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CIS-491925
Bauer, Mark ; Bennett, Michael A. Ramanujan-Nagell cubics. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 48 (2018) , no. 2 , 385 —412 .
Article

A well-known result of Beukers on the generalized Ramanujan-Nagell equation has, at its heart, a lower bound on the quantity $|x^2 - 2^n|$. In this paper, we derive an inequality of the shape $|x^3 - 2^n| \geq x^{4/3}$, valid provided $x^3 \neq 2^n$ and $(x, n) \neq (5, 7)$, and then discuss its implications for a variety of Diophantine problems.

CIS-295576
Guillera, Jesús Mosaic Supercongruences of Ramanujan Type. Experimental Mathematics 2012 (2012) .
Article

In this article, we present analogues of supercongruences of Ramanujan type observed by L. Van Hamme and W. Zudilin. Our congruences are inspired by Ramanujan-type series that involve quadratic algebraic numbers.

CIS-336174
Pizer, Arnold K. Ramanujan graphs and Hecke operators. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 23 (1990) , no. 1 , 127 — 137 .
Article

CIS-344984
Lehmer, D. H. Ramanujan's function $\tau(n)$. Duke Mathematical Journal 10 (1943) , no. 3 , 483 —492 .
Article

CIS-400288
Ewell, J.A. On Ramanujan's Tau Function. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 28 (1998) , no. 2 , 453 —461 .
Article

CIS-477353
Grytczuk, Aleksander On Ramanujan sums on arithmetical semigroups. Tsukuba Journal of Mathematics 16 (1992) , no. 2 , 315 — 319 .
Article

CIS-307136
Alder, Henry L. Generalizations of the Rogers-Ramanujan identities.. Pacific Journal of Mathematics 4 (1954) , no. 2 , 161 —168 .
Article

CIS-322684
Lyons, Russell ; Peres, Yuval Cycle density in infinite Ramanujan graphs. The Annals of Probability 43 (2015) , no. 6 , 3337 —3358 .
Article

We introduce a technique using nonbacktracking random walk for estimating the spectral radius of simple random walk. This technique relates the density of nontrivial cycles in simple random walk to that in nonbacktracking random walk. We apply this to infinite Ramanujan graphs, which are regular graphs whose spectral radius equals that of the tree of the same degree. Kesten showed that the only infinite Ramanujan graphs that are Cayley graphs are trees. This result was extended to unimodular random rooted regular graphs by Abért, Glasner and Virág. We show that an analogous result holds for all regular graphs: the frequency of times spent by simple random walk in a nontrivial cycle is a.s. 0 on every infinite Ramanujan graph. We also give quantitative versions of that result, which we apply to answer another question of Abért, Glasner and Virág, showing that on an infinite Ramanujan graph, the probability that simple random walk encounters a short cycle tends to 0 a.s. as the time tends to infinity.

CIS-345385
Cohen, Eckford An extension of Ramanujan's sum. Duke Mathematical Journal 16 (1949) , no. 1 , 85 —90 .
Article

CIS-346453
Horadam, E. M. Ramanujan's sum for generalised integers. Duke Mathematical Journal 31 (1964) , no. 4 , 697 —702 .
Article

CIS-347195
Hirschhorn, M. D. Partitions and Ramanujan's continued fraction. Duke Mathematical Journal 39 (1972) , no. 4 , 789 —791 .
Article

CIS-360349
KATAYAMA, Koji Ramanujan's formulas for L -functions. Journal of the Mathematical Society of Japan 26 (1974) , no. 2 , 234 —240 .
Article

CIS-374479
Shahidi, Freydoon Arthur packets and the Ramanujan conjecture. Kyoto Journal of Mathematics 51 (2011) , no. 1 , 1 —23 .

Article

The purpose of this article is to show that under a part of the generalized Arthur's A -packet conjecture, locally generic cuspidal automorphic representations of a quasi-split group over a number field are of Ramanujan type, that is, are tempered at almost all places. The A -packet conjecture allows one to reduce the problem to a special case of a general local question about the components of the corresponding Langlands L -packet which is then answered here in its generality.

CIS-393798
Apostol, Tom M. Arithmetical properties of generalized Ramanujan sums.. Pacific Journal of Mathematics 41 (1972) , no. 2 , 281 —293 .
Article

CIS-396618
Johnson, Kenneth R. A reciprocity law for Ramanujan sums.. Pacific Journal of Mathematics 98 (1982) , no. 1 , 99 —105 .
Article

CIS-396810
Johnson, Kenneth R. Unitary analogs of generalized Ramanujan sums.. Pacific Journal of Mathematics 103 (1982) , no. 2 , 429 —432 .
Article

CIS-397160
Andrews, George E. Multiple series Rogers-Ramanujan type identities.. Pacific Journal of Mathematics 114 (1984) , no. 2 , 267 —283 .
Article

CIS-397365
Subbarao, M. V. Some Rogers-Ramanujan type partition theorems.. Pacific Journal of Mathematics 120 (1985) , no. 2 , 431 —435 .
Article

CIS-420576
Manzoli, Donald J. Ramanujan: A tale of two evaluations. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 46 (2016) , no. 3 , 925 —938 .
Article

In 1887, beneath a canopy of stars, Srinivasa Ramanujan commenced his brief existence on this planet. In a universe at the mercy of its entropy, against all odds, a genius was born. His destiny was mathematics, a subject born thousands of years earlier. The power of this discipline is not to be denied. After all, with our minds in the stars, we have placed footprints on the moon. The conquest of the moon was a triumph of applied mathematics; however, it was the landscape of pure mathematics that awaited Ramanujan. In time, he would explore it with passion, leaving footprints lasting for eternity.

Professor Bruce C.~Berndt has done a remarkable job of editing the notebooks Ramanujan left behind. In particular, Berndt's Chapter 9 of \textit {Ramanujan's notebooks Part} I provides a magnificent in-depth look at raw mathematical talent in action. The primary purpose of this article is to present three Chapter~9 related results, a series evaluation and two new functional equations, that Ramanujan either missed or his work on them was lost. The secondary purpose is to present what Berndt calls a ``corrected version'' \cite [page 233]{Berndt} of an incorrect Chapter~9 formula of Ramanujan. This series evaluation represents one of the few serious mistakes to be found in Ramanujan's work.

