

**A Q-GENERALIZATION OF A DETERMINANT EVALUATION
CONJECTURED BY G. KUPERBERG AND J. PROPP**

TEWODROS AMDEBERHAN

The determinant evaluation:

$$(1) \quad \det \left[\left(q^{\binom{i-j+1}{2}} \binom{i+j}{i}_q \binom{2n-i-j}{n-i}_q \right)_{0 \leq i, j \leq n} \right] = \prod_{i=0}^n \binom{2n+1}{i}_q = \frac{(q)_{2n+1}^{n+1}}{((q)_{2n+1})}$$

was conjectured by G. Kuperberg and J. Propp [P], when $q=1$.

Let $M_n^q := [(q^{\binom{i-j+1}{2}} \binom{i+j}{i}_q \binom{2n-i-j}{n-i}_q)_{0 \leq i, j \leq n}]$ and define the matrices:

$$M_{n,m}^q(a,b) := \left[\left(q^{\binom{i-j+a-b+1}{2}} \binom{i+j+a+b}{i+a}_q \binom{2n-i-j-a-b}{n-i-a}_q \right)_{0 \leq i, j \leq m} \right].$$

PROPOsition: For the submatrices of M_n^q it holds that,

$$(2) \quad \det M_{n,m}^q(a,b) = q^{(m+1)\binom{a-b+1}{2}} \times \frac{(q)_{a+b} (q)_{2n+1}^{m+1} ((q)_{2n-m} ((q)_m ((q)_a ((q)_b ((q)_{m+a+b} ((q)_{2n-m-a-b} ((q)_{n-m-a-1} ((q)_{n-m-b-1} \\ ((q)_a ((q)_b ((q)_{2n+1} ((q)_{a+b} ((q)_{n-a} ((q)_{n-b} ((q)_{m+a} ((q)_{m+b} ((q)_{2n-2m-a-b-1}})}{}$$

Proof: The ratio of $R_m(a,b)$ in the recurrence implied by Lewis [AE] is:

$$\frac{R_{m-1}(a,b)R_{m-1}(a+1,b+1)}{R_m(a,b)R_{m-2}(a+1,b+1)} - \frac{R_{m-1}(a+1,b)R_{m-1}(a,b+1)}{R_m(a,b)R_{m-2}(a+1,b+1)} = \\ = \frac{(1-q^{2n-m-a-b+1})(1-q^{m+a+b+1})}{(1-q^{2n-m+2})(1-q^m)} - q^m \frac{(1-q^{2n-2m-a-b+1})(1-q^{a+b+1})}{(1-q^{2n-m+2})(1-q^m)},$$

which certainly reduces to 1. (scripts are found at <http://www.math.temple.edu/~tewodros>) \square

REFERENCES

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The package EKHAD is available by the www at <http://www.math.temple.edu/~zeilberg/programs.html>
- [Z] D. Zeilberger, *Reverend Charles to the aid of Major Percy and Fields Medalist Enrico*, Amer. Math. Monthly **103** (1996), 501-502.

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