

POLYNOMIALS DEFINED BY GENERATING RELATIONS

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Abstract. Various authors have made efforts for finding new generating functions for known polynomial sets. In the present paper, by making use of the operator $T_k = x(k + xD)$, a number of generating functions and characterizations have been obtained for various polynomials in a systematic manner.

1. Introduction. Various authors have made efforts for finding new generating functions for known polynomial sets. By means of purely manipulative skill some remarkably interesting results have been obtained.

Recently, in view of the results of Toscano [23], Brown [6] proved that for the Laguerre polynomials

$$(1.1) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} L_n^{(a+mn)}(x)t^n = \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-mv} e^{-xv},$$

where $v = t(1+v)^{m+1}$, m being an integer. Also, assuming

$$(1.2) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} L_n^{(a+mn)}(x)t^n = A(t)e^{xB(t)},$$

he proved that

$$(1.3) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} L_n^{(-a-(1+m)n)}(x)t^n = \frac{A(-t)}{1-B(-t)} \exp \left[\frac{-xB(-t)}{1-B(-t)} \right].$$

Carlitz [8] extended the results of Brown and showed that (1.1) and (1.3) hold for all values of m . In view of the results of Brown one may have under view the following question:

Can we obtain generating relations of the type (1.1) and (1.3) for other known polynomial sets and, in general, can we give a general method of obtaining such generating relations for special functions of interest?

The present paper is an answer to this question. By making use of the operational methods we obtain, in §2, an operational generating relation. We have proved, in

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§3, that generating relations of the type (1.1) and (1.3) are inherent to all special functions which are defined by (3.1). As illustrations, we obtain generating relations for the generalized Laguerre polynomials, generalized Hermite polynomials, Bessel polynomials and Jacobi polynomials. Further, in order to show the usefulness of our technique, a general class of polynomials has been considered, in §9, which incorporates the polynomials studied by Bedient [4], Sister Celine Fasenmyer [10], Rainville [20], Shively [22], Weisner [24] and others as special cases.

In this paper we have made use of the differential operator $T_k = x(k + xD)$, k being a constant (Mittal [14], [18]). It is easily seen that

$$T_k^n \{x^{b+r}\} = (b+r+k)_n x^{b+r+n},$$

where n is a positive integer.

2. An operational generating relation. By making use of the Lagrange expansion formula

$$(2.1) \quad (1+v)^{a+1} = 1 + (a+1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{a+(b+1)n}{n-1} \frac{t^n}{n},$$

where $v = t(1+v)^{b+1}$, $v(0)=0$, Pólya and Szegő [19] showed that

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-bv} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{a+(b+1)n}{n} t^n,$$

where $v = t(1+v)^{b+1}$, b being a constant.

Let $f(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} a_r x^r$ be uniformly convergent in (α, β) and let b be a constant. Consider the sum

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} T_{(m-1)n+a+1}^n \{x^b f(x)\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} T_{(m-1)n+a+1}^n \left\{ \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} a_r x^{b+r} \right\}$$

where m is a constant.

Because term-by-term differentiation is justified, interchanging the order of summation, assumed to be justified, we have

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} T_{(m-1)n+a+1}^n \{x^b f(x)\} &= \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} a_r x^{b+r} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (b+r+(m-1)n+a+1)_n \frac{x^n t^n}{n!} \\ &= \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} a_r x^{b+r} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{b+r+mn+a}{n} x^n t^n. \end{aligned}$$

Making use of (2.2), in (2.3), we get

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} T_{(m-1)n+a+1}^n \{x^b f(x)\} = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} a_r x^{b+r} \frac{(1+v)^{b+r+a+1}}{1-(m-1)v},$$

where $v = xt(1+v)^m$, m being a constant. Hence, we have the operational generating formula

$$(2.4) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} T_{(m-1)n+a+1}^n \{x^b f(x)\} = \frac{x^b (1+v)^{a+b+1}}{1-(m-1)v} f[x(1+v)],$$

where $v = xt(1+v)^m$, m being a constant.