CIS-462537
Gelman, Andrew Tables as graphs: the Ramanujan principle. Significance 8 (2011) , no. 4 .
Article

Andrew Gelman says that there is more visual information in a table than you might realise, so it is worth presenting them well.

CIS-484618
Hermon, Jonathan Cutoff for Ramanujan graphs via degree inflation. Electronic Communications in Probability 2017 (2017) , no. 72 .
Article

Recently Lubetzky and Peres showed that simple random walks on a sequence of d-regular Ramanujan graphs $G_n = (V_n, E_n)$ of increasing sizes exhibit cutoff in total variation around the diameter lower bound $\frac{d}{d-2}\log_{d-1}|V_n|$. We provide a different argument under the assumption that for some $r(n) \gg 1$ the maximal number of simple cycles in a ball of radius $r(n)$ in G_n is uniformly bounded in n.

CIS-288902
Shahidi, Freydoon On the Ramanujan Conjecture for Quasisplit Groups. Asian Journal of Mathematics 8 (2004) , no. 4 , 813 —836 .
Article

Early experiences with classical (holomorphic) cusp forms, which initially started with the Ramanujan t-function, and later extended to even Maass cusp forms (cf. [70];[78], last paragraph) on the upper half plane, suggested that their Fourier coefficients ap at a prime p must be bounded by 2p(k-1)/2, where k is the weight (cf. [25, 96]). This is what is classically called the Ramanujan-Petersson conjecture. Its archimedean counterpart, the Selberg conjecture [79], states that the positive eigenvalues of the hyperbolic Laplacian on the space of cuspidal functions (functions vanishing at all the cusps) on a hyperbolic Riemann surface parametrized by a congruence subgroup must all be at least 1/4 (cf. [76, 79, 94]). While for the holomorphic modular cusp forms, this is a theorem ([25], also see [8, 12]), the case of Maass forms is far from resolved and both conjectures are yet unsettled and out of reach. Satake [78] was the first to observe that both conjectures can be uniformly formulated. More precisely, if one considers the global cuspidal representation attached to a given cuspidal eigenfunction, then all its local components must be tempered. This means that their matrix coefficients must all belong to $L2 + (PGL2(Qp))$ for all $e > 0$ and every prime p of Q. We note that here we are allowing p = 8 and letting $Q_{/inf} = R$. It is now generally believed that the conjecture in its general form should be valid for GLn over number fields to the effect that all the local components of an irreducible (unitary) cuspidal representation of GLn(AF) must be tempered (modulo center).

CIS-295409
Ritter, Gordon A Hardy-Ramanujan Formula for Lie Algebras. Experimental Mathematics 2007 (2007) .
Article

We study certain combinatoric aspects of the set of all unitary representations of a finite-dimensional semisimple Lie algebra $\g$. We interpret the Hardy--Ramanujan--Rademacher formula for the integer partition function as a statement about $\su_2$, and explore in some detail the generalization to other Lie algebras. We conjecture that the number $\Mod\g d$ of $\g$-modules in dimension d is given by $(\alpha/d)\exp(\beta d^\gamma)$ for $d \gg 1$, which (if true) has profound consequences for other combinatorial invariants of $\g$-modules. In particular, the fraction $\FracMod1\g d$ of d-dimensional\linebreak $\g$-modules that have a one-dimensional submodule is determined by the generating function for $\Mod\g d$. The dependence of $\FracMod1\g d$ on d is complicated and beautiful, depending on the congruence class of d mod n and on generating curves that resemble a double helix within a given congruence class. We also summands in the direct sum decomposition as a function on the space of all \g-modules in a fixed dimension, and plot its histogram. This is related to the concept (used in quantum information theory) of noiseless subsystem. We identify a simple function that is conjectured to be the asymptotic form of the aforementioned histogram, and verify numerically that this is correct for $\su_n$.

CIS-343827
Jordan, Bruce W. ; Livné, Ron The Ramanujan property for regular cubical complexes. Duke Mathematical Journal 105 (2000) , no. 1 , 85 —103 .
Article

CIS-344038
Friedman, Joel Relative expanders or weakly relatively Ramanujan graphs. Duke Mathematical Journal 118 (2003) , no. 1 , 19 —35 .
Article

Let G be a fixed graph with largest (adjacency matrix) eigenvalue $\lambda\sb0$ and with its universal cover having spectral radius $rho.$ We show that a random cover of large degree over G has its "new" eigenvalues bounded in absolute value by roughly $\sqrt{\lambda\sb0\rho}$.

This gives a positive result about finite quotients of certain trees having "small" eigenvalues, provided we ignore the "old" eigenvalues. This positive result contrasts with the negative result of A. Lubotzky and T. Nagnibeda which showed that there is a tree all of whose finite quotients are not "Ramanujan" in the sense of Lubotzky, R. Phillips, and P. Sarnakand of Y. Greenberg.

Our main result is a "relative version" of the Broder-Shamir bound on eigenvalues of random regular graphs. Some of their combinatorial techniques are replaced by spectral techniques on the universal cover of G. For the choice of G that specializes our main theorem to the Broder-Shamir setting, our result slightly improves theirs.

CIS-346625
Horadam, E. M. Addendum to: “Ramanujan’ sum for generalised integers”. Duke Mathematical Journal 33 (1966) , no. 4 , 705 —707 .
Article

CIS-346813
Carlitz, L. A note on the Rogers-Ramanujan identities. Duke Mathematical Journal 35 (1968) , no. 4 , 839 —842 .
Article

CIS-352927
Niebur, Douglas A formula for Ramanujan's τ-function. Illinois Journal of Mathematics 1975 (1975) .
Article

CIS-376305
Chu, Wenchang ; Zhang, Wenlong Iteration method for multiple Rogers-Ramanujan identities. Kodai Mathematical Journal 32 (2009) , no. 3 , 471 —500 .
Article

Inspired by the recursive lemma due to Bressoud (1983), we present an iteration process for constructing transformations from unilateral multiple basic hypergeometric series to bilateral univariate one. Applications are illustrated to multiple series transformation formulae and multiple Rogers-Ramanujan identities.

