

Hankel determinants of linear combinations of moments of orthogonal polynomials

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ABSTRACT. We prove evaluations of Hankel determinants of linear combinations of moments of orthogonal polynomials (or, equivalently, of generating functions for Motzkin paths), thus generalising known results for Catalan numbers.

1. Introduction. Let $C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$ denote the n -th *Catalan number*, and let $(F_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be the sequence of *Fibonacci numbers* defined by $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ with initial values $F_0 = 0$ and $F_1 = 1$.

In [6], Cvetković, Rajković and Ivković proved the Hankel determinant evaluations

$$\det (C_{i+j} + C_{i+j+1})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = F_{2n+1} \quad (1.1)$$

and

$$\det (C_{i+j+1} + C_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = F_{2n+2}. \quad (1.2)$$

In [7], Dougherty, French, Saderholm and Qian proved a result of similar flavour, namely

$$\det (C_{i+j} + 2C_{i+j+1} + C_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \sum_{j=0}^n F_{2j+1}^2. \quad (1.3)$$

One finds variations and generalisations of these identities at numerous places in the literature, for example in [2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18, 20].

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Very recently, the first author became aware of

$$\frac{\det \left(\binom{2i+2j+2}{i+j+1} + 2 \binom{2i+2j+4}{i+j+2} + \binom{2i+2j+6}{i+j+3} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{2^n} = \sum_{j=0}^n L_{2j+1}^2, \quad (1.4)$$

where L_n denotes the n -th *Lucas number*, defined by the Fibonacci recurrence $L_n = L_{n-1} + L_{n-2}$ with initial values $L_0 = 2$ and $L_1 = 1$. This formula was posted without proof by a mathematical amateur, Tony Foster, in a Facebook group about Pascal's triangle.

We decided to search for the general background of this kind of Hankel determinant evaluations. Our main result in Theorem 1 in the next section provides a formula for the evaluation of Hankel determinants of a linear combination of three generating functions for Motzkin paths. In these generating functions, the weight of a path depends on its steps. In that section, in Corollary 2, we then record separately the corresponding result for Dyck paths. Indeed, by appropriate specialisations, all the above identities as well as many more, in the literature or not, can be obtained, see Sections 3 and 4. One result that is of particular note is Corollary 3, which gives a closed form evaluation, in terms of Chebyshev polynomials, of Hankel determinants as in Theorem 1 for the special case where weights of steps do not depend on their height, except if they are at height zero.

We provide two different proofs for Theorem 1 and Corollary 2, both of which are of interest as we believe. The proofs in Section 5 are based on the decomposition of the matrices of which we want to compute the determinant into the product of “easier to handle” matrices. In particular, the proof of Corollary 2 in that section shows that it indeed follows from our main theorem, Theorem 1, although this is not completely obvious from the outset. On the other hand, in Section 6, we present combinatorial proofs that make use of the combinatorics of non-intersecting lattice paths. Once the setup is explained, the proofs themselves then consist of just one picture in each case. We point out that the basic idea has appeared before in [17, paragraph after Theorem 29 and paragraph above Theorem 30] and [2] but has not been fully exploited there.

Finally, in Section 7 we consider the Hankel determinants of linear combinations of *four* path generating functions. Indeed, the combinatorial model from Section 6 can be readily extended to yield a corresponding formula, see Theorem 5. We also derive the extension of Corollary 3 for the specialisation where the step weights do not depend on the height of the steps (except if they are at height zero), see Corollary 6. By a perusal of Corollaries 3 and 6, a pattern emerges. On this basis, we make a conjecture on the evaluation of the Hankel determinant of an *arbitrarily long* linear combination of path generating functions in the case of the aforementioned specialisation, see Conjecture 8.

2. The main theorem and a corollary. Let $(s_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and $(t_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be sequences of real numbers with $t_n \neq 0$ for all n , and define polynomials (in α and the s_i 's and t_i 's) $f_n(\alpha)$ by the recursion

$$f_n(\alpha) = (\alpha + s_{n-1})f_{n-1}(\alpha) - t_{n-2}f_{n-2}(\alpha), \quad (2.1)$$

with $f_0(\alpha) = 1$ and $f_{-1}(\alpha) = 0$.

Consider now *Motzkin paths*, i.e., lattice paths on the two-dimensional integer lattice \mathbb{Z}^2 with up-steps $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 1, y + 1)$, horizontal steps $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 1, y)$, and down-steps $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 1, y - 1)$, which start at $(0, 0)$ and never run below the x -axis.¹ The weight of such a path is the product of the weights of its steps, where the weight of an up-step is 1, the weight of a horizontal step on height h is s_h , and the weight of a down-step which ends on height h is t_h .

Let $m(n, k)$ denote the sum of the weights of all such paths with end point (n, k) . Then we have

$$m(n, k) = m(n - 1, k - 1) + s_k m(n - 1, k) + t_k m(n - 1, k + 1), \quad (2.2)$$

with $m(0, k) = [k = 0]$ and $m(n, k) = 0$ for $k < 0$, where the Iverson bracket $[\mathcal{A}]$ is defined by $[\mathcal{A}] = 1$ if \mathcal{A} is true and $[\mathcal{A}] = 0$ otherwise. In order to explain the title of the paper: it is well known (see e.g. [16, Theorems 11–13]) that the polynomials $p_n(x)$ defined recursively by

$$p_n(x) = (x - s_{n-1})p_{n-1}(x) - t_{n-2}p_{n-2}(x), \quad (2.3)$$

with initial values $p_{-1}(x) = 0$ and $p_0(x) = 1$ are orthogonal with respect to the linear functional L defined by $L(p_n(x)) = [n = 0]$, and that their moments are $L(x^n) = m(n, 0)$. (In other words: the polynomials $f_n(\alpha)$ are related to the polynomials $p_n(\alpha)$ by the replacement of s_i by $-s_i$ for all i .) So let us write m_n for $m(n, 0)$. The reader should be aware that, if we set $s_i = t_i = 1$ for all i , then m_n reduces to the classical *Motzkin number* M_n given by $M_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k} \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{2k}{k}$, and $f_n(\alpha)$ becomes $U_n((\alpha + 1)/2)$, where $U_n(x)$ is the n -th *Chebyshev polynomial of the second kind*

$$U_n(x) = \sum_{k \geq 0} (-1)^k \binom{n-k}{k} (2x)^{n-2k}. \quad (2.4)$$

With these notations we are ready to state our main result about Hankel determinants of linear combinations of the path generating functions $m_n = m(n, 0)$.

Theorem 1. *Let α and β be indeterminates. Then, for all positive integers n , we have*

$$\frac{\det(\alpha\beta m_{i+j} + (\alpha + \beta)m_{i+j+1} + m_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det(m_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = \sum_{j=0}^n f_j(\alpha) f_j(\beta) \prod_{\ell=j}^{n-1} t_\ell. \quad (2.5)$$

REMARK. We should point out that it is well known (see e.g. [23, Ch. IV, Cor. 6]) that

$$\det(m_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} t_i^{n-i-1}. \quad (2.6)$$

It is worthwhile to state the analogous result for *Dyck paths* separately.

¹We should point out that we use a slightly extended version of the notion of “Motzkin path” here. Usually, a Motzkin path is required to return to the x -axis at the end. We do not make this requirement.

Let $(T_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence of real numbers with $T_n \neq 0$ for all n . Define polynomials (in α and the T_i 's) $g_n(\alpha)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} g_{2n}(\alpha) &= \alpha g_{2n-1}(\alpha) + T_{2n-2} g_{2n-2}(\alpha), \\ g_{2n+1}(\alpha) &= g_{2n}(\alpha) + T_{2n-1} g_{2n-1}(\alpha), \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

with $g_{-1}(\alpha) = 0$ and $g_0(\alpha) = 1$.

Consider now Dyck paths, i.e., lattice paths on the two-dimensional integer lattice \mathbb{Z}^2 with up-steps $(x, y) \rightarrow (x+1, y+1)$ and down-steps $(x, y) \rightarrow (x+1, y-1)$, which start at $(0, 0)$ and never run below the x -axis.² As before, the weight of such a path is the product of the weights of its steps. Here, the weight of an up-step is 1, and the weight of a down-step which ends on height h is T_h .

Let $c(n, k)$ denote the sum of the weights of all such paths with end point (n, k) . Then we have

$$c(n, k) = c(n-1, k-1) + T_k c(n-1, k+1), \quad (2.8)$$

with $c(0, k) = [k=0]$ and $c(n, -1) = 0$. Finally, set $c_n = c(2n, 0)$. Here, the reader should be aware that, if we set $T_i = 1$ for all i , then c_n reduces to the Catalan number C_n . Furthermore, it can be shown that $g_{2n}(\alpha) = U_n((\alpha+2)/2) - U_{n-1}((\alpha+2)/2)$ and $g_{2n+1}(\alpha) = U_n((\alpha+2)/2)$, where $U_n(x)$ denotes as before the n -th Chebyshev polynomial (2.4).

Corollary 2. *Let α and β be indeterminates. Then, for all positive integers n , we have*

$$\frac{\det(\alpha\beta c_{i+j} + (\alpha+\beta)c_{i+j+1} + c_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det(c_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = \sum_{j=0}^n T_{2j} T_{2j+1} \cdots T_{2n-1} g_{2j}(\alpha) g_{2j}(\beta), \quad (2.9)$$

$$\frac{\det(\alpha\beta c_{i+j+1} + (\alpha+\beta)c_{i+j+2} + c_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det(c_{i+j+1})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = \sum_{j=0}^n T_{2j+1} T_{2j+2} \cdots T_{2n} g_{2j+1}(\alpha) g_{2j+1}(\beta). \quad (2.10)$$

REMARK. Again, we must point out that it is well known (see e.g. [17, Eqs. (5.44) and (5.45)]) that

$$\det(c_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (T_{2i} T_{2i+1})^{n-i-1}. \quad (2.11)$$

and

$$\det(c_{i+j+1})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} T_0 (T_{2i+1} T_{2i+2})^{n-i-1}. \quad (2.12)$$

²Again, we are using a slightly extended version of the notion of ‘‘Dyck path’’ here, by *not* requiring a Dyck path to return to the x -axis at the end.