It might be of interest to write the form of the result when m is negative. From (2.1), by putting $b=m-1$, we have

$$(2.5) \quad (1+v)^{a+1} = 1 + (a+1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{a+mn}{n-1} \frac{t^n}{n},$$

where $v=t(1+v)^m$, m a constant. Taking $a=0$ in (2.5), we get

$$(2.6) \quad v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{mn}{n-1} \frac{t^n}{n},$$

where $v=t(1+v)^m$, m a constant. Similarly, for $a=-2$, (2.5) gives

$$(2.7) \quad \frac{v}{1+v} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{mn-2}{n-1} \frac{t^n}{n},$$

where $v=t(1+v)^m$, m a constant. Define

$$(2.8) \quad B(t, c) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{(c+1)n}{n-1} \frac{t^n}{n},$$

$$(2.9) \quad A(t, a, c, d) = (1-B(t, c))^{a+d+1}/(1+cB(t, c)).$$

In view of (2.6), (2.8) and (2.9), the relation (2.4) takes the form

$$(2.10) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} T_{(m-1)n+a+1}^n \{x^b f(x)\} = x^b A(xt, a, m-1, b) f[x(1-B(xt, m-1))].$$

Again, making use of (2.7), it is easy to see that

$$(2.11) \quad B(t, -c-1) = -B(-t, c)/(1-B(-t, c)),$$

$$(2.12) \quad A(t, -a, -c-1, -d) = A(-t, a, c, d-1)$$

$$(2.13) \quad = A(-t, a, c, d)/(1-B(-t, c)).$$

Therefore, by using (2.11) and (2.12) in (2.10), we have the operational formula

$$(2.14) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} T_{-(m-1)n-a+1}^n \{x^{-b} f(x)\} \\ = x^{-b} A(-xt, a, m-2, b-1) f[x/(1-B(-xt, m-2))],$$

where m is a constant. Again, if we use (2.11) and (2.13) in (2.10), we get the form

$$(2.15) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} T_{-(m-1)n-a+1}^n \{x^{-b} f(x)\} \\ = x^{-b} \frac{A(-xt, a, m-2, b)}{1-B(-xt, m-2)} f\left[\frac{x}{1-B(-xt, m-2)}\right].$$

The results in (2.14) and (2.15) are precisely the same.

3. Some characterizations. Let $f(x)$ admit a formal power series expansion $f(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} a_r x^r$, and, let

$$(3.1) \quad T_{a+1}^n \{f(x)\} = n! x^n g(x) f_n^{(a)}(x),$$

where $T_{a+1} = x(a+1+xD)$, a being a constant and $g(x)$ being a function of x alone. We have the following characterization for $f_n^{(a)}(x)$:

THEOREM 1. *A necessary and sufficient condition that $f_n^{(a)}(x)$ be defined by the generating relation*

$$(3.2) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n^{(a+(m-1)n)}(x) t^n = [g(x)]^{-1} \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-(m-1)v} f[x(1+v)],$$

where $v=t(1+v)^m$ and m is a constant, is that it be given by (3.1).

Proof. The proof is simple and hence is omitted.

The generating function (3.2) can be rewritten in various other forms. As for example, let

$$(3.3) \quad G(x, y(t)) = [g(x)]^{-1} f[xy(t)],$$

where $y(t)$ is some function independent of x . In view of (3.3), we can write (3.2) as

$$(3.4) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n^{(a+(m-1)n)}(x) t^n = \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-(m-1)v} G[x, 1+v],$$

where $v=t(1+v)^m$, m being a constant.

