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A class of finite $q$-series

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A Class of Finite $q$-Series.

H. M. SRIVASTAVA (*)

Summary - Some simple ideas are used here to prove an interesting unification (and generalization) of several finite summation formulas associated with various special hypergeometric functions of one and two variables. Further generalizations involving series with essentially arbitrary terms and their $q$-extensions are also presented. The main results (2.1), (3.1) and (3.8), as also the special cases (2.7) and (2.14), are believed to be new.

1. Introduction.

Making use of the Pochhammer symbol $(\lambda)_n = \Gamma(\lambda + n)/\Gamma(\lambda)$, let $F^{p: r; s; t; u}_{k; s; v}$ denote the generalized (Kampé de Fériet’s) double hypergeometric function defined by (cf. [4]; see also [1], p. 150, and [9], p. 423)

\[
\begin{align*}
F^{p: r; s; t; u}_{k; s; v}[(a_p); (b_k); (c_r); (d_s); (\alpha_u); (\beta_v)] = \\
= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{p} (a_j)_{i+m} \prod_{j=1}^{r} (c_j)_{i+m} \prod_{j=1}^{s} (d_j)_{i+m} \prod_{j=1}^{u} (\alpha_j)_m \prod_{j=1}^{v} (\beta_j)_m}{i! m!} \frac{x^i y^m}{l! m!},
\end{align*}
\]

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where, for convergence of the double hypergeometric series,

\( p + r < k + s + 1, p + u < k + v + 1, |x| < \infty, \) and \( |y| < \infty, \) or

\( p + r = k + s + 1, p + u = k + v + 1, \) and

\[
\begin{cases}
|x|^{1/(p-k)} + |y|^{1/(p-k)} < 1, & \text{if } p > k, \\
\max\{|x|, |y|\} < 1, & \text{if } p \leq k,
\end{cases}
\]

\[(1.2)\]

unless, of course, the series terminates; here, and in what follows, \((a_p)\) abbreviates the array of \( p \) parameters \( a_1, \ldots, a_p, \) with similar interpretations for \((b_k), \) et cetera.

Recently, Shah [6] extended certain earlier results of Munot [5], involving finite sums of single and double hypergeometric functions, to hold true for some very special Kampé de Fériet functions. We recall here these finite summation formulas of Shah in the following (essentially equivalent) forms \(^{(1)}\) (cf. [6], p. 93, Equation (1.1), and p. 94, Equation (2.1)):

\[
(1.3) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(N-n)!} \binom{N}{n} \binom{N}{n} \left[ \begin{array}{c}
q + \delta, \delta; \quad -n; \quad -N + n; \\
-\alpha + \beta + \delta - \sigma; \quad N + n; \quad \beta + 1;
\end{array} \right] (x, y) =
\]

\[
\frac{(-q + \delta)_N(\delta)_N}{(-q + \delta - \sigma)_N(\alpha + 1)_N(\beta + 1)_N} \binom{N}{n} \binom{N}{n} \left( \frac{y - x}{y + x} \right),
\]

\[(1.4) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(N-n)!} \binom{N}{n} \binom{N}{n} 
\left[ \begin{array}{c}
q + \delta; \quad -n, b; \quad -N + n, \delta - b; \\
-\alpha + \beta - \delta - \sigma; \quad \alpha + 1; \quad \beta + 1;
\end{array} \right] (x, x) =
\]

\[
\frac{(-q + \delta)_N(\delta)_N}{(-q + \delta - \sigma)_N(\beta + 1)_N} \binom{N}{n} \binom{N}{n} \left[ \begin{array}{c}
-\alpha + \beta + N + 1, b; \\
\alpha + 1, \delta;
\end{array} \right] (x)^N,
\]

where (according to Shah [6]) \( \sigma \) and \( N \) are both non-negative integers,

