A SURVEY OF q-HOLONOMIC FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. We give a survey of basic facts of q-holonomic functions of one or several variables, following Zeilberger and Sabbah. We provide detailed proofs and examples.

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1. Introduction

In his seminal paper [Zei90] Zeilberger introduced the class of holonomic functions (in several discrete or continuous variables), and proved that it is closed under several operations (including sum and product). Zeilberger's main theorem asserts that combinatorial identities of multivariable binomial sums can be proven automatically, by exhibiting a certificate of a recursion for such sums, and by checking a finite number of initial conditions. Such a recursion is guaranteed within the class of holonomic functions, and an effective certificate can be computed by Zeilberger's telescoping methods [Zei90, WZ92]. Numerous examples of this philosophy were given in the book [PWZ96].

Roughly speaking, holonomic sequences of one variable are those that satisfy a linear recursion with polynomial coefficients. Holonomic functions of two (or more variables) also satisfy a linear recursion with polynomial coefficients with respect to each variable, but they usually satisfy additional linear recursions that form a maximally overdetermined system. The precise definition of holonomic functions requires a theory of dimension (developed using homological algebra) and a key Bernstein inequality.

Extending Wilf-Zeilberger's class of holonomic functions to the class of q-holonomic functions is by no means obvious, and was achieved by Sabbah [Sab93]. Sabbah's article was written using the language of homological algebra.

The distance between Zeilberger's and Sabbah's papers is rather large: the two papers were written for different audiences and were read by largely disjoint audiences. The purpose of our paper is to provide a bridge between Zeilberger's and Sabbah's paper, and in particular to translate Sabbah's article into the class of multivariate functions. En route, we decided to give a self-contained survey (with detailed proofs and examples) of basic properties of q-holonomic functions of one or several variables. We claim no originality of the results presented here, except perhaps of a proof that multisums of q-holonomic functions are q-holonomic, in all remaining variables (Theorem 5.3). This last property is crucial for q-holonomic functions that arise naturally in quantum topology. In fact, quantum knot invariants, such as the the colored Jones polynomial of a knot or link (colored by irreducible representations of a simple Lie algebra), and the HOMFLY-PT polynomial of a link, colored by partitions with a fixed numbers of rows are multisums of q-proper hypergeometric functions [GL05, GLL]. Therefore, they are q-holonomic functions.

We should point out a difference in how recurrence relations are viewed in quantum topology versus in combinatorics. In the former, minimal order recurrence relations often have geometric meaning, and in the case of the Jones or HOMFLY-PT polynomial of a knot, is conjectured to be a deformation of the character variety of the link complement [Gar04, Lê06, Lê, LT15, LZ]. In the latter, recurrence relations are used as a convenient way to automatically prove combinatorial identities.

Aside from the geometric interpretation of a recurrence for the colored Jones polynomial of a knot, and for the natural problem of computing or guessing such recursions, we should point out that such recursions can also be used to numerically compute several terms of the asymptotics of the colored Jones polynomial at complex roots of unity, a fascinating story that connects quantum topology to hyperbolic geometry and number theory. For a sample of computations, the reader may consult [Gar, GK12, GK13, GZ].

2. q-HOLONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF ONE VARIABLE

Throughout the paper $\mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{N}$ and $\mathbb{Q}$ denotes the sets of integers, non-negative integers, and rational numbers respectively. We will fix a field $\mathbf{k}$ of characteristic zero, a variable q transcendental over $\mathbf{k}$. Let $\mathsf{R} = \mathbf{k}(q)$ denote the field of rational functions on a variable q with coefficients in $\mathbf{k}$..

2.1. **Recurrence relations.** One of the best-known sequences of natural numbers is the Fibonacci sequence $F(n)$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ that satisfies the recurrence relation

$$F(n+2) - F(n+1) - F(n) = 0, \qquad F(0) = 1, F(1) = 2\,.$$

Similarly, one can consider a q-version of the Fibonacci sequence $f(n)$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ for that satisfies the recurrence relation

$$f(n+2) - f(n+1) - qf(n) = 0, \qquad f(0) = 1, f(1) = 2\,.$$

In that case, $f(n) \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$ is a sequence of polynomials in q with integer coefficients.

Roughly, a q-holonomic sequence is one that satisfies a nonzero linear recurrence with coefficients that are polynomials in q and q^n. More precisely, we say that a function $f : \mathbb{N} \to V$, where V is a R-vector space, is q-holonomic if there exists $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a_j(u,v) \in \mathbf{k}[u,v]$ for $j = 0, \ldots$ with $a_d \neq 0$ such that for all natural numbers n we have

$$a_d(q^n, q)f(n+d) + \cdots + a_0(q^n, q)f(n) = 0\,. \tag{1}$$

2.2. **Operator form of recurrence relations.** We can convert the above definition in operator form as follows. Let V a R-vector space. Let $S_{1,+}(V)$ denote the set of functions $f : \mathbb{N} \to V$, and consider the operators L and M that act on $S_{1,+}(V)$ by

$$(\mathsf{L}f)(n) = f(n+1), \qquad (\mathsf{M}f)(n) = q^n f(n)\,. \tag{2}$$

It is easy to see that L and M satisfy the q-commutation relation $\mathsf{LM} = q\mathsf{ML}$. The algebra

$$\mathbb{W}_+ := \mathsf{R}\langle \mathsf{M}, \mathsf{L}\rangle/(\mathsf{LM} - q\mathsf{ML})$$

is called the quantum plane. Equation (1) can be written in the form

$$Pf = 0, \qquad P = \sum_{j=0}^{d} a_j(\mathsf{M}, q)\mathsf{L}^j \in \mathbb{W}_+\,.$$

Given any $f \in S_{1,+}(V)$, the set

$$\mathrm{Ann}_+(f) = \{P \in \mathbb{W}_+ \,|\, Pf = 0\}$$

is a left-ideal of $\mathbb{W}_+$, and the corresponding submodule $M_{f,+} = \mathbb{W}_+ f$ of $S_{1,+}(V)$ generated f is cyclic and isomorphic to $\mathbb{W}_+/\mathrm{Ann}_+(f)$. In other words, $M_{f,+} \subset S_1(V)$ consists of all functions obtained by applying a recurrence operator $P \in \mathbb{W}_+$ to f. Then, we have the following.

Definition 2.1. $f \in S_{1,+}(V)$ is q-holonomic if $\mathrm{Ann}_+(f) \neq 0$.

Before we proceed further, let us give some elementary examples of q-holonomic functions.

Example 2.2. (a) The function $f(n) = (-1)^n$ is q-holonomic since it satisfies the recurrence relation

$$f(n+1) + f(n) = 0, \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

(b) The functions $f(n) = q^n$, $g(n) = q^{n^2}$ and $h(n) = q^{n(n-1)/2}$ are q-holonomic since they satisfy the recurrence relations

$$f(n+1) - qf(n) = 0, \qquad g(n+1) - q^{2n+1}g(n) = 0, \qquad h(n+1) - q^n h(n) = 0, \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

However, the function $n \mapsto q^{n^3}$ is not q-holonomic. Indeed, if it satisfied a recurrence relation, divide it by $h(n)$ and reach a contradiction.

(c) The delta function

$$\delta(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

is q-holonomic since it satisfies the recurrence relation

$$(1 - q^n)\delta(n) = 0, \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

(d) The quantum factorial function given by $(q; q)_n = \prod_{k=1}^n (1 - q^k)$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is q-holonomic, since it satisfies the recurrence relation

$$(q; q)_{n+1} - (1 - q^{n+1})(q; q)_n = 0, \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{3}$$

(e) The inverse quantum factorial function given by $n \to 1/(q; q)_n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is q-holonomic, since it satisfies the recurrence relation

$$(1 - q^{n+1})\frac{1}{(q; q)_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(q; q)_n} = 0.$$

(f) Suppose $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{Q}(x)$. The function on $\mathbb{N}$ defined by

$$n \to (x; q)_n := \prod_{k=1}^n (1 - xq^{k-1})$$

is q-holonomic over $\mathbf{k}$, since it satisfies the recurrence relation

$$(x; q)_{n+1} + xq^n (x; q)_n - (x; q)_n = 0.$$

2.3. **Extension to functions defined on the integers.** For technical reasons that have to do with specialization and linear substitution, it is useful to extend the definition of q-holonomic functions to ones defined on the set of integers. The definitions of the previous section extend almost naturally, but with some important twists that we will highlight. Let $S_1(V)$ denote the set of functions $f : \mathbb{Z} \to V$. The operators L and M still act on $S_1(V)$ via (2), only that now they are invertible and generate the quantum Weyl algebra

$$\mathbb{W} := \mathsf{R}\langle \mathsf{M}^{\pm 1}, \mathsf{L}^{\pm 1} \rangle / (\mathsf{LM} - q\mathsf{ML}).$$

Given $f \in S_1(V)$, we can define

$$\text{Ann}(f) = \{P \in \mathbb{W} \,|\, Pf = 0\} \tag{4}$$

and the corresponding cyclic module $M_f := \mathbb{W}f \subset S_1(V)$.

