}). Normal polynomials and special polynomials will be further discussed in Sections 3 and 5.

Let $\theta_{\mathbf{x}} = (\theta_{x_1}, \dots, \theta_{x_n})$ and $\alpha = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. We introduce a short notation $\theta_{\mathbf{x}}^\alpha := \theta_{x_1}^{a_1} \cdots \theta_{x_n}^{a_n}$ to denote an element in G . For $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathbb{F}^n$, define $\mathbf{c}^\alpha = c_1^{a_1} \cdots c_n^{a_n}$ to be a constant in \mathbb{F} .

3 Additive decompositions

In this section, we shall introduce a direct sum decomposition of $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ into G -invariant subspaces, and thus reduce the summability problem of general rational functions to the case of simple fractions.

3.1 Orbital decompositions

Let $p, q \in \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{x}]$ be two irreducible polynomials in x_1 over $\mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)$. We say that p, q are *associate* if $p = c \cdot q$ for some $c \in \mathbb{F}^*$. This is an equivalence relation. Let Ω be the set of all such equivalence classes $[p]$ and K be a subgroup of G . First of all, we shall introduce a group action of K on the set Ω . Since each $\theta \in K$ is an \mathbb{F} -automorphism of $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$, this naturally defines a group action on Ω by mapping $[p]$ into $[\theta(p)]$. We call the set

$$[p]_K := \{[\theta(p)] \mid \theta \in K\}$$

the K -orbit of p . The polynomials p, q are said to be K -equivalent if $[p]_K = [q]_K$, denoted by $p \sim_K q$. Then p, q are K -equivalent if and only if $p = c \cdot \theta(q)$ for some $c \in \mathbb{F}^*$ and $\theta \in K$. The relation \sim_K is an equivalence relation.

Now we shall decompose $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ as a vector space over $\mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)$. Let $K = G$ and by the above group action, the set Ω can be partitioned into the disjoint union of the distinct G -orbits. Given an irreducible polynomial $d \in \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{x}]$ with $\deg_{x_1}(d) > 0$ and a positive integer j , we define an $\mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)$ -subspace $V_{[d]_G, j}$ of $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ spanned by all of the fractions a/b^j with $a \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$, $b \sim_G d$, and $\deg_{x_1}(a) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$. For any fraction in $V_{[d]_G, j}$, the irreducible factors of its denominator are in the same G -orbit as d . By the irreducible partial fraction decomposition, any rational function $f \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ can be uniquely decomposed as $f = f_0 + f_1 + \cdots + f_s$ with $f_0 \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$ and f_1, \dots, f_s in distinct $V_{[d]_G, j}$ spaces. Therefore, $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ admits the following direct sum decomposition:

$$\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1] \bigoplus \left(\bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{N}^+} \bigoplus_{[d]_G \in T} V_{[d]_G, j} \right), \quad (3.1)$$

where $\mathbb{N}^+ := \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ and T is the set of all distinct G -orbits such that Ω is the disjoint union of T . We use f_0 and $f_{[d]_G, j}$ to denote the components of f in $\mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$ and $V_{[d]_G, j}$, respectively. Such a direct sum decomposition is called the *orbital decomposition* of $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ with respect to the variable x_1 and the group G .

Lemma 3.1. *If $f \in V_{[d]_G, j}$ and $P \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[G]$, then $P(f) \in V_{[d]_G, j}$.*

Proof. Let $f = \sum a_i/b_i^j$ with $b_i \sim_G d$, $\deg_{x_1}(a_i) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$ and $P = \sum p_\theta \theta$ with $p_\theta \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)$. For any $\theta \in G$, we have $\theta(b_i)$ and d are still in the same

G -orbit and $\deg_{x_1}(\theta(a_i)) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$. Then $\frac{p_\theta \theta(a_i)}{\theta(b_i)^j}$ is in $V_{[d]_G, j}$. So $P(f)$ lies in $V_{[d]_G, j}$ by the linearity. \blacksquare

Lemma 3.2. *Let $f \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$. Then f is $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable if and only if f_0 is $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable in $\mathbb{E}[x_1]$ and $f_{[d]_G, j}$ is $(\theta_{x_1}, \dots, \theta_{x_n})$ -summable for all $[d]_G \in T$ and $j \in \mathbb{N}^+$.*

Proof. The sufficiency is due to the additivity of (q) -shift operators. For the necessity, suppose $f = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_i}}(g^{(i)})$ with $g^{(i)} \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$. By the additive decomposition of rational functions in (3.1), we can write $f, g^{(i)}$ in the form

$$f = f_0 + \sum_j \sum_{[d]_G} f_{[d]_G, j} \text{ and } g^{(i)} = g_0^{(i)} + \sum_j \sum_{[d]_G} g_{[d]_G, j}^{(i)} \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

By the additivity of $\Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_i}}$, we see that

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_i}}(g_0^{(i)}) + \sum_j \sum_{[d]_G} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_i}}(g_{[d]_G, j}^{(i)}) \right).$$

From Lemma 3.1, it is another expression of f with respect to $V_{[d]_G, j}$. By the uniqueness of the orbital decomposition (3.1), we have

$$f_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_i}}(g_0^{(i)}) \text{ and } f_{[d]_G, j} = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_i}}(g_{[d]_G, j}^{(i)}),$$

which are $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable. Hence the lemma follows. \blacksquare

3.2 Reducing to simple fractions

By Lemma 3.2, we have reduced Problem 2.1 to that for rational functions in $\mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$ and $V_{[d]_G, j}$. The latter one is of the form

$$f = \sum_{\theta} \frac{a_{\theta}}{\theta(d)^j}, \quad (3.2)$$

where $j \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $\theta \in G$, $a_{\theta} \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$, $d \in \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{x}]$ with $\deg_{x_1}(a_{\theta}) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$, and d is irreducible in $\mathbb{F}[\mathbf{x}]$.

Let θ be an automorphism of $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$, $c \in \mathbb{F}^*$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$. Then for any integer $\ell \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, we have the reduction formula

$$\frac{a}{\theta^{\ell}(b)} = c \cdot \theta(g) - g + \frac{c^{-\ell} \theta^{-\ell}(a)}{b}, \quad (3.3)$$

where $g = \sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} \frac{c^{i-\ell} \theta^{i-\ell}(a)}{\theta^i(b)}$ if $\ell > 0$ and $g = -\sum_{i=0}^{-\ell-1} \frac{c^i \theta^i(a)}{\theta^{\ell+i}(b)}$ if $\ell < 0$. For any $\theta \in G$, write $\theta = \theta_{x_1}^{a_1} \dots \theta_{x_n}^{a_n}$ with $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\alpha_{\theta} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ be the index vector related to θ . Using this notation, we apply the above reduction formula (3.3) with $(c, \theta) = (c_1, \theta_{x_1}), \dots, (c_n, \theta_{x_n})$ iteratively and then arrive at the following decomposition.

Lemma 3.3. *Let $f \in V_{[d]_{G,j}}$ be given in the form (3.2) and $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in (\mathbb{F}^*)^n$. Then we can decompose f into the form*

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_{c_i \theta_{x_i}}(g_i) + r \text{ with } r = \frac{a}{dj}, \quad (3.4)$$

where $g_i \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ and $a = \sum_{\theta} \mathbf{c}^{-\alpha_{\theta}} \theta^{-1}(a_{\theta})$ with $\deg_{x_1}(a) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$. Note that here we use $\mathbf{c}^{-\alpha_{\theta}}$ to denote $c_1^{-a_1} \dots c_n^{-a_n}$. In particular, f is $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable if and only if r is $(\theta_{x_1}, \dots, \theta_{x_n})$ -summable.