\(^{(1)}\) Incidentally, the summation formula (1.3) was given earlier by M. A. Pathan [Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India Sect. A, 47 (1977), pp. 58-60; especially see p. 59, Equation (2.4)].
and $P^{(\alpha, \beta)}_N(z)$ denotes the Jacobi polynomial defined by

\begin{equation}
(1.5) \quad P^{(\alpha, \beta)}_N(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{N} \binom{N + \alpha}{N - n} \binom{N + \beta}{n} \left( \frac{z - 1}{2} \right)^n \left( \frac{z + 1}{2} \right)^{N-n} = \binom{N + \alpha}{N} \frac{\left( -N, \alpha + \beta + N + 1; \frac{1-z}{2} \right)_\infty}{\alpha + 1;}
\end{equation}

Shah's proofs of (1.3) and (1.4), as also Munot's similar proofs of the special cases of (1.3) and (1.4) when $\sigma = 0$, are long and involved. In fact, our simple and direct proofs of Munot's results, presented in our earlier paper (see [8], pp. 94-96), apply mutatis mutandis to establish (1.3) and (1.4). The object of the present note is to show that our proofs extend easily to much more general results than (1.3) and (1.4). Our summation formulas (2.1), (2.7), (2.14) and (3.1), and the $q$-extension (3.8), are believed to be new.

2. Finite series of generalized Kampé de Féret functions.

In this section we establish the following general result, involving Kampé de Féret's function, which indeed unifies the summation formulas (1.3) and (1.4):

\begin{equation}
(2.1) \quad \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{n! (N-n)!} F_{p; q; r + 1; u + 1; v} \left[ \begin{array}{c}
(a_p): & -n, (c_r); & -N + n, (x_u); \\
(b_q): & (d_s); & (\beta_v);
\end{array} \right] x, y = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{p} (a_j)_N \prod_{j=1}^{r} (c_j)_N x^N}{\prod_{j=1}^{k} (b_j)_N \prod_{j=1}^{s} (d_j)_N} \left[ \begin{array}{c}
(-N, (x_u), 1-(d_s) - N; \\
(\beta_v), 1-(c_r) - N;
\end{array} \right] \frac{(-1)^{r-s} y}{x},
\end{equation}

where $N$ is a non-negative integer, and the various parameters and variables are so constrained that each member of (2.1) exists.
PROOF. For convenience, let $\Omega$ denote the left-hand side of (2.1). Also let

$$\lambda_n = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{r} (a_j)_n}{\prod_{j=1}^{k} (b_j)_n}, \quad \mu_n = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{s} (c_j)_n}{\prod_{j=1}^{s} (d_j)_n}, \quad \nu_n = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{v} (\alpha_j)_n}{\prod_{j=1}^{v} (\beta_j)_n}, \quad n \geq 0. \quad (2.2)$$

Making use of (2.2) and the definition (1.1), we find from (2.1) that

$$\Omega = \sum_{n=0}^{N} \sum_{l=0}^{n} \sum_{m=0}^{N-n} \lambda_{l+m} \mu_l \nu_m \frac{(-1)^{l+m+n}}{(n-l)!(N-m-n)!} \frac{x^l y^m}{l! m!} =$$

$$= \sum_{l,m \geq 0} \lambda_{l+m} \mu_l \nu_m \frac{(-x)^l (-y)^m}{l! m!} \sum_{n=l}^{N-m} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n-l)!(N-m-n)!} =$$

$$= \sum_{l,m=0}^{l+m \leq N} \lambda_{l+m} \mu_l \nu_m \frac{x^l (-y)^m}{l! m!} \sum_{n=0}^{N-l-m} (-1)^n \binom{N-l-m}{n}.$$  

Since

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N} (-1)^n \binom{N}{n} = \delta_{N,0}, \quad N = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, \quad (2.3)$$

where $\delta_{m,n}$ is the familiar Kronecker delta, it follows at once that

$$\Omega = \sum_{l+m=N} \lambda_{l+m} \mu_l \nu_m \frac{x^l (-y)^m}{l! m!}, \quad (2.4)$$

or, equivalently, that

$$\Omega = \lambda_N x^N \sum_{m=0}^{N} \mu_{N-m} \nu_m \frac{(-y/x)^m}{(N-m)!m!}. \quad (2.5)$$