Definition 2.3. $f \in S_1(V)$ is q-holonomic if $\text{Ann}(f) \neq 0$.

Remark 2.4. An important property of q-holomorphic function is that a q-holonomic f (with domain $\mathbb{N}$ or $\mathbb{Z}$) is completely determined by a finite set of values. Indeed, the co-efficients of a recurrence relation can be determined by a linear system of equations whose coefficients are finitely many values of f. Once we know a recurrence relation, observe that the leading and trailing coefficients are polynomials in q and q^n, hence are nonzero for all but finitely many n. For such n, we can compute $f(n \pm 1)$ from previous values. It follows that f is uniquely determined by its restriction on a finite set.

It is natural to ask what happens to a q-holonomic function defined on $\mathbb{N}$ when we extend it by zero to a function on $\mathbb{Z}$. It is instructive to look at part (c) of Example 2.2. Consider the extension of $(q; q)_n$ to the integers defined by $(q; q)_n = 0$ for $n < 0$. The recurrence relation (3) cannot be solved backwards when $n = -1$, hence is not valid for this extension. On the other hand, if we multiply (3) by $1 - q^{n+1}$ (which vanishes exactly when $n = -1$), then we have a valid recurrence relation

$$(1 - q^{n+1})(q; q)_{n+1} - (1 - q^{n+1})^2(q; q)_n = 0, \qquad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

This observation generalizes easily to a proof of the following.

Lemma 2.5. (a) If $f \in S_1(V)$ is q-holonomic and $g \in S_{1,+}(V)$ is its restriction to the natural numbers, then g is q-holonomic.
(b) Conversely, if $g \in S_{1,+}(V)$ is q-holonomic and $f \in S_1(V)$ is the extension of g to the integers by zero (i.e., $f(n) = g(n)$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f(n) = 0$ for $n < 0$), then g is q-holonomic.

Proof. (a) Suppose $Pf = 0$, where $P \in \mathbb{W}$. Then $\mathsf{M}^a \mathsf{L}^b P f = 0$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. For big enough integers a, b we have $Q = \mathsf{M}^a \mathsf{L}^b P \in \mathbb{W}_+$ and $Qg = 0$. This shows g is q-holonomic.
  (b) Suppose $Qg = 0$ where $0 \neq Q \in \mathbb{W}_+$ and Q has degree d in L. Then $Pf = 0$, where $P = \prod_{j=1}^{d}(1 - q^j \mathsf{M})Q$. Hence, f is q-holonomic. $\square$

Example 2.6. (a) The discrete Heaviside function

$$H(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

is q-holonomic since it is the 0 extension of a constant function on $\mathbb{N}$. Alternatively, it satisfies the recurrence relation

$$(1 - q^{n+1})H(n+1) - (1 - q^{n+1})H(n) = 0, \qquad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

(b) The 0 extensions of all the functions in Example 2.2 are q-holonomic. In particular, the delta function

$$\delta : \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Z}, \quad \delta(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

is q-holonomic.

3. q-HOLONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF SEVERAL VARIABLES

3.1. **Functions of several variables and the quantum Weyl algebra.** In this section, we extend our discussion to functions of r variables. One might think that a q-holonomic function of several variables is one that satisfies a recurrence relation with respect to each variable, when all others are fixed. Although this is not far from true, this is not always true. Instead, a q-holonomic function needs to satisfy additional recurrence relations to create a maximally overdetermined system of equations. Let us explain this now.

For a natural number r, let $S_r(V)$ be the set of all functions $f : \mathbb{Z}^r \to V$ and $S_{r,+}(V)$ the subset of functions with domain $\mathbb{N}^r$. For $i = 1, \ldots, r$ consider the operators L_i and M_i which act on functions $f \in S_r(V)$ by

$$(\mathsf{L}_i f)(n_1, \ldots, n_i, \ldots, n_r) = f(n_1, \ldots, n_i + 1, \ldots, n_r) \tag{6}$$

$$(\mathsf{M}_i f)(n_1, \ldots, n_r) = q^{n_i} f(n_1, \ldots, n_r). \tag{7}$$

It is clear that L_i, M_j are invertible operators that satisfy the q-commutation relations

$$\mathsf{M}_i \mathsf{M}_j = \mathsf{M}_j \mathsf{M}_i \tag{8a}$$

$$\mathsf{L}_i \mathsf{L}_j = \mathsf{L}_j \mathsf{L}_i \tag{8b}$$

$$\mathsf{L}_i \mathsf{M}_j = q^{\delta_{i,j}} \mathsf{M}_j \mathsf{L}_i \tag{8c}$$

for all $i, j = 1, \ldots, r$. Here $\delta_{i,j} = 1$ when $i = j$ and zero otherwise. The r-*dimensional quantum Weyl algebra* $\mathbb{W}_r$ is the R-algebra generated by $\mathsf{L}_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, \mathsf{L}_r^{\pm 1}, \mathsf{M}_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, \mathsf{M}_r^{\pm 1}$ subject to the relations (8a)–(8c). Then $\mathbb{W}_r \cong \mathbb{W}^{\otimes r}$ and is a Noetherian domain.

Given $f \in S_r(V)$, the *annihilator* $\mathrm{Ann}(f)$, which is a left $\mathbb{W}_r$ ideal, is defined as in Equation (4). The corresponding cyclic module M_f, defined by $M_f = \mathbb{W}_r f \subset S_r(V)$, is isomorphic to $\mathbb{W}_r / \mathrm{Ann}(f)$.

Informally, f is q-holonomic if $M_f \subset S_r(V)$ is as small as possible, in a certain measure of complexity. In particular, $\mathrm{Ann}(f)$ must contain recurrence relations with respect to each variable n_i (when all other variables are fixed), but this is not sufficient in general.

3.2. **The case of $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$.** This and the remaining sections follow closely the work of Sabbah [Sab93]. Let $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ be the subalgebra of $\mathbb{W}_r$ generated by non-negative powers of $\mathsf{M}_j, \mathsf{L}_j$. Our aim is to define the dimension of a finitely generated $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-module, to recall the Bernstein inequality (due to Sabbah), and to define q-holonomic $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-modules.

For $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ let $|\alpha| = \sum_{j=1}^r \alpha_j$ and

$$\mathsf{M}^\alpha = \prod_{j=1}^r \mathsf{M}_j^{\alpha_j}, \quad \mathsf{L}^\alpha = \prod_{j=1}^r \mathsf{L}_j^{\alpha_j}.$$

Consider the increasing filtration $\mathcal{F}$ on $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ given by

$$\mathcal{F}_k \mathbb{W}_{r,+} = \left\{ \mathsf{R}\text{-span of all monomials } \mathsf{M}^\alpha \mathsf{L}^\beta \text{ with } \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^r \text{ and } |\alpha| + |\beta| \le k \right\}. \tag{9}$$

Let M be a finitely-generated $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-module. The filtration $\mathcal{F}$ on $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ induces an increasing filtration on M, defined by $\mathcal{F}_k M = \mathcal{F}_k \mathbb{W}_{r,+} \cdot J$ where J is a finite set of generators of M as a $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ module. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{F}_k M$ is independent of J, and depends only on the $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ module M. Note that $\mathcal{F}_k \mathbb{W}_{r,+}$, and consequently $\mathcal{F}_k M$, are finitely-generated R-modules

for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. An analog of Hilbert's theorem for this non-commutative setting holds: the R-dimension of $\mathcal{F}_k M$ is a polynomial in k, for big enough k. The degree of this polynomial is called the dimension of M, and is denoted by $d(M)$.

In [Sab93, Theorem 1.5.3] Sabbah proved that $d(M) = 2r - \mathrm{codim}(M)$, where

$$\mathrm{codim}(M) = \min\{j \in \mathbb{N} \mid \mathrm{Ext}^j_{\mathbb{W}_{r,+}}(M, \mathbb{W}_{r,+}) \neq 0\}. \tag{10}$$

He also proved that $d(M) \geq r$ if M is a non-zero and does not have monomial torsion. Here a monomial torsion is a monomial P in $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ such that $Px = 0$ for a certain non-zero $x \in M$. It is easy to see that M embeds in the $\mathbb{W}_r$-module $\mathbb{W}_r \otimes_{\mathbb{W}_{r,+}} M$ if and only if M has no monomial torsion. Of course if $M = 0$ then $d(M) = 0$.

