

УДК 511.3

SIMULTANEOUS APPROXIMATION OF VALUES OF JACOBI ELLIPTIC FUNCTIONS IN THEIR REAL PERIODS

Yaroslav KHOLYAVKA, Olga MYLYO

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv,
Universytetska Str., 1, 79000, Lviv, Ukraine
e-mails: ya_khol@franko.lviv.ua,
olga.mylyo@gmail.com*

Let $\operatorname{sn}_i z$ be algebraically independent Jacobi elliptic functions, $(4K_i, 2iK'_i)$ be the main periods and \varkappa_1, \varkappa_2 be algebraic moduli of $\operatorname{sn}_i z$ ($i = 1, 2$). We estimate from below the simultaneous approximation of $\operatorname{sn}_1 4K_2, \operatorname{sn}_2 4K_1$.

Key words: simultaneous approximation, Jacobi elliptic function.

1. INTRODUCTION

Jacobi's elliptic function $\operatorname{sn} z$ satisfies the equation $(\operatorname{sn}' z)^2 = (1 - \operatorname{sn}^2 z)(1 - \varkappa^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 z)$ ([1]). The number \varkappa is called the modulus $\operatorname{sn} z$, $0 < \varkappa < 1$, the number $\varkappa' = (1 - \varkappa^2)^{1/2}$ is called its additional modulus. The pair of main periods of $\operatorname{sn} z$ is $(4K, 2iK')$, where K, K' are the complete elliptic integrals of the first kind that correspond to \varkappa, \varkappa' [1].

Denote by $\operatorname{sn}_1 z, \operatorname{sn}_2 z$ two algebraically independent Jacobi elliptic functions determined by algebraic \varkappa_1, \varkappa_2 respectively, $0 < \varkappa_1 < 1, 0 < \varkappa_2 < 1$; $(4K_1, 2iK'_1), (4K_2, 2iK'_2)$ are pairs of their main periods.

We denote by $d(P), L(P)$ the degree and the length of the polynomial P with integers coefficients, by $d(\alpha), L(\alpha)$ the degree and length of the algebraic number α [2]; $\xi_i, i = 1, 2$, algebraic numbers, $n_i = d(\xi_i)$ and $L_i = L(\xi_i)$ their degrees and lengths respectively, $n = \deg \mathbb{Q}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$.

Theorem 1. *Let*

$$(1) \quad T = n \left[\frac{\ln L_1}{n_1} + \frac{\ln L_2}{n_2} + \ln n \right].$$

If there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$, $k_1^2 + k_2^2 \neq 0$, $|k_1|, |k_2| < t$, we have

$$(2) \quad |k_1 K_1 + k_2 K_2| > \exp(Ct^3),$$

and at least one of the numbers $\operatorname{sn}_1 4K_2, \operatorname{sn}_2 4K_1$ is transcendent, then for arbitrary algebraic numbers ξ_1, ξ_2 ,

$$(3) \quad \max\{|\operatorname{sn}_1 4K_2 - \xi_1|, |\operatorname{sn}_2 4K_1 - \xi_2|\} > \exp(-\Lambda T^2 \ln T),$$

where $\Lambda > 0$ is a constant that depends only on \varkappa_1, \varkappa_2 .

The approximation estimate formulated in Theorem 1 can be used, for example, to study the properties of elliptic Jacobi curves. Similar estimates for other numbers can be found in [3]–[5].

2. AUXILIARY STATEMENTS

We formulate the basic lemmas, which are necessary to prove Theorem 1. Let c_i , for all i , be positive constants, dependent only on \varkappa_1 and \varkappa_2 .

Lemma 1. For each integer $m \geq 1$, there exist polynomials with the integer coefficients $P_{1,m}$ and $Q_{1,m}$ such that

$$\operatorname{sn} mz = \frac{P_{1,m}(\operatorname{sn} z, \operatorname{sn}' z)}{Q_{1,m}(\varkappa^2, \operatorname{sn} z)},$$

where $L(P_{1,m}), L(Q_{1,m}) \leq \exp(c_1 m^2)$, $\deg P_{1,m}, \deg Q_{1,m} \leq m^2$, $i = 1, 2$.

