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Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 Issue: VII Month of publication: July 2017

DOI:

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Certain Transformations Involving q-Series

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Abstract : In this paper, certain transformations for basic hypergeometric series have been established by making use of a known identity.

Keywords: Hypergeometric functions, Summation, Transformation, Polybasic, Converges

I. INTRODUCTION

$$\text{In the following identity } \sum_{m=0}^n \delta_m \sum_{r=0}^m \alpha_r = \sum_{r=0}^n \alpha_r \sum_{m=0}^n \delta_m - \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \alpha_{r+1} \sum_{m=0}^r \delta_m \tag{1.1}$$

If we take $\alpha_j = z^j$, (1.1) takes the following form :

$$\sum_{m=0}^n \delta_m z^m = \sum_{m=0}^n \delta_m + (1-z) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} z^r \sum_{m=0}^r \delta_m \tag{1.2}$$

II. DEFINITIONS AND NOTATIONS

For real or complex q ($|q| < 1$), we get

$$(\lambda; q)_\infty = \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha q^j) \tag{2.1}$$

and let $(\lambda; q)_\mu$ be defined by

$$(\lambda; q)_\mu = \frac{(\lambda; q)_\infty}{(\lambda q^\mu; q)_\infty} \tag{2.2}$$

For arbitrary parameters λ and μ , so that

$$(\lambda; q)_n = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0 \\ (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda q) \dots (1-\lambda q^{n-1}), & n \in (1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{cases} \tag{2.3}$$

A truncated basic hypergeometric series is defined as

$${}_r\Phi_s \left[\begin{matrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; q; Z \\ b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s \end{matrix} \right]_N = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{\prod_{i=1}^r [a_i; q]_n z^n}{\prod_{j=1}^s [b_j; q]_n (q; q)_n} \tag{2.4}$$

Where $|q| < 1, |z| < 1$ and no zero appear in the denominator.

The truncated polybasic hypergeometric series of one variable is defined as

$${}_r\Phi_s \left[\begin{matrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; c_{1,1}, \dots, c_{m,1}; \dots, c_{m,r_m}; q, q_1, \dots, q_m; Z \\ b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s; d_{1,1}, \dots, d_{1,s_1}; \dots, d_{m,s_m}; \dots, d_{m,s_m} \end{matrix} \right]_N = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; q]_n z^n}{[q, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s; q]_n} \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{[c_{j,1}, \dots, a_r; q_j]_n}{[d_{j,1}, \dots, d_{j,s_j}; q_j]_n} \tag{2.5}$$

The series (2.5) converges for $|q||q_1|, \dots, |q_m| < 1, |z| < 1$.

The other notations appearing in this paper shall stand for their usual meaning.

We shall use the following summations of truncated series in our analysis

$${}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} a, y; q \\ ayq \end{matrix} \right]_n = \frac{[aq, yq; q]_n}{[q, ayq; q]_n} \tag{2.6}$$

$${}_4\Phi_3 \left[\begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, e; q; \frac{1}{e} \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, \frac{aq}{e} \end{matrix} \right]_n = \frac{[aq, eq; q]_n}{[q, \frac{aq}{e}; q]_n} e^n \tag{2.7}$$

$${}_6\Phi_5 \left[\begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b, c, d; q; q \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, \frac{aq}{b}, \frac{aq}{c}, \frac{aq}{d} \end{matrix} \right]_n = \frac{[aq, bq, cq, dq; q]_n}{[q, \frac{aq}{b}, \frac{aq}{c}, \frac{aq}{d}; q]_n} \tag{2.8}$$

Provided $a = bcd$.

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(1 - ap^k q^k) [a; p]_k [c; q]_k c^{-k}}{(1 - a) [q; q]_k \left[\frac{ap}{c}; p \right]_k} = \frac{[ap; p]_n [cq; q]_n c^{-n}}{[q; q]_n [ap/c; p]_n} \tag{2.9}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(1 - ap^k q^k)(1 - bp^k q^{-k}) [a, b; p]_k \left[c, \frac{a}{bc}; q \right]_k q^k}{(1 - a)(1 - b) \left[q, \frac{aq}{b}; q \right]_k \left[\frac{ap}{c}, bcp; p \right]_k} = \frac{[ap, bp; p]_n \left[cq, \frac{aq}{bc}; q \right]_n}{\left[q, \frac{aq}{b}; q \right]_n \left[\frac{ap}{c}, bcp; p \right]_n} \tag{2.10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(1 - adp^k q^k)(1 - \frac{b}{d} p^k q^{-k}) [a, b; p]_k \left[c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_k q^k}{(1 - ad)(1 - \frac{b}{d}) \left[dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_k \left[\frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_k} \\ &= \frac{(1 - a)(1 - b)(1 - c) \left(1 - \frac{ad^2}{bc} \right)}{d(1 - ad) \left(1 - \frac{b}{d} \right) \left(1 - \frac{c}{d} \right) \left(1 - \frac{ad}{bc} \right)} \times \left[\frac{[ap, bp; p]_n \left[cq, \frac{ad^2 q}{bc}; q \right]_n}{\left[dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n \left[\frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n} - \frac{(b - ad)(c - ad)(d - bc)(1 - d)}{d(1 - a)(1 - b)(1 - c)(bc - ad^2)} \right] \tag{2.11} \end{aligned}$$

