

# Integer ratios of factorials as Hausdorff moments

Karol A. Penson

Sorbonne Universités, Université Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris 06),  
LPTMC, CNRS UMR 7600, F-75252 Paris Cedex 05 France  
penson@lptl.jussieu.fr

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## Abstract

Consider positive integers  $a, b$  with  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ . The following three ratios of factorials for  $n = 0, 1, \dots$  turn out to be integers [1] :

$$u_1(a, b, n) = \frac{[(a+b)n]!}{(an)!(bn)!}, \quad u_2(a, b, n) = \frac{(2an)!(bn)!}{(an)!(2bn)![(a-b)n]!} \quad (\text{for } a > b),$$

and  $u_3(a, b, n) = \frac{(2an)!(2bn)!}{(an)!(bn)![(a+b)n]!}.$

The same applies to the fourth ratio in the form [2]

$$u_4(a, b, n) = \frac{[(2a+1)n]![b+\frac{1}{2}]n!}{[(2b+1)n]![a+\frac{1}{2}]n![(a-b)n]!} \quad (\text{for } a > b).$$

We solve exactly the Hausdorff moment problem with moments given by  $u_i(a, b, n)$  for  $i = 1, \dots, 4$ . We use the technique of the inverse Mellin transform and Meijer G functions to obtain the positive smooth measures  $w_i(x)$  as well as their supports  $(0, R_i(a, b))$ . All these measures are  $U$ -shaped, are singular at the support bounds, and their singularities at  $x = 0$  are of power-law type. The radii of convergence  $r_i(a, b)$  of the ordinary generating functions (OGFs) of  $u_i(a, b, n)$  satisfy  $r_i(a, b) = [R_i(a, b)]^{-1}$  for  $i = 1, \dots, 4$ . All these OGFs are algebraic [1, 2, 3]. An attempt is made to understand to what extent the proven algebraicity of the OGFs is synchronized with the possible algebraicity of the  $w_i(x)$ .

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