Lemma 2. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then there are polynomials $P_{s,l} \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, x_3]$ such that

$$(\operatorname{sn}^l z)^{(s)} = \frac{d^s}{d w^s} ((\operatorname{sn} z)^l) = P_{s,l}(\varkappa^2, \operatorname{sn} z, \operatorname{sn}' z),$$

$\deg_{x_1} P_{s,l} \leq s + l$, $\deg_{x_2} P_{s,l} \leq s + 2l$, $\deg_{x_3} P_{s,l} \leq 1$, $L(P_{s,l}) \leq \exp(c_2 s \log(s + l))$.

Proofs of Lemma 1 and Lemma 2 are similar to the proof of properties of the function $\wp(z)$ [8].

Lemma 3 ([1]). If $z, w, z + w$ are different from the poles $\operatorname{sn} z$, then

$$\operatorname{sn}(z + w) = \frac{\operatorname{sn} z \operatorname{sn}' w + \operatorname{sn} w \operatorname{sn}' z}{1 - \varkappa^2 \operatorname{sn} z^2 \operatorname{sn} w^2}.$$

Lemma 4 ([6]). Let α, β be arbitrary algebraic numbers, $\gamma^2 = (1 - \alpha^2)(1 - \alpha^2 \beta^2)$. Then

$$L(\gamma) < \exp\left(6 \deg \mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta) \left(\frac{\ln L(\alpha)}{d(\alpha)} + \frac{\ln L(\beta)}{d(\beta)} + 1\right)\right), \quad d(\gamma) \geq \frac{\deg \mathbb{Q}(\alpha, \beta)}{\min(2d(\alpha), 4d(\beta))}.$$

Lemma 5 ([4]). Let $B, P \in \mathbb{N}$, $Q_{p,b} \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $0 \leq b < B$, $0 \leq p < P$, $L(Q_{p,b}) \leq L$, $\deg_{x_i} Q_{p,b} \leq N_i$; $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ be algebraic numbers, $m = \deg \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$. If $P > mB$, then the system of linear equations

$$\sum_{p=0}^{P-1} x_p Q_{p,b}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0, \quad 0 \leq b < B,$$

has integer rational solutions A_0, \dots, A_{P-1} such that

$$0 < \max |A_i| < 1 + (LP)^{\frac{mB}{P-mB}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n (1 + N_i) (L(\alpha_i)(1 + d(\alpha_i)))^{\frac{N_i}{d(\alpha_i)}} \right)^{\frac{mB}{P-mB}}.$$

Lemma 6 ([2]). Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ be algebraic numbers, $P \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $\deg_{x_i} P \leq \mathcal{N}_i$, $m = \deg \mathbb{Q}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$. If $P(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \neq 0$, then

$$|P(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)| \geq L(P)^{1-m} \prod_{i=1}^n L(\alpha_i)^{\frac{-\mathcal{N}_i m}{d(\alpha_i)}}.$$

Denote by $|f(z)|_D = \sup_{|z| \leq D} |f(z)|$.

Lemma 7 ([5]). The functions $\sigma(z)$ and $\sigma(z-\omega) \operatorname{sn} z$ are integer and for $M > 1$ estimates

$$|\sigma(z-\omega) \operatorname{sn} z|_M, |\sigma(z)|_M \leq C_1^{M^2}$$

hold, ω is the corresponding half-life of the Weierstrass function and $\sigma(z)$ be a σ -function of Weierstrass which corresponds to the function $\wp(z)$ associated with $\operatorname{sn}(z)$.

If ε is the distance from the nearest pole of $\operatorname{sn} z$ to z_0 and $|z_0| \leq M$, then $|\sigma(z_0)| \geq \varepsilon C_2^{-M^2}$, where C_1, C_2 are constants dependent only on \varkappa .

Lemma 8 (the Hermite formula, [2]). Let $f(\zeta)$ be a regular function in the circle Γ of radius R , $a_1, \dots, a_m \in \Gamma$, $a_i \neq a_j$ if $i \neq j$, $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Then for an arbitrary inner point $z \in \Gamma$, other than a_1, \dots, a_m , the equality

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\partial\Gamma} \prod_{k=1}^m \left(\frac{z-a_k}{\zeta-a_k} \right)^{s+1} \frac{f(\zeta) d\zeta}{\zeta-z} - \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\tau=1}^s \frac{f^{(\tau)}(a_i)}{\tau!} \oint_{|\zeta-a_i|=\rho_i} \prod_{k=1}^m \left(\frac{z-a_k}{\zeta-a_k} \right)^{s+1} \frac{(\zeta-a_i)^\tau}{\zeta-z} d\zeta$$

holds, where ρ_i is enough small, $\{\zeta : |\zeta - a_i| \leq \rho_i\} \subset \Gamma$ and not contain points z i a_k , $k \neq i$.