Next, we shall discuss the summability problem of polynomials in $\mathbb{E}[x_1]$ and of simple fractions

$$f = \frac{a}{dj},$$

where $j \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $a \in \mathbb{E}[x_1]$, $d \in \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{x}]$ with $\deg_{x_1}(a) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$ and d is irreducible and special w.r.t. θ_{x_1} . When the denominator d is normal w.r.t. θ_{x_1} , the problem is nontrivial and will be solved in Sections 5 and 6.

When $\theta_{x_1} = \sigma_{x_1}$, every irreducible polynomial in x_1 over \mathbb{E} is normal w.r.t. σ_{x_1} and every polynomial $f \in \mathbb{E}[x_1]$ is $c_1 \sigma_{x_1}$ -summable for any $c_1 \in \mathbb{F}^*$.

When $\theta_{x_1} = \tau_{q,x_1}$, the only special and irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{E}[x_1]$ w.r.t. τ_{q,x_1} is of the form $c \cdot x_1$ for some $c \in \mathbb{E} \setminus \{0\}$. So it is sufficient to consider $f \in \mathbb{E}[x_1, x_1^{-1}]$. For $c_1 \in \mathbb{F}^*$, note that $c_1(qx_1)^j - x_1^j = (c_1 q^j - 1)x_1^j$. If $c_1 \neq q^{-\nu}$ for any integer $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}$, then f is $c_1 \tau_{q,x_1}$ -summable. In this case, for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$x_1^j = c_1 \cdot \tau_{q,x_1} \left(\frac{x_1^j}{c_1 q^j - 1} \right) - \frac{x_1^j}{c_1 q^j - 1}. \quad (3.5)$$

Now suppose $c_1 = q^{-\nu}$ for some $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}$. For each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, we define W_j as the \mathbb{E} -vector subspace of $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ generated by x_1^j , i.e., $W_j = \{g \cdot x_1^j \mid g \in \mathbb{E}\}$. Then $\mathbb{E}[x_1, x_1^{-1}]$ is the direct sum of W_j where j ranges through \mathbb{Z} . We can write

$$f = c_1 \cdot \tau_{q,x_1}(g) - g + f_{\nu} \quad (3.6)$$

for some $g \in \mathbb{E}[x_1, x_1^{-1}]$ and $f_{\nu} \in W_{\nu}$. Then f is $(c_1 \tau_{q,x_1}, \tilde{\theta}_{x_2}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable if and only if f_{ν} is $(c_1 \tau_{q,x_1}, \tilde{\theta}_{x_2}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable provided that $c_1 = q^{-\nu}$.

Proposition 3.4. *Let f be in the form of (3.6). Then we have that f is $(q^{-\nu} \tau_{q,x_1}, \tilde{\theta}_{x_2}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ if and only if f_{ν} is $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_2}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$.*

Proof. The sufficiency follows from the definition of summability. Conversely, let $\theta_{x_1} := q^{-\nu} \tau_{q,x_1}$ and $G := \langle \tau_{q,x_1}, \theta_{x_2}, \dots, \theta_{x_n} \rangle$. Since $f_{\nu} \in W_{\nu} \subseteq \mathbb{E}[x_1, x_1^{-1}]$ and $\mathbb{E}[x_1, x_1^{-1}]$ is the union of $\mathbb{E}[x_1]$ and $V_{[x_1]_{G,j}}$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}^+$, we can assume that $f_{\nu} = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_i}}(g_i)$ with $g_i \in \mathbb{E}[x_1, x_1^{-1}]$ by Lemma 3.2. Furthermore, $\mathbb{E}[x_1, x_1^{-1}] = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} W_j$ and for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the subspace W_j is also G -invariant, i.e., any $h \in W_j$ and $\theta \in G$ implies $\theta(h) \in W_j$. Let $g_{i,\nu}$ be the component of g_i in W_{ν} . By the similar discussion as in Lemma 3.2, we have

$$f_{\nu} = \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}}(g_{1,\nu}) + \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_2}}(g_{2,\nu}) + \dots + \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_n}}(g_{n,\nu}).$$

Here $g_{1,\nu}$ is of the form $h \cdot x_1^\nu$ for some $h \in \mathbb{E}$. Consequently, the first term vanishes:

$$\Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}}(g_{1,\nu}) = hq^{-\nu}\tau_{q,x_1}(x_1^\nu) - hx_1^\nu = 0.$$

Hence f_ν is $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_2}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$. ■

In Proposition 3.4, if f is $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_2}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$, then f can be regarded as $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_2}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable in $\mathbb{K}(x_2, \dots, x_n)$ with $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{F}(x_1)$, since $\mathbb{F}^* \subseteq \mathbb{K}^*$. The latter one is contained in the summability problem in $n - 1$ variables (if we replace \mathbb{F} by \mathbb{K}).

4 Isotropy groups

Consider the group action given in Section 3. Let $p \in \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{x}]$ be a nonconstant polynomial and K be a subgroup of $G = \langle \theta_{x_1}, \dots, \theta_{x_n} \rangle$. The set

$$K_p := \{\theta \in K \mid \theta(p) = c \cdot p \text{ for some } c \in \mathbb{F}^*\}$$

is a subgroup of K , called the *isotropy group* of p in K . If two polynomials p, q are K -equivalent, then $K_p = K_q$. In this section, we shall discuss some algebraic properties of G_p , which will be used in Section 5.

Let $G^\sigma = \langle \sigma_{y_1}, \dots, \sigma_{y_k} \rangle$ and $G^\tau = \langle \tau_{z_1}, \dots, \tau_{z_m} \rangle$ be subgroups of G . Then $G = G^\sigma \oplus G^\tau$. The isotropy groups of p in G^σ and G^τ are denoted by G_p^σ and G_p^τ , respectively. Every subgroup of G is a free abelian group. Furthermore, the following structure property of the quotient group G^σ/G_p^σ is given by Sato [35, Lemma A-3].

Lemma 4.1. *G^σ/G_p^σ is a free abelian group.*

Similarly, we have the following lemma in q -shift case.

Lemma 4.2. *G^τ/G_p^τ is a free abelian group.*

Proof. By [30, Chapter III, Theorem 7.3], it suffices to show G^τ/G_p^τ is torsion free. Suppose $\tau_0^\ell \in G_p^\tau$ for some $\ell > 0$. Write $\tau_0 = \tau_{q,z_1}^{t_1} \cdots \tau_{q,z_m}^{t_m}$ and $p = \sum a_I \mathbf{z}^I$ with $I = (i_1, \dots, i_m) \in \mathbb{Z}^m$, $\mathbf{z}^I = z_1^{i_1} \cdots z_m^{i_m}$ and $a_I \in \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{y}]$. Let T be the set of all monomials \mathbf{z}^I appearing in p with nonzero coefficients in $\mathbb{F}[\mathbf{y}]$. Then $\tau_0^\ell(p) = c \cdot p$ implies $c = q^{\ell_0}$ for some $\ell_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and we have

$$\sum_I a_I q^{\ell(t_1 i_1 + \cdots + t_m i_m) - \ell_0} \mathbf{z}^I = \sum_I a_I \mathbf{z}^I.$$

It follows that for any $\mathbf{z}^I \in T$,

$$\ell(t_1 i_1 + \cdots + t_m i_m) = \ell_0,$$

since q is not a root of unity. So ℓ divides ℓ_0 and let $\tilde{c} = q^{\ell_0/\ell}$. Then $\tau_0(p) = \tilde{c} \cdot p$, i.e., $\tau_0 \in G_p^\tau$. ■

Proposition 4.3. $G_p = G_p^\sigma \oplus G_p^\tau$. Therefore, $G/G_p \cong G^\sigma/G_p^\sigma \oplus G^\tau/G_p^\tau$ is a free abelian group.