Recalling from (2.2) that

$$\mu_{N-m} = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{r} (c_j)_{N-m}}{\prod_{j=1}^{s} (d_j)_{N-m}} = (-1)^{(r-s)m} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{v} (1 - d_j - N)_m}{\prod_{j=1}^{v} (1 - c_j - N)_m}, \quad m \geq 0,$$
we can rewrite (2.5) in the form:

\[
\Omega = \frac{\lambda_N \mu_N}{N!} \sum_{m=0}^{N} \frac{(-N)_m \prod_{j=1}^{u} (\alpha_j)_m \prod_{j=1}^{v} (1 - d_j - N)_m}{\prod_{j=1}^{u} (\beta_j)_m \prod_{j=1}^{v} (1 - c_j - N)_m} \cdot \frac{\{(-1)^{r-s}(y/x)^m}{m!}, \quad N \geq 0,
\]

which, in view of (2.2), is precisely the second member of the summation formula (2.1).

Two special cases (2) of (2.1) are worthy of mention. First of all, if in (2.1) we set

\[r = s - 1 = u = v - 1 = 0, \quad d_1 = \alpha + 1, \quad \beta_1 = \beta + 1,
\]

and identify the resulting hypergeometric \(_2F_1\) function as a Jacobi polynomial defined by (1.5), we obtain the summation formula:

\[
(2.7) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(N-n)!} F_{p:1;1}^{k:1;1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} (a_p): \quad -n; \quad -N+n; \\ (b_k): \quad \alpha+1; \quad \beta+1; \end{array} \right] x, y \\
= \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{p} (a_j)_N}{\prod_{j=1}^{k} (b_j)_N} \frac{(-1)^N (x+y)^N}{(\alpha+1)_N (\beta+1)_N} P^{(\alpha,\beta)}_{N}(y-x), \quad N \geq 0.
\]

Formula (2.7) corresponds, when \(p - 1 = k - 1\), to Shah's result (1.3). For \(p = k = 1\), the Kampé de Fériet function occurring in (2.7) reduces to Appell's function \(F_2\) (cf. [1], p. 14, Equation (12)), and we are led immediately to Munot's result ([5], p. 691, Equation (2.1)).

\(^{(2)}\) A further special case of (2.1) when \(p = k = 0\) was proven earlier by H. L. MANOCHA and B. L. SHARMA [Compositio Math., 18 (1967), pp. 229-234; see p. 233, Equation (16)] by repeatedly using certain operators of fractional derivative.
Next we consider a special case of (2.1) when

\[ x = y, \quad r = s = u = v = 1, \quad e_1 = \gamma, \quad d_1 = \alpha + 1, \]

\[ \alpha_1 = \delta, \quad \beta_1 = \beta + 1, \]

and we thus obtain

\[
\frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(N-n)!}} F_{k:1,1}^{p;2:2}\left[ \begin{array}{c}
(a_n): \quad -n, \gamma; \quad -N+n, \delta; \\
(b_n): \quad \alpha + 1; \quad \beta + 1;
\end{array} \right]
\]

\[
= \prod_{j=1}^{p} \frac{(a_j)_N}{(\gamma)_N} \frac{(\beta + 1)_N}{(\alpha + 1)_N} \frac{\Gamma(\delta)}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1 - \delta - N)} \frac{\Gamma(1 - \gamma - N)}{\Gamma(1 - \delta - N)} \left[ \begin{array}{c}
-1
\end{array} \right],
\]

or, equivalently,

\[
\frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(N-n)!}} F_{k:1,1}^{p;2:2}\left[ \begin{array}{c}
(a_n): \quad -n, \gamma; \quad -N+n, \delta; \\
(b_n): \quad \alpha + 1; \quad \beta + 1;
\end{array} \right]
\]

\[
= \prod_{j=1}^{p} \frac{(a_j)_N}{(\gamma)_N} \frac{(\delta)_N}{(\beta + 1)_N} \frac{(\alpha + 1 - \delta - N)_N}{(\beta + 1 - \gamma - N)_N} \left[ \begin{array}{c}
1
\end{array} \right],
\]

which would follow readily from (2.8) if, upon reversing the sum on the left-hand side, we interchange \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \), and \( \gamma \) and \( \delta \).