Definition 3.1. (a) A $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-module M is q-holonomic if M is finitely-generated, does not have monomial torsion, and $d(M) \leq r$.
(b) An element $f \in M$, where M is a $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-module not necessarily finitely generated, is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ if $\mathbb{W}_{r,+} \cdot f$ is a q-holonomic $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-module.

3.3. **The case of $\mathbb{W}_r$.** Let M be a non-zero finitely-generated left $\mathbb{W}_r$-module. Following [Sab93, Section 2.1], the codimension and dimension of M are defined in terms of homological algebra by

$$\mathrm{codim}(M) = \min\{j \in \mathbb{N} \mid \mathrm{Ext}^j_{\mathbb{W}_r}(M, \mathbb{W}_r) \neq 0\}, \quad \dim(M) = 2r - \mathrm{codim}(M). \tag{11}$$

The key Bernstein inequality (proved by Sabbah [Sab93, Thm.2.1.1] in the q-case) asserts that if $M \neq 0$ is a finitely generated $\mathbb{W}_r$-module, then $\dim(M) \geq r$. For $M = 0$ let $\dim(M) = 0$.

Definition 3.2. (a) A $\mathbb{W}_r$-module M is q-holonomic if M is finitely-generated and $\dim(M) \leq r$.
(b) An element $f \in M$, where M is a $\mathbb{W}_r$-module not necessarily finitely generated, is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$ if $\mathbb{W}_r \cdot f$ is a q-holonomic $\mathbb{W}_r$-module.

Thus a non-zero finitely-generated $\mathbb{W}_r$-module is q-holonomic if and only if it is minimal in the complexity measured by the dimension.

Next we compare q-holonomic modules over $\mathbb{W}_r$ versus over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$. To do so, we use the following proposition of Sabbah [Sab93, Cor.2.1.5].

Proposition 3.3. Suppose N is a $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-module and $M = \mathbb{W}_r \otimes_{\mathbb{W}_{r,+}} N$.
  (a) If N is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ then M is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$.
  (b) Suppose M is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$ then there is a $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-submodule $N' \subset N$ such that N' is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ and $M = \mathbb{W}_r \otimes_{\mathbb{W}_{r,+}} N'$.

Actually, part (b) of the above proposition is contained in the proof of [Sab93, Cor.2.1.5].

Proposition 3.4. Suppose $f \in M$, where M is a $\mathbb{W}_r$-module. Then f is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$ if and only if it is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$.

Proof. We can assume that $f \neq 0$ and that $M = \mathbb{W}_r \cdot f$. Let $N = \mathbb{W}_{r,+} \cdot f \subset M$. Then N is a $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-submodule of M without monomial torsion and $M = \mathbb{W}_r \otimes_{\mathbb{W}_{r,+}} N$. Proposition 3.3 implies that if f is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$, then f is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$.

We now prove the converse. Assume that M is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$. By Proposition 3.3, there is a $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-submodule $N' \subset N$ such that $d(N') = r$ and $M = \mathbb{W}_r \otimes_{\mathbb{W}_{r,+}} N'$. Since $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ is Noetherian, we can assume N' is $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-spanned by $p_1 f, \ldots, p_k f$, where $p_i \in \mathbb{W}_{r,+}$.

Claim 1. Suppose a, b are elements of a $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$-module and a, b are q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$. Then $a + b$ is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$.

Proof of claim 1. Since $\mathcal{F}_k(a + b) \subset \mathcal{F}_k(a) + \mathcal{F}_k(b)$, we have

$$\dim_{\mathsf{R}}(\mathcal{F}_k(a + b)) \leq \dim_{\mathsf{R}}(\mathcal{F}_k(a)) + \dim_{\mathsf{R}}(\mathcal{F}_k(b)) = O(n^r),$$

which shows that $d(\mathbb{W}_{r,+}(a + b)) \leq r$, and hence $a + b$ is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$.

Claim 2. Suppose $a \in M$ is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$, then pa is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ for any $p \in \mathbb{W}_r$.

Proof of claim 2. Let $\mathfrak{M}_l \subset \mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ be the set of all monomial $\mathsf{M}^\alpha \mathsf{L}^\beta$ with total degree $\leq l$. There is a monomial $\mathfrak{m}$ such that $\mathfrak{m}p \in \mathbb{W}_{r,+}$. Choose l such that $\mathfrak{m} \in \mathfrak{M}_l$ and $\mathfrak{m}p \in \mathcal{F}_l$. Then for all positive integers N, $\mathcal{F}_N p \subset \sum_{\mathfrak{m} \in \mathfrak{M}_l} \mathfrak{m}^{-1} \mathcal{F}_{N+l}$. Hence

$$\dim_{\mathsf{R}}(\mathcal{F}_N(pa)) \leq \sum_{\mathfrak{m} \in \mathfrak{M}_l} O((N + l)^r) = O(n^r),$$

which proves that pa is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$.

Let us return to the proof of the proposition. Since $d(N') = r$, each of $p_1 f, \ldots, p_k f$ is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$. Because $M = \mathbb{W}_r \otimes_{\mathbb{W}_{r,+}} N'$, there are $s_1, \ldots, s_k \in \mathbb{W}_r$ such that $f = \sum_{i=1}^k s_i p_i f$. Claims 1 and 2 show that f is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$. □

Remark 3.5. When $r = 1$, the above definition of q-holonomicity is equivalent to the one given in Section 2.3.

4. Properties of q-holonomic modules

The class of q-holonomic $\mathbb{W}_r$-modules is closed under several natural operations. We will collect these operations here, and refer to Sabbah's paper for complete proofs. Below q-holonomic means q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$.

4.1. **Sub-quotients and extensions.** By [Sab93, Corollary 2.1.6], we have the following.

Proposition 4.1. (a) Submodules and quotient modules of q-holonomic modules are q-holonomic.
(b) Extensions of q-holonomic modules by q-holonomic modules are q-holonomic.

4.2. **Push-forward.** Recall that $\mathsf{M}^\alpha = \mathsf{M}_1^{\alpha_1} \ldots \mathsf{M}_r^{\alpha_r}$ for $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$. Suppose A is an $r \times s$ matrix with integer entries. Let $\mathsf{M} = (\mathsf{M}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{M}_r)$ and $\mathsf{M}' = (\mathsf{M}'_1, \ldots, \mathsf{M}'_s)$. There is an R-linear map

$$\mathsf{R}[\mathsf{M}^{\pm 1}] \to \mathsf{R}[\mathsf{M}'^{\pm 1}], \qquad \mathsf{M}^\alpha \mapsto (\mathsf{M}')^{A^T \alpha}$$

where A^T is the transpose of A. If M is a $\mathbb{W}_r$-module, define

$$(T_A)_*(M) = \mathsf{R}[\mathsf{M}'^{\pm 1}] \otimes_{\mathsf{R}[\mathsf{M}^{\pm 1}]} M,$$

which is a $\mathbb{W}_s$-module via the following action:

$$\mathsf{M}'_i(P \otimes m) = (\mathsf{M}'_i P) \otimes m, \qquad \mathsf{L}'_i(P \otimes m) = \tau_i(P) \otimes \mathsf{L}_1^{A_{1,i}} \ldots \mathsf{L}_r^{A_{r,i}} m,$$

where $\tau_i : \mathsf{R}[\mathsf{M}'^{\pm 1}] \to \mathsf{R}[\mathsf{M}'^{\pm 1}]$ is the R-algebra map given by $\tau_i(\mathsf{M}'_j) = q^{\delta_{i,j}} \mathsf{M}'_j$. In [Sab93, Prop.2.3.3] Sabbah proves:

Proposition 4.2. If M is a q-holonomic $\mathbb{W}_r$-module and A is an $s \times r$ matrix with integer entries, then $(T_A)_*(M)$ is a q-holonomic $\mathbb{W}_s$-module.

4.3. **Symplectic automorphism.** Next we discuss a symplectic automorphism group of the quantum Weyl algebra.

Suppose A, B, C, D are $r \times r$ matrices with integer entries and

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}.$$

Define an R-linear $\phi_X : \mathbb{W}_r \to \mathbb{W}_r$ by

$$\phi_X(\mathsf{M}^\alpha \mathsf{L}^\beta) = \mathsf{M}^{A\alpha} \mathsf{L}^{B\beta} \mathsf{M}^{C\alpha} \mathsf{L}^{D\beta}.$$

Then ϕ_X is an R-algebra automorphism if and only if X is a symplectic matrix.

Suppose X is symplectic and M is a $\mathbb{W}_r$-module. Then ϕ_X induces another $\mathbb{W}_r$-module structure on M, where the new action $u \cdot_{\phi_X} x \in M$ for $u \in \mathbb{W}_r$ and $x \in M$ is defined by

$$u \cdot_{\phi_X} x = \phi_X(u) \cdot x.$$

This new $\mathbb{W}_r$-module is denoted by $(\phi_X)^*(M)$.