Proof. Since $G = G^\sigma \oplus G^\tau$, we only need to show that if $\theta = \sigma_0 \cdot \tau_0 \in G_p$ with $\sigma_0 \in G^\sigma, \tau_0 \in G^\tau$, then $\sigma_0 \in G_p^\sigma, \tau_0 \in G_p^\tau$. Write $p = \sum f_I(\mathbf{y})\mathbf{z}^I$ with $f_I(\mathbf{y}) \in \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{y}]$ and $T = \{\mathbf{z}^I \mid f_I(\mathbf{y}) \neq 0\}$. If $\theta(p) = c \cdot p$ for some $c \in \mathbb{F}^*$, then

$$\sum_I \sigma_0(f_I(\mathbf{y}))\tau_0(\mathbf{z}^I) = \sum_I c \cdot f_I(\mathbf{y})\mathbf{z}^I$$

Since σ_0 preserves the leading coefficient and τ_0 preserves the term structure, we have $\sigma_0(f_I(\mathbf{y})) = f_I(\mathbf{y})$ and $\tau_0(\mathbf{z}^I) = c \cdot \mathbf{z}^I$ for any $\mathbf{z}^I \in T$. Hence $\sigma_0(p) = p$ and $\tau_0(p) = c \cdot p$. ■

If $n > 1$, let $H = \langle \theta_{x_1}, \dots, \theta_{x_{n-1}} \rangle$ be a subgroup of G generated by the operators $\theta_{x_1}, \dots, \theta_{x_{n-1}}$ and H_p be the isotropy group of p in H . By Proposition 4.3, both G/G_p and H/H_p are free abelian groups. So the ranks of G_p and H_p are strictly less than that of G and H respectively if p is of the positive degree in x_1 .

Remark 4.4. Computing a basis of G_p can be reduced to solving linear systems over the integers. By the direct sum decomposition of G_p , we can compute bases for G_p^σ and G_p^τ separately. A defining set of linear equations for the basis of G_p^σ can be derived by utilizing methods from shift equivalence testing, see [17] and [10, Section 3]. The basis of G_p^τ can be obtained via q -shift equivalence testing [34, Theorem 1].

Lemma 4.5. G_p/H_p is a free abelian group with $\text{rank } G_p/H_p \leq 1$.

Proof. Define a group homomorphism $\varphi: G_p/H_p \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ by

$$\theta_{x_1}^{\ell_1} \dots \theta_{x_n}^{\ell_n} H_p \mapsto \ell_n.$$

It can be verified that φ is well-defined. For any $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in G_p$, if they are in the same coset of H_p in G_p , then $\tau_1\tau_2^{-1} \in H_p$. This implies $\tau_1\tau_2^{-1} \in H$ and hence $\varphi(\tau_1) = \varphi(\tau_2)$. Moreover, φ is injective since $G_p \cap H = H_p$. Then we have $G_p/H_p \cong \text{im } \varphi = \ell\mathbb{Z}$ for some integer $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$. So G_p/H_p is a free abelian group generated by $\varphi^{-1}(\ell)$. ■

5 Summability criteria

Combining Lemma 3.2 and Lemma 3.3, we can reduce Problem 2.1 to that for simple fractions

$$f = \frac{a}{d^j}, \quad (5.1)$$

where $j \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $a \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$, $d \in \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{x}]$ with $\deg_{x_1}(a) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$ and d is irreducible and normal w.r.t. θ_{x_1} . In this section, we shall present a criterion on the summability for such simple fractions.

For the univariate case with $n = 1$, the problem is for $f = a/d^j$ with $a, d \in \mathbb{F}[x_1]$ in the form (5.1) to decide whether f is $\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}$ -summable. Since d is normal w.r.t. θ_{x_1} , we get the following criterion of $\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}$ -summability from [22, Lemma 6.3]; see also [2, 31, 12].

Lemma 5.1. *Let $f = a/d^j$ be of the form (5.1) with $a, d \in \mathbb{F}[x_1]$ and $\tilde{\theta}_{x_1} = c \cdot \theta_{x_1}$ for some $c \in \mathbb{F}^*$. Then f is $\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}$ -summable if and only if $a = 0$.*

For the multivariate rational functions with $n > 1$, we proceed in the following two cases.

1. $\text{rank } G_d/H_d = 0$,
2. $\text{rank } G_d/H_d = 1$.

Firstly if $\text{rank } G_d/H_d = 0$, the summability problem in n variables can be reduced to that in $n - 1$ variables by the following theorem. Note that the $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_{n-1}})$ -summability in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ implies the $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_{n-1}})$ -summability in $\mathbb{K}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ with $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{F}(x_n)$. Furthermore, for this reason, we have the corresponding version of Lemmas 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 for $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_{n-1}})$ -summability in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$, which will be used in the proof of Lemma 5.2 and Theorem 5.3.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $f = a/d^j \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ be given in the form (5.1). If $\text{rank } G_d/H_d = 0$ and $n > 1$, then f is $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ if and only if f is $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_{n-1}})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$.*

Proof. The sufficiency follows from the definition of summability. For the necessity, suppose f is $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_n})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ but not $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_{n-1}})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$. By Lemma 3.2, we get $f = \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}}(g_1) + \dots + \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_n}}(g_n)$ with g_1, \dots, g_n in the same subspace $V_{[d]G,j}$ as f . For each i with $1 \leq i \leq n$, write $\tilde{\theta}_{x_i} = c_i \cdot \theta_{x_i}$ for some $c_i \in \mathbb{F}^*$. Applying the reduction formula (3.3) with $(c, \theta) = (c_1, \theta_{x_1}), \dots, (c_{n-1}, \theta_{x_{n-1}})$ iteratively, we can decompose g_n as

$$g_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_i}}(u_i) + \sum_{\ell=0}^{\rho} \frac{\lambda_{\ell}}{\theta_{x_n}^{\ell}(\mu)^j},$$

where $u_i \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$, $\rho \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda_{\ell} \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$, $\mu \in \mathbb{F}[\mathbf{x}]$ with $\deg_{x_1}(\lambda_{\ell}) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$ and μ is in the same G -orbit as d . Furthermore, we can assume $\lambda_0 \lambda_{\rho} \neq 0$ and each nonzero $\lambda_{\ell}/\theta_{x_n}^{\ell}(\mu)^j$ is not $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_{n-1}})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$. Substituting g_n into the original equation for f and using the commutativity between θ_{x_n} and θ_{x_i} ($1 \leq i \leq n-1$), we obtain that

$$f - \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_n}} \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^{\rho} \frac{\lambda_{\ell}}{\theta_{x_n}^{\ell}(\mu)^j} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_i}}(h_i),$$

where $h_i = g_i + \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_n}}(u_i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. Then

$$f + \sum_{\ell=0}^{\rho+1} \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_{\ell}}{\theta_{x_n}^{\ell}(\mu)^j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_{x_i}}(h_i), \quad (5.2)$$

where $\tilde{\lambda}_0 = \lambda_0$, $\tilde{\lambda}_{\rho+1} = -c_n \theta_{x_n}(\lambda_\rho)$, $\tilde{\lambda}_\ell = \lambda_\ell - c_n \theta_{x_n}(\lambda_{\ell-1})$ for all $1 \leq \ell \leq \rho$. Since d and μ are in the same G -orbit, it follows that $G_d = G_\mu$ and $H_d = H_\mu$. Since $\text{rank } G_d/H_d = 0$, we have all $\theta_{x_n}^\ell(\mu)$ with $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ are in distinct H -orbits. In particular, the H -orbits $[\mu]_H, [\theta_{x_n}(\mu)]_H, \dots, [\theta_{x_n}^{\rho+1}(\mu)]_H$ are distinct. On the other hand, the left hand side of (5.2) is $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_{n-1}})$ -summable. However, $\tilde{\lambda}_0/\mu^j = \lambda_0/\mu^j$ is not $(\tilde{\theta}_{x_1}, \dots, \tilde{\theta}_{x_{n-1}})$ -summable. By Lemma 3.2 (in $n-1$ variables), the only possible choice is that μ lies in the same H -orbit as d , denoted by $\mu \sim_H d$. By the similar discussion, we have $\theta_{x_n}^{\rho+1}(\mu) \sim_H d$ since $\tilde{\lambda}_{\rho+1} \neq 0$. Hence $\mu \sim_H \theta_{x_n}^{\rho+1}(\mu)$, which leads to a contradiction since ρ is a nonnegative integer and $\text{rank } G_\mu/H_\mu = 0$. The lemma follows. \blacksquare

We are now ready to state and prove the main theorem throughout this paper. In the pure difference case, it coincides with Theorem 5.9 in [10].