Lemma 9 ([1], [7]). Let $P \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2]$, $P(x_1, x_2) \neq 0$, be a polynomial of degree at most \mathcal{D}_1 by x_1 and \mathcal{D}_2 by x_2 , $\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2 \geq 1$, $\operatorname{sn}_1 z, \operatorname{sn}_2 z$ be algebraically Jacobi independent elliptic functions. Then the number of zeros $P(\operatorname{sn}_1 z, \operatorname{sn}_2 z)$ given with their multiplicities at $|z| < K$ does not exceed $C_3 K^2 (\mathcal{D}_1 + \mathcal{D}_2)$, where C_3 is some constant that is independent of the polynomial.

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

We will prove Theorem 1 using the second Gelfond method described in [2], [3]. Suppose that (1) does not hold, that is, for sufficiently large $\lambda \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(4) \quad \max\{|\operatorname{sn}_1 4K_2 - \xi_1|, |\operatorname{sn}_2 4K_1 - \xi_2|\} < \exp(-\lambda^7 T^2 \ln T).$$

Let

$$(5) \quad S = L = \lambda^3 \ln \lambda T, \quad N = \lambda \sqrt{\lambda T},$$

$$(6) \quad F(z) = \sum_{l_1=0}^L \sum_{l_2=0}^L C_{l_1, l_2} \operatorname{sn}_1^{l_1} z \operatorname{sn}_2^{l_2} z, \quad C_{l_1, l_2} = \sum_{\tau=1}^n C_{l_1, l_2, \tau} \zeta_\tau, \quad C_{l_1, l_2, \tau} \in \mathbb{Z},$$

where ζ_τ are the generic elements of $\mathbb{Q}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$.

Denote by $\varphi_{i,1}(z) = \operatorname{sn}_i(z + \frac{K_i}{2})$, $\varphi_{i,2}(w) = \operatorname{sn}_i(w + \frac{3K_i}{2})$, $i = 1, 2$. Then (Lemma 3)

$$\operatorname{sn}_i(z + w) = \frac{\varphi_{i,1}(z)\varphi'_{i,2}(w) + \varphi_{i,2}(w)\varphi'_{i,1}(z)}{1 - \varkappa_i^2 \varphi_{i,1}^2(z)\varphi_{i,2}^2(w)} = \frac{\Lambda_{i,1}(z, w)}{\Lambda_{i,2}(z, w)}.$$

Let

$$G_{i,s,k,l}(\varkappa_i, z) = \frac{d^s}{d w^s} (\Lambda_{i,1}^k(z, w)\Lambda_{i,2}^l(z, w))|_{w=0}.$$

The so defined polynomials satisfy $\deg G_{i,s,k,l} \leq 4(k+l)$, $\ln L(G_{i,s,k,l}) \leq s \ln(s(k+l) + c_3(s+k+l))$.

With (3) just like in [7], [8], we get

$$\begin{aligned} F^{(s)}(z) &= \frac{d^s}{d w^s} ((\Lambda_{1,2}^{-L}(z, w)\Lambda_{2,2}^{-L}(z, w))(F(z+w)\Lambda_{1,2}^L(z, w)\Lambda_{2,2}^L(z, w)))|_{w=0} = \\ &= \sum_{t=0}^s \binom{s}{t} \frac{d^{s-t}}{d w^{s-t}} (\Lambda_{1,2}^{-L}(z, w)\Lambda_{2,2}^{-L}(z, w))|_{w=0} F_{s,t}(z), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(7) \quad F_{s,t}(z) = \sum_{l_1=0}^L \sum_{l_2=0}^L C_{l_1, l_2} \sum_{i=0}^t \binom{t}{i} G_{1,t-i, l_1, L-l_1}(\varkappa_1, z) G_{2, i, l_2, L-l_2}(\varkappa_2, z).$$