Again, if $F(x, t)$ is a function of x and t , and if

$$(3.5) \quad G(x, t) = F(x, (t-1)/t),$$

then, from (3.4), we have

$$(3.6) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n^{(a+(m-1)n)}(x) t^n = \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-(m-1)v} F\left(x, \frac{v}{1+v}\right)$$

where m is a constant and $v=t(1+v)^m$. In particular, putting $m=1$ in (3.6), we immediately get

$$(3.7) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n^{(a)}(x) t^n = (1-t)^{-a-1} F(x, t).$$

Again, putting $m=-1$ in (3.6), we get

$$(3.8) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n^{(a-2n)}(x) t^n = (1+4t)^{-1/2} \left[\frac{1+(1+4t)^{1/2}}{2} \right]^{a+1} F\left[x, \frac{4t}{(1+(1+4t)^{1/2})^2}\right],$$

where $(1+4t)^{1/2} \rightarrow 1$ as $t \rightarrow 0$. In view of Theorem 1, we have the result:

THEOREM 2. *A necessary and sufficient condition that $f_n^{(a)}(x)$ have a generating function of the form (3.8) is that it be given by (3.7).*

A result similar to Theorem 2 has been derived by Brown [5]. A number of interesting special cases of Theorem 1 occur in the author's doctoral thesis [18] (see also [17]).

Replacing a by $-a$ and putting $m = -b$ in (3.6), we get

$$(3.9) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n^{(-a-(1+b)n)}(x) t^n = \frac{(1+v)^{1-a}}{1+(1+b)v} F\left(x, \frac{v}{1+v}\right),$$

and, in view of Theorem 1, we have the following result:

THEOREM 3. *A necessary and sufficient condition that $f_n^{(a)}(x)$ have a generating relation of the form*

$$(3.10) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n^{(-a-(1+b)n)}(x) t^n = \frac{(1+v)^{1-a}}{1+(1+b)v} F\left(x, \frac{v}{1+v}\right)$$

where $v(1+v)^b = t$ is that it be given by (3.7).

Recently Brown [7] also derived a result similar to that in Theorem 3.

4. A generalization of a result of Bailey. It is interesting to note that from the operational formula (2.4) one can easily derive a result due to Bailey [3]. In fact, putting $f(x) = 1$ in (2.4), we get

$$(4.1) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+b+1)_{mn}}{(a+b+1)_{(m-1)n}} \frac{t^n}{n!} = \frac{(1+v)^{a+b+1}}{1-(m-1)v},$$

where $v = t(1+v)^m$, m being a positive integer now. Substituting the value of t in terms of v , we get the result due to Bailey [3].

The operational formula (2.4) suggests an extension of (4.1). For, let $f(x)$ be defined by $f(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} a_r x^r$. Using the definition of the operator, we have

$$(4.2) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} T_{(m-1)n+a+1}^n \{x^b f(x)\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} a_r \frac{(a+b+r+1)_{mn}}{(a+b+r+1)_{(m-1)n}} x^{b+r+n},$$

where m is a positive integer. Hence, from (2.4), we have

$$(4.3) \quad \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} a_r x^r F_{m-1} \left[\frac{a+b+r+1}{m}, \frac{a+b+r+2}{m}, \dots, \frac{a+b+r+m-1}{m}; \frac{m^m v}{(m-1)^{m-1}(1+v)^m} \right] \\ = \frac{(1+v)^{a+b+1}}{1-(m-1)v} f[x(1+v)].$$

where m is a positive integer. If, in (4.3), we take $f(x) = \text{const.}$ (i.e., $a_0 \neq 0$ and $a_r = 0$ for $r \neq 0$) then it reduces to the result of Bailey [3]. In fact giving different values to the coefficients a_r , we get different relations of the form (4.3).

