

Ramanujan's Tau-Function in Terms of Bell **Polynomials**



R. Sivaraman, H. N. Núñez-Yépez, J. López-Bonilla

Abstract: We obtain a recurrence relation for the Ramanujan's tau-function involving the sum of divisors function, and the solution of this recurrence gives a closed formula for $\tau(n)$ in terms of the complete Bell polynomials.

Keywords: Sum of divisors function, Color partitions, Recurrence relations, Complete Bell polynomials, Ramanujan's function $\tau(n)$.

I. INTRODUCTION

We know the following recurrence relation [1-3][29][30]:

$$n p_k(n) = -k \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma(j) p_k(n-j), \qquad n \ge 1$$
(1)

where σ is the sum of divisors function [4-8][31] and $p_k(n)$ is the number of color partitions of n [9-12]. The solution of (1) is given by [3]:

$$p_{k}(n) = \frac{1}{n!} B_{n} \Big(-k \cdot 0! \,\sigma(1), -k \cdot 1! \,\sigma(2), -k \cdot 2! \,\sigma(3), \dots, -k \cdot (n-1)! \,\sigma(n) \Big),$$
(2)

in terms of the complete Bell polynomials [13-19]. In Sec. 2 we use (1) and (2) for the case k = 24 to obtain a recurrence relation verified by the Ramanujan's tau-function and its corresponding closed expression via Bell polynomials.

II. RAMANUJAN'S FUNCTION $\tau(n)$ [20]

We have the connection: $p_{24}(n) = \tau(n+1),$

then (1) implies the following recurrence relation for the Ramanujan's tau-function:

 $n\,\tau(n+1) = -24\,\sum_{j=1}^n\,\sigma(j)\,\,\tau(n+1-j), \ n \ge 1, \quad (4)$

Manuscript received on 15 August 2023 | Revised Manuscript received on 07 September 2023 | Manuscript Accepted on 15 October 2023 | Manuscript published on 30 October 2023. *Correspondence Author(s)

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which gives an easy recursive manner to determine the values of $\tau(m)$:1, -24, 252, -1472, 4830, -6048,..., that is, the sequence A000594 [21]. The property (4) is an alternative to the computationally efficient triangular recurrence formula [20, 22-24]:

$$(n-1) \tau(n) = \sum_{m=1}^{\lfloor b_n \rfloor} (-1)^{m+1} (2m+1) \left(n-1 - \frac{9}{2}m(m+1) \right) \tau \left(n - \frac{1}{2}m(m+1) \right),$$
(5)

where $b_n = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{8n+1}-1)$.

From (2) and (3) it is immediate a closed expression for the Ramanujan's tau-function in terms of the complete Bell polynomials:

$$\tau(n+1) = \frac{1}{n!} B_n \left(-24 \cdot 0! \,\sigma(1), -24 \cdot 1! \,\sigma(2), -24 \cdot 2! \,\sigma(3), \dots, -24 \cdot (n-1)! \,\sigma(n) \right), \quad n \ge 0, \quad (6)$$

which also allows reproduce the sequence of integers A000594; we can consider to (6) as an alternative to several expressions in the literature, for example [25, 26]:

$$\tau(n) = n^4 \sigma(n) - 24 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 (35 k^2 - 52 k n + 18 n^2) \sigma(k) \sigma(n-k), \quad n \ge 1,$$
(7)

or for the closed relations [24, 27]:

$$\tau(n) = 8000 \left((\sigma_3 * \sigma_3) * \sigma_3 \right)(n) - 147 (\sigma_5 * \sigma_5)(n), \qquad \sigma_r(m) = \sum_{dlm} d^r, \qquad m \ge 1, \qquad (8)$$

$$=\frac{65}{756}\sigma_{11}(n) + \frac{691}{756}\sigma_5(n) - \frac{691}{3}\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\sigma_5(k)\sigma_5(n-k), \quad \sigma_3(0) = \frac{1}{240}, \quad \sigma_5(0) = -\frac{1}{504}, \quad (9)$$

where * denotes Cauchy convolution [6].

Remark: The relations (1) and (4) were obtained by Gandhi [9, 28] and Ramanujan [20], respectively.

III. CONCLUSION

The main aim of this paper is to obtain the closed form of Ramanujan's Tau function in terms of complete Bell Polynomials. For this, we considered a recurrence relation connecting colored partitions in terms of sum of divisor function of a positive integer n as in (1). The solution of this recurrence relation in terms of complete Bell polynomials is presented in (2).



Retrieval Number: 100.1/ijam.B1157103223 DOI: 10.54105/ijam.B1157.103223 Journal Website: www.ijam.latticescipub.com

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By considering the case for k = 24, we connect colored partitions of *n* with Ramanujan's Tau function as in (3). Using this, we have connected Ramanujan's Tau function with complete Bell polynomials as in (6). Now using expression (6), we have found an expression for Ramanujan's Tau function in terms of divisor function using Cauchy convolution product as presented in (8) and (9). These expressions provide an alternate view of expressing Ramanujan's Tau function in terms of simple arithmetic functions.

DECLARATION STATEMENT

Funding/ Grants/ Financial Support	No, I did not receive.
Conflicts of Interest/	No conflicts of interest to the
Competing Interests	best of our knowledge.
Ethical Approval and Consent to Participate	The article does not require ethical approval and consent to participate with evidence.
Availability of Data and Material/ Data Access Statement	Not relevant.
Authors Contributions	All authors have equal participation in this article.

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Retrieval Number: 100.1/ijam.B1157103223 DOI: <u>10.54105/ijam.B1157.103223</u> Journal Website: <u>www.ijam.latticescipub.com</u>

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http://dx.doi.org/10.35940/ijitee.I8070.0981119

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