CIS-398634
Ding, Hongming ; Gross, Kenneth I. ; Richards, Donald St. P. Ramanujan's master theorem for symmetric cones.. Pacific Journal of Mathematics 175 (1996) , no. 2 , 447 —490 .
Article

CIS-412681
Chen, Shi-Chao Ramanujan-type congruences for certain generating functions. Lithuanian Mathematical Journal 53 (2013) , no. 4 , 381 —390 .
Article

For nonnegative integers a, b, the function da,b(n) is defined in terms of the q-series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_{a,b}(n)q^n = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-q^{an})^b/(1-q^n)$. We establish some Ramanujan-type congruences for da,b(n) by the theory of modular forms with complex multiplication. As consequences, we generalize the famous Ramanujan congruences for the partition function p(n) modulo 5, 7, and 11.

CIS-171096
Fulman, Jason A probabilistic proof of the Rogers-Ramanujan identities. The Bulletin of the London Mathematical Society 33 (2001) , no. 163 , 397 —407 .
Keywords: Markov chains

CIS-290985
Musitelli, Antoine ; de la Harpe, Pierre Expanding graphs, Ramanujan graphs, and 1-factor perturbations. Bulletin of the Belgian Mathematical Society-Simon Stevin 13 (2006) , no. 4 , 673 —680 .
Article

We construct $(k\pm 1)$-regular graphs which provide sequences of expanders by adding or substracting appropriate 1-factors from given sequences of k-regular graphs. We compute numerical examples in a few cases for which the given sequences are from the work of Lubotzky, Phillips, and Sarnak (with $k-1$ the order of a finite field). If $k+1=7$, our construction results in a sequence of 7-regular expanders with all spectral gaps at least $6-2\sqrt{5}\approx 1.52$; the corresponding minoration for a sequence of Ramanujan 7-regular graphs (which is not known to exist) would be $7-2\sqrt{6}\approx 2.10$.

CIS-295251
Guillera, Jesús About a New Kind of Ramanujan-Type Series. Experimental Mathematics 12 (2003) , no. 4 , 507 —510 .
Article

We propose a new kind of Ramanujan-type formula for {\small $1/\pi^2$} and conjecture that it is related to the theory of modular functions.

CIS-295875

Bairy, K. Sushan ; Chandankumar, S. ; Naika, M.S. Mahadeva New identities for Ramanujan's cubic continued fraction. Functiones et Approximatio Commentarii Mathematici 46 (2012) , no. 1 , 29 —44 .
Article

In this paper, we present some new identities providing relations between Ramanujan's cubic continued fraction $V(q)$ and the other three continued fractions $V(q^9)$, $V(q^{17})$ and $V(q^{19})$. In the process, we establish some new modular equations for the ratios of Ramanujan's theta functions. We also establish some general formulas for the explicit evaluations of ratios of Ramanujan's theta functions.

CIS-345233
Lehmer, D. H. The vanishing of Ramanujan's function $\tau(n)$. Duke Mathematical Journal 14 (1947) , no. 2 , 429 —433 .
Article

CIS-345660
Anderson, Douglas R. ; Apostol, T. M. The evaluation of Ramanujan's sum and generalizations. Duke Mathematical Journal 20 (1953) , no. 2 , 211 —216 .
Article

CIS-345833
Cohen, Eckford An extension of Ramanujan'm. II. Additive properties. Duke Mathematical Journal 22 (1955) , no. 4 , 543 —550 .
Article

CIS-346537
Gordon, Basil Some continued fractions of the Rogers-Ramanujan type. Duke Mathematical Journal 32 (1965) , no. 4 , 741 —748 .
Article

CIS-353741
Codecà, Paolo A note on Ramanujan coefficients of arithmetical functions. Illinois Journal of Mathematics 1991 (1991) .
Article

CIS-399404
Borwein, J.M. ; Borwein, P.B. Approximating π with Ramanujan's solvable modular equations. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 19 (1989) , no. 1 , 93 —102 .
Article

CIS-399659
Masson, David R. Wilson polynomials and some continued fractions of Ramanujan. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 21 (1991) , no. 1 , 489 —499 .
Article

CIS-401183
Son, Seung H. Basic Functional Equations of the Rogers-Ramanujan Functions. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 37 (2007) , no. 2 , 653 —662 .
Article

CIS-458110
Backhausz, Ágnes ; Szegedy, Balázs ; Virág, Bálint Ramanujan graphings and correlation decay in local algorithms†. Random Structures & Algorithms 46 (2015) , no. 3 , 424 —435 .
Article

Let G be a d-regular graph of sufficiently large-girth (depending on parameters k and r) and μ be a random process on the vertices of G produced by a randomized local algorithm of radius r. We prove the upper bound (k+1−2k/d)(1d−1)k for the (absolute value of the) correlation of values on pairs of vertices of distance k and show that this bound is optimal. The same results hold automatically for factor of i.i.d processes on the d-regular tree. In that case we give an explicit description for the (closure) of all possible correlation sequences. Our proof is based on the fact that the Bernoulli graphing of the infinite d-regular tree has spectral radius 2d−1. Graphings with this spectral gap are infinite analogues of finite Ramanujan graphs and they are interesting on their own right. © 2014 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. Random Struct. Alg., 47, 424–435, 2015

CIS-458545
Haxell, P. E. ; Kohayakawa, Y. On an anti-Ramsey property of Ramanujan graphs. Random Structures & Algorithms 6 (1995) , no. 4 , 417 —431 .
Article

If G and H are graphs, we write G→ H (respectively, G→ TH) if for any proper edge-coloring γ of G there is a subgraph H' ⊂ G of G isomorphic to H (respectively, isomorphic to a subdivision of H) such that γ is injective on E(H'). Let us write Cl for the cycle of length l. Spencer (cf. Erdös 10]) asked whether for any g ⩾ 3 there is a graph G = Gg such that (i) G has girth g(G) at least g and (ii) G→ TC3. Recently, Rödl and Tuza [22] answered this question in the affirmative by proving, using nonconstructive methods, a result that implies that, for any t ⩾ 1, there is a graph G = Gt of girth t + 2 such that G→ C2t+2. In particular, condition (ii) may be strengthened to (iii) G→ C for some l = (G). For G = Gt above = (G) = 2t + 2 = 2g(G) − 2. Here, we show that suitable Ramanujan graphs constructed by Lubotzky, Phillips, and Sarnak [18] are explicit examples of graphs G = Gg satisfying (i) and (iii) above. For such graphs, = l(G) in (iii) may be taken to be roughly equal to (3/2)g(G), thus considerably improving the value 2g(G) − 2 given in the result of Rödl and Tuza. It is not known whether there are graphs G of arbitrarily large girth for which (iii) holds with = (G) = g(G).