Proposition 4.3. M is q-holonomic if and only if $(\phi_X)^*(M)$ is q-holonomic.

Proof. This follows easily from the fact that the ext groups of $(\phi_X)^*(M)$ are isomorphic to those of M, and the fact that codimension and dimension can be defined using the ext groups alone; see Equation (11). $\square$

In particular, when

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ -I & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{12}$$

then $(\phi_X)^*(M)$ is called the Mellin transform of M, and is denoted by $\mathfrak{M}(M)$, following [Sab93, Sec.2.3]. In particular,

Corollary 4.4. If M is a q-holonomic $\mathbb{W}_r$-module, so is $\mathfrak{M}(M)$.

Another interesting case is when

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & (A^T)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $A \in \mathrm{GL}(r, \mathbb{Z})$.

4.4. **Tensor product.** Suppose M, M' are $\mathbb{W}_r$-modules. One defines their box product $M \boxtimes M'$ and their convoluted box product $M \hat{\boxtimes} M'$, which are $\mathbb{W}_r$-modules, as follows. As an $\mathsf{R}[\mathsf{M}_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, \mathsf{M}_r^{\pm 1}]$-module,

$$M \boxtimes M' = M \otimes_{\mathsf{R}[\mathsf{M}_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, \mathsf{M}_r^{\pm 1}]} M',$$

and the $\mathbb{W}_r$-module structure is given by

$$\mathsf{M}_i(x \otimes x') = \mathsf{M}_i(x) \otimes x' = x \otimes \mathsf{M}_i(x'), \qquad \mathsf{L}_i(x \otimes x') = \mathsf{L}_i(x) \otimes \mathsf{L}_i(x'). \tag{13}$$

Similarly, as $\mathsf{R}[\mathsf{L}_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, \mathsf{L}_r^{\pm 1}]$-module,

$$M \hat{\boxtimes} M' = M \otimes_{\mathsf{R}[\mathsf{L}_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, \mathsf{L}_r^{\pm 1}]} M',$$

and the $\mathbb{W}_r$-module structure is given by

$$\mathsf{L}_i(x \otimes x') = \mathsf{L}_i(x) \otimes x' = x \otimes \mathsf{L}_i(x'), \qquad \mathsf{M}_i(x \otimes x') = \mathsf{M}_i(x) \otimes \mathsf{M}_i(x'). \tag{14}$$

Proposition 4.5. Suppose M, M' are q-holonomic $\mathbb{W}_r$-modules. Then both $M \boxtimes M'$ and $M \hat{\boxtimes} M'$ are q-holonomic.

Proof. The case of $M \boxtimes M'$ is a special case of [Sab93, Proposition 2.4.1], while the case of $M \hat{\boxtimes} M'$ follows from the case of the box product via the Mellin transform, since

$$M \hat{\boxtimes} M' = \mathfrak{M}^{-1}(\mathfrak{M}(M) \boxtimes \mathfrak{M}(M')).$$

$\square$

4.5. q-holonomic modules are cyclic. An interesting property of q-holonomic $\mathbb{W}_r$-modules M is that they are cyclic, i.e., are isomorphic to $\mathbb{W}_r/I$ for some left ideal I of $\mathbb{W}_r$. This is proven in [Sab93, Cor.2.1.6].

5. PROPERTIES OF q-HOLONOMIC FUNCTIONS

5.1. Fourier transform. The idea of the Fourier transform $\mathcal{F}(f)$ of a function $f \in S_r(V)$ is the following: the Fourier transform is simply the generating series

$$(\mathcal{F}f)(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^r} f(n)z^n, \tag{15}$$

where $n = (n_1, \ldots, n_r)$ and $z^n = \prod_{j=1}^r z_j^{n_j}$. More formally, let $\check{S}_r(V)$ denote the set whose elements are the expressions of the right hand side of (15). Then $\check{S}_r(V)$ is a R-module equipped with an action of $\mathbb{W}_r$ defined by

$$(\mathsf{M}_i g)(z) = g(z_1, \ldots, z_{i-1}, qz_i, z_{i+1}, \ldots, z_r), \qquad (\mathsf{L}_i g)(z) = z_i^{-1} g(z)$$

for $g(z) \in \check{S}_r(V)$. The $\mathbb{W}_r$-module structure on $S_r(V)$ and $\check{S}_r(V)$ is chosen so that the following holds.

Lemma 5.1. (a) The map $\mathcal{F}: S_r(V) \to \check{S}_r(V)$ given by Equation (15) is an isomorphism of $\mathbb{W}_r$-modules.
(b) $f \in S_r(V)$ is q-holonomic if and only if its Fourier transform $\mathcal{F}(f)$ is.
(c) The relation of the Fourier and Mellin transform are as follows. If $f \in S_r(V)$, then

$$M_{\mathcal{F}(f)} = \mathfrak{M}(M_f).$$

Now, suppose that V is a commutative R-algebra. Then $S_r(V)$ is a $\mathbb{W}_r$-algebra. Hence $\check{S}_r(V)$, via $\mathcal{F}$, inherits a product, known as the Hadamard product $\circledast$, given by

$$f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^r} f(n)z^n, \qquad g(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^r} g(n)z^n, \qquad f(z) \circledast g(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^r} f(n)g(n)z^n$$

Of course $\mathcal{F}$ is an isomorphism of algebras. Note that the action of $\mathbb{W}_r$ on the product of two functions are given by

$$\mathsf{M}_j(fg) = \mathsf{M}_j(f)g = f\mathsf{M}_i(g), \quad \mathsf{L}_j(fg) = \mathsf{L}_j(f)\mathsf{L}_j(g). \tag{16}$$

The R-subspace of $\check{S}_r(V)$ consists of all power series with finite support is isomorphic to the group ring $\mathsf{R}[\mathbb{Z}^r]$ and has a natural product defined by multiplication of power series in z, that corresponds to a convolution product on the subset of $S_r(V)$ consisting of functions with finite support. Unfortunately, multiplication of power series in z cannot be extended to the whole $\check{S}_r(V)$. However, this convolution product can be extended to bigger subspaces as follows. For an integer k with $0 \le k \le r$, let $S_{r,k}(V)$ denote the set of functions $f : \mathbb{Z}^r = \mathbb{Z}^k \times \mathbb{Z}^{r-k} \to V$ such that for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}^k$, the support of $f(n, \cdot) : \mathbb{Z}^{r-k} \to V$ is a finite subset of $\mathbb{Z}^{r-k}$. Let $S_{r,k}^{\mathrm{str}}(V)$ denote the set of functions $f : \mathbb{Z}^r = \mathbb{Z}^k \times \mathbb{Z}^{r-k} \to V$ that vanish outside $J \times \mathbb{Z}^{r-k}$ for some finite subset $J \subset \mathbb{Z}^k$ (J in general depends on f).

For $f \in S_{r,k}(V)$ and $g \in S_{r,k}^{\mathrm{str}}(V)$ one can define the convolution $f * g \in S_r(V)$ by

$$(f * g)(n) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^r} g(m) f(n - m).$$

The right hand side is well-defined since there are only a finite number of non-zero terms. The convolution is transformed into the product of power series by the Fourier transform: for $f \in S_{r,k}^{\mathrm{str}}(V)$ and $g \in S_{r,k}^{\mathrm{str}}(V)$ we have:

$$\mathcal{F}(f * g) = \mathcal{F}(f)\mathcal{F}(g). \tag{17}$$

Note that

$$\mathsf{M}_j(f * g) = \mathsf{M}_j(f) * \mathsf{M}_j(g), \quad \mathsf{L}_j(f * g) = \mathsf{L}_j(f) * g = f * \mathsf{L}_j(g). \tag{18}$$

5.2. **Closure properties.** In this section we summarize the closure properties of the class of q-holonomic functions.

Theorem 5.2. *The class of q-holonomic functions are closed under the following operations.*

(a) *Addition: Suppose $f, g \in S_r(V)$ are q-holonomic. Then $f + g$ is q-holonomic.*

(b) *Multiplication: Suppose $f, g \in S_r(V)$ are q-holonomic. Then fg is q-holonomic.*

(b') *Convolution: Suppose $f \in S_{r,k}(V)$ and $g \in S_{r,k}^{\mathrm{str}}(V)$ are q-holonomic. Then $f * g$ is q-holonomic.*

(c) *Affine substitution: Suppose $f \in S_r(V)$ is q-holonomic, A is an $r \times s$ matrix with integer entries, and $b \in \mathbb{Z}^s$. Then $g \in S_s(V)$ defined by*

$$g(n) := f(An + b)$$

is q-holonomic.

(d) *Restriction: Suppose $f \in S_r(V)$ is q-holonomic and $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $g \in S_{r-1}(V)$ defined by*

$$g(n_1, \ldots, n_{r-1}) = f(n_1, \ldots, n_{r-1}, a)$$

is q-holonomic.