3. Immediate consequences. In this section, we state some direct implications of Theorem 1 and of Corollary 2 explicitly which result by specialising β to 0 respectively to ∞ .

First, if we let $\beta = 0$ in (2.5), then we obtain

$$\frac{\det (\alpha m_{i+j+1} + m_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det (m_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = \sum_{j=0}^n f_j(\alpha) f_j(0) \prod_{\ell=j}^{n-1} t_\ell. \quad (3.1)$$

Next we read coefficients of β^n on both sides of (2.5). Since each element of the matrix in the numerator on the left-hand side of which the determinant is taken is linear in β and the matrix itself is an $n \times n$ matrix, reading the coefficient of β^n on the left-hand side amounts to reading the coefficient of β^1 in each element of the matrix. On the other hand, due to the recurrence (2.1), the coefficient of β^n in $f_j(\beta)$ is zero as long as $j < n$, whereas it is 1 for $f_n(\beta)$. Hence, we obtain

$$\frac{\det (\alpha m_{i+j} + m_{i+j+1})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det (m_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = f_n(\alpha). \quad (3.2)$$

REMARK. The identities (3.1) and (3.2) have been given earlier by Mu, Wang and Yeh in [20, Theorem 1.3] in a different but equivalent form.

In the same way, from Corollary 2 we obtain

$$\frac{\det (\alpha c_{i+j+1} + c_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det (c_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = \sum_{j=0}^n g_{2j}(\alpha) g_{2j}(0) \prod_{\ell=2j}^{2n-1} T_\ell, \quad (3.3)$$

$$\frac{\det (\alpha c_{i+j+2} + c_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det (c_{i+j+1})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = \sum_{j=0}^n g_{2j+1}(\alpha) g_{2j+1}(0) \prod_{\ell=2j+1}^{2n} T_\ell, \quad (3.4)$$

$$\frac{\det (\alpha c_{i+j} + c_{i+j+1})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det (c_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = g_{2n}(\alpha), \quad (3.5)$$

$$\frac{\det (\alpha c_{i+j+1} + c_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det (c_{i+j+1})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = g_{2n+1}(\alpha). \quad (3.6)$$

4. Specialisations. By (further) specialising α , β , the s_i 's and t_i 's, we obtain numerous Hankel determinant evaluations, covering many of those that one finds in the literature. In particular, they cover all of the evaluations that we mentioned in the introduction.

In fact, Mu, Wang and Yeh [20] provide an extensive list of specialisations of the path generating functions $m_n = m(n, 0)$ that give familiar combinatorial sequences. For the convenience of the reader we reproduce it here (the codes in parentheses refer to the sequence number in The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences [21]):

- (i) *Motzkin numbers* M_n : $s_i = t_i = 1$ for all i (A001006).

- (ii) *Catalan numbers* C_n : $s_0 = 1$, $s_i = 2$ for $i \geq 1$, and $t_i = 1$ for all i (A000108).
- (iii) *shifted Catalan numbers* C_{n+1} : $s_i = 2$ and $t_i = 1$ for all i .
- (iv) *central binomial coefficients* $\binom{2n}{n}$: $s_i = 2$ for all i , $t_0 = 2$, and $t_i = 1$ for $i \geq 1$ (A000984).
- (v) *central trinomial coefficients* T_n : $s_i = 1$ for all i , $t_0 = 2$, and $t_i = 1$ for $i \geq 1$ (A002426).
- (vi) *central Delannoy numbers* D_n : $s_i = 3$ for all i , $t_0 = 4$, and $t_i = 2$ for $i \geq 1$ (A001850).
- (vii) *large Schröder numbers* r_n : $s_0 = 2$, $s_i = 3$ for $i \geq 1$, and $t_i = 2$ for all i (A006318).
- (viii) *little Schröder numbers* S_n : $s_0 = 1$, $s_i = 3$ for $i \geq 1$, and $t_i = 2$ for all i (A001003).
- (ix) *Fine numbers* Fine_n : $s_0 = 0$, $s_i = 2$ for $i \geq 1$, and $t_i = 1$ for all i (A000957).
- (x) *Riordan numbers* R_n : $s_0 = 0$, $s_i = 1$ for $i \geq 1$, and $t_i = 1$ for all i (A005043).
- (xi) *numbers of restricted hexagonal polyominoes* H_n : $s_i = 3$ and $t_i = 1$ for all i (A002212).
- (xii) *Bell numbers* B_n : $s_i = t_i = i + 1$ for all i (A000110).
- (xiii) *factorials* $n!$: $s_i = 2i + 1$ and $t_i = (i + 1)^2$ for all i .

We refer the reader to [1, 22] for definitions and discussion of most of these numbers, and to [13] for the hexagonal polyominoes (called *polyhexes* in [13]).

We add a few more specialisations:

- (xiv) *shifted and scaled central binomial coefficients* $\frac{1}{2}\binom{2n+2}{n+1}$: $s_0 = 3$, $s_i = 2$ for $i \geq 1$, and $t_i = 1$ for all i .
- (xv) *odd and even central binomial coefficients* $\binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$: $s_0 = 1$, $s_i = 0$ for $i \geq 1$, and $t_i = 1$ for all i .
- (xvi) *Catalan numbers interleaved with zeroes* $[n \text{ even}]C_{n/2}$: $s_i = 0$ and $t_i = 1$ for all i .
- (xvii) *central binomial coefficients interleaved with zeroes* $[n \text{ even}]\binom{n}{n/2}$: $s_i = 0$ for all i , $t_0 = 2$, and $t_i = 1$ for $i \geq 1$.
- (xviii) *Fine numbers interleaved with zeroes* $[n = 0] + [n \text{ even}]\text{Fine}_{n/2}$: $s_i = 0$ for all i , $t_0 = 1$, and $t_i = -1$ for $i \geq 1$.

Mu, Wang and Yeh note that, in most of these specialisations, s_i and t_i are constant for $i \geq 1$ (namely in (i)–(xi)), and the same is true for (xiv)–(xviii). They then discuss that special case separately, find generating functions for the values of m_n and $f_n(\alpha)$ provided that $s_i \equiv s$ and $t_i \equiv t$ for $i \geq 1$, but — at the time — missed to notice that the specialised polynomials $f_n(\alpha)$ can be expressed in terms of Chebyshev polynomials, and consequently did not realise that, for this specialisation, the sum on the right-hand side of (3.1) can actually be evaluated. The corresponding (missed) results are the contents of the following corollary.

Corollary 3. *With the setup in Section 2, let $s_i \equiv s$ and $t_i \equiv t$ for $i \geq 1$. Then*

$f_0(\alpha) = 1$ and

$$f_n(\alpha) = t_0 t^{(n-2)/2} U_n \left(\frac{\alpha+s}{2\sqrt{t}} \right) + ((t-t_0)(\alpha+s) - t(s-s_0)) t^{(n-3)/2} U_{n-1} \left(\frac{\alpha+s}{2\sqrt{t}} \right) \quad (4.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= t^{n/2} U_n \left(\frac{\alpha+s}{2\sqrt{t}} \right) - t^{(n-1)/2} (s-s_0) U_{n-1} \left(\frac{\alpha+s}{2\sqrt{t}} \right) \\ &\quad + t^{(n-2)/2} (t-t_0) U_{n-2} \left(\frac{\alpha+s}{2\sqrt{t}} \right), \quad \text{for } n \geq 1. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

Moreover, in that case we have

$$\frac{\det(\alpha\beta m_{i+j} + (\alpha+\beta)m_{i+j+1} + m_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det(m_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = \frac{\text{Num}(\alpha, \beta)}{\alpha - \beta}, \quad (4.3)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Num}(\alpha, \beta) &= t^{n+1/2} (U_{n+1}(x)U_n(y) - U_n(x)U_{n+1}(y)) \\ &\quad - t^n (s-s_0) (U_{n+1}(x)U_{n-1}(y) - U_{n-1}(x)U_{n+1}(y)) \\ &\quad + t^{n-1/2} ((s-s_0)^2 - (t-t_0)) (U_n(x)U_{n-1}(y) - U_{n-1}(x)U_n(y)) \\ &\quad + t^{n-1/2} (t-t_0) (U_{n+1}(x)U_{n-2}(y) - U_{n-2}(x)U_{n+1}(y)) \\ &\quad - t^{n-1} (s-s_0)(t-t_0) (U_n(x)U_{n-2}(y) - U_{n-2}(x)U_n(y)) \\ &\quad + t^{n-3/2} (t-t_0)^2 (U_{n-1}(x)U_{n-2}(y) - U_{n-2}(x)U_{n-1}(y)), \end{aligned}$$

with $x = (\alpha+s)/(2\sqrt{t})$ and $y = (\beta+s)/(2\sqrt{t})$.

PROOF. The Chebyshev polynomials $U_n(x)$ are defined by

$$U_j(\cos \theta) = \frac{\sin((j+1)\theta)}{\sin \theta} = \frac{e^{i(j+1)\theta} - e^{-i(j+1)\theta}}{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}. \quad (4.4)$$

In particular, they satisfy the recurrence

$$U_{n+1}(x) = 2xU_n(x) - U_{n-1}(x), \quad \text{for } n \geq 1, \quad (4.5)$$

with initial values $U_0(x) = 1$ and $U_1(x) = 2x$. Hence, the polynomials $t^{n/2}U_n((\alpha+s)/(2\sqrt{t}))$ satisfy the recurrence (2.1) under the given specialisations of the s_i 's and t_i 's. Thus, also the right-hand side of (4.1) satisfies (2.1). It is then routine to check that it also has the same initial values as the $f_n(\alpha)$'s. This proves (4.1). The alternative expression (4.2) (to which we shall come back in Section 7) follows from this by an application of (4.5).