Theorem 5.3. *Let $f = a/d^j \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ be of the form (5.1). Let $\{\theta_i\}_{i=1}^r$ ($1 \leq r < n$) be a basis of G_d (take $\theta_1 = \mathbf{1}$ if $G_d = \{\mathbf{1}\}$). Suppose $\theta_i = \theta_{\mathbf{x}}^{\alpha_i}$ with $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and $\theta_i(d) = \varepsilon_i d$ for some $\varepsilon_i \in \mathbb{F}^*$. Then for any $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in (\mathbb{F}^*)^n$, f is $(c_1 \theta_{x_1}, \dots, c_n \theta_{x_n})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ if and only if $a = \sum_{i=1}^r \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_i}(b_i)$ for some $b_i \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$ with $\tilde{\theta}_i = \varepsilon_i^{-j} \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_i} \theta_i$ and $\deg_{x_1}(b_i) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r$.*

The above theorem reduces the number of difference operators in the summability problem. Before proving it, we first show that this conclusion is preserved by any basis exchange of G_d in Lemma 5.4, so that it is sufficient to prove Theorem 5.3 for a special basis. Next, we use induction and organize the proof in two cases according to $\text{rank } G_d/H_d = 0$ or 1.

Lemma 5.4. *Let $\{\omega_i\}_{i=1}^r, \{\eta_i\}_{i=1}^r$ ($r \geq 1$) be two bases of G_d such that for each $1 \leq i \leq r$, $\omega_i(d) = \varepsilon_i d$, $\eta_i(d) = e_i d$ for some $\varepsilon_i, e_i \in \mathbb{F}^*$. Suppose $\omega_i = \theta_{\mathbf{x}}^{\alpha_i}$, $\eta_i = \theta_{\mathbf{x}}^{\beta_i}$ with $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. Then for any $f \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$, $\mathbf{c} \in (\mathbb{F}^*)^n$ and $s \in \mathbb{Z}$, f is $(\varepsilon_1^s \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_1} \omega_1, \dots, \varepsilon_r^s \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_r} \omega_r)$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ if and only if f is $(e_1^s \mathbf{c}^{\beta_1} \eta_1, \dots, e_r^s \mathbf{c}^{\beta_r} \eta_r)$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$.*

Proof. By the symmetry of $\{\omega_i\}_{i=1}^r$ and $\{\eta_i\}_{i=1}^r$, we only need to show one direction. For the sufficiency, it is enough to prove that if $\eta = \theta_{\mathbf{x}}^\beta \in \langle \omega_1, \dots, \omega_r \rangle$ with $\eta(d) = ed$ for some $e \in \mathbb{F}^*$, then

$$e^s \mathbf{c}^\beta \eta - \mathbf{1} = (\varepsilon_1^s c_1^{\alpha_1} \omega_1 - \mathbf{1}) \bar{\omega}_1 + \dots + (\varepsilon_r^s c_r^{\alpha_r} \omega_r - \mathbf{1}) \bar{\omega}_r$$

for some $\bar{\omega}_1, \dots, \bar{\omega}_r \in \mathbb{F}[G]$. If $\eta = \omega_1^{t_1} \dots \omega_r^{t_r}$ with $t_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\beta = \alpha_1 t_1 + \dots + \alpha_r t_r$ and $e = \varepsilon_1^{t_1} \dots \varepsilon_r^{t_r}$. So we have

$$\begin{aligned} e^s \mathbf{c}^\beta \eta - \mathbf{1} &= \varepsilon_1^{s t_1} \dots \varepsilon_r^{s t_r} \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_1 t_1} \dots \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_r t_r} \omega_1^{t_1} \dots \omega_r^{t_r} - \mathbf{1} \\ &= (\varepsilon_1^s \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_1} \omega_1)^{t_1} \dots (\varepsilon_r^s \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_r} \omega_r)^{t_r} - \mathbf{1} \\ &= (\varepsilon_1^s \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_1} \omega_1 - \mathbf{1}) \bar{\omega}_1 + \dots + (\varepsilon_r^s \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_r} \omega_r - \mathbf{1}) \bar{\omega}_r \end{aligned}$$

for some $\bar{\omega}_1, \dots, \bar{\omega}_r \in \mathbb{F}[G]$. The last equality is obtained from the identity

$$x_1^{t_1} \dots x_r^{t_r} - 1 = (x_1 - 1)g_1 + \dots + (x_r - 1)g_r$$

for some $g_1, \dots, g_r \in \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_r, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_r^{-1}]$, which can be proved by induction on r . \blacksquare

Proof of Theorem 5.3. For the sufficiency, since $\theta_i(d) = \varepsilon_i d$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{d^j} &= \frac{\varepsilon_1^{-j} \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_1} \theta_1(b_1)}{\varepsilon_1^{-j} \theta_1(d)^j} - \frac{b_1}{d^j} + \dots + \frac{\varepsilon_r^{-j} \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_r} \theta_r(b_r)}{\varepsilon_r^{-j} \theta_r(d)^j} - \frac{b_r}{d^j} \\ &= \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_1} \theta_1\left(\frac{b_1}{d^j}\right) - \frac{b_1}{d^j} + \dots + \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_r} \theta_r\left(\frac{b_r}{d^j}\right) - \frac{b_r}{d^j}. \end{aligned}$$

The reduction formula (3.4) implies that $a/d^j = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_{c_i \theta_{x_i}}(g_i)$ for some $g_i \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$.