Now in (2.9) we appropriately apply the known transformation (cf., e.g., [3], p. 499, Equation (6.1))

\[
\frac{1}{\sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(N-n)!}} \frac{\Gamma(\gamma)\Gamma(\delta - a - b)}{\Gamma(\gamma + e)\Gamma(\delta - a - b - e)} \left[ \begin{array}{c}
a, b, c; \\
d, e; \quad 1
\end{array} \right]
\]

\[
= \frac{\Gamma(e)\Gamma(d + e - a - b - c)}{\Gamma(e - c)\Gamma(d + e - a - b)} \left[ \begin{array}{c}
d - a, d - b, c; \\
d, d + e - a - b; \quad 1
\end{array} \right],
\]

which holds true, by analytic continuation, when both series terminate
or when
\[ \min \{ \text{Re} (d + e - a - b - c), \text{Re} (e - c) \} > 0, \]
and we find from (2.9) that
\[
(2.11) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(N-n)!} \binom{a_n}{b} F_{p:q:1}^{k:1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \alpha + 1; \\ \beta + 1; \end{array} \right] \]
\[ \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{c} -N, \alpha + \beta + N + 1, \alpha - \gamma + 1; \\ \alpha + 1, \alpha + \beta - \gamma - \delta + 2; \end{array} \right] \]
\[ \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1; \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{N}{N!} \cdot \frac{N}{N+1} \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta - \gamma - \delta + 2}{N} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta + N + 1, \alpha - \gamma + 1}{N!} \right). \]

Multiplying the hypergeometric series identity (cf. [7], p. 31, Equation (1.7.1.3))
\[
(2.12) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(N-n)!} \binom{a_n}{b} F_{p:q:1}^{k:1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \alpha + 1; \\ \beta + 1; \end{array} \right] \]
\[ \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{c} -N, \alpha + \beta + N + 1, \alpha - \gamma + 1; \\ \alpha + 1, \alpha + \beta - \gamma - \delta + 2; \end{array} \right] \]
by \( x^{a-1}(1-x)^{d-a-1} \) and integrating the resulting equation from \( x = 0 \) to \( x = 1 \), we obtain
\[
(2.13) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(N-n)!} \binom{a_n}{b} F_{p:q:1}^{k:1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \alpha + 1; \\ \beta + 1; \end{array} \right] \]
\[ \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{c} -N, \alpha + \beta + N + 1, \alpha - \gamma + 1; \\ \alpha + 1, \alpha + \beta - \gamma - \delta + 2; \end{array} \right] \]
\[ \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1; \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{N}{N!} \cdot \frac{N}{N+1} \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta - \gamma - \delta + 2}{N} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta + N + 1, \alpha - \gamma + 1}{N!} \right). \]

where \( N \) is a non-negative integer.

In view of (2.13), the summation formula (2.11) assumes its equivalent form:
\[
(2.14) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(N-n)!} \binom{a_n}{b} F_{p:q:1}^{k:1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \alpha + 1; \\ \beta + 1; \end{array} \right] \]
\[ \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{c} -N, \alpha + \beta + N + 1, \alpha - \gamma + 1; \\ \alpha + 1, \alpha + \beta - \gamma - \delta + 2; \end{array} \right] \]
\[ \cdot \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1; \end{array} \right] \cdot \frac{N}{N!} \cdot \frac{N}{N+1} \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta - \gamma - \delta + 2}{N} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta + N + 1, \alpha - \gamma + 1}{N!} \right). \]
which, for \( p = k = 1 \), corresponds to (1.4). Moreover, in its special case when \( p = k = 0 \) or, alternatively, when

\[
p = k, \quad a_j = b_j, \quad j = 1, \ldots, p \text{ (or } k),
\]

our summation formula (2.14) yields Munot’s result ([5], p. 693, Equation (2.12)).