Which is $m=0$ case of [Gasper and Rahman 3; App. II (II.36)]

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(1 - adp^k q^k P^k Q^k) \left(1 - \frac{d}{c} \frac{P^k Q^k}{p^k q^{-k}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{b}{d} \frac{p^k P^k}{q^k Q^k} \right) \left(1 - \frac{ad}{bc} \frac{p^k Q^k}{q^k P^k} \right)}{(1 - ad) \left(1 - \frac{d}{c} \right) \left(1 - \frac{b}{d} \right) \left(1 - \frac{ad}{bc} \right)} \\ & \times \frac{[a, p^2]_k [c, q^2]_k [b, P^2]_k \left[\frac{ad}{bc}; Q^2 \right]_k q^{2k}}{\left[\frac{d}{p} \frac{qPQ}{P}; \frac{qPQ}{P} \right]_k \left[\frac{ad}{c} \frac{pPQ}{q}; \frac{pPQ}{q} \right]_k \left[\frac{ad}{b} \frac{pqQ}{P}; \frac{pqQ}{P} \right]_k \left[\frac{bc}{d} \frac{pqP}{Q}; \frac{pqP}{Q} \right]_k} \\ &= \frac{(1 - a)(1 - b)(1 - c) \left(1 - \frac{ad^2}{bc} \right)}{(1 - ad)(c - d) \left(1 - \frac{b}{d} \right) \left(1 - \frac{ad}{bc} \right)} \\ & \times \left[\frac{[ap^2; p^2]_n [cq^2; q^2]_n [bP^2; P^2]_n \left[\frac{ad^2}{bc} Q^2; Q^2 \right]_n}{\left[\frac{d}{p} \frac{qPQ}{P}; \frac{qPQ}{P} \right]_n \left[\frac{ad}{c} \frac{pPQ}{q}; \frac{pPQ}{q} \right]_n \left[\frac{ad}{b} \frac{pqQ}{P}; \frac{pqQ}{P} \right]_n \left[\frac{bc}{d} \frac{pqP}{Q}; \frac{pqP}{Q} \right]_n} - \frac{(b - ad)(c - ad)(d - bc)(1 - d)}{d(1 - a)(1 - b)(1 - c)(bc - ad^2)} \right] \tag{2.12} \end{aligned}$$

Which is $m = 0$ case of [Agarwal et. al.⁴ ; (18) p. (89)]

III. MAIN RESULTS

If we take $\delta_m = \frac{[a, y; q]_m q^m}{[q, ayq; q]_m q^m}$ in (1.2) and make use of (2.6) we get :

$${}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} a, y; q; qz \\ ayq \end{matrix} \right]_n = \frac{z^n [aq, yq; q]_n}{[q, ayq; q]_n} + (1-z) {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} aq, yq; q; z \\ ayq \end{matrix} \right]_{n-1}, \quad |z| < 1 \quad (3.1)$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty$ (3.1) yields the following transformation

$$\backslash \quad {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} a, y; q; qz \\ ayq \end{matrix} \right] = (1-z) {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} aq, yq; q; z \\ ayq \end{matrix} \right], \quad |z| < 1 \quad (3.2)$$

(i) Taking $\delta_m = \frac{[a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}; e; q]_m}{[q, \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/e; q]_m e^m}$ in (1.2) and making use of (2.7) we get

$${}_4\Phi_3 \left[\begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, e; z/e \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/e \end{matrix} \right]_n = \frac{z^n [aq, eq; q]_n}{e^n [e, aq/e; q]_n} + (1-z) {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} aq, eq, q; q; z/e \\ e, aq/e \end{matrix} \right]_{n-1} \quad (3.3)$$

For $|z| < 1$ and $|e| > 1$ (1.1) yields the following transformation, when $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$${}_4\Phi_3 \left[\begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, e; z/e \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/e \end{matrix} \right] = (1-z) {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} aq, eq, q; q; z/e \\ e, aq/e \end{matrix} \right] \quad (3.4)$$

(ii) Taking $\delta_m = \frac{[a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b, c, a/bc; q]_m}{[q, \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/b, aq/c, bcq; q]_m}$ in (1.2) and making use of (2.8) we get

$${}_6\Phi_5 \left[\begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b, c, a/bc; q; zq \\ q, \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/b, aq/c, bcq \end{matrix} \right]_n = \frac{[aq, bq, cq, aq/bc; q; z]_n z^n}{[q, aq/b, aq/c, bcq; q]_n} + (1-z) {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} aq, bq, cq, aq/bc; q; z \\ aq/b, aq/c, bcq \end{matrix} \right]_{n-1}, \quad |z| < 1 \quad (3.5)$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty$, (3.5) yield the following transformation

$${}_6\Phi_5 \left[\begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b, c, a/bc; q; zq \\ q, \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/b, aq/c, bcq \end{matrix} \right] = (1-z) {}_4\Phi_3 \left[\begin{matrix} aq, bq, cq, aq/bc; q; z \\ aq/b, aq/c, bcq \end{matrix} \right] \quad (3.6)$$