(e) *Extension: Suppose $f \in S_r(V)$ is q-holonomic. Then $h \in S_{r+1}(V)$ defined by*

$$h(n_1, \ldots, n_{r+1}) = f(n_1, \ldots, n_r)$$

is q-holonomic.

(f) *Rescaling q: Suppose $f \in S_r(V)$ is q-holonomic where $V = \mathbf{k}(q) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} V_0$ is a $\mathbf{k}(q)$ vector space. Fix a nonzero integer c and let $\sigma : \mathbf{k}(q) \to \mathbf{k}(q^c)$ be the field automorphism $\sigma(a(q)) = a(q^c)$, $W = \mathbf{k}(q^c) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} V_0$ and $g = \sigma \circ f \in S_r(W)$. If f is q-holonomic, then g is q-holonomic.*

Proof. (a) Recall that $M_f = \mathbb{W}_r f$, which is a $\mathbb{W}_r$-module. The map

$$M_f \oplus M_g \to S_r(V),$$

given by $x \oplus y \mapsto x + y$ is $\mathbb{W}_r$-linear and its image contains M_{f+g}. Thus, M_{f+g} is a subquotient of $M_f \oplus M_g$. By Proposition 4.1, M_{f+g} is q-holonomic.

(b) From (13) and (16) one sees that the map

$$M_f \boxtimes M_g \to S_r(V),$$

given by $x \otimes y \mapsto xy$ is $\mathbb{W}_r$-linear and its image contains M_{fg}. Thus, M_{fg} is a subquotient of $M_f \boxtimes M_g$. By Proposition 4.1, M_{fg} is q-holonomic.

(b') From (14) and (18) one sees that the map

$$M_f \hat{\boxtimes} M_g \to S_r(V),$$

given by $x \otimes y \mapsto x * y$ is $\mathbb{W}_r$-linear and its image contains M_{f*g}. By Proposition 4.1, M_{f*g} is q-holonomic.

(c) For $b \in \mathbb{Z}^s$ and $f \in S_s(V)$ let $h' := L^b h$. We have $h'(n) = h(n + b)$. Then

$$M_{h'} = \mathbb{W}_s h' = (\mathbb{W}_s L^b) h = \mathbb{W}_s h = M_h.$$

Thus, h is q-holonomic if and only if h' is. Hence, we can assume that $b = 0$ in proving (c).

Consider the linear map $\mathbb{Z}^s \to \mathbb{Z}^r$, $n = (n_1, \ldots, n_s) \to An = n' = (n'_1, \ldots, n'_r)$. Then $g(n) = f(An)$. Observe that $q^{n'_i} = q^{A_{i1} n_1 + \ldots A_{is} n_s}$, i.e., $\mathsf{M}'_i = \mathsf{M}_1^{A_{i1}} \ldots \mathsf{M}_s^{A_{is}}$. Moreover,

$$(L^\beta g)(n) = g(n + \beta) = f(An + A\beta) = ((\mathsf{L}')^{A\beta} f)(An).$$

It follows that the R-linear map $\psi : (T_A)_*(S_r(V)) \to S_s(V)$, where $(T_A)_*(S_r(V))$ is the push-forward of $S_r(V)$ (see Section 4.2), given by

$$\psi(M^\alpha \otimes h) = M^\alpha(h \circ A) \tag{19}$$

is a $\mathbb{W}_s$-module homomorphism. Since

$$\mathsf{M}^\alpha \mathsf{L}^\beta g = \psi(M^\alpha \otimes (\mathsf{L}')^{A\beta} f), \tag{20}$$

and the set of all $\mathsf{M}^\alpha \mathsf{L}^\beta g$ R-spans $\mathbb{W}_s \cdot g$, it follows that $\mathbb{W}_s g$ is a submodule of $\psi(\mathbb{W}_r f)$. Since f is q-holonomic, Propositions 4.2 and 4.1 imply that $\mathbb{W}_s g$ is a submodule of the q-holonomic module $\psi(\mathbb{W}_r f)$, hence is q-holonomic.

(d) and (e) are a special cases of (c).

(f) Observe that

$$\sigma(a(q) \mathsf{L}^\alpha \mathsf{M}^\beta f) = \sigma(a(q) \mathsf{L}^\alpha \mathsf{M}^\beta) g$$

where

$$\sigma(a(q)\mathsf{L}^\alpha\mathsf{M}^\beta) = a(q^c)\mathsf{L}^\alpha\mathsf{M}^{c\beta}.$$

Assume that f is q-holonomic with respect to $\mathbb{W}_r$. Using Proposition 3.4, it follows that that f is q-holonomic with respect to $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$, and it suffices to show that g is q-holonomic with respect to $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$. Recall the good filtration $\mathcal{F}_k$ on $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}f$ from Equation (9). It follows that $\mathcal{F}_k g$ is the span of $\mathsf{L}^\alpha\mathsf{M}^\beta\sigma f$ for $|\alpha| + |\beta| \le k$. Equivalently, it is the span of $\mathsf{M}^\gamma\mathsf{L}^\alpha\mathsf{M}^{c\beta}\sigma f$ where $\gamma_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, |c| - 1\}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ and $|\gamma| + |\alpha| + c|\beta| \le k$. Since $\mathsf{M}^\gamma\mathsf{L}^\alpha\mathsf{M}^{c\beta}\sigma f = \mathsf{M}^\gamma\sigma_c(\mathsf{L}^\alpha\mathsf{M}^\beta\sigma f)$, and $|\alpha| + |\beta| \le k$ and the number of γ is $O(1)$, and the dimension of the extension $\mathbf{k}(q)/\mathbf{k}(q^2)$ is finite, it follows that the dimension of the span of $\mathcal{F}_k g$ is at most the dimension of the span of $\mathcal{F}_k f$, times a constant which is independent of k. Hence, g is q-holonomic with respect to $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$. $\qquad\square$

5.3. **Multisums.** In this section we prove that multisums of q-holonomic functions are q-holonomic. This important closure property of q-holonomic functions (even in the case of multisums of q-proper hypergeometric functions) is not proven in the literature, since the paper of Wilf-Zeilberger [WZ92] predated Sabbah's paper [Sab93] that provided the definition of q-holonomic functions. On the other hand, quantum knot invariants (such as the colored Jones and the colored HOMLFY polynomials) are multisums of q-proper hypergeometric functions [GL05, GLL], and hence q-holonomic. It is understood that a modification of the proof in the classical (i.e., $q = 1$) case ought to work in the q-holonomic case. At any rate, we give a detailed proof, which was a main motivation to write this survey article on q-holonomic functions.

Recall that $S_{r,1}(V)$ the set of all functions $f : \mathbb{Z}^r \to V$ such that for every $(n_1, \dots, n_{r-1}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{r-1}$, $f(n_1, \dots, n_r) = 0$ for all but a finite number of n_r.

Theorem 5.3. (a) Suppose $f \in S_{r,1}(V)$ is q-holonomic. Then, $g \in S_{r-1}(V)$, defined by

$$g(n_1, \dots, n_{r-1}) = \sum_{n_r \in \mathbb{Z}} f(n_1, \dots, n_r),$$

is q-holonomic.
(b) Suppose $f \in S_r(V)$ is q-holonomic. Then $h \in S_{r+1}(V)$ defined by

$$h(n_1, \dots, n_{r-1}, a, b) = \sum_{n_r = a}^{b} f(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r) \tag{21}$$

is q-holonomic.

Proof. (a) Let $\nu \in S_{r,1}^{\mathrm{str}}(V)$ be defined by

$$\nu(n_1, \dots, n_r) = \delta_{n_1,0} \dots \delta_{n_{r-1},0}.$$

Lemma 6.1 and Theorem 5.2 show that ν is q-holonomic. Hence $g' = f * \nu$ is q-holonomic. Note that g' is constant on the last variable, and

$$g'(n_1, \dots, n_r) = g(n_1, \dots, n_{r-1}).$$

In particular, $g(n_1, \dots, n_{r-1}) = g(n_1, \dots, n_{r-1}, 0)$. By Theorem 5.2(d), g is q-holonomic.

(b) follows from (a) using the identity

$$h(n_1, \ldots, n_{r-1}, a, b) = g(n_1, \ldots, n_r)H(n_r - a)H(b - n_r)$$

where $H(n)$ is the Heaviside function (5). $\square$

5.4. **Extending from $\mathbb{N}^r$ to $\mathbb{Z}^r$.**

Proposition 5.4. (a) If $f \in S_r(V)$ is q-holonomic and $g \in S_{r,+}(V)$ is its restriction to $\mathbb{N}^r$, then g is q-holonomic.
(b) Conversely, if $g \in S_{r,+}(V)$ is q-holonomic and $f \in S_r(V)$ is the extension of g to $\mathbb{Z}^r$ by zero (i.e., $f(n) = g(n)$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}^r$, $f(n) = 0$ otherwise), then g is q-holonomic.