5. Generalized Laguerre polynomials. Earlier [13] we considered a generalization of the Laguerre polynomial, defined by

$$(5.1) \quad T_n^{(a)}(x) = n!^{-1} x^{-a} \exp \{p_r(x)\} D^n [x^{a+n} \exp \{-p_r(x)\}],$$

where $p_r(x)$ is a polynomial in x of degree not exceeding r , a being a constant. In another communication [14] we proved that, for m a constant,

$$(5.2) \quad T_m^n \{x^{a-m+1} \exp \{-p_r(x)\}\} = n! x^{a-m+1+n} \exp \{-p_r(x)\} T_n^{(a)}(x),$$

which gives a class of operational representations for the set of polynomials $T_{rn}^{(a)}(x)$. In particular, putting $m=a+1$ in (5.2), we obtained the result

$$(5.3) \quad T_{a+1}^n \{\exp \{-p_r(x)\}\} = n! x^n \exp \{-p_r(x)\} T_{rn}^{(a)}(x).$$

The polynomial $T_{rn}^{(a)}(x)$, defined in (5.1), reduces to generalized Laguerre polynomial of Chatterjea [9] for $p_r(x)=px^r$ and to the Laguerre polynomial for $p_r(x)=x$.

Putting $b=0$ and $f(x)=\exp \{-p_r(x)\}$ in (2.4) and using (5.3) we immediately get the following generating function for the generalized Laguerre polynomial

$$(5.4) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_{rn}^{(a+(m-1)n)}(x) t^n = \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-(m-1)v} \exp \{p_r(x)\} \exp \{-p_r[x(1+v)]\}$$

where $v=t(1+v)^m$, m being a constant and $p_r(x)$ a polynomial in x of degree not exceeding r .

Also, putting $b=0$ and $f(x)=\exp \{-p_r(x)\}$ in (2.15), we get the result

$$(5.5) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_{rn}^{(-a-(m-1)n)}(x) t^n = \frac{A(-t, a, m-2, 0)}{1-B(-t, m-2)} \exp \{p_r(x)\} \exp \left\{ -p_r \left[\frac{x}{1-B(-t, m-2)} \right] \right\}$$

where $p_r(x)$ is a polynomial in x of degree not exceeding r , m is a constant and $B(t, c)$ and $A(t, a, c, d)$ are defined by (2.8) and (2.9) respectively.

In particular, putting $p_r(x)=x$ in (5.4), we get the following generating relation for the Laguerre polynomial

$$(5.6) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} L_n^{(a+(m-1)n)}(x) t^n = \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-(m-1)v} e^{-xv},$$

where $v=t(1+v)^m$, m being a constant. Also, putting $p_r(x)=x$ in (5.5), we get the result

$$(5.7) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} L_n^{(-a-(m+1)n)}(x) t^n = \frac{A(-t)}{1-B(-t)} \exp \left\{ \frac{-xB(-t)}{1-B(-t)} \right\},$$

where $A(-t)=A(-t, a, m, 0)$ and $B(-t)=B(-t, m)$, m being a constant. For m a positive integer, the results in (5.6) and (5.7) were initially proved by Brown [6]. Carlitz [8] showed that (5.6) and (5.7) hold for all m . A number of special cases of (5.4) and (5.5) have been derived in [18].

6. Generalized Hermite polynomials. As generalizations of the Hermite polynomial, we [18] considered a set of polynomials $\{H_n(x, a, p_r(x))\}$, defined by the n th derivative formula

$$(6.1) \quad H_n(x, a, p_r(x)) = (-1)^n x^{-a} \exp \{p_r(x)\} D^n [x^a \exp \{-p_r(x)\}],$$

$p_r(x)$ being a polynomial in x of degree not exceeding r . The polynomial in (6.1) reduces to the polynomial considered by Gould and Hopper [11] for $p_r(x)=px^r$

and to the Hermite polynomial for $p_r(x) = x^2$ and $a = 0$. Earlier [15] we proved that

$$(6.2) \quad H_n(x, a, p_r(x)) = (-1)^n x^{m-n-a-1} \exp \{p_r(x)\} T_m^n \{x^{a-n-m+1} \exp \{-p_r(x)\}\},$$

where m is a constant. The relation in (6.2) gives a class of operational formulae for the generalized Hermite polynomial. In particular, for $m = a + 1 - n$, we get

$$(6.3) \quad H_n(x, a, p_r(x)) = (-1)^n x^{-2n} \exp \{p_r(x)\} T_{a+1-n}^n \{\exp \{-p_r(x)\}\},$$

$p_r(x)$ being a polynomial in x of degree not exceeding r .