For the second claim, we use the right-most expression in (4.4) to rewrite $U_j(x)$ as $\frac{z^{j+1} - z^{-j-1}}{z - z^{-1}}$, where $z = e^{i\theta}$ and $x = \cos \theta$. Then the evaluation of the sum on the right-hand side of (2.5) amounts to an exercise in computing geometric series and rearranging

terms (which one obviously performs with the help of a computer algebra programme). In the end, one arrives at the right-hand side of (4.3). \square

Obviously, we can now take any of the specialisations (i)–(xi) and (xiv)–(xviii), substitute the corresponding values of s_0, s, t_0, t in (4.3), and get a Hankel determinant evaluation in which the entries are linear combinations of three consecutive members of a well-known sequence. Of course, of special interest are those cases where the evaluations of the Chebyshev polynomials in (4.3) have a closed form. In this regard, we have

$$U_n(0) = [n \text{ even}](-1)^{n/2}, \quad (4.6)$$

$$U_n(1/2) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{6}, \\ 0, & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, \\ -1, & \text{if } n \equiv 3, 4 \pmod{6}, \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

$$U_n(1) = n + 1, \quad (4.8)$$

$$U_n(3/2) = F_{2n+2}, \quad (4.9)$$

$$U_n(\mathbf{i}/2) = \mathbf{i}^n F_{n+1}, \quad (4.10)$$

$$U_n(\mathbf{i}) = \mathbf{i}^n P_{n+1}. \quad (4.11)$$

where P_n is the n -th *Pell number* defined by $P_n = 2P_{n-1} + P_{n-2}$ with initial values $P_0 = 0$ and $P_1 = 1$.

(I) In order to obtain (1.1), we have to apply the specialisation (ii) in (3.2) with $\alpha = 1$. In that case, we have $m_n = C_n$ and $\frac{\alpha+s}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{3}{2}$, and therefore $f_n(1) = F_{2n+2} - F_{2n} = F_{2n+1}$ by (4.1) and (4.9).

In the same vein, to obtain (1.2) we need to apply the specialisation (iii) in (3.2) with $\alpha = 1$. Here we have $m_n = C_{n+1}$ and $\frac{\alpha+s}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{3}{2}$, and therefore $f_n(\alpha) = F_{2n+2}$ by (4.1) and (4.9).

Next, in view of the above, we see that application of specialisation (ii) in (2.5) with $\alpha = \beta = 1$ leads directly to (1.3), while specialisation (iii) produces

$$\det (C_{i+j+1} + 2C_{i+j+2} + C_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \sum_{j=0}^n F_{2j+2}^2. \quad (4.12)$$

On the other hand, if instead we set $\alpha = \beta = -1$ in (2.5) then, by (4.7), we obtain

$$\det (C_{i+j} - 2C_{i+j+1} + C_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \sum_{j=0}^n (U_j(1/2) - U_{j-1}(1/2))^2 = \left\lfloor \frac{2n+3}{3} \right\rfloor \quad (4.13)$$

and

$$\det (C_{i+j+1} - 2C_{i+j+2} + C_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \sum_{j=0}^n U_j^2(1/2) = \left\lfloor \frac{2n+4}{3} \right\rfloor. \quad (4.14)$$

More generally, without specialising α and β in (2.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \det(\alpha\beta C_{i+j} + (\alpha + \beta)C_{i+j+1} + C_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{(U_{n+1}(x)U_n(y) - U_n(x)U_{n+1}(y) + U_{n-1}(x)U_{n+1}(y) \\ & \quad - U_{n+1}(x)U_{n-1}(y) + U_n(x)U_{n-1}(y) - U_{n-1}(x)U_n(y))}{\alpha - \beta}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

with $x = (\alpha + 2)/2$ and $y = (\beta + 2)/2$, and

$$\begin{aligned} & \det(\alpha\beta C_{i+j+1} + (\alpha + \beta)C_{i+j+2} + C_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{U_{n+1}((\alpha + 2)/2)U_n((\beta + 2)/2) - U_n((\alpha + 2)/2)U_{n+1}((\beta + 2)/2)}{\alpha - \beta}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

(II) The most straightforward specialisation, $s_i = t_i = 1$ for all i , summarised above in Case (i), when applied in (2.5), leads to

$$\det(\alpha\beta M_{i+j} + (\alpha + \beta)M_{i+j+1} + M_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \sum_{j=0}^n U_j\left(\frac{\alpha+1}{2}\right) U_j\left(\frac{\beta+1}{2}\right). \quad (4.17)$$

In particular, for $\alpha = \beta = 1$, by (4.8) this reduces to

$$\det(M_{i+j} + 2M_{i+j+1} + M_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \sum_{j=0}^n (j+1)^2 = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6}. \quad (4.18)$$

On the other hand, if instead we set $\alpha = \beta = -1$, then by (4.6) we get

$$\det(M_{i+j} - 2M_{i+j+1} + M_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \left\lfloor \frac{n+2}{2} \right\rfloor. \quad (4.19)$$

Another interesting specialisation is $\alpha = \beta = 2$. In this case, Identity (3.2) becomes

$$\det(2M_{i+j} + M_{i+j+1})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = F_{2n+2}, \quad (4.20)$$

and (2.5) becomes

$$\det(4M_{i+j} + 4M_{i+j+1} + M_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \sum_{j=0}^n F_{2j+2}^2. \quad (4.21)$$

(III) We come to determinants involving central binomial coefficients. In Case (iv) above, we have $m_n = \binom{2n}{n}$ and $\frac{\alpha+s}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{\alpha+2}{2}$, and therefore $f_0(1) = 1$ and

$$f_n(1) = 2U_n(3/2) - 3U_{n-1}(3/2) = 2F_{2n+2} - 3F_{2n} = L_{2n}, \quad \text{for } n \geq 1$$

by (4.1) and (4.9). Hence, from (4.3) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\det \left(\alpha \beta \binom{2i+2j}{i+j} + (\alpha + \beta) \binom{2i+2j+2}{i+j+1} + \binom{2i+2j+4}{i+j+2} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} \\ &= \frac{(U_{n+1}(x)U_n(y) - U_n(x)U_{n+1}(y) + U_n(x)U_{n-1}(y) - U_{n-1}(x)U_n(y) \\ & \quad - U_{n+1}(x)U_{n-2}(y) - U_{n-2}(x)U_{n+1}(y) + U_{n-1}(x)U_{n-2}(y) - U_{n-2}(x)U_{n-1}(y))}{\alpha - \beta}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.22)$$

with $x = (\alpha + 2)/2$ and $y = (\beta + 2)/2$. For $\alpha = \beta = 1$, Identity (2.5) tells us that the above reduces to

$$\frac{\det \left(\binom{2i+2j}{i+j} + 2 \binom{2i+2j+2}{i+j+1} + \binom{2i+2j+4}{i+j+2} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} = -2 + \sum_{j=0}^n L_{2j}^2. \quad (4.23)$$

(The “correction” of -2 on the right-hand side above is caused by the “discrepancy” between $f_0(\alpha) = 1$ and $L_0 = 2$.)

In the same vein, in Case (xiv) we have $m_n = \frac{1}{2} \binom{2n+2}{n+1}$ and $\frac{\alpha+s}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{\alpha+2}{2}$, and therefore $f_n(1) = U_n(3/2) + U_{n-1}(3/2) = F_{2n+2} + F_{2n} = L_{2n+1}$ by (4.1) and (4.9). Hence, from (4.3) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\det \left(\alpha \beta \binom{2i+2j+2}{i+j+1} + (\alpha + \beta) \binom{2i+2j+4}{i+j+2} + \binom{2i+2j+6}{i+j+3} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{2^n} \\ &= \frac{(U_{n+1}(x)U_n(y) - U_n(x)U_{n+1}(y) + U_{n+1}(x)U_{n-1}(y) \\ & \quad - U_{n-1}(x)U_{n+1}(y) + U_n(x)U_{n-1}(y) - U_{n-1}(x)U_n(y))}{\alpha - \beta}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

with $x = (\alpha + 2)/2$ and $y = (\beta + 2)/2$. For $\alpha = \beta = 1$, Identity (2.5) tells us that the above reduces to (1.4).

(IV) We continue with central binomial coefficients, but with even *and* odd central binomial coefficients, which are obtained by the choice described in Case (xv). In this case, we have $m_n = \binom{n}{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ and $\frac{\alpha+s}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$, and therefore

$$f_n(1) = U_n(1/2) + U_{n-1}(1/2) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \equiv 0, 2 \pmod{6}, \\ -1, & \text{if } n \equiv 3, 5 \pmod{6}, \\ 2, & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{6}, \\ -2, & \text{if } n \equiv 4 \pmod{6}, \end{cases}$$

and

$$f_n(-1) = U_n(-1/2) + U_{n-1}(-1/2) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ -1, & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}, \\ 0, & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, \end{cases}$$

by (4.1) and (4.7). Further special evaluations are $f_n(2) = (n+1) + n = 2n+1$ and $f_n(3/2) = F_{2n+2} + F_{2n} = L_{2n+1}$. Hence, from (4.3) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \det \left(\alpha\beta \binom{i+j}{\lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor} + (\alpha+\beta) \binom{i+j+1}{\lfloor (i+j+1)/2 \rfloor} + \binom{i+j+2}{\lfloor (i+j+2)/2 \rfloor} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ & \quad \frac{(U_{n+1}(x)U_n(y) - U_n(x)U_{n+1}(y) + U_{n+1}(x)U_{n-1}(y) - U_{n-1}(x)U_{n+1}(y) + U_n(x)U_{n-1}(y) - U_{n-1}(x)U_n(y))}{\alpha - \beta}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.25)$$

with $x = \alpha/2$ and $y = \beta/2$. In particular, for $\alpha = \beta = 1$, this reduces to

$$\begin{aligned} & \det \left(\binom{i+j}{\lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor} + 2 \binom{i+j+1}{\lfloor (i+j+1)/2 \rfloor} + \binom{i+j+2}{\lfloor (i+j+2)/2 \rfloor} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ & \quad = \begin{cases} 2n+1 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 2n+3 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, \\ 2n+4 & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (4.26)$$

