



Simplifying Coefficients in Differential Equations Related to Generating Functions of Reverse Bessel and Partially Degenerate Bell Polynomials

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ABSTRACT: In the paper, by virtue of the Faà di Bruno formula and identities for the Bell polynomials of the second kind, the author simplifies coefficients in a family of ordinary differential equations related to generating functions of reverse Bessel and partially degenerate Bell polynomials.

Key Words: Ordinary differential equation, Coefficient, Generating function, Simplification, Partially degenerate Bell polynomial, Reverse Bessel polynomial, Bell polynomials of the second kind, Faà di Bruno formula.

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1. Motivation and main results

In [3, Theorem 1], it was established inductively and recursively that the family of differential equations

$$G^{(n)}(t) = G(t) \sum_{i=n}^{2n-1} a_{i-n}(n, x)(1-2t)^{-i/2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (1.1)$$

has the same solution

$$G(t) = e^{x(1-\sqrt{1-2t})}, \quad (1.2)$$

where $a_0(n, x) = x^n$, $a_{n-1}(n, x) = (2n-3)!!x$, and

$$a_j(n, x) = x^{n-j} \sum_{i_j=0}^{n-j-1} \sum_{i_{j-1}=0}^{n-j-1-i_j} \cdots \sum_{i_1=0}^{n-j-1-i_j-\cdots-i_2} \prod_{k=1}^j (n - i_j - i_{j-1} - \cdots - i_k - (j - (2k - 2))) \quad (1.3)$$

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for $1 \leq i \leq n-2$. The function $G(t)$ in (1.2) can be used to generate the reverse Bessel polynomials $p_k(x)$ by

$$G(t) = e^{x(1-\sqrt{1-2t})} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k(x) \frac{t^k}{k!}.$$

The expression (1.3) was used in [3, Theorem 2].

In [4, Theorem 2.2], it was also established inductively and recursively that the family of differential equations

$$F_{\lambda}^{(n)}(t) = F_{\lambda}(t) \sum_{i=1}^n b_i(n, \lambda) x^i (1 + \lambda t)^{i/\lambda - n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (1.4)$$

has a solution

$$F_{\lambda}(t) = e^{x[(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda} - 1]}, \quad (1.5)$$

where $b_1(n, \lambda) = (1 - (n-1)\lambda|\lambda)_{n-1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} b_i(n, \lambda) = & \sum_{k_{i-1}=0}^{n-i} \sum_{k_{i-2}=0}^{n-i-k_{i-1}} \cdots \sum_{k_1=0}^{n-i-k_{i-1}-\cdots-k_2} \\ & \prod_{\ell=2}^i \left(\ell - \left(n - \sum_{j=\ell}^{i-1} k_j - i - 1 + \ell \right) \lambda \middle| \lambda \right)_{k_{\ell-1}} \\ & \times \left(1 - \left(n - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} k_j - i \right) \lambda \middle| \lambda \right)_{n - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} k_j - i} \end{aligned} \quad (1.6)$$

for $2 \leq i \leq n$,

$$(x|\alpha)_n = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x + k\alpha) = \begin{cases} x(x + \alpha) \cdots [x + (n-1)\alpha], & n \geq 1, \\ 1, & n = 0, \end{cases}$$

and the function $F_{\lambda}(t)$ in (1.5) can be used [42] to generate partially degenerate Bell polynomials $B_{n,\lambda}(x)$ by

$$F_{\lambda}(t) = e^{x[(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda} - 1]} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_{n,\lambda}(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}.$$

For more information about the Bell numbers and polynomials, please refer to [2, 7,9,12,19,20,31,37,39,41] and closely related references.

It is obvious to see that

1. the expression (1.6) is too complicated to be remembered, understood, and computed easily;
2. the original proof of [4, Theorem 2.2] is long and tedious,

3. the generating functions $G(t)$ and $F_\lambda(t)$ are connected by

$$F_2(-t) = \frac{1}{G(t)}.$$

In this paper, we will provide nice and standard proofs for [3, Theorem 1] and [4, Theorem 2.2] and, more importantly, discover simple, meaningful, and significant form for $a_j(n, x)$ and $b_i(n, \lambda)$.