For the necessity, we proceed by induction on the number of (q) -difference operators n . We begin the induction with $n = 1$. The problem is to decide the $c_1 \theta_{x_1}$ -summability of $f = a/d^j \in \mathbb{F}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Then the subgroup G_d of $G = \langle \theta_{x_1} \rangle$ is trivial and $\theta_1 = \mathbf{1}$, since d is normal with respect to θ_{x_1} and of the positive degree in x_1 . In this case, $\varepsilon_1 = 1, \alpha_1 = (0), \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_1} = 1$, and f is $c_1 \theta_{x_1}$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ if and only if $a = 0$ by Lemma 5.1 (replace \mathbb{F} by $\mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)$). Now let us assume $n > 1$ and formulate the inductive hypothesis for $n - 1$:

If $\{\omega_i\}_{i=1}^s$ is a basis of H_d and $\omega_i = \theta_{\mathbf{x}}^{\beta_i}$, $\omega_i(d) = e_i d$ for some $\beta_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and $e_i \in \mathbb{F}^$, then f is $(c_1 \theta_{x_1}, \dots, c_{n-1} \theta_{x_{n-1}})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ if and only if $a = \sum_{i=1}^s \Delta_{\tilde{\omega}_i}(b_i)$ for some $b_i \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$ with $\tilde{\omega}_i = e_i^{-j} \mathbf{c}^{\beta_i} \omega_i$ and $\deg_{x_1}(b_i) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq s$.*

We shall proceed by a case-by-case analysis according to the rank of G_d/H_d . If $\text{rank } G_d/H_d = 0$, then $H_d = G_d$. By Lemma 5.2, f is $(c_1 \theta_{x_1}, \dots, c_n \theta_{x_n})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ if and only if f is $(c_1 \theta_{x_1}, \dots, c_{n-1} \theta_{x_{n-1}})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$. So the assertion is true by the inductive hypothesis. If $\text{rank } G_d/H_d = 1$, using Lemma 5.4, we may assume $\{\theta_i\}_{i=1}^r$ is a basis of G_d such that $H_d = \langle \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{r-1} \rangle$ and $G_d/H_d = \langle \theta_r \rangle$. (If $r = 1$, then $H_d = \{\mathbf{1}\}$.) By the argument of Lemma 4.5, we can write $\theta_r = \theta_{\mathbf{x}}^{\alpha_r}$ as $\theta_{x_1}^{-t_1} \dots \theta_{x_{n-1}}^{-t_{n-1}} \theta_{x_n}^{t_n}$ with t_n being the smallest positive integer among all elements in G_d . By Lemma 3.2, we can assume $f = \Delta_{c_1 \theta_{x_1}}(g_1) + \dots + \Delta_{c_n \theta_{x_n}}(g_n)$ with $g_i \in V_{[d]_{G,j}}$. Here g_n can be decomposed as

$$g_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta_{c_i \theta_{x_i}}(u_i) + \sum_{\ell=0}^{t_n-1} \frac{\lambda_\ell}{\theta_{x_n}^\ell(d)^j},$$

where $u_i \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ and $\lambda_\ell \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$ with $\deg_{x_1}(\lambda_\ell) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$. Then we have

$$f - \Delta_{c_n \theta_{x_n}}\left(\sum_{\ell=0}^{t_n-1} \frac{\lambda_\ell}{\theta_{x_n}^\ell(d)^j}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta_{c_i \theta_{x_i}}(h_i), \quad (5.3)$$

where $h_i = g_i + \Delta_{c_n \theta_{x_n}}(u_i)$. Note that $\theta_{x_n}^{t_n}(d) = \varepsilon_r \theta_{x_1}^{t_1} \dots \theta_{x_{n-1}}^{t_{n-1}}(d)$. Applying the reduction formula (3.3) to simplify (5.3), we get

$$\tilde{f} := \sum_{\ell=0}^{t_n-1} \frac{\tilde{\lambda}_\ell}{\theta_{x_n}^\ell(d)^j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Delta_{c_i \theta_{x_i}}(\tilde{h}_i) \quad (5.4)$$

for some rational functions $\tilde{h}_i \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$, where $\tilde{\lambda}_\ell = \lambda_\ell - c_n \theta_{x_n}(\lambda_{\ell-1})$ for $1 \leq \ell \leq t_n - 1$ and

$$\tilde{\lambda}_0 = a + \lambda_0 - \varepsilon_r^{-j} (c_1 \theta_{x_1})^{-t_1} \cdots (c_{n-1} \theta_{x_{n-1}})^{-t_{n-1}} c_n \theta_{x_n}(\lambda_{t_n-1}).$$

This means that \tilde{f} is $(c_1 \theta_{x_1}, \dots, c_{n-1} \theta_{x_{n-1}})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$. Notice that $[d]_H, [\theta_{x_n}(d)]_H, \dots, [\theta_{x_n}^{t_n-1}(d)]_H$ are distinct H -orbits due to the minimality of t_n . By Lemma 3.2, it implies that each $\tilde{\lambda}_\ell / \theta_{x_n}^\ell(d)^j$ is $(c_1 \theta_{x_1}, \dots, c_{n-1} \theta_{x_{n-1}})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ for $0 \leq \ell \leq t_n - 1$. Let W denote the \mathbb{F} -vector subspace of $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ consisting of all elements in the form of $\sum_{i=1}^{r-1} \Delta_{\tilde{\theta}_i}(b_i)$ with $\tilde{\theta}_i = \varepsilon_i^{-j} \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_i} \theta_i$, $b_i \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$, and $\deg_{x_1}(b_i) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$ for $1 \leq i \leq r - 1$. (If $r = 1$, take $W = \{0\}$.) Since $H_d = H_{\theta_{x_n}^\ell(d)}$ for $1 \leq \ell \leq t_n - 1$, we apply the inductive hypothesis for rational functions $\tilde{\lambda}_\ell / \theta_{x_n}^\ell(d)^j$ with $\ell = 0, \dots, t_n - 1$ repeatedly and conclude that

$$\begin{cases} 0 \equiv a + \lambda_0 - \varepsilon_r^{-j} (c_1 \theta_{x_1})^{-t_1} \cdots (c_{n-1} \theta_{x_{n-1}})^{-t_{n-1}} c_n \theta_{x_n}(\lambda_{t_n-1}), \\ 0 \equiv \lambda_1 - c_n \theta_{x_n}(\lambda_0), \\ \vdots \\ 0 \equiv \lambda_{t_n-1} - c_n \theta_{x_n}(\lambda_{t_n-2}), \end{cases}$$

where \equiv means the congruence relation modulo W . Since W is G -invariant, the above system of congruences leads to

$$\begin{aligned} a &\equiv \varepsilon_r^{-j} (c_1 \theta_{x_1})^{-t_1} \cdots (c_{n-1} \theta_{x_{n-1}})^{-t_{n-1}} (c_n \theta_{x_n})^{t_n}(\lambda_0) - \lambda_0 \\ &\equiv \varepsilon_r^{-j} \mathbf{c}^{\alpha_r} \theta_r(\lambda_0) - \lambda_0. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. ■

Remark 5.5. By Proposition 4.3, we get $G_d = G_d^\sigma \oplus G_d^\tau$, so there exists a basis $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{r_1}, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_{r_2}\}$ of G_d such that $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{r_1}\}$, $\{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{r_2}\}$ are bases of G_d^σ and G_d^τ respectively. Then $\sigma_i(d) = d$ and $\tau_\ell(d) = q^{\nu_\ell} d$ for some $\nu_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$. By Theorem 5.3, we obtain that a/d^j is $(\sigma_{y_1}, \dots, \sigma_{y_k}, \tau_{q,z_1}, \dots, \tau_{q,z_m})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ if and only if there exist $b_1, \dots, b_{r_1} \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$ with $\deg_{x_1}(b_i) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$ and $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{r_2} \in \mathbb{F}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$ with $\deg_{x_1}(\lambda_\ell) < \deg_{x_1}(d)$ such that

$$a = \sum_{i=1}^{r_1} \Delta_{\sigma_i}(b_i) + \sum_{\ell=1}^{r_2} \Delta_{\tilde{\tau}_\ell}(\lambda_\ell), \quad (5.5)$$

where $\tilde{\tau}_\ell = q^{-j\nu_\ell} \tau_\ell$. By the similar discussion as in Lemma 3.2, the summability criterion for a/d^j can be refined as

$$a \text{ is } (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{r_1}, \tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_{r_2})\text{-summable in } \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x}).$$

In pure difference case, Example 5.11 in [10] verifies that for positive integers s and n , the function $f = 1/(x_1^s + \dots + x_n^s)$ is summable if and only if $s = 1$ and $n > 1$. We now show that f is always q -summable in the following example, for which the bivariate case has been shown by Example 3.19 of [13].