Proof. (a) For $h \in S_r(V)$, let $\mathrm{Res}(h) \in S_{r,+}(V)$ denote the restriction of h to $\mathbb{N}^r \subset \mathbb{Z}^r$. If $P \in \mathbb{W}_{r,+}$, observe that $\mathrm{Res}(Pf) = Pg$, and consequently, $\mathrm{Res}(\mathcal{F}_k f) = \mathcal{F}_k g$. It follows that if $f \in S_r(V)$ q-holonomic and $g = \mathrm{Res}(g)$, then g is q-holonomic.
   (b) Let $I = \mathrm{Ann}(g) \subset \mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ and $\tilde{I} = \mathbb{W}_r I$ be its extension in $\mathbb{W}_r$. We have the following short exact sequence of $\mathbb{W}_r$-modules

$$0 \to \tilde{I} \cdot f \to \mathbb{W}_r \cdot f \to (\mathbb{W}_r \cdot f)/(\tilde{I} \cdot f) \to 0 \, . \tag{22}$$

We claim that:

  (1) $(\mathbb{W}_r \cdot f)/(\tilde{I} \cdot f)$ is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$.
  (2) $\tilde{I} \cdot f$ is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$.

If that holds, Proposition 4.1 concludes the proof.
   To prove (1), note that $(\mathbb{W}_r \cdot f)/(\tilde{I} \cdot f)$ is a quotient of $\mathbb{W}_r/\tilde{I} = \mathbb{W}_r \otimes_{\mathbb{W}_{r,+}} (\mathbb{W}_{r,+}/I)$. By Propositions 3.3 and 4.1, $(\mathbb{W}_r \cdot f)/(\tilde{I} \cdot f)$ is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$.
   To prove (2), suppose I is generated by $p_1, \ldots, p_k$. It suffices to prove that each $p_j f$ is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$. We prove this by induction on r. For $r = 1$, it is clear. Suppose it holds for $r - 1$. There is a finite set $J \subset \mathbb{Z}$ such that the support of $p_j f$ is in $\cup_{0 \le k \le r-1}(\mathbb{Z}^k \times J \times \mathbb{Z}^{r-1-k})$. Without loss of generality we can assume that J consists of one element. In that case, the induction hypothesis concludes that $p_j f$ is q-holonomic. $\square$

Corollary 5.5. Theorems 5.2 (where in part (c) we assume $A : \mathbb{N}^s \to \mathbb{N}^r$ and $b \in \mathbb{N}^s$) and 5.3 hold for q-holonomic functions over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$.

5.5. **Modifying and patching q-holonomic functions.** In this section we discuss how a modification of a q-holonomic function by another one is q-holonomic, and that the patching of q-holonomic functions on orthants is a q-holonomic function.

Proposition 5.6. Suppose V is a R-vector space and $f \in S_r(V), g \in S_{r-1}(V)$ are q-holonomic.

  (a) If $f' \in S_r(V)$ differs from f on a finite set, then f' is q-holonomic.
  (b) Suppose $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $f' = f$ except on the hyperplane $\mathbb{Z}^{r-1} \times \{a\}$, where f is modified by $f'(n, a) = g(n)$, then f' is q-holonomic.

Similar statements holds for the case when the domain of f, g are respectively $\mathbb{N}^r, \mathbb{N}^{r-1}$.

Proof. (a) In this case, $f - f'$ is a finite linear combination of delta functions, which is q-holonomic by Theorem 5.2 and the q-holonimicity of the one-variable delta function. By theorem 5.2, f' is q-holonomic.

(b) The function $\tilde{g} \in S_r(V)$, defined by $\tilde{g}(n_1, \ldots, n_r) = g(n_1, \ldots, n_{r-1})$ is q-holonomic by Theorem 5.2. We have

$$f' = (1 - \delta(n_r - a))f + \delta(n_r - a)\tilde{g}.$$

By Theorem 5.2, f' is q-holonomic. $\qquad\square$

Let $\mathbb{N}_+ = \mathbb{N}$ and $\mathbb{N}_- = \{-n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \subset \mathbb{Z}$. There is a canonical isomorphism $\mathbb{N}_- \to \mathbb{N}_+$ given by $n \to -n$. We have $\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{N}_+ \cup \mathbb{N}_-$.

For $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \ldots, \varepsilon_r) \in \{+, -\}^r$ define the ε-orthant of $\mathbb{Z}^r$ by

$$\mathbb{N}_\varepsilon = \mathbb{N}_{\varepsilon_1} \times \mathbb{N}_{\varepsilon_2} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{N}_{\varepsilon_r} \subset \mathbb{Z}^r.$$

The canonical isomorphism $\mathbb{N}_- \to \mathbb{N}$ induces a canonical isomorphism $\mathbb{N}_\varepsilon \cong \mathbb{N}^r$, and a function $f : \mathbb{N}_\varepsilon \to V$ is called q-holonomic if its pull-back as a function on $\mathbb{N}^r$ is q-holonomic.

Proposition 5.7. A function $f \in S_r(V)$ is q-holonomic if and only if its restriction on each orthant is q-holonomic.

Proof. If $f \in S_r(V)$ is q-holonomic, then its restriction to an orthant is the restriction to $\mathbb{N}^r$ of $A \circ f$ where $A \in \mathrm{GL}(r, \mathbb{Z})$ is a linear transformation. Part (c) of Theorem 5.2 together with Proposition 5.4 conclude that the restriction of f to each orthant is q-holonomic.

Conversely, consider a function f and its restriction f_ϵ to the orthant $\mathbb{N}_\epsilon$. Proposition 5.4 implies that the extension g_ϵ of f_ϵ by zero is q-holonomic for all ϵ. Moreover, $f - \sum_\epsilon g_\epsilon$ is a function supported on a finite union of coordinate hyperplanes. By induction on r, (the case $r = 1$ follows from Proposition 5.6) we may assume that this function is q-holonomic. Part (b) of Proposition 5.6 concludes the proof. $\qquad\square$

6. Examples of q-holonomic functions

Besides the q-holonomic functions of one variables given in Example 2.2 (with domain extended to $\mathbb{Z}$ via Lemma 2.5), we give here some basic examples of q-holonomic functions. These examples can be used as building blocks in the assembly of more q-holonomic functions using the closure properties of Section 5.2.

Recall that for $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(x; q)_n = \prod_{j=1}^{n} (1 - xq^{j-1}). \tag{23}$$

Lemma 6.1. The delta function $\mathbb{Z}^2 \to \mathbb{Q}(q)$, given by $(n, k) \to \delta_{n,k}$, is q-holonomic.

Proof. We have $\delta_{n,k} = \delta(n - k)$. By Example 2.6 and Theorem 5.2, $\delta_{n,k}$ is q-holonomic. $\quad\square$

For $n, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, let

$$F(n, k) = \begin{cases} (q^n; q^{-1})_k, & \text{if } k \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$G(n, k) = \frac{F(n, k)}{(q^k; q^{-1})_k} = \begin{cases} \frac{(q^n; q^{-1})_k}{(q^k; q^{-1})_k} & \text{if } k \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } k < 0 \end{cases}.$$

Note that

$$G(n, k) = \binom{n}{k}_q = \frac{(q; q)_n}{(q; q)_k (q; q)_{n-k}}$$

is the q-binomial coefficient [Lus93] if $n \geq k \geq 0$. In quantum topology (related to the colored HOMFLYPT polynomial [GLL]) we will also use the following extended q-binomial defined for $n, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ by

$$H(n, k) = \begin{bmatrix} x; n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k < 0 \\ \prod_{j=1}^k \frac{xq^{n-j+1} - x^{-1}q^{-n+j-1}}{q^j - q^{-j}} & \text{if } k \geq 0. \end{cases} \tag{24}$$

Let

$$K(n, k, \ell) = \begin{bmatrix} q^\ell; n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \tag{25}$$

Lemma 6.2. (a) Suppose $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{Q}$. Then, the functions F and G are q-holonomic.
(b) Suppose $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{Q}(x)$. Then, the function H is q-holonomic.
(c) The function K is q-holonomic.

Proof. (a) There are 4 orthants (i.e. quadrants) of $\mathbb{Z}^2$: $\mathbb{N}_{+,+}, \mathbb{N}_{-,+}, \mathbb{N}_{+,-}, \mathbb{N}_{-,-}$. On the last two quadrants, $F = 0$ and hence are q-holonomic.