Putting $b = 0$ and $f(x) = \exp \{-p_r(x)\}$ in (2.4) and using (6.3) we immediately get the generating relation

$$(6.4) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} H_n(x, a + mn, p_r(x)) = \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-(m-1)v} \exp \{p_r(x)\} \exp \{-p_r[x(1+v)]\},$$

where $v = -(t/x)(1+v)^m$, m being a constant. Also, putting $b = 0$,

$$f(x) = \exp \{-p_r(x)\}$$

in (2.15), and using (6.3), we get the result

$$(6.5) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} H_n(x, -a-(m-2)n, p_r(x)) = \frac{A(t/x, a, m-2, 0)}{1-B(t/x, m-2)} \exp \{p_r(x)\} \exp \left\{ -p_r \left[\frac{x}{1-B(t/x, m-2)} \right] \right\},$$

where m is a constant. Putting $p_r(x) = px^r$ in (6.4) and (6.5) one immediately gets the corresponding results for the generalized Hermite polynomial considered by Gould and Hopper [11]. A number of special cases of (6.4) have been given in [16], [18].

7. Bessel polynomials. Krall and Frink [12] considered a set of polynomials $\{y_n(a, b, x)\}$, defined by

$$(7.1) \quad y_n(a+2, b, x) = b^{-n} x^{-a} e^{b/x} D^n [x^{2n+a} e^{-b/x}].$$

The polynomial $y_n(a+2, b, x)$ is known as the Bessel polynomial. Al-Salam [1], [2] obtained a number of interesting results concerning Bessel polynomials. Earlier [15], [18], in making a study of these polynomials, we obtained the following class of operational representations for these polynomials

$$(7.2) \quad T_m^n \{x^{n-m+a+1} e^{-b/x}\} = x^{n+a+1-m} e^{-b/x} b^n y_n(a+2, b, x),$$

where m is a constant. As a particular case, for $m = a + 1 + n$, we obtained the result

$$(7.3) \quad T_{a+1+n}^n \{e^{-b/x}\} = b^n e^{-b/x} y_n(a+2, b, x).$$

Putting $b = 0$ and $f(x) = e^{-b/x}$ in (2.4), and using (7.3), we immediately get the following generating relation for the Bessel polynomials

$$(7.4) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b^n t^n}{n!} y_n(a+(m-2)n+2, b, x) = \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-(m-1)v} \exp \left\{ \frac{bv}{x(1+v)} \right\},$$

where $v = xt(1+v)^m$, m being a constant. Also, putting $b=0$ and $f(x) = \exp\{-b/x\}$ in (2.15), we get the interesting result

$$(7.5) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b^n t^n}{n!} y_n(-a-mn+2, b, x) = \frac{A(-xt, a, m-2, 0)}{1-B(-xt, m-2)} \exp\left\{\frac{b}{x} B(-xt, m-2)\right\},$$

where m is a constant, $B(t, c)$ and $A(t, a, c, d)$ being defined by (2.8) and (2.9) respectively.

8. Jacobi polynomials. The Jacobi polynomial may be defined by the Rodrigues formula

$$(8.1) \quad P_n^{(a,b)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n (1-x)^{-a} (1+x)^{-b}}{n! 2^n} D^n[(1-x)^{n+a} (1+x)^{n+b}].$$