Example 5.6. We consider the $(\tau_{q,x_1}, \dots, \tau_{q,x_n})$ -summability of f in $\mathbb{Q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, where

$$f := \frac{1}{x_1^s + \dots + x_n^s} \text{ with } s, n \in \mathbb{N}^+.$$

Let G_d be the isotropy group of $d := x_1^s + \dots + x_n^s$ in $\langle \tau_{q,x_1}, \dots, \tau_{q,x_n} \rangle$. When $n = 1$, applying Equation (3.5) yields

$$f = \frac{1}{x_1^s} = \Delta_{\tau_{q,x_1}} \left(\frac{1/(q^{-s} - 1)}{x_1^s} \right).$$

For $n > 1$, it is easy to check that G_d is generated by $\tau := \tau_{q,x_1} \cdots \tau_{q,x_n}$ with $\tau(d) = q^s d$. By Theorem 5.3, f is $(\tau_{q,x_1}, \dots, \tau_{q,x_n})$ -summable if and only if $1 = q^{-s} \tau(b) - b$ for some $b \in \mathbb{Q}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_1)[x_1]$ with $\deg_{x_1}(b) < s$. Taking $b = \frac{1}{q^{-s}-1}$ satisfies the condition and then we have

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \tau_{q,x_1} \cdots \tau_{q,x_n} \left(\frac{b}{d} \right) - \frac{b}{d} \\ &= \Delta_{\tau_{q,x_1}} \left(\tau_{q,x_2} \cdots \tau_{q,x_n} \left(\frac{b}{d} \right) \right) + \Delta_{\tau_{q,x_2}} \left(\tau_{q,x_3} \cdots \tau_{q,x_n} \left(\frac{b}{d} \right) \right) \\ &\quad + \dots + \Delta_{\tau_{q,x_n}} \left(\frac{b}{d} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

Hence f is $(\tau_{q,x_1}, \dots, \tau_{q,x_n})$ -summable for any $s, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

6 Difference transformations

In this section, we shall construct an \mathbb{F} -endomorphism of $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{x})$ that can transfer the summability problem for general operators of G into the usual case. It can be constructed by considering the difference case and q -difference case, separately. Note that the pure difference case is established in [10, Proposition 5.12], which can be restated as follows.

Proposition 6.1. Let $f \in \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{y})$ with $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{z})$ and $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^r$ ($1 \leq r \leq k$) be a family of independent elements in G^σ . Then there exists a \mathbb{K} -automorphism ϕ of $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{y})$ such that $\phi \circ \sigma_i = \sigma_{y_i} \circ \phi$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r$ and therefore f is $(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r)$ -summable in $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{y})$ if and only if $\phi(f)$ is $(\sigma_{y_1}, \dots, \sigma_{y_r})$ -summable in $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{y})$.

In the q -difference case, we may need to extend the q -summability in $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$ with $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{y})$ to its algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})}$. For each $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, let τ_{q,z_i} denote an arbitrary extension of τ_{q,z_i} to $\overline{\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})}$ -automorphism of $\overline{\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})}$. The following lemma is a natural generalization of Theorem 3.2 in [13] from the summability in bivariate case to that in multivariate case.

Lemma 6.2. Let $f \in \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$ with $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{y})$ and $\{\tau_i\}_{i=1}^r$ be a family of some elements in G^τ . Then f is (τ_1, \dots, τ_r) -summable in $\overline{\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})}$ if and only if f is (τ_1, \dots, τ_r) -summable in $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$.

Now we introduce some notation in $\overline{\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})}$, which will be used in Proposition 6.3. For any $s \in \mathbb{Z}$, $t \in \mathbb{N}^+$ and $h \in \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$, we use $h^{1/t} \in \overline{\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})}$ to denote some root of the polynomial $X^t - h \in \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})[X]$ and define $h^{s/t} := (h^{1/t})^s$. In this sense, we can write $\tau_{q,z_i}(z_i^{s/t}) = q^{s/t} \cdot z_i^{s/t}$. For any $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\rho \in \mathbb{N}^+$, we have the general rules

$$(h^{\frac{s}{t}})^{\frac{\ell}{\rho}} = h^{\frac{s\ell}{t\rho}}, \quad h^{\frac{s\ell}{s\rho}} = h^{\frac{\ell}{\rho}}, \quad \text{and} \quad h^{\frac{s}{t}} \cdot h^{\frac{\ell}{\rho}} = h^{\frac{s}{t} + \frac{\ell}{\rho}}.$$

Proposition 6.3. *Let $f \in \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$ with $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{y})$ and $\{\tau_i\}_{i=1}^r$ ($1 \leq r \leq m$) be a family of independent elements in G^τ . Then there exists a \mathbb{K} -endomorphism φ of $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$ such that $\varphi \circ \tau_i = \tau_{q,z_i} \circ \varphi$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r$ and furthermore f is (τ_1, \dots, τ_r) -summable in $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$ if and only if $\varphi(f)$ is $(\tau_{q,z_1}, \dots, \tau_{q,z_r})$ -summable in $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$.*

Proof. Assume $\tau_i = \tau_{q,z_1}^{b_{i,1}} \cdots \tau_{q,z_m}^{b_{i,m}}$ with $\beta_i = (b_{i,1}, \dots, b_{i,m})$ as a vector in $\mathbb{Z}^m \subseteq \mathbb{Q}^m$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$. Then β_1, \dots, β_r are linearly independent over \mathbb{Z} , and thus also over \mathbb{Q} . Hence there exist vectors $\beta_{r+1}, \dots, \beta_m$ such that $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m\}$ forms a basis of \mathbb{Q}^m . Suppose $\beta_i = (b_{i,1}, \dots, b_{i,m})$ for $i = r+1, \dots, m$ and then $B := (b_{i,j}) \in \mathbb{Q}^{m \times m}$ is an invertible matrix. Define a \mathbb{K} -endomorphism $\varphi : \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$ by $\varphi(\mathbf{z}) := \mathbf{z}^B$, which means

$$u_j := \varphi(z_j) = z_1^{b_{1,j}} \cdots z_m^{b_{m,j}} \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq j \leq m.$$

Then $\varphi \circ \tau_i = \tau_{q,z_i} \circ \varphi$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$, since for any $h \in \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\tau_i(h(z_1, \dots, z_m))) &= h(q^{b_{i,1}} u_1, \dots, q^{b_{i,m}} u_m) \\ &= \tau_{q,z_i}(\varphi(h(z_1, \dots, z_m))). \end{aligned}$$

This directly implies the necessity in the second assertion. On the other hand, let $A = B^{-1} := (a_{i,j})$ and we define a \mathbb{K} -homomorphism $\tilde{\varphi} : \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})}$ by $\tilde{\varphi}(\mathbf{z}) := \mathbf{z}^A$, i.e.,

$$w_j := \tilde{\varphi}(z_j) = z_1^{a_{1,j}} \cdots z_m^{a_{m,j}} \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq j \leq m.$$

Then $\tilde{\varphi} \circ \tau_{q,z_i} = \tau_i \circ \tilde{\varphi}$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$, since for any $h \in \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varphi}(\tau_{q,z_i}(h(z_1, \dots, z_m))) &= h(w_1, \dots, qw_i, \dots, w_m) \\ &= \tau_i(\tilde{\varphi}(h(z_1, \dots, z_m))). \end{aligned}$$