CIS-484609
KIUCHI, Isao On Sums of Averages of Generalized Ramanujan Sums. Tokyo Journal of Mathematics 40 (2017) , no. 1 , 255 —275 .
Article

We shall consider some formulas for weighted averages of the generalized Ramanujan sum $\sum_{d|\gcd(k,n)} f(d)g\left(k/d\right)h\left(n/d\right)$ for any arithmetical functions $f,\ g$ and h, with the weights concerning completely multiplicative functions, completely additive functions and others.

CIS-483484
Srivastava, Bhaskar SOME IDENTITIES CONNECTED WITH A CONTINUED FRACTION OF RAMANUJAN. Taiwanese Journal of Mathematics 16 (2012) , no. 3 , 829 —838 .
Article

We first prove two identities which are analogous to Entry 3.3.4 in Ramanujan's lost notebook. The identities in Entry 3.3.4 come out equal to a cubic theta function of Borwein and Borwein [5]. In our case they come out equal to $\frac{(q^4;q^4)^2}{(q^2;q^4)^2}C^2(q)$. We also express

$C(q)$ in terms of theta functions $\phi(q)$ and $\psi(q)$. A series expansion of $\log C(q)$ is also given. One of the identities (9) is equivalent to a Theorem in partitions.

CIS-527163
Schinzel, A. On an analytic problem considered by Sierpiński and Ramanujan. (1992) , 165 —171 .

CIS-307340
Singh, V. N. Certain generalized hypergeometric identities of the Rogers-Ramanujan type.. Pacific Journal of Mathematics 7 (1957) , no. 1 , 1011 —1014 .
Article

CIS-309037
Berndt, Bruce C. ; Lamphere, Robert L. ; Wilson, B.M. Chapter 12 of Ramanujan's second notebook: Continued fractions. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 15 (1985) , no. 2 , 235 —310 .
Article

CIS-345456
Bellman, Richard Ramanujan sums and the average value of arithmetic functions. Duke Mathematical Journal 17 (1950) , no. 2 , 159 —168 .
Article

CIS-351460
Chu, Wenchang ; Zhang, Wenlong Four classes of Rogers–Ramanujan identities with quintuple products. Hiroshima Mathematical Journal 41 (2011) , no. 1 , 27 —40 .
Article

Combining the finite form of Jacobi's triple product identity with the q-Gauss summation theorem, we present a new and unified proof for the two transformation lemmas due to Andrews (1981). The same approach is then utilized to establish two further transformations from unilateral to bilateral series. They are employed to review forty identities of Rogers–Ramanujan type with quintuple products.

CIS-384843
Duverney, Daniel ; Shiokawa, Iekata On some arithmetical properties of Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction. Osaka Journal of Mathematics 37 (2000) , no. 3 , 759 —771 .
Article

CIS-396507
Andrews, George E. The Rogers-Ramanujan reciprocal and Minc's partition function.. Pacific Journal of Mathematics 95 (1981) , no. 2 , 251 —256 .
Article

CIS-396846
Al-Salam, Waleed A. ; Ismail, Mourad E. H. Orthogonal polynomials associated with the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction.. Pacific Journal of Mathematics 104 (1983) , no. 2 , 269 —283 .
Article

CIS-399323
Andrews, George E. The Rogers-Ramanujan identities without Jacobi's Triple Product. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 17 (1987) , no. 4 , 659 —672 .
Article

CIS-402038
Chen, Xiaojing ; Chu, Wenchang Carlitz inversions and identities of the Rogers-Ramanujan type. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 44 (2014) , no. 4 , 1125 —1142 .
Article

By means of the inverse series relations due to Carlitz \cite{carlitz}, we establish several transformation formulae for nonterminating q-series, which will systematically be employed to review identities of the Rogers-Ramanujan type moduli 5, 7, 8, 10, 14 and 27.

CIS-402319
Berndt, Bruce C. Modular transformations and generalizations of several formulae of Ramanujan. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 7 (1977) , no. 1 , 147 —190 .
Article

CIS-491573
Gun, Sanoli ; Saha, Biswajyoti Multiple Lerch Zeta Functions and an Idea of Ramanujan. The Michigan Mathematical Journal 2018 (2018) , no. 1516330974 .
Article

In this article, we derive meromorphic continuation of multiple Lerch zeta functions by generalizing an elegant identity of Ramanujan. Further, we describe the set of all possible singularities of these functions. Finally, for the multiple Hurwitz zeta functions, we list the exact set of singularities.

CIS-295279
Borwein, J. ; Crandall, R. ; Fee, G. On the Ramanujan AGM Fraction, I: The Real-Parameter Case. Experimental Mathematics 2004 (2004) .
Article

The Ramanujan AGM continued fraction is a construct {\small

$$\mathcal{R}_\eta(a,b) = \cfrac{a}{\eta + \cfrac{b^2}{\eta + \cfrac{4a^2}{\eta + \cfrac{9b^2}{\eta + \ddots}}}}$$

}

enjoying attractive algebraic properties, such as a striking arithmetic-geometric mean (AGM) relation and elegant connections with elliptic-function theory. But the fraction also presents an intriguing computational challenge. Herein we show how to rapidly evaluate $\mathcal{R}$ for any triple of positive reals a, b, η. Even in the problematic scenario when $a \approx b$ certain transformations allow rapid evaluation. In this process we find, for example, that when $a\eta = b\eta =$ a rational number, $\mathcal{R}_\eta$ is essentially an L-series that can be cast as a finite sum of fundamental numbers. We ultimately exhibit an algorithm that yields D good digits of $\mathcal{R}$ in $O(D)$ iterations where the implied big-O constant is independent of the positive-real triple a, b, η. Finally, we address the evidently profound theoretical and computational dilemmas attendant on complex parameters, indicating how one might extend the AGM relation for complex parameter domains.