Applying Lemma 4 for $\alpha = \xi_1$, $\beta = \varkappa_1$, $\gamma = \xi_3$, we get the estimate $d(\xi_3)$ and $L(\xi_3)$ of the number ξ_3 , which approximates $\operatorname{sn}'_1 4K_2$, and in the case of $\alpha = \xi_2$, $\beta = \varkappa_2$, $\gamma = \xi_4$ we get the estimate $d(\xi_4)$ and $L(\xi_4)$ of the number ξ_4 , which approximates $\operatorname{sn}'_2 4K_1$. Denote by $F_{s, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4)$ and $F_{s, t, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4)$ the expressions derived from $F^{(s)}(4n_1 K_1 + 4n_2 K_2)$ and $F_{s, t}(4n_1 T K_1 + 4n_2 K_2)$ by replacing $\operatorname{sn}_1 4K_2$, $\operatorname{sn}_2 4K_1$, $\operatorname{sn}'_1 K_2$, $\operatorname{sn}'_2 K_1$ by ξ_1, \dots, ξ_4 respectively and apply Lemma 5 to $F_{s, t, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4)$. We will consider $F_{s, t, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4)$ for $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq N$, $0 \leq t \leq s \leq S$ as $N^2 S$ linear forms of nL^2 variables $C_{l_1, l_2, \tau}$. Having used Lemmas 1–6 and (3)–(7), we choose not all equal to zero $C_{l_1, l_2, \tau}$ such that for $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq N$, $0 \leq t \leq s \leq S$,

$$(8) \quad F_{s, t, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4) = 0,$$

$$(9) \quad |C_{l_1, l_2, \tau}| < \exp(c_4 \lambda^6 \ln \lambda T^2 \ln T).$$

With (4), (3), (9) and Lemmas 1–5 we get for $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq N$, $0 \leq s \leq S$,

$$(10) \quad |F^{(s)}(4n_1 K_1 + 4n_2 K_2) - F_{s, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4)| < \exp(-\frac{1}{4} \lambda^7 T^2 \ln T).$$

From (8), (10) at $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq N$, $0 \leq s \leq S$ we get

$$(11) \quad |F^{(s)}(4n_1 K_1 + 4n_2 K_2)| < \exp(-\frac{1}{4} \lambda^7 T^2 \ln T).$$

We show that (11) also holds for $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq N$, $0 \leq s \leq \lambda S$.

Let $\wp_i(u)$ and $\sigma_i(u)$ correspond to the functions $\operatorname{sn}_i z$, $i = 1, 2$, $u = z(e_{1,i} - e_{3,i})^{-1/2}$, [1],

$$G(z) = F(z)\sigma_1^L(u + \omega_{3,1})\sigma_2^L(u + \omega_{3,2}),$$

where $\omega_{j,i}$ is the half-period of $\wp_i(u)$. Choose the least possible integer r such that

$$(12) \quad r > 32(N+1)(|K_1| + |K_2| + |K'_1| + |K'_2|).$$

Denote by $R = 48r$. Then with Lemmas 1 – 5, Lemma 8 and (1), (3), (3), (9), (12),

$$(13) \quad |G(z)|_R < \exp(-\lambda^6 \ln \lambda T^2 \ln T).$$

From (13) we get for $0 \leq s \leq \lambda S$

$$(14) \quad |G^{(s)}(z)|_r < \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^6 \ln \lambda T^2 \ln T).$$

For a sufficiently small ε in the ε -neighborhood of the points $4n_1K_1$ the function $\sigma_2(z - \omega_2)$ and in the ε -neighborhood of the points $4n_2K_2$ the function $\sigma_1(z - \omega_1)$ has no zeros, so from (2) and Lemma 7 for $n_1, n_2 \leq 32N$ we obtain

$$(15) \quad |\sigma_i(z - \omega_i)|_{z \in V(\varepsilon, 4n_1K_1 + 4n_2K_2)} > \exp(-c_5\lambda^5 \ln \lambda T^2).$$

From (13)–(15) for $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq N$, $0 \leq s \leq \lambda S$ we get

$$(16) \quad |F^{(s)}(4n_1K_1 + 4n_2K_2)| < \exp(-\frac{\lambda^6}{3} \ln \lambda T^2 \ln T).$$

Given (10), for $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq N$ and $0 \leq s \leq \lambda S$, from (16) we obtain

$$(17) \quad |F_{s, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4)| < \exp(-\frac{\lambda^6}{4} \ln \lambda T^2 \ln T).$$

Considering $F_{s, t, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4)$ as a value of the corresponding polynomial in algebraic points, from lemma 6, (1), (3) we get for $0 \leq t \leq s \leq \lambda S$, $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq N$, $F_{s, t, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4) \neq 0$, we obtain the estimate

$$(18) \quad |F_{s, t, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4)| > \exp(-\lambda^5 \ln \lambda T^2 \ln T).$$