The second equality follows from

$$\tau_i(w_j) = \tau_{q,z_1}^{b_{i,1}} \cdots \tau_{q,z_m}^{b_{i,m}}(z_1^{a_{1,j}} \cdots z_m^{a_{m,j}}) = q^{\sum_{\ell=1}^m b_{i,\ell} a_{\ell,j}} \cdot w_j = q^{\delta_{i,j}} \cdot w_j,$$

where $\delta_{i,j}$ is the Kronecker symbol. Moreover, $\tilde{\varphi} \circ \varphi = \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})}$, since $\tilde{\varphi}(\varphi(\mathbf{z})) = \tilde{\varphi}(\mathbf{z}^B) = \mathbf{z}^{AB} = \mathbf{z}$. Now suppose $\varphi(f) = \sum_{i=1}^r \Delta_{\tau_{q,z_i}}(h_i)$ for some $h_i \in \mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$. Let $\tilde{\varphi}$ act on both sides of this equation. We get

$$f = \Delta_{\tau_1}(\tilde{h}_1) + \cdots + \Delta_{\tau_r}(\tilde{h}_r),$$

where $\tilde{h}_i = \tilde{\varphi}(h_i) \in \overline{\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})}$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. By Lemma 6.2, f is also (τ_1, \dots, τ_r) -summable in $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$. \blacksquare

Remark 6.4. Let $f \in \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ and $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{r_1}\}, \{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{r_2}\}$ be independent elements in G^σ and G^τ respectively. Let $\tilde{\sigma}_i = c_i \sigma_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq r_1$) and $\tilde{\tau}_j = \varepsilon_j \tau_j$ ($1 \leq j \leq r_2$) for some $c_i, \varepsilon_j \in \mathbb{F}^*$. We can define an \mathbb{F} -endomorphism $\psi: \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ by

$$\psi(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) := (\phi(\mathbf{y}), \varphi(\mathbf{z})),$$

where ϕ, φ are given in Propositions 6.1 and 6.3 respectively. Then $\psi \circ \sigma_i = \sigma_{y_i} \circ \psi$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r_1$ and $\psi \circ \tau_j = \tau_{q, z_j} \circ \psi$ for all $1 \leq j \leq r_2$. Furthermore, f is $(\tilde{\sigma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\sigma}_{r_1}, \tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_{r_2})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ if and only if $\psi(f)$ is $(\tilde{\sigma}_{y_1}, \dots, \tilde{\sigma}_{y_{r_1}}, \tilde{\tau}_{q, z_1}, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_{q, z_{r_2}})$ -summable in $\mathbb{F}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$, where $\tilde{\sigma}_{y_i} = c_i \sigma_{y_i}$ and $\tilde{\tau}_{q, z_j} = \varepsilon_j \tau_{q, z_j}$.

Remark 6.5. Note that in Proposition 6.3, $\tilde{\varphi}(h_i)$ may not lie in $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$. We show that the algebraic extension can be avoided by choosing a proper φ when we apply it to solve Problem 2.1. According to Remark 5.5, we only need to consider the case in which $\{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{r_2}\}$ is a basis of G_d^τ . Note that $\tilde{\varphi}$ is a \mathbb{K} -automorphism of $\mathbb{K}(\mathbf{z})$ if and only if B is unimodular, i.e., the rows of B form a \mathbb{Z} -basis of \mathbb{Z}^m . The first r_2 rows of B are determined by the operators $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{r_2}$, as in Proposition 6.3. To obtain a unimodular matrix B , the remaining rows can be derived from $\tau_{r_2+1}, \dots, \tau_m \in G^\tau$ chosen such that their images $\tilde{\tau}_{r_2+1}, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_m$ form a basis of G^τ/G_d^τ . The existence of such a choice is guaranteed by Lemma 4.2 together with Lemma 7.4 in [30, Chapter III].

Combining Proposition 4.3, Theorem 5.3 and Remark 6.4, we can reduce the summability Problem 2.1 in n variables to that in fewer variables. With Lemma 5.1 serving as the base case, Problem 2.1 can be completely solved. Furthermore, the (τ_1, \dots, τ_r) -summability problem has been solved.

Example 6.6. Decide whether f is $(\sigma_{y_1}, \sigma_{y_2}, \tau_{q, z_1}, \tau_{q, z_2})$ -summable or not in $\mathbb{Q}(y_1, y_2, z_1, z_2)$, where

$$f := \frac{(z_1 + z_2)/y_2}{z_1^2 + (y_1 - y_2)z_2^2}.$$

Note that f is of the form (5.1) with y_1 playing the role of x_1 . Let $a := (z_1 + z_2)/y_2$, $d := z_1^2 + (y_1 - y_2)z_2^2$, and $G := \langle \sigma_{y_1}, \sigma_{y_2}, \tau_{q, z_1}, \tau_{q, z_2} \rangle$. It can be verified that

$$G_d = \langle \sigma := \sigma_{y_1} \sigma_{y_2}, \tau := \tau_{q, z_1} \tau_{q, z_2} \rangle \text{ with } \sigma(d) = d \text{ and } \tau(d) = q^2 d.$$

By Remark 5.5, f is $(\sigma_{y_1}, \sigma_{y_2}, \tau_{q, z_1}, \tau_{q, z_2})$ -summable if and only if $a = \Delta_\sigma(b) + \Delta_{q^{-2}\tau}(\lambda)$ for some $b, \lambda \in \mathbb{Q}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$. According to Remark 6.4, we define a \mathbb{Q} -automorphism $\psi: \mathbb{Q}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z})$ by

$$\psi(y_1, y_2, z_1, z_2) := (y_1, y_1 + y_2, z_1, z_1 z_2).$$

Then ψ^{-1} is given by

$$\psi^{-1}(y_1, y_2, z_1, z_2) = (y_1, -y_1 + y_2, z_1, z_2/z_1).$$

Now we consider the $(\sigma_{y_1}, q^{-2}\tau_{q, z_1})$ -summability of $\psi(a) = \frac{(z_2+1)z_1}{y_1+y_2}$. Let $\tilde{d} := y_1 + y_2$ and $\tilde{G} := \langle \sigma_{y_1}, \tau_{q, z_1} \rangle$. Then we have $\tilde{G}_{\tilde{d}} = \langle \tau_{q, z_1} \rangle$ with $\tau_{q, z_1}(\tilde{d}) = \tilde{d}$. Applying Equation (3.5) leads to

$$(z_2 + 1)z_1 = \Delta_{q^{-2}\tau_{q, z_1}} \left(\frac{z_2 + 1}{q^{-1} - 1} z_1 \right).$$

Thus $\psi(a)$ is $(\sigma_{y_1}, q^{-2}\tau_{q, z_1})$ -summable, with

$$\psi(a) = \Delta_{q^{-2}\tau_{q, z_1}} \left(\frac{(z_2 + 1)z_1 / (q^{-1} - 1)}{y_1 + y_2} \right).$$

So a is $(\sigma, q^{-2}\tau)$ -summable, with

$$a = \Delta_{q^{-2}\tau} \circ \psi^{-1} \left(\frac{(z_2 + 1)z_1}{(q^{-1} - 1)(y_1 + y_2)} \right) = \Delta_{q^{-2}\tau} \left(\frac{z_1 + z_2}{(q^{-1} - 1)y_2} \right).$$

Finally, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \frac{a}{d} = \frac{\Delta_{q^{-2}\tau}(b)}{d} = \tau_{q, z_1} \tau_{q, z_2} \left(\frac{b}{d} \right) - \frac{b}{d} \\ &= \Delta_{\tau_{q, z_1}} \left(\tau_{q, z_2} \left(\frac{b}{d} \right) \right) + \Delta_{\tau_{q, z_2}} \left(\frac{b}{d} \right), \text{ where } b := \frac{z_1 + z_2}{(q^{-1} - 1)y_2}. \end{aligned}$$

7 Examples for applications

In this section, we give two examples to illustrate how to use the summability criteria to reduce multiple sums. It provides a potential tool for determining whether a series is convergent or irrational. Through this section, we assume that $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}$.