Our main results can be stated as the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *For $n \geq 0$, the function $F_\lambda(t)$ defined by (1.5) satisfies*

$$F_\lambda^{(n)}(t) = \frac{F_\lambda(t)}{(1 + \lambda t)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \left[\sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - q\lambda) \right] [x(1 + \lambda t)^{1/\lambda}]^k \quad (1.7)$$

and the function $G(t)$ defined by (1.2) satisfies

$$G^{(n)}(t) = \frac{(-1)^n G(t)}{(1 - 2t)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \left[\sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{m=0}^{n-1} (\ell - 2m) \right] (x\sqrt{1 - 2t})^k \quad (1.8)$$

and

$$G^{(n)}(t) = \frac{G(t)}{(1 - 2t)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n - k - 1}{2(n - k)} [2(n - k) - 1]!! (x\sqrt{1 - 2t})^k, \quad (1.9)$$

where the empty product means 1 as usual.

2. Proof of Theorem 1.1

The famous Faà di Bruno formula reads that

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n} f \circ h(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n f^{(k)}(h(t)) B_{n,k}(h'(t), h''(t), \dots, h^{(n-k+1)}(t)) \quad (2.1)$$

for $n \geq 0$, where the Bell polynomials of the second kind $B_{n,k}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-k+1})$ for $n \geq k \geq 0$ are defined [1, p. 134, Theorem A] and [1, p. 139, Theorem C] by

$$B_{n,k}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-k+1}) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n, \ell_i \in \{0\} \cup \mathbb{N} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n i \ell_i = n \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_i = k}} \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^{n-k+1} \ell_i!} \prod_{i=1}^{n-k+1} \left(\frac{x_i}{i!} \right)^{\ell_i}.$$

Applying $u = h(t) = (1 + \lambda t)^{1/\lambda}$ and $f(u) = e^{x(u-1)}$ to (2.1) gives

$$\begin{aligned} F_\lambda^{(n)}(t) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{d^k e^{x(u-1)}}{d u^k} B_{n,k} \left((1 + \lambda t)^{1/\lambda-1}, (1 + \lambda t)^{1/\lambda-2}(1 - \lambda), \right. \\ &\quad \left. (\lambda t + 1)^{1/\lambda-3}(1 - \lambda)(1 - 2\lambda), \dots, (1 + \lambda t)^{1/\lambda-(n-k+1)} \prod_{\ell=1}^{n-k} (1 - \ell\lambda) \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k e^{x(u-1)}}{(1 + \lambda t)^{n-k/\lambda}} B_{n,k} \left(1, 1 - \lambda, (1 - \lambda)(1 - 2\lambda), \dots, \prod_{\ell=0}^{n-k} (1 - \ell\lambda) \right) \\ &= F_\lambda(t) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{(1 + \lambda t)^{n-k/\lambda}} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - q\lambda), \end{aligned}$$

where we used the identities

$$B_{n,k}(abx_1, ab^2x_2, \dots, ab^{n-k+1}x_{n-k+1}) = a^k b^n B_{n,k}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-k+1}) \quad (2.2)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} B_{n,k} \left(1, 1 - \lambda, (1 - \lambda)(1 - 2\lambda), \dots, \prod_{\ell=0}^{n-k} (1 - \ell\lambda) \right) \\ = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - q\lambda), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (2.3) \end{aligned}$$

which is equivalent to

$$B_{n,k}(\langle \alpha \rangle_1, \langle \alpha \rangle_2, \dots, \langle \alpha \rangle_{n-k+1}) = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \langle \alpha \ell \rangle_n, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (2.4)$$

in [1, p. 135], [21, First proof of Theorem 2], [22, Lemma 2.2], [25, Remark 6.1], [26, Lemma 4], [29, Remark 1], [37, Lemma 2.6], and [38, Theorems 2.1 and 4.1]. The formula (1.7) is thus proved.