From (3), (18) we get for $0 \leq s \leq \lambda S$, $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq N$

$$(19) \quad |F_{s, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4)| > \exp(-2\lambda^5 \ln \lambda T^2 \ln T).$$

Since (17) and (19) are conflicting, we get for $1 \leq n_1, n_2 \leq N$, $0 \leq s \leq \lambda S$,

$$(20) \quad F_{s, n_1, n_2}(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_4) = 0.$$

From (20) it follows that the polynomial $F(z)$ has at least $c_6\lambda^7 \ln \lambda T^2$ zeros (with multiplicities). From Lemma 9 we get that the number of zeros may not be more than $c_7\lambda^6 \ln \lambda T^2$, so for sufficiently large λ assumption (4) leads to a contradiction, which proves the theorem.

REFERENCES

1. D. F. Lawden, *Elliptic functions and applications*, Springer, Berlin, 1989.
2. N. I. Fel'dman, *Hilbert's seventh problem*, Moskov State Univ., Moskov, 1982 (in Russian).
3. N. I. Fel'dman and Yu. V. Nesterenko, *Transcendental numbers*, Springer, Berlin, 1998.
4. E. Reyssat, *Approximation algébrique de nombres liés aux fonctions elliptiques et exponentielle*, Bull. Soc. Math. Fr. **108** (1980), 47–79. DOI: 10.24033/bsmf.1908
5. D. Masser, *Elliptic functions and transcendence*, Springer, Berlin, 1975.
6. Ya. M. Kholyavka, *On the simultaneous approximation of invariants of the elliptic function by algebraic numbers*, Diophantine Analysis, Mosk. Univ. Press, Moscow, 1986, Part 2, 114–121 (in Russian)
7. Ю. В. Нестеренко, *О мере алгебраической независимости значений эллиптической функции*, Изв. РАН. Сер. матем. 59 (1995), no. 4, 155–178; **English version:** Yu. V. Nesterenko, *On a measure of algebraic independence of values of an elliptic function*, Izv. Math. **59** (1995), no. 4, 815–838. DOI: 10.1070/IM1995v059n04ABEH000035

8. G. V. Chudnovsky, *Algebraic independence of the values of elliptic functions at algebraic points; Elliptic analogue of the Lindemann–Weierschtrass theorem*, Invent. Math. **61** (1980), 267–290. DOI: 10.1007/BF01390068

Стаття: надійшла до редколегії 11.04.2019
прийнята до друку 03.02.2020

СУМІСНІ НАБЛИЖЕННЯ ЗНАЧЕНЬ ЕЛІПТИЧНИХ ФУНКЦІЙ ЯКОБІ В ЇХНІХ ДІЙСНИХ ПЕРІОДАХ

Ярослав ХОЛЯВКА, Ольга МИЛЬО

Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка,
вул. Університетська, 1, 79000, Львів
e-mails: ya_khol@franko.lviv.ua,
olga.mylyo@gmail.com

Нехай $\operatorname{sn}_1 z$, $\operatorname{sn}_2 z$ – алгебрично незалежні еліптичні функції Якобі. Позначимо через \varkappa_1 , $0 < \varkappa_1 < 1$, еліптичний модуль $\operatorname{sn}_1 z$, а через \varkappa_2 , $0 < \varkappa_2 < 1$, – еліптичний модуль $\operatorname{sn}_2 z$. Будемо припускати, що \varkappa_1 та \varkappa_2 алгебричні числа. Також позначимо через $(4K_1, 2iK'_1)$ пару основних періодів $\operatorname{sn}_1 z$, а через $(4K_2, 2iK'_2)$ – пару основних періодів $\operatorname{sn}_2 z$, де K_1 , K_2 , K'_1 та K'_2 є дійсними числами.