On the other hand, for $\alpha = \beta = -1$ we get

$$\det \left(\binom{i+j}{\lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor} - 2 \binom{i+j+1}{\lfloor (i+j+1)/2 \rfloor} + \binom{i+j+2}{\lfloor (i+j+2)/2 \rfloor} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \left\lfloor \frac{2n+3}{3} \right\rfloor. \quad (4.27)$$

For $\alpha = 2$ and $\alpha = 3$, curious evaluations can be obtained from (3.2), namely

$$\det \left(2 \binom{i+j}{\lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor} + \binom{i+j+1}{\lfloor (i+j+1)/2 \rfloor} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = 2n+1 \quad (4.28)$$

and

$$\det \left(3 \binom{i+j}{\lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor} + \binom{i+j+1}{\lfloor (i+j+1)/2 \rfloor} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = L_{2n+1}. \quad (4.29)$$

(V) Another curious special case arises if we choose $s_i = 0$ and $t_i = -1$ for all i . Then $m_n = [n \text{ even}](-1)^{n/2}C_{n/2}$ and $f_n(1) = (-\mathbf{i})^n U_n(\mathbf{i}/2) = F_{n+1}$. (The important point here is to choose $\sqrt{t} = \sqrt{-1}$ consistently; our choice here is $\sqrt{-1} = -\mathbf{i}$.) From (3.2) we therefore get

$$\begin{aligned} & \det \left((-1)^{\lfloor (i+j+1)/2 \rfloor} C_{\lfloor (i+j+1)/2 \rfloor} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \det (m_{i+j} + m_{i+j+1})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ & \quad = \det (m_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \cdot F_{n+1} = (-1)^{\binom{n}{2}} F_{n+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.30)$$

For example, for $n = 5$, we get

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & -5 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 & -5 & -5 & 14 \\ 2 & -5 & -5 & 14 & 14 \end{pmatrix} = 8 = F_6.$$

Formula (2.5) with the same choices of the s_i 's and t_i 's gives

$$\det (m_{i+j} + 2m_{i+j+1} + m_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = (-1)^{\binom{n+1}{2}} \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j F_{j+1}^2. \quad (4.31)$$

(VI) We point out that our formula (4.3) allows us to vastly generalise the second main result in [7, Theorem 3]. Namely, there Dougherty, French, Saderholm and Qian establish a linear recurrence of order 4 for the Hankel determinant

$$\det (\lambda C_{i+j} + \mu C_{i+j+1} + C_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1},$$

where λ and μ are some constants. Our formula in (4.3) provides even a *closed form expression* for a determinant that has much more general matrix entries (and the reparameterisation $\lambda = \alpha\beta$ and $\mu = \alpha + \beta$). Using this, we may deduce the following corollary.

Corollary 4. *With the setup in Section 2, let $s_i \equiv s$ and $t_i \equiv t$ for $i \geq 1$. Then the scaled Hankel determinants*

$$t_0^{-(n-1)} t^{-\binom{n-1}{2}} \det (\alpha\beta m_{i+j} + (\alpha + \beta) m_{i+j+1} + m_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \quad (4.32)$$

satisfy a linear recurrence of order 4 with constant coefficients.

REMARK. The reader should note that the scaling in (4.32) is exactly the value of the determinant in the denominator on the left-hand side of (4.3).

PROOF OF COROLLARY 4. The reader should note that the expression on the right-hand side of (4.3) is a linear combination of products of the form $t^n U_{n+\delta}(x) U_{n+\varepsilon}(y)$ with constant coefficients, where $\delta, \varepsilon \in \{1, 0, -1, -2\}$. (We recall that the arguments of the Chebyshev polynomials are $x = (\alpha + s)/(2\sqrt{t})$ and $y = (\beta + s)/(2\sqrt{t})$.) Now, by (4.5), for each fixed δ the sequence $(t^{n/2} U_{n+\delta}(x))_{n \geq 0}$ satisfies the recurrence relation

$$p_{n+1} = (\alpha + s)p_n - tp_{n-1}. \quad (4.33)$$

Similarly, for each fixed ε the sequence $(t^{n/2} U_{n+\varepsilon}(y))_{n \geq 0}$ satisfies the same recurrence relation with α replaced by β . Hence, each product sequence $(t^n U_{n+\delta}(x) U_{n+\varepsilon}(y))_{n \geq 0}$ satisfies the same recurrence relation, namely the one resulting from the ‘‘product’’ of (4.33) with (4.33) where α has been replaced by β . It follows from the proof of [22, Theorem 6.4.9] (which is actually a much more general theorem) that the order of this ‘‘product’’ recurrence is $2 \cdot 2 = 4$. \square

(VII) We turn to q -analogues. We use the familiar notations $(a; q)_0 := 1$, $(a; q)_n := (1 - a)(1 - aq) \cdots (1 - aq^{n-1})$, $n \geq 1$, for the q -shifted factorials, and

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q := \frac{(q; q)_n}{(q; q)_k (q; q)_{n-k}}$$

for the q -binomial coefficients. The Rogers–Szegő polynomials $r_n(t)$, defined by

$$r_n(t) := \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q t^k,$$

are the moments for the orthogonal polynomials (2.3) with $s_i = q^i(t+1)$ and $t_i = q^i t(q^{i+1} - 1)$. The corresponding polynomials $f_n(\alpha)$ are given by

$$f_n(\alpha) = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \sum_{j=0}^k q^{\binom{j}{2} + \binom{k-j}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ j \end{bmatrix}_q t^j \alpha^{n-k}.$$

Thus, from (3.2) we obtain

$$\frac{\det(\alpha r_{i+j}(t) + r_{i+j+1}(t))_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{(-t)^{\binom{n}{2}} q^{\binom{n}{3}} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (q, q)_i} = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \sum_{j=0}^k q^{\binom{j}{2} + \binom{k-j}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ j \end{bmatrix}_q t^j \alpha^{n-k}, \quad (4.34)$$

and from (2.5) we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\det(\alpha \beta r_{i+j}(t) + (\alpha + \beta)t_{i+j+1}(t) + r_{i+j+2}(t))_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{(-t)^{\binom{n}{2}} q^{\binom{n}{3}} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (q, q)_i} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^n f_j(\alpha) f_j(\beta) (-t)^{n-j} q^{\binom{n}{2} - \binom{j}{2}} (q^{j+1}; q)_{n-j}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.35)$$

with $f_j(\alpha)$ as above. We point out that the right-hand sides in (4.34) and (4.35) simplify for $t = -1$ since, in basic hypergeometric notation (cf. [10]), we have

$$\sum_{j=0}^k q^{\binom{j}{2} + \binom{k-j}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ j \end{bmatrix}_q t^j = q^{\binom{k}{2}} {}_1\phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} q^{-k} \\ 0 \end{matrix}; q, qt \right],$$

and this ${}_1\phi_1$ -series can be evaluated by means of [10, (1.8.1); Appendix (II.9); $b \rightarrow \infty$]. To be precise, for $t = -1$ we have

$$\sum_{j=0}^k q^{\binom{j}{2} + \binom{k-j}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ j \end{bmatrix}_q (-1)^j = \begin{cases} (-1)^{k/2} q^{\frac{1}{4}(k^2 - 2k)} (q; q^2)_{k/2}, & \text{if } k \text{ is even,} \\ 0, & \text{if } k \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

and thus for example

$$\frac{\det(\alpha r_{i+j}(-1) + r_{i+j+1}(-1))_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{q^{\binom{n}{3}} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (q, q)_i} = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ 2k \end{bmatrix}_q (-1)^k q^{k^2 - k} (q; q^2)_k \alpha^{n-2k}, \quad (4.36)$$

by (4.34). For $\alpha = 1$, this reduces even further, namely to

$$\frac{\det (r_{i+j}(-1) + r_{i+j+1}(-1))_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{q^{\binom{n}{3}} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (q, q)_i} = q^{\binom{n}{2}}, \quad (4.37)$$

which is most easily seen by looking at the recursion (2.1) for $\alpha = 1$, $s_i = 0$, and $t_i = t^i(t^{i+1} - 1)$ for all i .

(VIII) The powers $q^{\binom{n}{2}}$ are the moments for the orthogonal polynomials (2.3) with $s_i = q^{i-1}(q^{i+1} + q^i - 1)$ and $t_i = q^{3i}(q^{i+1} - 1)$. The corresponding polynomials $f_n(\alpha)$ are given by

$$f_n(\alpha) = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q q^{(n-1)k} \alpha^{n-k}.$$

Thus, from (2.5) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\det \left(\alpha \beta q^{\binom{i+j}{2}} + (\alpha + \beta) q^{\binom{i+j+1}{2}} + q^{\binom{i+j+2}{2}} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{(-1)^{\binom{n}{2}} q^{3\binom{n}{3}} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (q, q)_i} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^{n-j} q^{3\binom{n}{2} - 3\binom{j}{2}} (q^{j+1}; q)_{n-j} \sum_{k_1=0}^j \begin{bmatrix} j \\ k_1 \end{bmatrix}_q q^{(j-1)k_1} \alpha^{j-k_1} \sum_{k_2=0}^j \begin{bmatrix} j \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix}_q q^{(j-1)k_2} \beta^{j-k_2}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.38)$$

(IX) For another example, we choose $T_i = q^{\lfloor (i+1)/2 \rfloor} (1 - q^{\lfloor (i+2)/2 \rfloor})$ in the Dyck path setting in Section 2. Then we get $c_n = (q, q)_{n/2}$ for even n and $c_n = 0$ for odd n . The corresponding polynomials are

$$g_{2n}(\alpha) = \sum_{k=0}^n q^{\binom{k}{2}} (q, q)_k \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q^2 \alpha^{n-k}$$

and

$$g_{2n+1}(\alpha) = \sum_{k=0}^n q^{\binom{k}{2}} (q, q)_k \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \alpha^{n-k}.$$

Hence, from (3.5) with $\alpha = 1$ we obtain

$$\frac{\det \left((q, q)_{\lfloor (i+j+1)/2 \rfloor} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{q^{\frac{1}{6}n(2n^2-3n+1)} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (q, q)_i^2} = \sum_{k=0}^n q^{\binom{k}{2}} (q, q)_k \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q^2, \quad (4.39)$$

and similarly, from (3.6),

$$\frac{\det \left((q, q)_{\lfloor (i+j+2)/2 \rfloor} \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{q^{2\binom{n+1}{3}} (q, q)_n \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (q, q)_i^2} = \sum_{k=0}^n q^{\binom{k}{2}} (q, q)_k \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q. \quad (4.40)$$

(X) Obviously, our identities in Sections 2 and 3 lead to many more Hankel determinant evaluations involving well-known functions when applied to the “orthogonal polynomials as moments” from [14, 15].