3. Further generalizations and \( q \)-extensions.

A closer look at our proof of the summation formula (2.1) suggests the existence of an immediate further generalization of (2.1) in the form:

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{N} (-1)^n \binom{N}{n} \sum_{m=0}^{N-n} \lambda_{l+m} \mu_n (-n)_l (-N+n)_m \frac{x^l y^m}{l! m!} = \lambda_N x^n \sum_{n=0}^{N} \binom{N}{n} \mu_{N-n} \nu_n \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)^n,
\]

where \( \{ \lambda_n \}, \{ \mu_n \} \) and \( \{ \nu_n \} \) are arbitrary complex sequences.

Formula (3.1) would evidently reduce to the hypergeometric form (2.1) when the arbitrary coefficients \( \lambda_n, \mu_n \) and \( \nu_n \) (\( n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \)) are chosen as in (2.2).

In order to present the \( q \)-extensions of the finite summation formulas considered in the preceding section, we begin by recalling the definition (cf. [2]; see also [7], Chapter 3)

\[
(\lambda; q)_\mu = \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1 - \lambda q^j}{1 - \lambda q^{\mu+j}} \right)
\]

for arbitrary \( q, \lambda \) and \( \mu, |q| < 1 \), so that

\[
(\lambda; q)_n = \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{if } n = 0, \\
(1-\lambda)(1-\lambda q) \ldots (1-\lambda q^{n-1}), & \forall n \in \{1, 2, 3, \ldots\},
\end{cases}
\]
and

\begin{equation}
\lim_{q \to 1} \frac{(q^\lambda; q)_n}{(q^n; q)_n} = \frac{(\lambda)_n}{(n)_n}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots,
\end{equation}

for arbitrary \( \lambda \) and \( \mu, \mu \neq 0, -1, -2, \ldots \).

We shall also need the \( q \)-binomial coefficient defined, for arbitrary \( \lambda \), by

\begin{equation}
\binom{\lambda}{n} = (-1)^n q^{\lambda n(2\lambda-n+1)} \frac{(q^{-\lambda}; q)_n}{(q; q)_n}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots,
\end{equation}

so that, if \( N \) is an integer,

\begin{equation}
\binom{N}{n} = \frac{(q; q)_N}{(q; q)_n(q; q)_{N-n}} = \binom{N}{N-n}, \quad 0 \leq n \leq N.
\end{equation}

Furthermore, we have the elementary \( q \)-identity

\begin{equation}
\sum_{n=0}^{N} (-1)^n \binom{N}{n} q^{n(n-1)} = \delta_{N,0},
\end{equation}

which provides an interesting \( q \)-analog of the combinatorial identity (2.3).

Assuming the coefficients \( \lambda_n, \mu_n \) and \( v_n (n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots) \) to be arbitrary complex numbers, it is not difficult to prove, using (3.7) along the lines detailed in the preceding section, the following \( q \)-extension of the general result (3.1):

\begin{equation}
\sum_{n=0}^{N} (-1)^n \binom{N}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \sum_{m=0}^{N-n} q^{\lambda n(n-2m-1)} \lambda_{i+m} \mu_i v_{m} (q^{-n}; q)_i q^{-N+n}; q)_m \cdot
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\frac{x^i}{(q; q)_i} \frac{y^{m}}{(q; q)_m} =
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
= \lambda_N \left( \frac{x}{q} \right)^N \sum_{n=0}^{N} \binom{N}{n} q^{n(n-2N+1)} \mu_{N-n} v_n \left( -\frac{y}{x} \right)^n,
\end{equation}

which holds true whenever both sides exist.

By specializing the coefficients \( \lambda_n, \mu_n \) and \( v_n (n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots) \) in a manner analogous to (2.2) but using the definition (3.3), we can deduce appropriate \( q \)-extensions of the summation formulas (2.1), (2.7) and
(2.14) as particular cases of the $q$-series (3.8). Moreover, in view of (3.4), the $q$-summation formula (3.8) would naturally yield (3.1) in the limit when $q \to 1$.

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