Example 7.1 (Continuing Example 5.6). *Identity (5.6) can be applied to reduce the following n -fold sum,*

$$\sum_{m_1, \dots, m_n \geq 1} \frac{1}{q^{s \cdot m_1} + \dots + q^{s \cdot m_n}} \text{ with } |q| > 1, s, n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \text{ and } n > 2.$$

In order to translate the identity (5.6) into the usual sums, we define the transformation $\varrho: \mathbb{Q}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(q^{m_1}, \dots, q^{m_n})$ by $\varrho(x_i) = q^{m_i}$ for any $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $\varrho(c) = c$ for any $c \in \mathbb{Q}$. Since q is not a root of unity, ϱ is a \mathbb{Q} -isomorphism between two fields, $\mathbb{Q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $\mathbb{Q}(q^{m_1}, \dots, q^{m_n})$. Let σ_i 's denote the shift operators with respect to m_i 's, for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then $\varrho(\tau_{q, x_i}(f)) = \sigma_i(\varrho(f))$ for

all $f \in \mathbb{Q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Now we derive the following identity:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_n \geq 1} \frac{1}{q^{s \cdot m_1} + \dots + q^{s \cdot m_n}} \\
&= \frac{1}{q^s - 1} \left(\sum_{m_2, \dots, m_n \geq 1} \frac{1}{1 + q^{s \cdot m_2} + \dots + q^{s \cdot m_n}} \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{m_1, m_3, \dots, m_n \geq 1} \frac{1}{q^{s(m_1-1)} + 1 + q^{s \cdot m_3} + \dots + q^{s \cdot m_n}} \\
&\quad \left. + \dots + \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_{n-1} \geq 1} \frac{1}{q^{s(m_1-1)} + \dots + q^{s(m_{n-1}-1)} + 1} \right). \quad (7.1)
\end{aligned}$$

In this way, we reduce the n -fold sum to several $(n-1)$ -fold sums. Considering the first sum $\sum_{m_2, \dots, m_n \geq 1} \frac{1}{1 + q^{s \cdot m_2} + \dots + q^{s \cdot m_n}}$ on the right-hand side of Equation (7.1), we study the $(\tau_{q, x_2}, \dots, \tau_{q, x_n})$ -summability of

$$\tilde{f} := \frac{1}{1 + x_2^s + \dots + x_n^s}.$$

Let $\tilde{d} := 1 + x_2^s + \dots + x_n^s$ and $\tilde{G} := \langle \tau_{q, x_2}, \dots, \tau_{q, x_n} \rangle$. It is obvious that $\tilde{G}_{\tilde{d}} = \{1\}$. And there does not exist $\tilde{b} \in \mathbb{Q}(x_2, \dots, x_n)$ such that $1 = \mathbf{1}(\tilde{b}) - \tilde{b}$. Hence, \tilde{f} is not $(\tau_{q, x_2}, \dots, \tau_{q, x_n})$ -summable and we can not reduce the first sum into an $(n-2)$ -fold sum. The similar issues arise when we consider the remaining sums in Equation (7.1).

Example 7.2. We show that $S(q)$ converges for $0 < |q| < 1$, where

$$S(q) := \sum_{n, k, m \geq 1} \left(\frac{q^{k+m}}{[n+k+m]_q} - (1-q)q^{k+m} \right) \text{ with } [N]_q := \frac{1-q^N}{1-q}.$$

There is a \mathbb{Q} -isomorphism $\varrho: \mathbb{Q}(x, y, z) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(q^n, q^k, q^m)$ defined analogously as in Example 7.1. Specifically, ϱ is given by

$$\varrho(x, y, z) := (q^n, q^k, q^m).$$

First, we attempt to reduce the sum $\sum_{n, k, m \geq 1} \frac{q^{k+m}}{[n+k+m]_q}$ by considering the $(\tau_{q, x}, \tau_{q, y}, \tau_{q, z})$ -summability of $(1-q)yz/(1-xyz)$. By calculation,

$$\frac{(1-q)yz}{1-xyz} = \Delta_{\tau_{q, x}} \left(\frac{yz}{1-q^{-1}xyz} \right) - \Delta_{\tau_{q, y}} \left(\frac{yz}{1-q^{-1}xyz} \right).$$

Applying this equation yields

$$\sum_{n, k, m \geq 1} \frac{q^{k+m}}{[n+k+m]_q} = \sum_{k, m \geq 1} \left(q^{k+m} - \frac{q^{k+m}}{1-q^{k+m}} \right) + \sum_{n, m \geq 1} \frac{q^{m+1}}{1-q^{n+m}}.$$

It can be verified that for any $|q| < 1$, $\sum_{k,m \geq 1} \frac{q^{k+m}}{1-q^{k+m}}$ converges and

$$\sum_{k,m \geq 1} q^{k+m} = \left(\sum_{k \geq 1} q^k \right)^2 = \left(\frac{q}{1-q} \right)^2.$$

Now we turn to the double sum $\sum_{n,m \geq 1} \frac{q^{m+1}}{1-q^{n+m}}$. Considering the $(\tau_{q,x}, \tau_{q,z})$ -summability of $qz/(1-xz)$, we have

$$\frac{qz}{1-xz} = \Delta_{\tau_{q,x}} \left(\frac{qz}{(1-q)(1-q^{-1}xz)} \right) + \Delta_{\tau_{q,z}} \left(\frac{-qz}{(1-q)(1-q^{-1}xz)} \right).$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n,m \geq 1} \left(\frac{q^{m+1}}{1-q^{n+m}} \right) &= \frac{q}{1-q} \left(\sum_{m \geq 1} \left(q^m - \frac{q^m}{1-q^m} \right) + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{q}{1-q^n} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{q}{1-q} \right)^2 - q \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{q^m}{1-q^m} + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{q^2}{1-q}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{q^m}{1-q^m}$ converges and $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{q^2}{1-q}$ diverges. Applying the identity $\sum_{k,m \geq 1} q^{k+m} = \left(\frac{q}{1-q} \right)^2$ once more, we obtain that

$$\sum_{n,k,m \geq 1} (1-q)q^{k+m} = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{q^2}{1-q}.$$

In conclusion, we have

$$S(q) = 2 \left(\frac{q}{1-q} \right)^2 - \sum_{k,m \geq 1} \frac{q^{k+m}}{1-q^{k+m}} - q \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{q^m}{1-q^m},$$

which is convergent. Note that $\sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{q^m}{1-q^m}$ is a special case of Lambert series, see [24, p. 168]. The irrationality of the series $\sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{q^m}{1-q^m}$ for $0 < |q| < 1$ was conjectured by Chowla [15] and was proved by Erdős [18] when $q = 1/p$ for $p \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, \pm 1\}$. Under the same assumption, the irrationality of $\sum_{k,m \geq 1} \frac{q^{k+m}}{1-q^{k+m}}$ follows from [43], which in turn implies the irrationality of $S(q)$.

8 Conclusion and future work

The long-term project aims at developing algorithms for symbolic summation of multivariate functions. This paper resolves the rational case and thus starts a testing step towards $(q-)$ Gosper's algorithm for multivariate hypergeometric terms, which is formulated as in [11, Problem 5.1]. A large class of combinatorial identities involving single sums of hypergeometric terms can be efficiently proved by Zeilberger's method of creative telescoping [41, 42, 32], which is based on Gosper's algorithm. The multivariate extension of Gosper's algorithm will be crucial for improving the efficiency of creative telescoping when it is applied to prove identities involving multiple sums with parameters.

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