5. Computational proofs using matrix algebra.

PROOF OF THEOREM 1. Since (we show only non-zero entries in the matrix)

$$h_n(\alpha) := \det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + s_0 & 1 & & & \\ t_0 & \alpha + s_1 & 1 & & \\ & t_0 & \alpha + s_2 & 1 & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & & t_{n-3} & \alpha + s_{n-2} & 1 \\ & & & t_{n-2} & \alpha + s_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha + s_{n-1})h_{n-1}(\alpha) - t_{n-2}h_{n-2}(\alpha),$$

$h_1(\alpha) = \alpha + s_0 = f_1(\alpha)$ and $h_2(\alpha) = (\alpha + s_0)(\alpha + s_1) - t_0 = f_2(\alpha)$, we see that

$$f_n(\alpha) = \det G_n(\alpha), \quad (5.1)$$

where

$$G_n(\alpha) := \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + s_0 & 1 & & & \\ t_0 & \alpha + s_1 & 1 & & \\ & t_0 & \alpha + s_2 & 1 & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & & t_{n-3} & \alpha + s_{n-2} & 1 \\ & & & t_{n-2} & \alpha + s_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let A_n be the matrix of path generating functions $(m(i, j))_{i, j=0}^{n-1}$, and let D_n be the diagonal matrix with entries $d(i, i) = \prod_{\ell=0}^{i-1} t_\ell$. By (2.2) we get

$$(m(i+1, j))_{i, j=0}^{n-1} = A_n R_n, \quad (5.2)$$

where

$$R_n := \begin{pmatrix} s_0 & 1 & & & \\ t_0 & s_1 & 1 & & \\ & t_1 & s_2 & 1 & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & & t_{n-3} & s_{n-2} & 1 \\ & & & t_{n-2} & s_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is well known (cf. e.g. [4]) and easy to see by cutting a Motzkin path from $(0, 0)$ to $(i+j, 0)$ after i steps that

$$\sum_k m(i, k)m(j, k) \prod_{\ell=0}^{k-1} t_\ell = m(i+j, 0). \quad (5.3)$$

This means that

$$(m_{i+j})_{i, j=0}^{n-1} = A_n D_n A_n^t,$$

and it implies that

$$(\alpha m_{i+j} + m_{i+j+1})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \alpha A_n D_n A_n^t + A_n R_n D_n A_n^t = A_n G_n(\alpha) D_n A_n^t.$$

Since A_n is a lower diagonal matrix and $m(i, i) = 1$ for all i , we get

$$\det(A_n G_n(\alpha) D_n A_n^t) = \det D_n \cdot \det G_n(\alpha),$$

which, recalling (2.6) and (5.1), implies (3.2).

In the same way as before (5.2), we get

$$(m(i+2, j))_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = A_n(R_n^2 + t_{n-1}E_n), \quad (5.4)$$

where $E_n = (u_n(i, j))_{i,j=0}^{n-1}$ with $u_n(n-1, n-1) = 1$ and $u_n(i, j) = 0$ otherwise. The term $t_{n-1}E_n$ arises to account for the Motzkin paths that are included in the weighted enumeration $m(n+1, n-1)$ which end with an up-step followed by a down-step. Then, using (5.3) with i replaced by $i+2$, we infer

$$\begin{aligned} & (\alpha\beta m(i+j, 0) + (\alpha + \beta)m(i+j+1, 0) + m(i+j+2, 0))_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ &= A_n(\alpha\beta I_n + (\alpha + \beta)R_n + R_n^2 + t_{n-1}E_n) D_n A_n^t \\ &= A_n(G_n(\alpha)G_n(\beta) + t_{n-1}E_n) D_n A_n^t, \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

where I_n denotes the $n \times n$ identity matrix.

If $[A]_k$ denotes the restriction of the matrix A to the first k rows and columns, then it is a simple exercise to verify that

$$[G_n(\alpha)G_n(\beta)]_{n-1} = G_{n-1}(\alpha)G_{n-1}(\beta) + t_{n-2}U_{n-1}.$$

If we write H_n for the matrix $G_n(\alpha)G_n(\beta) + t_{n-1}E_n$, then the above relation entails a recursion for the determinant of this matrix, namely

$$\det H_n = \det(G_n(\alpha)G_n(\beta)) + t_{n-1} \det[G_n(\alpha)G_n(\beta)]_{n-1} = f_n(\alpha)f_n(\beta) + t_{n-1} \det H_{n-1}.$$

Consequently, by induction, we get $\det H_n = \sum_{j=0}^n f_j(\alpha)f_j(\beta) \prod_{\ell=j}^{n-1} t_\ell$. If this is substituted in (5.5) and the determinant is taken on both sides of that identity, then we obtain (2.5) if we again recall (2.6). \square

PROOF OF COROLLARY 2. There is a well-known correspondence between Dyck paths and Motzkin paths which arises by arranging the steps of a Dyck path in groups of two, and then interpreting a group of two up-steps as an up-step in the corresponding Motzkin path, a group of two down-steps as a down-step in the corresponding Motzkin path, and a group consisting of an up-step and a down-step as a level step in the corresponding Motzkin path. This idea stands behind all the computations below.

With the $c(n, k)$'s defined by (2.8), we let $a(n, k) = c(2n, 2k)$ and $b(n, k) = c(2n+1, 2k+1)$. Then, by iterating (2.8), we get

$$a(n, k) = a(n-1, k-1) + s_k a(n-1, k) + t_k a(n-1, k+1) \quad (5.6)$$

with $s_k = T_{2k-1} + T_{2k}$ and $t_k = T_{2k}T_{2k+1}$, where, by convention, $T_{-1} = 0$, and

$$b(n, k) = b(n-1, k-1) + s_k b(n-1, k) + t_k b(n-1, k+1) \quad (5.7)$$

with $s_k = T_{2k} + T_{2k+1}$ and $t_k = T_{2k+1}T_{2k+2}$.

Then, with the $g_n(\alpha)$'s as defined by (2.7), we get

$$\begin{aligned} g_{2n}(\alpha) &= \alpha g_{2n-1}(\alpha) + T_{2n-2} g_{2n-2}(\alpha) \\ &= \alpha g_{2n-2}(\alpha) + T_{2n-2} g_{2n-2}(\alpha) + \alpha T_{2n-3} g_{2n-3}(\alpha) \\ &= \alpha g_{2n-2}(\alpha) + T_{2n-2} g_{2n-2}(\alpha) + T_{2n-3} (g_{2n-2}(\alpha) - T_{2n-4} g_{2n-4}(\alpha)) \\ &= (\alpha + T_{2n-2} + T_{2n-3}) g_{2n-2}(\alpha) - T_{2n-3} T_{2n-4} g_{2n-4}(\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

This implies that for $a(n, k)$ the associated polynomials $f_n(\alpha)$ (in the sense of the setup in Section 2, where the s_k 's and t_k 's are as given below (5.6)) are given by $f_n(\alpha) = g_{2n}(\alpha)$.

Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} g_{2n+1}(\alpha) &= g_{2n}(\alpha) + T_{2n-1} g_{2n-1}(\alpha) \\ &= \alpha g_{2n-1}(\alpha) + T_{2n-1} g_{2n-1}(\alpha) + T_{2n-2} g_{2n-2}(\alpha) \\ &= \alpha g_{2n-1}(\alpha) + T_{2n-1} g_{2n-1}(\alpha) + T_{2n-2} (g_{2n-1}(\alpha) - T_{2n-3} g_{2n-3}(\alpha)) \\ &= (\alpha + T_{2n-1} + T_{2n-2}) g_{2n-1}(\alpha) - T_{2n-2} T_{2n-3} g_{2n-3}(\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

This implies that for $b(n, k)$ the associated polynomials $f_n(\alpha)$ (defined by the s_k 's and t_k 's as given below (5.7)) are given by $f_n(\alpha) = g_{2n+1}(\alpha)$.

Therefore, Identity (2.5) with $s_k = T_{2k-1} + T_{2k}$ and $t_k = T_{2k}T_{2k+1}$ directly gives (2.9) since in that case we have $m_n = a(n, 0) = c(2n, 0) = c_{2n}$. Similarly, by observing that $c(2n+2, 0) = T_0 c(2n+1, 1)$ for $n \geq 0$, we see that Identity (2.5) with $s_k = T_{2k} + T_{2k+1}$ and $t_k = T_{2k+1}T_{2k+2}$ gives (2.10) since in that case we have $m_n = b(n, 0) = c(2n+1, 1) = T_0^{-1} c(2n+2, 0) = T_0^{-1} c_{2n+2}$. \square

6. Combinatorial proofs using non-intersecting lattice paths.

PROOF OF THEOREM 1. In order to give a combinatorial proof of (2.5), we need a combinatorial model for the polynomials $f_n(\alpha)$, and we need (another) combinatorial model for the Hankel determinant

$$\det (\alpha\beta m_{i+j} + (\alpha + \beta)m_{i+j+1} + m_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}. \quad (6.1)$$

Our model for $f_n(\alpha)$ consists of $n \times 1$ ‘‘pillars’’ which are decomposed into ‘‘squares’’ (1×1 bricks) — which come in two kinds — and ‘‘dominoes’’ (2×1 bricks). An example for $n = 8$ can be found in Figure 1. There, squares of the second kind are indicated by thick

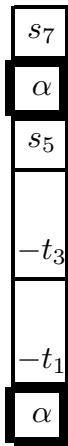


Figure 1

framing, whereas squares of the first kind are shown “normally”. (The labelling should be ignored at this point.) This pillar consists — from bottom to top — of a square of the second kind, followed by two dominoes, followed by a square of the first kind, a square of the second kind, and a square of the first kind.

