

ON A THETA PRODUCT FORMULA FOR THE SYMMETRIC A-TYPE CONNECTION FUNCTION

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1. Introduction

In this note we are concerned about a formula which gives a product expression for a sum of theta rational functions. This sum has already appeared in the connection formulae among symmetric A-type Jackson integrals (See [1], [2]).

Let $q \in \mathbb{C}$, $|q| < 1$ be the elliptic modulus. We shall use frequently the Jacobi elliptic theta function $\theta(u) = (u)_\infty (q/u)_\infty (q)_\infty$, where $(u)_\infty = \prod_{v=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^v u)$. Let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta, \gamma$ and γ' be complex numbers such that $\alpha_j = \alpha_1 + (j-1)(\gamma' - \gamma)$ and $\gamma + \gamma' = 1$. The symmetric group of n -th degree \mathcal{G}_n acts on a function $f(t)$ on the n dimensional algebraic torus $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ as $\sigma f(t) = f(\sigma^{-1}(t)) = f(t_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, t_{\sigma(n)})$ for $t = (t_1, \dots, t_n) \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$.

Let $\{U_\sigma(t)\}_{\sigma \in \mathcal{G}_n}$ be the theta rational functions on $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ defined as follows,

$$(1.1) \quad U_\sigma(t) = \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq n \\ \sigma^{-1}(i) > \sigma^{-1}(j)}} \binom{t_j}{t_i}^{\gamma - \gamma'} \frac{\theta(q^\gamma t_j / t_i)}{\theta(q^\gamma t_j / t_i)}$$

These are pseudo-constants and define one-cocycle of \mathcal{G}_n with values in \mathbb{C}^* ,

$$(1.2) \quad U_{\sigma\sigma'}(t) = U_{\sigma'}(t) \cdot \sigma U_\sigma(t) \quad \text{and} \quad U_e(t) = 1$$

for all $\sigma, \sigma' \in \mathcal{G}_n$ (e denotes the identity).

Let $\varphi(x), x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$, be the theta rational function

$$(1.3) \quad \varphi(x) = \prod_{j=1}^n x_j^{\alpha_j} \frac{\theta(q^{\alpha_j + \dots + \alpha_n + \gamma + 1} x_j / x_{j-1})}{\theta(q^{\gamma+1} x_j / x_{j-1})}$$

for $x_0 = q^\gamma$. Consider the generalized alternating sum with the weight $\{U_\sigma^{-1}(x)\}_{\sigma \in \mathcal{G}_n}$ as follows,

$$(1.4) \quad \tilde{\varphi}(x) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{G}_n} \sigma \varphi(x) \cdot \text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot U_\sigma(x)^{-1}.$$

It has the equivariant property