CIS-295280
Borwein, J. ; Crandall, R. On the Ramanujan AGM Fraction, II: The Complex-Parameter Case. Experimental Mathematics 2004 (2004) .
Article

The Ramanujan continued fraction {\small

$$\mathcal{R}_\eta(a,b) = \cfrac{a}{\eta + \cfrac{b^2}{\eta + \cfrac{4a^2}{\eta + \cfrac{9b^2}{\eta + \ddots}}}}$$

}

is interesting in many ways; e.g., for certain complex parameters (η, a, b) one has an attractive AGM relation $\mathcal{R}_\eta(a,b) + \mathcal{R}_\eta(b,a) = 2\mathcal{R}_\eta\left((a+b)/2, \sqrt{ab}\right)$. Alas, for some parameters the continued fraction $\mathcal{R}_\eta$ does not converge; moreover, there are converging instances where the AGM relation itself does not hold. To unravel these dilemmas we herein establish convergence theorems, the central result being that $\mathcal{R}_1$ converges whenever $|a| \neq |b|$. Such analysis leads naturally to the conjecture that divergence occurs whenever $a = be^{i\phi}$ with $\cos^2\phi \neq 1$ (which conjecture has been proven in a separate work) [Borwein et al.] We further conjecture that for a/b lying in a certain---and rather picturesque---complex domain, we have both convergence and the truth of the AGM relation.

CIS-295588
Almkvist, Gert ; Guillera, Jesús Ramanujan-like Series for $1/\pi^2$ and String Theory. Experimental Mathematics 2012 (2012) .
Article

Using the machinery from the theory of Calabi–Yau differential equations, we find formulas for $1/\pi^2$ of hypergeometric and nonhypergeometric types.

CIS-295941
Saikia, Nipen Ramanujan's Schläfli-type modular equations and class invariants g_n. Functiones et Approximatio Commentarii Mathematici 49 (2013) , no. 2 , 269 —281 .
Article

In this paper, we use Ramanujan's Schläfli-type modular equations to find some new values of class invariants g_n and also give alternate proofs of some of known values.

CIS-305076
Hasse, Helmut Über eine diophantische Gleichung von Ramanujan-Nagell und ihre Verallgemeinerung. Nagoya Mathematical Journal 1966 (1966) .
Article

CIS-307394
Singh, V. N. Certain generalized hypergeometric identities of the Rogers-Ramanujan type. II.. Pacific Journal of Mathematics 7 (1957) , no. 4 , 1691 —1699 .
Article

CIS-318686
Borwein, Jonathan M. ; Luke, D. Russell Dynamics of a continued fraction of Ramanujan with random coefficients. Abstract and Applied Analysis 2005 (2005) , no. 5 , 449 —467 .
Article

We study a generalization of a continued fraction of Ramanujan with random, complex-valued coefficients. A study of the continued fraction is equivalent to an analysis of the convergence of certain stochastic difference equations and the stability of random dynamical systems. We determine the convergence properties of stochastic difference equations and so the divergence of their corresponding continued fractions.

CIS-330194
Bambah, R. P. Ramanujan's function $\tau(n)$—A congruence property. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 53 (1947) , no. 8 , 764 —765 .
Article

CIS-330226
Bambah, R. P. ; Chowla, S. Congruence properties of Ramanujan's function $\tau(n)$. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 53 (1947) , no. 10 , 950 —955 .
Article

CIS-334119
Andrews, George E. A general theory of identities of the Rogers-Ramanujan type. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 80 (1974) , no. 6 , 1033 —1052 .
Article

CIS-335980
Askey, Richard Review: Srinivasa Ramanujan, The lost notebook and other unpublished papers. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 19 (1988) , no. 2 , 558 —560 .
Article

CIS-343716
Griffin, Michael J. ; Ono, Ken ; Warnaar, S. Ole A framework of Rogers–Ramanujan identities and their arithmetic properties. Duke Mathematical Journal 165 (2016) , no. 8 , 1475 —1527 .
Article

The two Rogers–Ramanujan q -series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n(n+\sigma)}}{(1-q)\cdots(1-q^n)}, \backslash\text{vspace} * -3pt$$

where $\sigma = 0, 1$, play many roles in mathematics and physics. By the Rogers–Ramanujan identities, they are essentially modular functions. Their quotient, the Rogers–Ramanujan continued fraction, has the special property that its singular values are algebraic integral units. We find a framework which extends the Rogers–Ramanujan identities to doubly infinite families of q -series identities. If $a \in \{1, 2\}$ and $m, n \geq 1$, then we have

$$\sum_{\lambda, \lambda_1 \leq m} q^{a|\lambda|} P_{2\lambda}(1, q, q^2, \ldots; q^n) = [\text{infinite product modular function}],$$

where the $P_\lambda(x_1, x_2, \ldots; q)$ are Hall–Littlewood polynomials. These q -series are specialized characters of affine Kac–Moody algebras. Generalizing the Rogers–Ramanujan continued fraction, we prove in the case of $\mathrm{A}_{2n}^{(2)}$ that the relevant q -series quotients are integral units.

CIS-344664
Zuckerman, Herbert S. Identities analogous to Ramanujan's identities involving the parition function. Duke Mathematical Journal 5 (1939) , no. 1 , 88 —110 .
Article

CIS-346535
Carlitz, L. Note on some continued fractions of the Rogers-Ramanujan type. Duke Mathematical Journal 32 (1965) , no. 4 , 713 —720 .
Article

CIS-352735
Andrews, George E. On the Rogers-Ramanujan identities and partial q-difference equations. Illinois Journal of Mathematics 1972 (1972) .
Article

CIS-376075
Srivastava, Bhaskar Asymptotic behaviour of Ramanujan's tenth order mock theta functions.. Kodai Mathematical Journal 25 (2002) , no. 2 , 108 —112 .
Article

CIS-405949
Cho, Bumkyu ; Koo, Ja Kyung ; Park, Yoon Kyung On Ramanujan's cubic continued fraction as a modular function. Tohoku Mathematical Journal 62 (2010) , no. 4 , 579 —603 .
Article

We first extend the results of Chan and Baruah on the modular equations of Ramanujan's cubic continued fraction $C(\tau)$ to all primes p by finding the affine models of modular curves and then derive Kronecker's congruence relations for these modular equations. We further show that by its singular values we can generate ray class fields modulo 6 over imaginary quadratic fields and find their class polynomials after proving that $1/C(\tau)$ is an algebraic integer.