We define the weight of a square of the first kind whose bottom is at height h to be s_h , we define the weight of a square of the second kind to be α , and we define the weight of a domino whose bottom is at height h to be $-t_h$. The weight of a pillar p is by definition the product of the weights of its squares and dominoes and is denoted by $w(p)$. Thus, the weight of the pillar in Figure 1 is

$$\alpha(-t_1)(-t_3)s_5\alpha s_7$$

(which now also explains the labels in Figure 1).

Let \mathcal{P}_n denote the set of all $n \times 1$ pillars. We claim that

$$\sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}_n} w(p) = f_n(\alpha). \tag{6.2}$$

This is indeed easy to see. For, on top of such a pillar we may either have a square of either kind, where the sum of the weights of these two possible squares is $\alpha + s_{n-1}$, or a domino, which has weight $-t_{n-2}$. If we remove the top brick, then there remains an $(n-1) \times 1$, respectively an $(n-2) \times 1$ pillar. Consequently, the generating function for $n \times 1$ pillars, $\sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}_n} w(p)$, satisfies as well the recurrence (2.1), and the initial conditions are obvious. This establishes the claim.

We turn to our model for the Hankel determinant (6.1). Not very surprisingly, it is a model of non-intersecting lattice paths and is based on the corresponding enumeration theorem due to Lindström [19, Lemma 1] and Gessel and Viennot [12, Theorem 1]. We recall that a family of paths in a (directed) graph is called *non-intersecting* if no two paths of the family have a *graph vertex* in common.

The underlying directed graph is the following: vertices are the points (x, y) in the two-dimensional integer lattice $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ with non-negative ordinate (i.e., with $y \geq 0$). The

edges are *up-steps* $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 1, y + 1)$ with weight 1, *down-steps* $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 1, y - 1)$ with weight t_{y-1} if $y \geq 1$, and *horizontal steps* $(x, y) \rightarrow (x + 1, y)$ with weight s_y ; in a strip of width 2 centred at the y -axis, we introduce further horizontal steps of a “second kind”: in our directed graph we have *additional* horizontal steps $(-1, y) \rightarrow (0, y)$ with weight α , and *additional* horizontal steps $(0, y) \rightarrow (1, y)$ with weight β . As before, the weight $w(P)$ of a path P is the product of the weights of all its edges.

Let $e(A_i, E_j) := \sum_{P:A_i \rightarrow E_j} w(P)$, where the sum is over all paths from $A_i = (-i - 1, 0)$ to $E_j = (j + 1, 0)$, for $i, j \geq 0$. Then we have

$$e(A_i, E_j) = \alpha\beta m_{i+j} + (\alpha + \beta)m_{i+j+1} + m_{i+j+2}.$$

For, the set of those paths which do not contain any of the additional horizontal steps contributes m_{i+j+2} to the total weight, the set of those paths which use one of the additional horizontal steps of the type $(-1, y) \rightarrow (0, y)$ contributes αm_{i+j+1} , the set of those paths which use one of the additional horizontal steps of the type $(0, y) \rightarrow (1, y)$ contributes βm_{i+j+1} , and the set of those paths which use both types of additional horizontal steps contributes $\alpha\beta m_{i+j}$.

The Lindström–Gessel–Viennot theorem then gives

$$\begin{aligned} \det (\alpha\beta m_{i+j} + (\alpha + \beta)m_{i+j+1} + m_{i+j+2})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ = \det (e(A_i, E_j))_{i,j=0}^{n-1} = \sum_{\mathcal{P}} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma(\mathcal{P})) \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} w(P_i). \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

Here, $\mathcal{P} = (P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{n-1})$ runs over all families of non-intersecting paths, where P_i runs from A_i to $E_{\sigma(i)}$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$, for some permutation σ of $\{0, 1, \dots, n - 1\}$. An example of such a family of non-intersecting lattice paths for $n = 9$ is shown in Figure 2. There, the additional horizontal steps between the abscissa -1 and $+1$ are indicated by thick segments. For example, path P_0 consists of two of these additional steps (hence its weight is $\alpha\beta$), while path P_6 contains an additional horizontal step with weight α , and path P_7 contains an additional horizontal step with weight β . The permutation σ associated with the path family in Figure 2 is 031426578 (meaning that P_0 ends in E_0 , P_1 ends in E_3 , etc.).

A reader who is experienced in the combinatorics of non-intersecting lattice paths does not have to go through the following explanations in detail; it will suffice to look at Figures 2 and 3, since they contain the essence of the argument. Everything else is — so-to-speak — just “book-keeping”.

However, in order to properly explain, we start with the question of how such an above family of non-intersecting paths looks like?

In the figure, we have marked the vertical lines $x = -1$ and $x = +1$ by dotted lines. To the left of $x = -1$, the paths are uniquely determined by the condition of being non-intersecting, and the same is true to right of $x = +1$; see the figure. Thus, it is only in the strip between the vertical lines $x = -1$ and $x = +1$ where something “interesting” may happen.

In that strip, there may be some paths on the top, say P_{n-1}, \dots, P_j , which, in that strip, have an up-step followed by a down-step. (In the figure, this is only the case for the

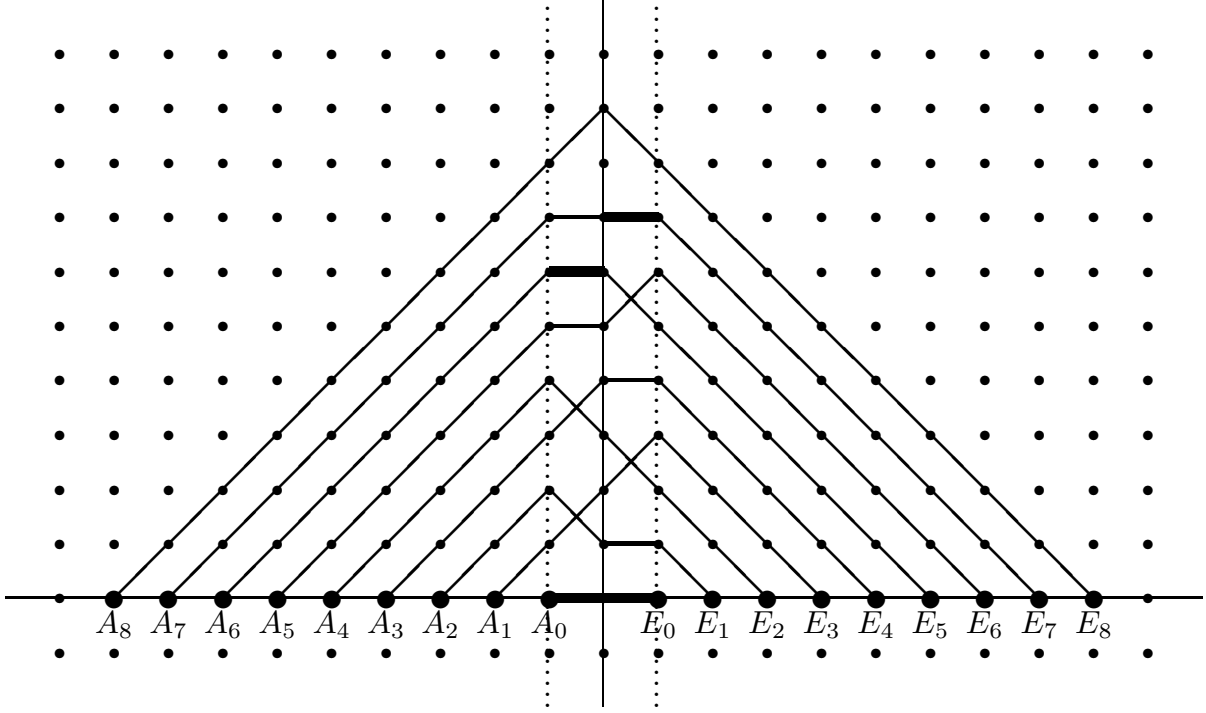


Figure 2

top-most path P_8 .) All other paths do not exceed height $j - 1$, and they form patterns in that strip that can be described as follows. We first look into the left substrip between the vertical lines $x = -1$ and $x = 0$. There, a path P_i may do three different things (see Figure 2):

- (1) a horizontal step, which may be of two different kinds — “ordinary” or one of the “additional” steps;
- (2) a down-step, but then there must be another path doing an up-step in the substrip crossing P_i ;
- (3) an up-step, but then there must be another path doing a down-step in the substrip crossing P_i .

The same is true in the substrip between the vertical lines $x = 0$ and $x = +1$, and what happens there is *independent* from what is happening in the other substrip.

In order to determine the contribution of all this to the overall generating function (6.3), we observe that the weight contribution of the path parts to the left of the vertical line $x = -1$ and to the right of the vertical line $x = +1$ is in total the right-hand side of (2.6), or, in other words,

$$\det (m_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1},$$

the denominator in (2.5). Hence, the contribution of the various configurations between the vertical lines $x = -1$ and $x = +1$ must give the right-hand side of (2.5).

This contribution of the “free” part in the strip between the vertical lines $x = -1$ and $x = +1$ is composed of the following constituents:

- (1) The top-most paths P_{n-1}, \dots, P_j , each of which have an up-step followed by a

down-step in this strip, contribute a multiplicative factor of

$$t_j t_{j+1} \cdots t_{n-1} \tag{6.4}$$

to the total weight.