On the quadrant $\mathbb{N}_{+,+}$ (corresponding to $n, k \geq 0$), $F(n, k)$ is the product of 2 functions

$$F(n, k) = (q^n; q^{-1})_n \times \frac{1}{(q^{n-k}, q^{-1})_{n-k}}.$$

Both factors, considered as a function on $\mathbb{Z}^2$, are q-holonomic by Example 2.2 (with extension to $\mathbb{Z}$ by Lemma 2.5) and Theorem 5.2. Hence, by Theorem 5.2 and Proposition 5.4, $F(n, k)$ is q-holonomic on $\mathbb{N}_{+,+}$.

Let us consider the quadrant $\mathbb{N}_{-,+}$. Denote $m = -n$. Then $(m, k) \in \mathbb{N}^2$, and

$$F(n, k) = (-1)^k q^{-km} q^{-k(k-1)/2} (q^{m+k-1}; q^{-1})_{m+k-1} \frac{1}{(q^k; q^{-1})_k}.$$

All factors, considered as a function on $\mathbb{Z}^2$, are q-holonomic by Example 2.2 (with extension to $\mathbb{Z}$ by Lemma 2.5) and Theorem 5.2. Hence, by Theorem 5.2 and Proposition 5.4, $F(n, k)$ is q-holonomic on $\mathbb{N}_{-,+}$.

Proposition 5.7 shows that $F(n, k)$ is q-holonomic on $\mathbb{Z}^2$.

Since

$$G(n, k) = F(n, k) \times \frac{1}{(q^k; q^{-1})_k},$$

where the second factor, considered as a function on $\mathbb{Z}$, is q-holonomic, $G(n, k)$ is q-holonomic.

(b) For the q-hypergeometric function H, we can give a proof as in the case of F and G. Alternatively, we can also deduce it using the closure properties of q-holonomic functions as

follows. We have

$$\prod_{j=1}^{k}(xq^{n-j+1} - x^{-1}q^{-n+j-1}) = (-1)^k q^{-kn+\binom{k}{2}} x^{-k}(x^2 q^{2(n-k+1)}; q^2)_k$$

Using the Gauss binomial formula [KC02, Chpt.5],

$$(x; q^2)_k = \sum_{j=0}^{k}(-1)^j q^{-kj-j}\binom{k}{j}_{q^2} x^j,$$

we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} x; n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = (-1)^k(q - q^{-1})^k q^{k(k-1)} \frac{1}{(q; q)_k} \sum_{j=0}^{k}(-1)^j q^{2nj-3kj+j}\binom{k}{j}_{q^2} x^{2j} \qquad (26)$$

The right hand side is a terminating sum of known q-holonomic functions. Hence the extended q-binomial coefficient is q-holonomic.

(c) Let $x = q^{\ell}$ in Equation (26). The right hand side right hand side is a terminating sum of known q-holonomic functions, hence K is q-holonomic. $\qquad \square$

Remark 6.3. The above lemma proves that certain multivariable functions are q-holonomic using the closure properties of the class of q-holonomic functions. It is possible (and perhaps instructive) to give a proof using the very definition of q-holonomic functions via the Hilbert dimension. For completeness, we give a sketch of such an alternative proof, using the same notation for the functions F, G and H as in Lemma 6.2.

For the proof of part (a) of Lemma 6.2, let $\mathsf{L}_k, \mathsf{M}_k, \mathsf{L}_n, \mathsf{M}_n$ denote the corresponding generators of the quantum Weyl algebra $\mathbb{W}_2$ in two variables. Recall the filtration $\mathcal{F}_N$ of the quantum Weyl algebra from Equation (9). Observe that F, G and H are q-hypergeometric functions with support in the lattice points of a suitable union of cones.

The support of F consists of the lattice points in two cones $\{(n, k) \mid n \geq k \geq 0\} \subset \mathbb{N}_{+,+}$ and $\{(n, k) \mid n \leq 0, k \geq 0\} = \mathbb{N}_{-,+}$. By Proposition 5.4 it suffices to show that the restriction of f on $\mathbb{N}_{+,+}$ and on $\mathbb{N}_{-,+}$ is q-holonomic. For the restriction of f on $\mathbb{N}_{+,+}$, consider the function $\tilde{F}(n, k) = F(n - 1 + k, k)$ with support $\mathbb{N}^2$. Let F_+ denote the restriction of $\tilde{F}$ on $\mathbb{N}^2$. Since $F_+(n, k) = (q; q)_{n+k-1}/(q; q)_{n-1}$ is q-hypergeometric, it satisfies the recurrence relations

$$\frac{F_+(n + 1, k)}{F_+(n, k)} = \frac{1 - q^{n+k}}{1 - q^n}$$

$$\frac{F_+(n, k + 1)}{F_+(n, k)} = 1 - q^{n+k}$$

for $(n, k) \in \mathbb{N}^2$. It follows that the operators P_1, P_2 given by

$$P_1 = (\mathsf{M}_n - 1)\mathsf{L}_n - \mathsf{M}_k\mathsf{M}_n + 1$$

$$P_2 = \mathsf{L}_k + \mathsf{M}_k\mathsf{M}_n - 1$$

annihilate F_+. Replacing L_k by the remaining terms of P_2, and $\mathsf{M}_n\mathsf{L}_n$ by the remaining terms of P_1 it follows that $\mathcal{F}_N F_+$ is spanned by monomials $\mathsf{M}_n^a\mathsf{M}_k^b\mathsf{L}_n^c\mathsf{L}_k^d$ with $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a + b + c + d \leq N$ and $d = 0$ and $ac = 0$. The number of such monomials is $O(N^2)$. It

follows that the dimension of $\mathbb{W}_{2,+}F_+$ is at most 2. Thus F_+ is q-holonomic. Proposition 5.4 implies that $\tilde{F}$ is q-holonomic, and part (c) of Theorem 5.2 concludes that the restriction of F to $\mathbb{N}_{+,+}$ is q-holonomic. Likewise, the reader can confirm that the restriction of F to $\mathbb{N}_{-,+}$ is q-holonomic.

Regarding G, its support is $(\mathbb{Z}^2 \cap C_1) \cup (\mathbb{Z}^2 \cup C_3)$ where the cones C_i are given by $C_1 = \langle (1,0), (1,1) \rangle$ and $C_3 = \langle (1,0), (-1,0) \rangle$. Here, $\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$ denotes the cone spanned the vectors v_1 and v_2. Let G_1 and G_2 denote the restriction of G on the cones C_1 and C_2 respectively. Then, we have:
$$G = G_1 + G_2 - \delta_{n,0}\delta_{k,0}.$$
If we prove that G_1 and G_2 are q-holonomic, parts (a) and (b) of Theorem 5.2 implies that G is q-holonomic too.

To prove that G_1 is q-holonomic, consider $\tilde{G}_1(n,k) = G_1(n+k,k)$. Then, the support of $\tilde{G}_1$ is $\mathbb{N}^2$. Let $G_{1,+}$ denote the restriction of $\tilde{G}_1$ on $\mathbb{N}^2$. Since $G_{1,+}(n,k) = (q;q)_{n+k}/((q;q)_k(q;q)_k)$ is q-hypergeometric, it satisfies the recurrence relations
$$\frac{G_{1,+}(n+1,k)}{G(n,k)} = \frac{1-q^{n+k+1}}{1-q^{n+1}}$$
$$\frac{G_{1,+}(n,k+1)}{G(n,k)} = \frac{1-q^{n+k+1}}{1-q^{k+1}}$$
for $(n,k) \in \mathbb{N}^2$. It follows that the operators Q_1, Q_2 given by
$$Q_1 = (q\mathsf{M}_n - 1)\mathsf{L}_n - q\mathsf{M}_n\mathsf{M}_k + 1$$
$$Q_2 = (q\mathsf{M}_k - 1)\mathsf{L}_k - q\mathsf{M}_n\mathsf{M}_k + 1$$
annihilate $G_{1,+}$. Replacing $\mathsf{M}_n\mathsf{L}_n$ by the remaining terms of Q_1 and $\mathsf{M}_k\mathsf{L}_k$ by the remaining terms of Q_2, it follows that $\mathcal{F}_N G_{1,+}$ is spanned by monomials $\mathsf{M}_n^a\mathsf{M}_k^b\mathsf{L}_n^c\mathsf{L}_k^d$ with $a,b,c,d \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a+b+c+d \leq N$ where $ac = 0$ and $bd = 0$. The number of such monomials is $O(N^2)$. It follows that the dimension of $\mathbb{W}_{2,+}G_{1,+}$ is at most 2. Thus $G_{1,+}$ is q-holonomic. Proposition 5.4 below implies that $\tilde{G}_1$ is q-holonomic and and part (c) of Theorem 5.2 concludes that G_1 is q-holonomic. Likewise, G_2 is q-holonomic, thus G is q-holonomic.