Earlier [18], we obtained the following class of operational representations for Jacobi polynomials

$$(8.2) \quad T_m^n \{x^{a+1-m} (1-x)^{n+b}\} = n! (1-x)^b x^{a+1+n-m} P_n^{(a,b)}(1-2x),$$

where m is a constant. In particular, we obtained

$$(8.3) \quad T_{a+1}^n \{(1-x)^{n+b}\} = n! (1-x)^b x^n P_n^{(a,b)}(1-2x).$$

Putting $b=0$ and $f(x) = (1-x)^b$ in (2.4), and using (8.3), we get the following generating function for the Jacobi polynomials

$$(8.4) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n^{(a+(m-1)n, b-n)}(x) t^n = \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-(m-1)v} \left(\frac{1+x}{2}\right)^{-b} \left[1 - \frac{(1-x)(1+v)}{2}\right]^b,$$

where $2v = t(1+x)(1+v)^m$, m being a constant. Also, putting $b=0$ and $f(x) = (1-x)^b$ in (2.15), and using (8.3), we get the result

$$(8.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n^{(-a-(m-1)n, b-n)}(x) t^n \\ = \left(\frac{1+x}{2}\right)^{-b} \frac{A(-(t/x)(1+x), a, m-2, 0)}{1-B(-t(1+x)/2, m-2)} \\ \cdot \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1-x}{1-B(-t(1+x)/2, m-2)} \right\}\right]^b, \end{aligned}$$

where m is a constant. Various special cases of (8.4) have been derived in [18].

9. Polynomials defined by generating relations. Let

$$(9.1) \quad \psi(u) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \gamma_n u^n, \quad \gamma_0 \neq 0,$$

be a formal power series in u . Consider the power series

$$(9.2) \quad \psi(cx^p t^q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \gamma_n c^n x^{pn} t^{nq},$$

where p and q are positive integers and c is a constant. Now putting $f(x) = \psi(cx^p t^q)$ and $b=0$ in (2.4), we immediately get

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} T_{(m-1)n+a+1}^n \{\psi(cx^p t^q)\} = \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-(m-1)v} \psi[ct^q x^p (1+v)^p],$$

where $v = xt(1+v)^m$, m being a positive integer. By making use of the definition of the operator T_k , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} T_{(m-1)n+a+1}^n \{\psi(cx^p t^q)\} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n+qr}}{n!} \gamma_r c^r T_{(m-1)n+a+1}^n \{x^{pr}\} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n+qr}}{n!} \gamma_r c^r ((m-1)n+a+1+pr)_n x^{pr+n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor} \frac{t^n}{(n-qr)!} \gamma_r c^r (pr+(m-1)n-(m-1)qr+a+1)_{n-qr} x^{pr+n-qr} \\ (9.3) \quad &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+1)_{mn}}{(a+1)_{mn-n}} \frac{x^n t^n}{n!} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor} \frac{(-n)_{qr} (a+1+mn)_{(p-mq)r} (-1)^{qr} \gamma_r c^r x^{(p-q)r}}{(a+1+(m-1)n)_{(p-(m-1)q)r}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(9.4) \quad = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+1)_{mn}}{(a+1)_{mn-n}} \frac{x^n t^n}{n!} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor} \frac{(-n)_{qr} (-a-mn+n)_{(mq-q-p)r} \gamma_r c^r x^{(p-q)r}}{(-a-mn)_{(mq-p)r}},$$

where $p \geq mq$ in (9.3) and $p \leq mq$ in (9.4), m, p and q being positive integers. Also, let

$$(9.5) \quad f_{n,p,q}^{(a,m)}(c; x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor n/q \rfloor} \frac{(-n)_{qr} (a+mn)_{(p-mq)r}}{(a+(m-1)n)_{(p-mq+q)r}} (-1)^{qr} \gamma_r c^r x^{(p-q)r}$$

where m, n, p and q are positive integers. Using (9.5) in (9.3) we immediately get the relation

$$(9.6) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+1)_{mn}}{(a+1)_{mn-n}} f_{n,p,q}^{(a+1,m)}(c; x) \frac{x^n t^n}{n!} = \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-(m-1)v} \psi(ct^q x^p (1+v)^p)$$

where $v = xt(1+v)^m$, m being a positive integer and $\psi(u)$ being a formal power series in u . Hence, we conclude that