Еліптична функція Якобі $\operatorname{sn}_1 z$ задовольняє рівняння

$$(\operatorname{sn}'_1 z)^2 = (1 - \operatorname{sn}_1^2 z)(1 - \varkappa_1^2 \operatorname{sn}_1^2 z),$$

а еліптична функція Якобі $\operatorname{sn}_2 z$ задовольняє рівняння

$$(\operatorname{sn}'_2 z)^2 = (1 - \operatorname{sn}_2^2 z)(1 - \varkappa_2^2 \operatorname{sn}_2^2 z).$$

Числа $\varkappa'_1 = (1 - \varkappa_1^2)^{1/2}$ та $\varkappa'_2 = (1 - \varkappa_2^2)^{1/2}$ називають додатковими еліптичними модулями еліптичних функцій Якобі $\operatorname{sn}_1 z$ і $\operatorname{sn}_2 z$. Числа K_1 , K_2 , K'_1 та K'_2 є повні еліптичні інтеграли першого роду, що відповідають числам

$$\varkappa_1, \varkappa_2, \varkappa'_1 \text{ та } \varkappa'_2. \text{ Покладемо } I(v) = \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - v^2 \sin^2 t)^{-1/2} dt. \text{ Тоді}$$

$$K_1 = I(\varkappa_1), K_2 = I(\varkappa_2), K'_1 = I(\varkappa'_1) \text{ та } K'_2 = I(\varkappa'_2).$$

Число a називають *алгебричним числом*, якщо існує такий многочлен $P(x)$ з цілими коефіцієнтами, що $P(a) = 0$. Многочлен $P(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ назвемо *основним многочленом* для числа a , якщо він задовольняє такі умови: $P(a) = 0$; старший коефіцієнт $P(x)$ додатний; коефіцієнти $P(x)$ взаємно прості цілі числа; $P(x)$ незвідний над \mathbb{Q} . Довжиною $P(x)$ назвемо суму модулів його коефіцієнтів. *Степенем числа a* називають степінь його основного многочлена $P(x)$ і позначають $\deg a$, *довжиною числа a* називають довжину його основного многочлена $P(x)$ і позначають $L(a)$.

Нехай ξ_1, ξ_2 – довільні алгебричні числа, $n_1 = \deg(\xi_1)$, $n_2 = \deg(\xi_2)$,

$L_1 = L(\xi_1)$, $L_2 = L(\xi_2)$ та $n = \deg \mathbb{Q}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$.

У статті отримано оцінку сумісного наближення чисел $\operatorname{sn}_1 4K_2$ та $\operatorname{sn}_2 4K_1$.

Теорема 1. *Нехай*

$$T = n \left[\frac{\ln L_1}{n_1} + \frac{\ln L_2}{n_2} + \ln n \right]$$

Якщо існує така постійна $C > 0$, що для всіх $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$, $k_1^2 + k_2^2 \neq 0$, $|k_1|, |k_2| < t$, справджується

$$|k_1 K_1 + k_2 K_2| > \exp(Ct^3),$$

та хоча б одне з чисел $\operatorname{sn}_1 4K_2$, $\operatorname{sn}_2 4K_1$ є трансцендентним, то для довільних алгебричних чисел ξ_1, ξ_2 , справджується оцінка

$$\max\{|\operatorname{sn}_1 4K_2 - \xi_1|, |\operatorname{sn}_2 4K_1 - \xi_2|\} > \exp(-\Lambda T^2 \ln T),$$

де $\Lambda > 0$ є константа, залежна тільки від \varkappa_1, \varkappa_2 .

Зауважимо, що числа, кратні K_2 , не є полюсами $\operatorname{sn}_1 z$, а числа, кратні K_1 , не є полюсами $\operatorname{sn}_2 z$.

Оцінки наближень, подібні до отриманої в теоремі 1, можна використовувати для вивчення арифметичних властивостей еліптичних кривих Якобі. Доведення теореми 1 проводиться за допомогою другого методу Гельфонда. Припускаємо, що для достатньо великого $\lambda \in \mathbb{N}$, виконується

$$\max\{|\operatorname{sn}_1 4K_2 - \xi_1|, |\operatorname{sn}_2 4K_1 - \xi_2|\} < \exp(-\lambda^7 T^2 \ln T)$$

і покажемо, що це припущення приводить до протиріччя.

При доведенні вибираємо такі значення параметрів

$$S = L = \lambda^3 \ln \lambda T, \quad N = \lambda \sqrt{\lambda T},$$

та допоміжну функцію

$$F(z) = \sum_{l_1=0}^L \sum_{l_2=0}^L C_{l_1, l_2} \operatorname{sn}_1^{l_1} z \operatorname{sn}_2^{l_2} z, \quad C_{l_1, l_2} = \sum_{\tau=1}^n C_{l_1, l_2, \tau} \zeta_\tau, \quad C_{l_1, l_2, \tau} \in \mathbb{Z},$$

де ζ_τ є твірними елементами $\mathbb{Q}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$.

Ключові слова: сумісні наближення, еліптична функція Якобі.