7. FINITENESS PROPERTIES OF q-HOLONOMIC FUNCTIONS

In this section we discuss finiteness properties of q-holonomic functions. Consider the following finiteness properties for a function $f \in S_r(V)$.

Definition 7.1. Suppose $f \in S_r(V)$.
(a) We say that f is strongly $\mathbb{W}_r$-finite (or that f satisfies the elimination property) if for every subset S of $\{\mathsf{M}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{M}_r, \mathsf{L}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{L}_r\}$ with $r+1$ elements there exists a nonzero element $P_S \in \mathrm{Ann}(f)$ which is a Laurent R-polynomial in variables in S.
(b) We say that f is $\mathbb{W}_r$-finite if for every set of the form $S_i = \{\mathsf{L}_i, \mathsf{M}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{M}_r\}$ (for $i = 1, \ldots, r$), there exists a nonzero element $P_i \in \mathrm{Ann}(f)$ which is a Laurent R-polynomial in variables in S_i.
(c) We say that f is integrally $\mathbb{W}_r$-finite if for every for every set of the form $S = \{\mathsf{L}_i, \mathsf{M}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{M}_r\}$ (for a certain $i = 1, \ldots, r$), there exists a nonzero element $P_S \in \mathrm{Ann}(f)$ which is a Laurent R-polynomial in variables in S with the coefficient of the leading power of L_i equal to 1.

Our notion of $\mathbb{W}_r$-finiteness differs from the ∂-finiteness in the Ore algebra $\mathbb{Q}(q, \mathsf{M})\langle \mathsf{L}\rangle$ considered in Koutschan's thesis [Kou09, Sec.2]. In particular, the Dirac δ-function $\delta_{n,0}$ is q-holonomic and $\mathbb{W}_1$-finite (as follows from Theorem 7.2 below) but not ∂-finite [Kou09, Sec.2.4].

The following summarizes the relations among the above flavors of finiteness.

Theorem 7.2. *Suppose $f \in S_r(V)$. We have:*

    (a) *If f is integrally $\mathbb{W}_r$-finite, then f is q-holonomic.*
    (b) *If f is q-holonomic, then f is strongly $\mathbb{W}_r$-finite.*
    (c) *If f is strongly $\mathbb{W}_r$-finite, then f is $\mathbb{W}_r$-finite.*

Proof. (c) is clear.

For (a), suppose for each $i = 1, \ldots, r$ there is a non-zero $p_i \in \mathrm{Ann}(f)$ which is a Laurent R-polynomial in $\mathsf{L}_i, \mathsf{M}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{M}_r$ with leading coefficient of L_i equal to 1. After possibly multiplying by a powers of L_i and M_j, we can assume that each $p_i \in \mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ and has L_i-degree less than a number d. Recall from Equation (3.2) that $\mathcal{F}_N \subset \mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ is the R-span of all monomials $M^\alpha L^\beta$ of total degree $|\alpha| + |\beta| \le N$. Suppose $p_i = L_i^{d_i} + \sum_{j=0}^{d_i - 1} c_{i,j}(M) L_i^j$, where $c_{i,k}(M) \in \mathsf{R}[M]$. Then, $\mathcal{F}_N f$ is the R-span of $M^\alpha L^\beta f$ where $|\alpha| + |\beta| \le N$ and $\beta = (\beta_1, \ldots, \beta_r)$ satisfies $\beta_i \le d$ for $i = 1, \ldots, r$. The number of such monomials is $O(N^r)$. Consequently, the dimension of $\mathbb{W}_{r,+} f$ is at most r, so f is q-holonomic with respect to $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$. By Proposition 3.4, f is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$.

For (b), let $U_i \subset \mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ be the subset of all R-polynomial in $\mathsf{L}_i, \mathsf{M}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{M}_r$. Note that $d(U_i) = r + 1$. Suppose f is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_r$. By Proposition 3.4, f is q-holonomic over $\mathbb{W}_{r,+}$ and hence $d(\mathbb{W}_{r,+}/\mathrm{Ann}_+(f)) \le r$. Here $\mathrm{Ann}_+(f) = \mathrm{Ann}(f) \cap \mathbb{W}_{r,+}$. It follows that $\mathrm{Ann}_+(f) \cap U_i \ne \{0\}$. Hence $\mathrm{Ann}(f) \cap U_i \ne \{0\}$, and f is strongly $\mathbb{W}_r$-finite. $\qquad\qquad\square$

Remark 7.3. The converse to (c) of Theorem 7.2 does not hold. Indeed, if $R(u) \in \mathsf{R}(u)$ is a rational function in r-variables $u = (u_1, \ldots, u_r)$ and the function

$$f : S_r(\mathbb{Q}(q)), \qquad n \in \mathbb{Z}^r \mapsto f(n) = R(q^n)$$

is well-defined, then it is $\mathbb{W}_r$-finite. On the other hand, f rarely satisfies the elimination property, hence it is not q-holonomic in general. Concretely, C. Koutschan pointed out to us the following example:

$$f : \mathbb{Z}^2 \to \mathbb{Q}(q), \qquad f(n, k) = \frac{1}{q^n + q^k + 1}. \tag{27}$$

It is obvious that f is $\mathbb{W}_2$-finite. On the other hand, $f(n, k)$ does not satisfy the elimination property for $\{\mathsf{M}_k, \mathsf{L}_k, \mathsf{L}_n\}$, hence it is not q-holonomic. To show this, assume the contrary. Then, there exists a nonzero operator

$$P = \sum_{i,j} c_{i,j}(q^n, q) \mathsf{L}_k^i \mathsf{L}_n^j$$

(for a finite sum) where the $c_{i,j}$ are bivariate polynomials in q and q^n. If P annihilates f, this means:

$$\sum_{i,j} \frac{c_{i,j}(q^n, q)}{q^{n+j} + q^{k+i} + 1} = 0.$$

Now observe that in no term can there be a cancellation, since the numerator depends only on q^n. Next observe that the denominators of all terms in the sum are pairwise coprime. Hence the expression on the left-hand side is zero if and only if all $c_{i,j}$ are zero. This gives a contradiction.

We end this section by discussing a finite description of q-holonomic functions, which is the core of an algorithmic description of q-holonomic functions. For holonomic functions of continuous variables, the next theorem is known as the zero recognition problem, described in detailed by Takayama [Tak92, Sec.4].

Theorem 7.4. *Suppose $f \in S_r(V)$ is q-holonomic. Then there exists a finite set $S \subset \mathbb{Z}^r$ such that $f|S$ uniquely determines f.*

Proof. We use induction on r. For $r = 1$, this follows from Remark 2.4. Suppose this holds for $r - 1$. Since f is strongly $\mathbb{W}_r$-finite, it follows that f is annihilated by a nonzero element $P = P(\mathsf{M}_1, \mathsf{L}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{L}_r) \in \mathbb{W}_r$. The L-exponents of P is a finite subset of $\mathbb{N}^r$. Recall the lexicographic total order $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_r) < \beta = (\beta_1, \ldots, \beta_r)$ in $\mathbb{N}^r$ (when $\alpha \neq \beta$) defined by the existence of i_0 such that $\alpha_i = \beta_i$ for $i < i_0$ and or $\alpha_{i_0} < \beta_{i_0}$. Let L^α denote the leading term of P in the lexicographic order. Its coefficient is $p(q, q^{n_1})$ which is nonzero for all but finitely many values of n_1. It follows by a secondary induction that the restriction of f on $\mathbb{N}^r$ is uniquely determined by its restriction on $\cup_{0 \leq k \leq r-1}(\mathbb{N}^k \times J \times \mathbb{N}^{r-1-k})$ for some finite subset J of $\mathbb{N}$. Applying the same proof to the remaining $2^r - 1$ orthants of $\mathbb{Z}^r$ and enlarging J accordingly (but keeping it finite), it follows that f is uniquely determined by its restriction on $\cup_{0 \leq k \leq r-1}(\mathbb{Z}^k \times J \times \mathbb{Z}^{r-1-k})$ for some finite subset J of $\mathbb{Z}$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that J contains one element. Since f is q-holonomic, it follows by parts (c) and (d) of Theorem 5.2 that its restriction on $\mathbb{Z}^k \times J \times \mathbb{Z}^{r-1-k}$ is q-holonomic too. The induction hypothesis concludes the proof. $\square$

8. Algorithmic aspects

From the very beginning, Zeilberger emphasized the algorithmic aspects of his theory of holonomic functions, and a good place to start is the book $A = B$ [PWZ96]. Algorithms and closure properties for the class of $\mathbb{W}_r$-finite functions (of one or several variables) were developed and implemented by several authors that include Chyzak, Kauers, Salvy [CS98, Kau09] and especially Koutschan [Kou10]. A core-part of those algorithms is elimination of q-commuting variables. The definition of q-holonomic functions discussed in our paper is amenable to such elimination, and we would encourage further implementations.

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