“Corresponding to every power series $\psi(u)$, we can define a set of polynomials $\{f_{n,p,q}^{(a,m)}(c; x)\}$, given by

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+1)_{mn}}{(a+1)_{mn-n}} f_{n,p,q}^{(a+1,m)}(c; x) \frac{x^n t^n}{n!} = \frac{(1+v)^{a+1}}{1-(m-1)v} \psi(ct^q x^p (1+v)^p),$$

where a and c are constants, p and q are positive integers and m is any integer and $v = xt(1+v)^m$.”

It might be of interest to cite certain special cases of interest of the polynomials $f_{n,p,q}^{(a,m)}(c; x)$ introduced in (9.5). Let

$$(9.7) \quad \psi(u) = {}_2F_1(a', b'; c'; u).$$

With $\psi(u)$ as defined in (9.7), it is easily seen that, for $p=m=1$, (9.5) becomes

$$f_{n,1,q}^{(a,1)}(z; x) = {}_{q+2}F_{q+1} \left[\begin{matrix} a', b', \frac{-n}{q}, \frac{1-n}{q}, \dots, \frac{q-n-1}{q}; \\ c', a, \frac{1-a-n}{q-1}, \dots, \frac{q-a-n-1}{q-1}; \end{matrix} -\frac{zq^q x^{1-q}}{(q-1)^{q-1}} \right]$$

and, using (9.6), we have the result

$$(9.8) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} (a)_n x^n {}_{q+2}F_{q+1} \left[\begin{matrix} a', b', \frac{-n}{q}, \frac{1-n}{q}, \dots, \frac{q-n-1}{q}; \\ c', a, \frac{1-a-n}{q-1}, \dots, \frac{q-a-n-1}{q-1}; \end{matrix} -\frac{zq^q x^{1-q}}{(q-1)^{q-1}} \right] \\ = (1-xt)^{-a} {}_2F_1 \left(a', b'; c'; \frac{zxt^q}{1-xt} \right)$$

where q is a positive integer, $|xt| < 1$, $|xzt^q| < 1$, $|xzt^q/(1-xt)| < 1$. If, however, we put $q=1$ in (9.8), then we get

$$(9.9) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} (a)_n {}_3F_2 \left[\begin{matrix} -n, a', b'; \\ a, c'; \end{matrix} z \right] = (1-t)^{-a} {}_2F_1 \left(a', b'; c'; \frac{-zt}{1-t} \right),$$

which reduces to a result of Weisner [24] for $a=a'$ and to a result of Rainville [21, p. 59] for $a=a'$ and $z=1$.

Further, if in (9.8), we replace x by $2x$ and $2z$ by $-1/x$, then, for $q=2$, we get the result

$$(9.10) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^n t^n}{n!} (a)_n {}_4F_3 \left[\begin{matrix} a', b', -n/2, (1-n)/2; \\ c', a, 1-a-n; \end{matrix} 1/x^2 \right] \\ = (1-2xt)^{-a} {}_2F_1 \left[\begin{matrix} a', b'; \\ c'; \end{matrix} -t^2/(1-2xt) \right]$$

which is a generalization of the polynomial R_n introduced by Bedient [4]. In fact, putting $a=a'=\beta$, $b'=\gamma-\beta$ and $c'=\gamma$ the polynomial in (9.10) immediately reduces to the Bedient's polynomial $R_n(\beta, \gamma; x)$ and (9.10) to the relevant generating function (Rainville [21, p. 297]).