- (2) According to the above considerations, the contribution of the paths P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{j-1} below equals the product of the their contributions between the left substrip between the vertical lines $x = -1$ and $x = 0$ and their contributions between the right substrip between the vertical lines $x = 0$ and $x = +1$. Combinatorially, we find the same configurations in the left substrip and the right substrip. The only difference is that the “additional” horizontal steps have weight α in the left substrip, whereas they have weight β in the right substrip. Hence, if we denote the generating function of the configurations in the left substrip by $\text{GF}_j(\alpha)$, then the total contribution coming from the strip between the vertical lines $x = -1$ and $x = +1$ equals

$$\text{GF}_j(\alpha) \text{GF}_j(\beta). \tag{6.5}$$

Let us concentrate on the contributions of P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{j-1} in the left substrip, that is on $\text{GF}_j(\alpha)$. In order to see that $\text{GF}_j(\alpha) = f_j(\alpha)$, we set up a weight-preserving bijection between these contributions and the pillars that we introduced at the beginning of this section. In this bijection, we map an “ordinary” horizontal step on height h to a square of the first kind on height h , we map an “additional” horizontal step on height h to a square of the second kind on height h , and we map a “cross”, that is a pair consisting of a down-step and an up-step that cross each other, with the down-step ending on height h , to a domino on height h . The left part of Figure 3 shows this correspondence for the configuration in the left substrip of Figure 2. (For the sake of completeness, the right part of Figure 3 shows the correspondence for the configuration in the right substrip of Figure 2. The reader is alerted that the weights of the squares of the second kind must be defined here to equal β in order to set up a weight-preserving correspondence.)

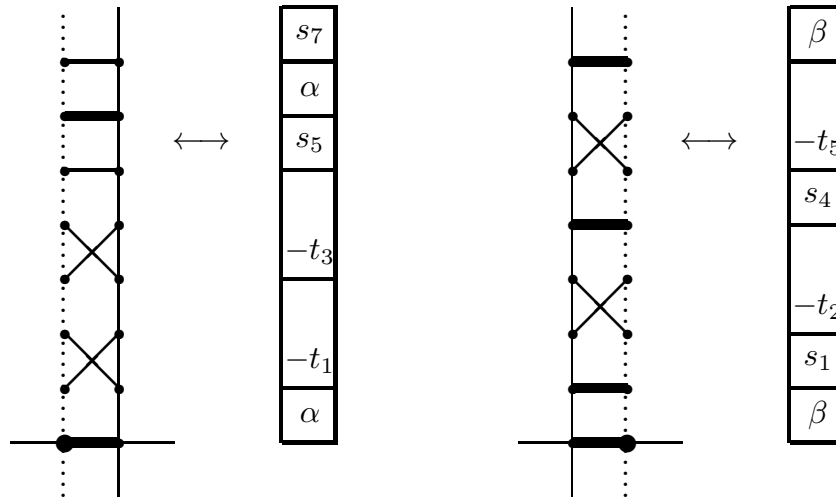


Figure 3

This is indeed a weight-preserving bijection. For the correspondence between horizontal steps and squares this is obvious, but it also works for the correspondence between crosses and dominoes: in a cross two paths change sides³; in the corresponding permutation $\sigma(\mathcal{P})$ this corresponds to a transposition, which has negative sign. Indeed, we have defined the weight of a domino on height h by $-t_h$, that is, with a negative sign in front. If we now remember (6.2), then we see that the proof of (2.5) is complete. \square

SKETCH OF PROOF OF COROLLARY 2. The two Hankel determinant evaluations in Corollary 2 can also be directly established by a non-intersecting lattice path model. Since the corresponding arguments are very similar to the previous proof, we content ourselves with giving just a rough sketch that essentially only consists in presenting the figures analogous to the ones in Figures 2 and 3.

Here, the underlying graph is again the upper two-dimensional integer lattice. However, in difference to the previous proof, there are no “ordinary” horizontal steps at all, while the “additional” horizontal steps are horizontal steps of length 2 from $(-2, y)$ to $(0, y)$ and from $(0, y)$ to $(2, y)$, for $y \geq 0$. The former horizontal steps have weight α , while the latter have weight β . As for the “ordinary” steps, up-steps have weight 1, and down-steps $(x, y + 1) \rightarrow (x + 1, y)$ have weight T_y .

The non-intersecting lattice path model for the Hankel determinant in the numerator of (2.9) consists of families $\mathcal{P} = (P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{n-1})$ of non-intersecting lattice paths where P_i runs from $A_i = (-2i - 2)$ to $E_{\sigma(i)}$, with $E_i = (2i + 2, 0)$ and σ being some permutation of $\{0, 1, \dots, n - 1\}$. See Figure 4 for an example.

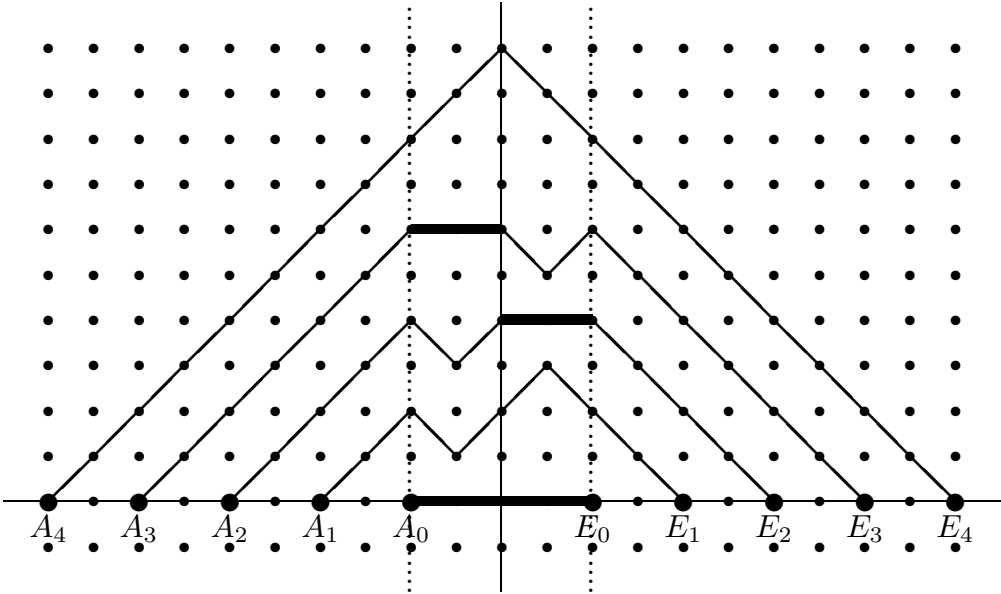


Figure 4

³It is important to notice that a cross is not a violation of the property of being non-intersecting: the “intersection” happens in a *non-lattice point*, that is, the corresponding paths do *not* have a vertex of the underlying graph in common.

paths in the previous model by one unit, prepend an up-step and append a down-step to each path. We present a corresponding illustration in Figure 6 and leave the details to the reader. \square

7. Afterthoughts. A reader, after having seen [20] (presented here in (3.1) and (3.2)) and Theorem 1, will ask: what about the “next” Hankel determinant,

$$\det(\alpha\beta\gamma m_{i+j} + (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)m_{i+j+1} + (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)m_{i+j+2} + m_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \quad ?$$

Nothing prevents us from attacking it in just the same way. As a matter of fact, the obvious extension of our combinatorial model from Section 6 in terms of non-intersecting lattice paths leads rather directly to the following result.

Theorem 5. *Let α , β , and γ be indeterminates. Then, for the setup of Section 2, for all positive integers n we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\det(\alpha\beta\gamma m_{i+j} + (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)m_{i+j+1} + (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)m_{i+j+2} + m_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det(m_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} \\ &= \sum_{0 \leq k \leq j \leq n} f_j(\alpha) f_k(\beta) f_k(\gamma) \left(f_{n-j}(\beta) \Big|_{\substack{s_l \rightarrow s_{l+j+1} \\ t_l \rightarrow t_{l+j+1}}} \right) \prod_{\ell=k}^{n-1} t_\ell \\ & \quad + \sum_{0 \leq j < k \leq n} f_j(\alpha) f_j(\beta) f_k(\gamma) \left(f_{n-k}(\beta) \Big|_{\substack{s_l \rightarrow s_{l+k+1} \\ t_l \rightarrow t_{l+k+1}}} \right) \prod_{\ell=j}^{n-1} t_\ell. \end{aligned} \quad (7.1)$$

SKETCH OF PROOF. We consider the same underlying graph as in the proof of Theorem 1 in Section 6, except that we do not only introduce *additional* horizontal steps between the vertical lines $x = -1$ and $x = 0$ (weighted by α) and between the vertical lines $x = 0$ and $x = +1$ (weighted by β) but also between the vertical lines $x = +1$ and $x = +2$, weighted by γ . The combinatorial model for the determinant in the numerator in the left-hand side of (7.1) consists of families $\mathcal{P} = (P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{n-1})$ of non-intersecting lattice paths, where P_i runs from $A_i = (-i - 1, 0)$ to $E_i = (\sigma(i) + 2, 0)$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$, for some permutation σ that depends on \mathcal{P} . Figure 7 shows an example for $n = 9$. Again, we have indicated the additional horizontal edges by thick segments.

The combinatorial analysis of such families of non-intersecting lattice paths leads to the following conclusions:

- (1) Being non-intersecting, the paths are uniquely determined to the left of the vertical line $x = -1$ and to the right of the vertical line $x = +2$. Only in the strip between these two vertical lines there is (some) freedom.
- (2) In that strip, there may be some paths on top, P_{n-1}, \dots, P_m , which have there an up-step followed by a horizontal step (ordinary or additional) followed by a down-step. (In Figure 7, these are the two paths P_8 and P_7 .)
- (3) Below P_m , exactly one of the vertices of our graph (= lattice points with non-negative ordinate) on the vertical line $x = 0$ and exactly one of the vertices of our graph on the vertical line $x = +1$ is not taken by any of the paths. Let these vertices be $(0, j)$ and $(1, k)$, respectively. (In the example of Figure 7, these are the points $(0, 6)$ and $(1, 7)$.) We must have $m = \max\{j, k\} + 1$.