(iii) Taking $\delta_m = \frac{[a, pq; pq]_m [a; p]_m [c; q]_m c^{-m}}{[a; pq]_m [a; q]_m [ap/c; p]_m}$ in (1.2) and making use of (2.9) we get

$${}_3\Phi_2 \left[\begin{matrix} c; a; apq; q, p, pq, z/c \\ -; ap/c; a; \end{matrix} \right]_n = \frac{z^n [ap; p]_n [cq; q]_n}{c^n [q; q]_n [ap/c; p]_n} (1-z) {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} cq, ap; p; z/c \\ -; ap/c \end{matrix} \right]_{n-1} \quad (3.7)$$

For $|z| < 1$ and $|c| > 1$ and $n \rightarrow \infty$, (3.7) yields

$${}_3\Phi_2 \left[\begin{matrix} c; a; apq; q, p, pq, z/c \\ -; ap/c; a; \end{matrix} \right] = (1-z) {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} cq, ap; p; z/c \\ -; ap/c \end{matrix} \right] \quad (3.8)$$

(iv) Taking $\delta_m = \frac{[apq; pq]_m [bp/q; p/q]_m [a, b; p]_m [c, a/bc; q]_m q^m}{[a; pq]_m [b; p/q]_m [q, aq/b; q]_m [ap/c, bcp; p]_m}$ in (1.2) and making use (2.10), we get

$${}_6\Phi_5 \left[\begin{matrix} c; aq/bc; ap, bp; q, p, pq, z \\ aq/b; ap/c, bcp; \end{matrix} \right]_n = \frac{[ap, bp; p]_n [cq, aq/bc; q]_n z^n}{[q, aq/b; q]_n [ap/c, bcp; p]_n}$$

$$+ (1-z) {}_4\Phi_3 \left[\begin{matrix} cq, aq/bc; ap, bp, q, p; z \\ ap/c; ap/c, bcp \end{matrix} \right]_{n-1}, |z| < 1 \tag{3.9}$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty$, (3.9) yields the following transformations

$${}_6\Phi_5 \left[\begin{matrix} c; aq/bc; ap, bp, q, p, pq, z \\ aq/b; ap/c, bcp \end{matrix} \right] = (1-z) {}_4\Phi_3 \left[\begin{matrix} cq, aq/bc; ap, bp, q, p; z \\ ap/c; ap/c, bcp \end{matrix} \right] \tag{3.10}$$

(v) Taking $\delta_m = \frac{[adpq; pq]_m \left[\frac{b}{d}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_m [a, b; p]_m \left[c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_m q^m}{[a; pq]_m \left[\frac{b}{d}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_m [q, aq/b; q; q]_m \left[\frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_m}$

In (1.2) and making use of (2.11)

$$\begin{aligned} & {}_7\Phi_6 \left[\begin{matrix} c; ad^2/bc, q; a, b, adpq; b/dq; q, p, pq, p/q; zq \\ dq, adq/b; adp/c, bcp/d; ad; b/d \end{matrix} \right]_n \\ &= \frac{z^n (1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(1-ad^2/bc)[ap, bp; p]_n [cq, ad^2q; q]_n}{d(1-ad)(1-b/d)(1-c/d)(1-ad/bc)[dq, adq/b; q]_n [adp/c; bcp/d; p]_n} \\ &\quad - \frac{(1-ad)(c-ad)(d-bc)(1-d)}{bcd^2(1-ad)(1-b/d)(1-c/d)(1-ad/bc)} \\ &+ (1-z) \frac{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(1-ad^2/bc)}{d(1-ad)(1-b/d)(1-c/d)(1-ad/bc)} \times {}_5\Phi_4 \left[\begin{matrix} cq; ad^2q/bc; q; ap, bp, q, p; z \\ dq, adq/b, adp/c, bcp/d \end{matrix} \right]_{n-1}, |z| < 1 \end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty$, (3.11) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & {}_7\Phi_6 \left[\begin{matrix} c; ad^2/bc, q; a, b, adpq; b/dq; q, p, pq, p/q; zq \\ dq, adq/b; adp/c, bcp/d; ad; b/d \end{matrix} \right] \\ &= (1-z) \frac{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(1-ad^2/bc)}{d(1-ad)(1-b/d)(1-c/d)(1-ad/bc)} \times {}_5\Phi_4 \left[\begin{matrix} cq; ad^2q/bc; q; ap, bp, q, p; z \\ dq, adq/b, adp/c, bcp/d \end{matrix} \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{(1-ad)(c-ad)(d-bc)(1-d)}{bcd^2(1-ad)(1-b/d)(1-c/d)(1-ad/bc)} \end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, an attempt has been made to establish six certain transformation formulae for basic hypergeometric series by making use of the identity (1.2)

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My special thanks to my Ph.D supervisor Dr. Rajesh Pandey Department of Applied Science, Institute of Engineering & Technology (IET) Lucknow for his guidance and encouragement. It was not possible to complete this research paper without his necessary support. I am extremely grateful for his constructive support.

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