Again, if in (9.6), we take

$$\psi(u) = {}_rF_s(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s; u)$$

where $r \leq s+1$ and put $m=2$, $p=1$ and $c=z$ in (9.6), we get after some simple manipulations

$$(9.11) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_{2n}}{(a)_n} \frac{x^n t^n}{n!} {}_{r+2m-1}F_{s+2m-1} \\ \cdot \left[\begin{matrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r, \frac{-n}{q}, \frac{1-n}{q}, \dots, \frac{q-1-n}{q}, \frac{1-a-n}{q-1}, \dots, \frac{q-1-a-n}{q-1}; \\ b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s, \frac{1-a-2n}{2q-1}, \dots, \frac{2q-1-a-2n}{2q-1}; \end{matrix} \frac{q^q (q-1)^{q-1} z x^{1-q}}{(2q-1)^{2q-1}} \right] \\ = (1-4xt)^{-1/2} \left[\frac{2}{1+(1-4xt)^{1/2}} \right]^{a-1} {}_rF_s \left[\begin{matrix} a_1, \dots, a_r; \\ b_1, \dots, b_s; \end{matrix} \frac{2xzt^q}{1+(1-4xt)^{1/2}} \right]$$

where q is a positive integer and $r \leq s+1$. The result in (9.11) is equivalent to a result of Rainville [20] (his (4)) for $q=1$. Again, putting $m=1$, $q=1$ in (9.6), it reduces to

$$(9.12) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} (a)_n f_{n,p,1}^{(a,1)}(c; x) = (1-t)^{-a} \psi \left[\frac{cx^{p-1}t}{(1-t)^p} \right],$$

where a and c are constants and p a positive integer and $\psi(u)$ is defined by (9.1). Putting $p=2$ and $c=-4$ in (9.12), we get

$$(9.13) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} f_{n,2,1}^{(a,1)}(-4; x)(a)_n = (1-t)^{-a} \psi \left[\frac{-4xt}{(1-t)^2} \right].$$

The polynomial $f_{n,2,1}^{(a,1)}(-4; x)$, in (9.13), has been considered (with a different notation) by Rainville [21, p. 137] and reduces to the class of polynomials $\{f_n(x)\}$ considered by Sister Celine Fasenmyer [10] for $a=1$. It may be remarked that by taking $m=1$, $q=1$ and

$$\psi(u) = {}_rF_s(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s; u),$$

$r \leq s+1$, in (9.5), we get

$$(9.14) \quad f_{n,p,1}^{(a,1)}(c; x) = {}_{p+r}F_{q+s} \left[\begin{matrix} a_1, \dots, a_r, \frac{a+n}{p-1}, \dots, \frac{a+n+p-2}{p-1}; \\ b_1, \dots, b_s, \frac{a}{p}, \frac{a+1}{p}, \dots, \frac{a+p-1}{p}; \end{matrix} ; -\frac{c[x(p-1)]^{p-1}}{p^p} \right]$$

where p is a positive integer. (9.14) reduces to Sister Celine's polynomial for $p=2$, $c=-4$ and $a=1$ (Rainville [21, p. 290]).

Lastly, putting $m=2$, $q=1$ and $c=z$ in (9.6), we immediately get

$$(9.15) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_{2n}}{(a)_n} f_{n,p,1}^{(a,2)}(z; x) t^n = (1-4t)^{-1/2} \left[\frac{2}{1+(1-4t)^{1/2}} \right]^{a-1} \psi \left[\frac{2^p x^{p-1} z t}{[(1+(1-4t)^{1/2})^p]} \right].$$

The polynomial $f_{n,p,1}^{(a,2)}(z; x)$ in (9.15) is a generalization of the pseudo-Laguerre polynomial considered by Shively [22]. In fact, taking $\psi(u)$ in (9.15) to be a generalized hypergeometric series and putting $p=2$ and $z=-1$ in (9.15), the polynomial reduces to the pseudo-Laguerre polynomial of Shively and the expression in (9.15) to the relevant generating relation (Rainville [21, p. 299]).

As is obvious, a number of other interesting special cases can be derived by giving particular values to the parameters in (9.6).

We shall, however, discuss some of the other applications of the operational formula (2.4) and derive other operational generating relations of the type (2.4) in subsequent communications.

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