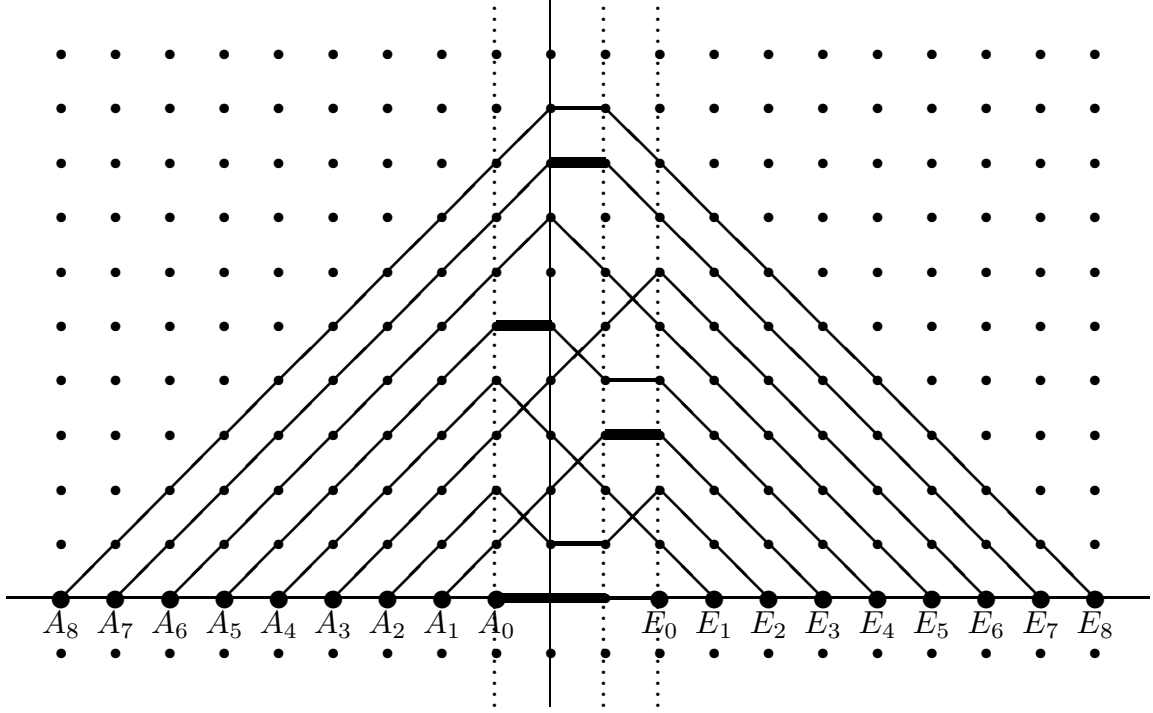


Figure 7

Now let first $j < k$ (as in our example in Figure 7). Then, necessarily, we must have a down-step from any lattice point $(0, y)$ with $j < y \leq k$ to $(1, y - 1)$. In the substrip between the vertical lines $x = -1$ and $x = 0$ but *below* $y = j$, we find a configuration that is enumerated by $f_j(\alpha)$. Likewise in the substrip between $x = 0$ and $x = +1$ but *below* $y = j$, we find a configuration that is enumerated by $f_j(\beta)$, while in the substrip between $x = +1$ and $x = +2$ but *below* $y = k$, we find a configuration that is enumerated by $f_k(\gamma)$. Moreover, in the substrip between $x = 0$ and $x = +1$ but *above* $y = k$, we find a configuration that is enumerated by $f_{n-k}(\beta)$, where each s_l has to be replaced by s_{l+k+1} and each t_l by t_{l+k+1} . This explains the second sum on the right-hand side of (7.1).

The case where $j \geq k$ is disposed of similarly and it leads to the first sum on the right-hand side of (7.1). \square

In the case where the s_i 's and the t_i 's are constant for $i \geq 1$, the right-hand side of (7.1) can again be evaluated in closed form in terms of Chebyshev polynomials. In order to have a succinct notation for the result, we introduce the umbral notation

$$U_\alpha^n \equiv U_n \left(\frac{\alpha + s}{2\sqrt{t}} \right), \quad \text{for } n \geq 0.$$

Corollary 6. *Let α , β , and γ be indeterminates, and in the setup of Section 2 set $s_i \equiv s$ and $t_i \equiv t$ for $i \geq 1$. Then, for all positive integers n , we have*

$$\frac{\det(\alpha\beta\gamma m_{i+j} + (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)m_{i+j+1} + (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)m_{i+j+2} + m_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det(m_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = \frac{\text{Num}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)}{(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\gamma - \alpha)}, \quad (7.2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Num}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) &= t^{(3n+3)/2}(U_\alpha - U_\beta)(U_\beta - U_\gamma)(U_\gamma - U_\alpha) \\ &\quad \times (1 - t^{-1/2}(s - s_0)U_\alpha^{-1} + t^{-1}(t - t_0)U_\alpha^{-2}) \\ &\quad \times (1 - t^{-1/2}(s - s_0)U_\beta^{-1} + t^{-1}(t - t_0)U_\beta^{-2}) \\ &\quad \times (1 - t^{-1/2}(s - s_0)U_\gamma^{-1} + t^{-1}(t - t_0)U_\gamma^{-2})U_\alpha^n U_\beta^n U_\gamma^n. \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, we could now again derive many Hankel determinant evaluations for the special cases that were discussed in Section 4. We refrain from doing so here in the interest of not going overboard at this point, and instead content ourselves with presenting a small list of examples:

$$\begin{aligned} \det (M_{i+j} + 3M_{i+j+1} + 3M_{i+j+2} + M_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)^2(n+3)(2n+3)(2n+5)}{180}, \end{aligned} \quad (7.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det (-M_{i+j} + 3M_{i+j+1} - 3M_{i+j+2} + M_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ = [n \text{ even}](-1)^{n/2} \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)^2, \end{aligned} \quad (7.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det (-M_{i+j} - M_{i+j+1} + M_{i+j+2} + M_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ = \begin{cases} (-1)^{n_0}(n_0 + 1)^2, & \text{if } n = 2n_0, \\ (-1)^{n_0-1}(2n_0+2), & \text{if } n = 2n_0 - 1, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (7.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det (-C_{i+j} + 3C_{i+j+1} - 3C_{i+j+2} + C_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ = \begin{cases} (-1)^{n_0}n_0(2n_0 + 1), & \text{if } n = 3n_0 - 1, \\ (-1)^{n_0}(2n_0 + 1)^2, & \text{if } n = 3n_0, \\ (-1)^{n_0}(n_0 + 1)(2n_0 + 1), & \text{if } n = 3n_0 + 1, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (7.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det (-C_{i+j+1} + 3C_{i+j+2} - 3C_{i+j+3} + C_{i+j+4})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \\ = \begin{cases} (-1)^{n_0-1}n_0(2n_0 + 1), & \text{if } n = 3n_0 - 1, \\ (-1)^{n_0}(n_0 + 1)(2n_0 + 1), & \text{if } n = 3n_0, \\ (-1)^{n_0}(2n_0 + 2)^2, & \text{if } n = 3n_0 + 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (7.7)$$

Interestingly, by chance (?) the evaluation in (7.3) turns out to be exactly the same as the evaluation of the Hankel determinant $\det(C_{i+j+4})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}$.

In the same way as we got Corollary 4 from Corollary 3, the above corollary entails that the expressions in (7.2) satisfy a linear recurrence of order 8. This generalises [7, Theorem 4].

Corollary 7. *With the setup in Section 2, let $s_i \equiv s$ and $t_i \equiv t$ for $i \geq 1$. Then the scaled Hankel determinants*

$$\begin{aligned} t_0^{-(n-1)} t^{-\binom{n-1}{2}} \\ \times \det (\alpha\beta\gamma m_{i+j} + (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)m_{i+j+1} + (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)m_{i+j+2} + m_{i+j+3})_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \end{aligned} \quad (7.8)$$

satisfy a linear recurrence of order 8 with constant coefficients.

Clearly, one could continue in this manner. However, the combinatorial analysis would become more and more intricate. On the other hand, it should be noted that Corollaries 3 and 6 (as well as (3.2) with (4.2)) follow a pattern. On this basis, we make the following conjecture on the evaluation of the Hankel determinant of an arbitrary linear combination of path generating functions in the case where the s_i 's and the t_i 's are constant for $i \geq 1$. In order to state the result, we also employ umbral notation for the path generating functions, namely $m^n \equiv m_n$ for all n .

Conjecture 8. *Let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_d$ be indeterminates, and in the setup of Section 2 set $s_i \equiv s$ and $t_i \equiv t$ for $i \geq 1$. Then, for all positive integers d and n , we have*

$$\frac{\det \left(m^{i+j} \prod_{\ell=1}^d (\alpha_\ell + m) \right)_{i,j=0}^{n-1}}{\det (m_{i+j})_{i,j=0}^{n-1}} = \frac{\text{Num}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d)}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq d} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j)} \quad (7.9)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Num}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) &= t^{\frac{1}{2}(dn + \binom{d}{2})} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq d} (U_{\alpha_i} - U_{\alpha_j}) \\ &\quad \times \prod_{i=1}^d (1 - t^{-1/2}(s - s_0)U_{\alpha_i}^{-1} + t^{-1}(t - t_0)U_{\alpha_i}^{-2})U_{\alpha_i}^n. \end{aligned}$$

Obviously (compare with the proof of Corollary 4), if true, then this formula implies that the scaled determinants on the left-hand side of (7.9) satisfy a linear recurrence of order 2^d with constant coefficients. This would be a vast generalisation of [7, Conj. 5].

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