CIS-406510
Chu, Y.M. ; Jiang, Y.P. ; Wang, M.K. Ramanujan's cubic transformation inequalities for zero-balanced hypergeometric functions. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 46 (2016) , no. 2 , 679 —691 .
Article

In this paper, a generalization of Ramanujan's cubic transformation, in the form of an inequality, is proved for zero-balanced Gaussian hypergeometric function $F(a, b; a+b; x), a, b > 0$.

CIS-482742
Bhargava, S. ; Mamta, D. ; Somashekara, D. D. A NEW CONVOLUTION IDENTITY DEDUCIBLE FROM THE REMARKABLE FORMULA OF RAMANUJAN. Taiwanese Journal of Mathematics 11 (2007) , no. 2 , 399 —406 .
Article

In this paper we obtain a convolution identity for the coefficients $B_n(\alpha, \theta, q)$ defined by

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} B_n(\alpha, \theta, q) x^n = \frac{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty}(1 + 2xq^n \cos\theta + x^2 q^{2n})}{\prod_{n=1}^{\infty}(1 + \alpha q^n x e^{i\theta})},$$

using the well-known Ramanujan's ${}_1\psi_1$-summation formula. The work presented here complements the works of K.-W. Yang, S. Bhargava, C. Adiga and D. D. Somashekara and of H. M. Srivastava.

CIS-103397
Li, Gang ; Fang, Kaitai Ramanujan's Q-extension for the exponential function and statistical distributions. Acta Mathematicae Applicatae Sinica / Yingyong Shuxue Xuebao (English Series) 8 (1992) , 264 —280 .

CIS-310619
Fine, N. J. On a system of modular functions connected with the Ramanujan identities. Tohoku Mathematical Journal 8 (1956) , no. 2 , 149 —164 .
Article

CIS-317574
Zhai, Hong-Cun A Note on Certain Modular Equations about Infinite Products of Ramanujan. Abstract and Applied Analysis 2013 (2013) , no. 826472 .
Article

Ramanujan proposed additive formulae of theta functions that are related to modular equations about infinite products. Employing these formulaes, we derived some identities on infinite products. In the same spirit, we also could present elementary and simple proofs of certain Ramanujan's modular equations on infinite products.

CIS-330195
Bambah, R. P. ; Chowla, S. ; Gupta, H. A congruence property of Ramanujan's function $\tau(n)$. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 53 (1947) , no. 8 , 766 —767 .
Article

CIS-345904
Cohen, Eckford An extension of Ramanujan's sum. III. Connections with totient functions. Duke Mathematical Journal 23 (1956) , no. 4 , 623 —630 .
Article

CIS-353779
Andrews, George E. Bailey chains and generalized lambert series: I. Four identities of Ramanujan. Illinois Journal of Mathematics 1992 (1992) .
Article

CIS-376574
Srivastava, Bhaskar Some $\{q\}$-identities associated with Ramanujan's continued fraction. Kodai Mathematical Journal 24 (2001) , no. 1 , 36 —41 .
Article

A continued fraction C(-q,q) is defined as a special case of a general continued fraction F(a,b,c,$\{\lambda\}$q), which we have considered earlier in a separate paper. This continued fraction is also a special case of Ramanujan's continued fraction. In this paper we have found some very interesting q-identities and some identities analogous to identities given by Ramanujan involving G(-q,q) and H(-q,q) and one identity which gives the square of a continued fraction.

CIS-400855
Liu, Zhiguo Two Theta Function Identities and Some Eisenstein Series Identities of Ramanujan. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 34 (2004) , no. 2 , 713 —732 .
Article

CIS-401247
Baruah, Nayandeep Deka ; Saikia, Nipen Two Parameters For Ramanujan's Theta-Functions and Their Explicit Values. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 37 (2007) , no. 6 , 1747 —1790 .
Article

CIS-403553
KATAYAMA, Koji Barnes' Double Zeta Function, the Dedekind Sum and Ramanujan's Formula. Tokyo Journal of Mathematics 27 (2004) , no. 1 , 41 —56 .
Article

CIS-490290
Bordenave, Charles ; Lelarge, Marc ; Massoulié, Laurent Nonbacktracking spectrum of random graphs: Community detection and nonregular Ramanujan graphs. The Annals of Probability 46 (2018) , no. 1 , 1 —71 .
Article

A nonbacktracking walk on a graph is a directed path such that no edge is the inverse of its preceding edge. The nonbacktracking matrix of a graph is indexed by its directed edges and can be used to count nonbacktracking walks of a given length. It has been used recently in the context of community detection and has appeared previously in connection with the Ihara zeta function and in some generalizations of Ramanujan graphs. In this work, we study the largest eigenvalues of the nonbacktracking matrix of the Erdős–Rényi random graph and of the stochastic block model in the regime where the number of edges is proportional to the number of vertices. Our results confirm the "spectral redemption conjecture" in the symmetric case and show that community detection can be made on the basis of the leading eigenvectors above the feasibility threshold.

CIS-69491
Marsaglia, John C. W. The incomplete gamma function and Ramanujan's rational approximation to e^x. Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation 24 (1986) , 163 —168 .