Similarly, applying $u = h(t) = \sqrt{1 - 2t}$ and $f(u) = e^{x(1-u)}$ to (2.1) yields

$$\begin{aligned} G^{(n)}(t) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{d^k e^{x(1-u)}}{d u^k} B_{n,k} \left(-\frac{1}{(1 - 2t)^{1/2}}, -\frac{1}{(1 - 2t)^{3/2}}, \right. \\ &\quad \left. -\frac{3}{(1 - 2t)^{5/2}}, \dots, -\frac{[2(n - k + 1) - 3]!!}{(1 - 2t)^{[2(n-k+1)-1]/2}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-x)^k e^{x(1-u)} \frac{(-1)^k}{(1 - 2t)^{n-k/2}} B_{n,k}((-1)!!, 1!!, 3!!, \dots, [2(n - k) - 1]!!) \\ &= G(t) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^k}{(1 - 2t)^{n-k/2}} \frac{(-1)^n}{k!} \sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - 2q), \end{aligned}$$

where we used the identity

$$B_{n,k}((-1)!!, 1!!, 3!!, \dots, [2(n-k)-1]!!) = \frac{(-1)^n}{k!} \sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - 2q) \quad (2.5)$$

in [25,27,29,46,42]. The formula (2.5) can also be derived from taking $\lambda = 2$ in (2.3) or taking $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ in (2.4) and utilizing the identity (2.2). The formula (1.8) is thus proved.

In [42, Theorem 1.2] and [40, Eq. (1.10)], it was derived that

$$B_{n,k}((-1)!!, 1!!, 3!!, \dots, [2(n-k)-1]!!) = \binom{2n-k-1}{2(n-k)} [2(n-k)-1]!! \quad (2.6)$$

Substituting (2.6) into (1.8) concludes (1.9). The proof of Theorem 1.1 is complete.

3. Remarks

Finally, we list several remarks on our main results and closely related things.

Remark 3.1. *The equation (1.1) can be reformulated as*

$$G^{(n)}(t) = G(t) \sum_{i=n}^{2n-1} \frac{a_{i-n}(n, x)}{(1-2t)^{i/2}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

This means that the function $\frac{G^{(n)}(t)}{G(t)}$ is a linear combination of the base

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}} \right)^n, \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}} \right)^{n+1}, \quad \dots, \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}} \right)^{2n-1}.$$

The equation (1.8) shows that the function $\frac{G^{(n)}(t)}{G(t)}$ is a linear combination of the base

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}} \right)^{2n}, \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}} \right)^{2n-1}, \quad \dots, \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}} \right)^{n+1}, \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}} \right)^n.$$

These two bases are not equivalent to each other. Therefore, we surely disclose that the equation (1.1) is wrong and, consequently, main results in [3] are all wrong.

Remark 3.2. *Comparing (1.4) with (1.7) reveals that*

$$b_k(n, \lambda) = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - q\lambda).$$

This form for $b_k(n, \lambda)$ is apparently simpler, more meaningful, and more significant than the expression (1.6).

From (2.5) and (2.6), it follows that

$$\sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - 2q) = (-1)^n k! \binom{2n-k-1}{2(n-k)} [2(n-k)-1]!!. \quad (3.1)$$

Consequently, we obtain

$$b_k(n, 2) = (-1)^{n-k} \binom{2n-k-1}{2(n-k)} [2(n-k)-1]!!.$$

Remark 3.3. The equation (1.7) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} F_\lambda^{(n)}(t) &= \frac{F_\lambda(t)}{(1+\lambda t)^n} \sum_{\ell=0}^n \frac{[x(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda}]^\ell}{\ell!} \\ &\quad \times \left[\prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - q\lambda) \right] \sum_{m=0}^{n-\ell} (-1)^m \frac{[x(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda}]^m}{m!} \\ &= \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+\lambda t)^n} \sum_{\ell=0}^n \frac{[x(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda}]^\ell}{\ell!(n-\ell)!} \left[\prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - q\lambda) \right] \Gamma(n-\ell+1, -x(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\Gamma(a, x) = \int_x^\infty t^{a-1} e^{-t} dt$ denotes the incomplete gamma function which has been investigated in [10, 30, 34] and closely related references.

Remark 3.4. Applying (3.1) to (1.7) results in

$$F_2^{(n)}(t) = \frac{F_2(t)}{(1+2t)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{2n-k-1}{2(n-k)} [2(n-k)-1]!! [x(1+2t)^{1/2}]^k.$$

Remark 3.5. We leave a question to readers: what are the inversion formulas of the equations from (1.7) to (1.9)?

Remark 3.6. The motivations in the papers [5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 46, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49] are same as the one in this paper.

Remark 3.7. This paper is a slightly modified version of the preprint [18].

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