CIS-294654
Bochnak, J. ; Oh, B.-K. Almost-universal quadratic forms: An effective solution of a problem of Ramanujan. Duke Mathematical Journal 147 (2009) , no. 1 , 131 —156 .
Article

In this article we investigate almost-universal positive-definite integral quaternary quadratic forms, that is, those representing sufficiently large positive integers. In particular, we provide an effective characterization of all such forms. In this way we obtain the final solution to a problem first addressed by Ramanujan in [12]. Special attention is given to 2 -anisotropic almost-universal quaternaries

CIS-305328
Zhang, Wenpeng On a hybrid mean value of certain Hardy sums and Ramanujan sum. Osaka Journal of Mathematics 40 (2003) , no. 2 , 365 —373 .
Article

CIS-308880
Forrester, Peter J Extensions of several summation formulae of Ramanujan using the calculus of residues. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 13 (1983) , no. 4 , 557 —572 .
Article

CIS-5676
Jogdeo, Kumar ; Samuels, S. M. Monotone convergence of binomial probabilities and a generalization of Ramanujan's equation. The Annals of Mathematical Statistics 39 (1968) , 1191 —1195 .
Article

Let the following expressions denote the binomial and Poisson probabilities,

\begin{equation*}\begin{align*}\tag{1.1}B(k; n, p) &= \sum^k_{j=0} b(j; n, p) \\ &= \sum^k_{j=0} \binom{n}{j}p^j (1 - p)^{n-j}, \\ \tag{1.2}P(k; \lambda) &= \s

Section 2 contains two basic theorems which generalize results of Anderson and Samuels [1] and Jogdeo [7]. These two theorems serve as lemmas for the more detailed results of Sections 3 and 4. Section 3 is devoted to a study of the median number of successes in Poisson trials (i.e. independent trials where the success probability may vary from trial to trial). The study utilizes a method first introduced by Tchebychev [12], generalized by Hoeffding [6], and used by Darroch [5] and Samuels [10]. The results correspond to those for the modal number of successes obtained by Darroch. Ramanujan (see [8]) considered the following equation, where n is a positive integer:

$$\frac{1}{2} = P(n-1; n) + y_n p(n; n), \tag{1.3}$$

and correctly conjectured that $\frac{1}{3} < y_n < \frac{1}{2}$. In Section 4 we show that for the corresponding binomial equation,

$$\frac{1}{2} = B(k-1; n, k/n) + z_{k,n} b(k; n, k/n), \tag{1.4}$$

$\frac{1}{3} < z_{k,n} < \frac{2}{3}$ and, for each k and for $n \geqq 2k$, $z_{k,n}$ decreases to y_k as $n \to \infty$.

CIS-328568
Lehmer, D. H. An application of Schläfli's modular equation to a conjecture of Ramanujan. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 44 (1938) , no. 2 , 84 —90 .
Article

CIS-330196
Bambah, R. P. ; Chowla, S. A new congruence property of Ramanujan's function $\tau(n)$. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 53 (1947) , no. 8 , 768 —769 .
Article

CIS-335759
Shahidi, Freydoon A weak Ramanujan conjecture for generic cuspidal spectrum of quasi-split groups. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 15 (1986) , no. 2 , 195 —200 .
Article

CIS-346147
Sugunamma, M. Eckford Cohen’s generalizations of Ramanujan’s trigonometrical sum $C(n,r)$. Duke Mathematical Journal 27 (1960) , no. 3 , 323 —330 .
Article

CIS-389631
Srivastava, H. M. A note on a generalization of a q-series transformation of Ramanujan. Proceedings of the Japan Academy, Series A, Mathematical Sciences 63 (1987) , no. 5 , 143 —145 .
Article

CIS-390524
Duverney, Daniel ; Nishioka, Keiji ; Nishioka, Kumiko ; Shiokawa, Iekata Transcendence of Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction and reciprocal sums of Fibonacci numbers. Proceedings of the Japan Academy, Series A, Mathematical Sciences 73 (1997) , no. 7 , 140 —142 .
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CIS-78493
Almkvist, Gert ; Berndt, Bruce Gauss, Landen, Ramanujan, the arithmetic-geometric mean, ellipses, π, and the Ladies Diary. The American Mathematical Monthly 95 (1988) , 585 —608 .

CIS-7059
Stochastic Processes and Their Applications. Proceedings of the Third Ramanujan Symposium 1993-94. (1995) .

CIS-121382
Choi, K. P. On the medians of Gamma distributions and an equation of Ramanujan (STMA V36 0124). Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society 121 (1994) , 245 —251 .

CIS-502197
Bhamidi, Shankar ; Evans, Steven N. ; Peled, Ron ; Ralph, Peter Brownian motion on disconnected sets, basic hypergeometric functions, and some continued fractions of Ramanujan. (2008) , 42 —75 .

CIS-503721
Bhamidi, Shankar ; Evans, Steven N. ; Peled, Ron ; Ralph, Peter Brownian motion on disconnected sets, basic hypergeometric functions, and some continued fractions of Ramanujan. Institute of Mathematical Statistics Collections 2008 (2008) , no. 193940307000000383 , 42 —75 .
Article

Motivated by Lévy's characterization of Brownian motion on the line, we propose an analogue of Brownian motion that has as its state space an arbitrary closed subset of the line that is unbounded above and below: such a process will be a martingale, will have the identity function as its quadratic variation process, and will be "continuous" in the sense that its sample paths don't skip over points. We show that there is a unique such process, which turns out to be automatically a reversible Feller-Dynkin Markov process. We find its generator, which is a natural generalization of the operator $f \mapsto ½f''$.

We then consider the special case where the state space is the self-similar set $\{\pm q^k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{0\}$ for some $q>1$. Using the scaling properties of the process, we represent the Laplace transforms of various hitting times as certain continued fractions that appear in Ramanujan's "lost" notebook and evaluate these continued fractions in terms of basic hypergeometric functions (that is, q-analogues of classical hypergeometric functions). The process has 0 as a regular instantaneous point, and hence its sample paths can be decomposed into a Poisson process of excursions from 0 using the associated continuous local time. Using the reversibility of the process with respect to the natural measure on the state space, we find the entrance laws of the corresponding Itô excursion measure and the Laplace exponent of the inverse local time – both again in terms of basic hypergeometric functions. By combining these ingredients, we obtain explicit formulae for the resolvent of the process. We also compute the moments of the process in closed form. Some of our results involve q-analogues of classical distributions such as the Poisson distribution that have appeared elsewhere in the literature.

CIS-352831
Moreno, Carlos Julio A necessary and sufficient condition for the Riemann hypothesis for Ramanujan's zeta function. Illinois Journal of Mathematics 1974 (1974) .
Article

CIS-80845
Verma, A. ; Jain, V. K. Some quadratic transformations of basic hypergeometric series and identities in Ramanujan's `lost' note book. Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics 19 (1988) , 768 —785 .

CIS-149310
Parthasarathy, P. R. ; Lenin, R. B. ; Schoutens, W. ; van Assche, W. A birth and death process related to the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction (STMA V40 1039). Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications 224 (1998) , 297 —315 .

CIS-330452
Cheng, Tseng Tung The normal approximation to the Poisson distribution and a proof of a conjecture of Ramanujan. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 55 (1949) , no. 4 , 396 —401 .
Article

CIS-344377
Sarveniazi, Alireza Explicit construction of a Ramanujan $(n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_{d-1})$ -regular hypergraph. Duke Mathematical Journal 139 (2007) , no. 1 , 141 —171 .
Article

Using the main properties of the skew polynomial rings $\mathbb{F}_{q^d}\{\tau\}$ and some related rings, we describe the explicit construction of Ramanujan hypergraphs, which are certain simplicial complexes introduced in the author's thesis [29] (see also [30]) as generalizations of Ramanujan graphs. Such hypergraphs are described in terms of Cayley graphs of various groups. We give an explicit description of our hypergraph as the Cayley graph of the groups $\mathrm{PSL}_d(\mathbb{F}_r)$ and $\mathrm{PGL}_d(\mathbb{F}_r)$ with respect to a certain set of generators, over a finite field $\mathbb{F}_r$ with r elements

CIS-295916
Lalín, Matilde N. ; Rogers, Mathew D. Variations of the Ramanujan polynomials and remarks on $\zeta(2j+1)/\pi^{2j+1}$. Functiones et Approximatio Commentarii Mathematici 48 (2013) , no. 1 , 91 —111 .
Article

We observe that five polynomial families have all of their roots on the unit circle. We prove the statements explicitly for four of the polynomial families. The polynomials have coefficients which involve Bernoulli numbers, Euler numbers, and the odd values of the Riemann zeta function. These polynomials are closely related to the Ramanujan polynomials, which were recently introduced by Murty, Smyth and Wang [MSW]. Our proofs rely upon theorems of Schinzel [S], and Lakatos and Losonczi [LL] and some generalizations.

CIS-327047
Bell, E. T. Review: G. H. Hardy, P. V. Seshu Aiyar and B. M. Wilson, Collected Papers of Srinivasa Ramanujan. Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society 34 (1928) , no. 6 , 783 —784 .
Article

CIS-183792
Alm, Sven Erick ; Erick Alm, Sven Monotonicity of the difference between median and mean of gamma distributions and of a related Ramanujan sequence. Bernoulli 9 (2003) , no. 2 , 351 —371 .
Keywords: Poisson distribution
Article

For $n \geq 0$, let λ_n be the median of the $\Gamma(n+1,1)$ distribution. We prove that the sequence $\{\backslash\mathrm{alphapha}_n = \lambda_n - n\}$ decreases from $\log 2$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ as n increases from 0 to ∞. The difference, $1 - \backslash\mathrm{alphapha}_n$, between the mean and the median thus increases from $1 - \log 2$ to $\frac{1}{3}$. This result also proves a conjecture by Chen and Rubin about the Poisson distributions: if $Y_\mu \sim \mathrm{Poisson}(\mu)$, and λ_n is the largest μ such that $P(Y_\mu \leq n) = \frac{1}{2}$, then $\lambda_n - n$ is decreasing in n. The sequence $\{\backslash\mathrm{alphapha}_n\}$ is related to a sequence $\{\theta_n\}$, introduced by Ramanujan, which is known to be decreasing and of the form $\theta_n = \frac{1}{3} + 4/(135(n+k_n))$, where $\frac{2}{21}

CIS-492237
Ramakrishnan, B. ; Sahu, Brundaban ; Singh, Anup Kumar On the number of representations of certain quadratic forms and a formula for the Ramanujan Tau function. Functiones et Approximatio Commentarii Mathematici 58 (2018) , no. 2 , 233 —244 .
Article

In this paper, we find the number of representations of the quadratic form $x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_3x_4 + x_4^2 + \ldots + x_{2k-1}^2 + x_{2k-1}x_{2k} + x_{2k}^2$, for $k = 7, 9, 11, 12, 14$ using the theory of modular forms. By comparing our formulas with the formulas obtained by G.A. Lomadze, we obtain the Fourier coefficients of certain newforms of level 3 and weights $7, 9, 11$ in terms of certain finite sums involving the solutions of similar quadratic forms of lower variables. In the case of 24 variables, comparison of these formulas gives rise to a new formula for the Ramanujan tau function.

CIS-400680
Milne, Stephen C. ; Schlosser, Michael A New A_n Extension of Ramanujan's ${}_1\psi_1$ Summation with Applications to Multilateral An Series. Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics 32 (2002) , no. 2 , 759 —793 .
Article

CIS-391243
Forrester, Peter J. ; Ito, Masahiko Ramanujan's ${}_1\psi_1$ summation theorem —perspective, announcement of bilateral q-Dixon–Anderson and q-Selberg integral extensions, and context—. Proceedings of the Japan Academy, Series A, Mathematical Sciences 90 (2014) , no. 7 , 92 —97 .
Article

The Ramanujan ${}_1\psi_1$ summation theorem is studied from the perspective of Jackson integrals, q-difference equations and connection formulae. This is an approach which has previously been shown to yield Bailey's very-well-poised ${}_6\psi_6$ summation. Bilateral Jackson integral generalizations of the Dixon–Anderson and Selberg integrals relating to the type A root system are identified as natural candidates for multidimensional generalizations of the Ramanujan ${}_1\psi_1$ summation theorem. New results of this type are announced, and furthermore they are put into context by reviewing from previous literature explicit product formulae for Jackson integrals relating to other roots systems obtained from the same perspective.

CIS-420542
Erratum for Michael J. Griffin, Ken Ono, and S. Ole Warnaar, "A framework of Rogers--Ramanujan identities and their arithmetic properties," Duke Math. J., Volume 165, Number 8 (2016), 1475--1527. Duke Mathematical Journal 2016 (2016) , no. 3713999 .
Article

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