

**ON THE EXTENSION OF A CLASS OF BILATERAL
GENERATING FUNCTION INVOLVING MODIFIED
BESSEL POLYNOMIALS**

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Abstract: In this note, we have obtained an extension of a general result on bilateral generating function of modified Bessel polynomials from the existence of a quasi-bilateral generating function.

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1. Introduction

In [1], Chatterjea and Chakraborty defined quasi-bilateral generating relation as follows :

$$G(x, z, w) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n w^n p_n^{(\alpha)}(x) q_m^{(n)}(z),$$

where the coefficients a_n 's are arbitrary and $p_n^{(\alpha)}(x)$, $q_m^{(n)}(z)$ are two special functions of orders n and m and of parameters α and n respectively.

In [3], A. K. Chongdar obtained the following theorem on bilateral generating functions for Modified Bessel polynomials by group-theoretic method, same theorem was also found derived in [2] while unifying a class of bilateral generating relation for certain special functions by classical method.

Theorem 1: *If*

$$G(x, w) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x) w^n$$

then

$$\exp(\beta w)(1 - xw)^{-\alpha+1} G\left(\frac{x}{1 - xw}, vw\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x) \sigma_n(v) w^n$$

where

$$\sigma_n(v) = \sum_{r=0}^n a_r \frac{\beta^{n-r}}{(n-r)!} v^r.$$

In this note, we shall extend the above result in the following form from the existence of a quasi-bilateral generating relation for the modified Bessel polynomials.

2. Group-theoretic Discussion

We first consider the quasi-bilateral generating function for the modified Bessel polynomials

$$G(x, u, w) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x) Y_m^{(n)}(u) w^n.$$

replacing w by $wytw$ on both sides we get

$$G(x, u, wytw) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \left(Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x) y^n \right) \left(Y_m^{(n)}(u) t^n \right) (wv)^n. \quad (2.1)$$

We now consider the following operators [2, 3]

$$R_1 = x^2 y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \{ \beta + (\alpha - 1)x \}$$

$$R_2 = ut \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + t^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + t(m - 1)$$

such that

$$R_1 \left(Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x) y^n \right) = \beta Y_{n+1}^{(\alpha-n-1)}(x) y^{n+1}$$

$$R_2 \left(Y_m^{(n)}(u) t^n \right) = (m + n - 1) Y_m^{(n+1)}(u) t^{n+1},$$

and

$$e^{wR_1} f(x, y) = \exp(\beta y w)(1 - xyw)^{-(\alpha-1)} f\left(\frac{x}{1 - xyw}, y\right)$$

$$e^{wR_2} f(u, t) = (1 - wt)^{-m+1} f\left(\frac{u}{1 - wt}, \frac{t}{1 - wt}\right).$$

Operating $e^{wR_1}e^{wR_2}$ on both sides of (2.1), we get

$$e^{wR_1}e^{wR_2}G(x, u, w y t v) = e^{wR_1}e^{wR_2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \left(Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x)y^n \right) \left(Y_m^{(n)}(u)t^n \right) (wv)^n. \quad (2.2)$$

Left member of (2.2) is

$$e^{wR_1}e^{wR_2}G(x, u, w y t v)$$

$$= \exp(\beta y w)(1 - xyw)^{-(\alpha-1)}(1 - wt)^{-m+1}G\left(\frac{x}{1 - xyw}, \frac{u}{1 - wt}, \frac{w y t v}{1 - wt}\right). \quad (2.3)$$

The right member of (2.2) is

$$e^{wR_1}e^{wR_2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \left(Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x)y^n \right) \left(Y_m^{(n)}(u)t^n \right) (wv)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_n \frac{w^{r+k}}{r!k!} R_1^r \left(Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x)y^n \right)$$

$$\times R_2^k \left(Y_m^{(n)}(u)t^n \right) (v w)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_n \frac{w^{n+r+k}}{r!k!} v^n \cdot \beta^r Y_{n+r}^{(\alpha-n-r)}(x)y^{n+r}$$

$$\times (m+n-1)_k Y_m^{(n+k)}(u)t^{n+k}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_n \beta^r \frac{w^{n+r+k}}{r!k!} (m+n-1)_k v^n Y_{n+r}^{(\alpha-n-r)}(x)y^{n+r}$$

$$\times Y_m^{(n+k)}(u)t^{n+k}. \quad (2.4)$$

Equating (2.3) and (2.4) and then putting $y = t = 1$, we get

$$\exp(\beta w)(1 - xw)^{-(\alpha-1)}(1 - w)^{-m+1}G\left(\frac{x}{1 - xw}, \frac{u}{1 - w}, \frac{wv}{1 - w}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_n \beta^r \frac{w^{n+r+k}}{r!k!} (m+n-1)_k v^n Y_{n+r}^{(\alpha-n-r)}(x)Y_m^{(n+k)}(u).$$

which is our derived result.

Corollary.

Putting $m = 0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \exp(\beta w)(1-xw)^{-(\alpha-1)}(1-w)G\left(\frac{x}{1-xw}, \frac{wv}{1-w}\right) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} a_n \beta^r \frac{w^{n+r}}{r!} v^n Y_{n+r}^{(\alpha-n-r)}(x) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)_k}{k!} w^k \\
 &= (1-w) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^n a_{n-r} \beta^r \frac{w^n}{r!} v^{n-r} Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x) \left(\frac{1}{1-w}\right)^{n-r} \\
 &= (1-w) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x) \left(\sum_{r=0}^n a_{n-r} \frac{\beta^r}{(r)!} \left(\frac{v}{1-w}\right)^{n-r}\right) w^n \\
 &= (1-w) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x) \left(\sum_{r=0}^n a_r \frac{\beta^{n-r}}{(n-r)!} \left(\frac{v}{1-w}\right)^r\right) w^n
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\exp(\beta w)(1-xw)^{-(\alpha-1)}G\left(\frac{x}{1-xw}, \frac{wv}{1-w}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x) \left(\sum_{r=0}^n a_r \frac{\beta^{n-r}}{(n-r)!} \left(\frac{v}{1-w}\right)^r\right) w^n$$

Replacing $\frac{v}{1-w}$ by v on both sides

$$\exp(\beta w)(1-xw)^{-\alpha+1}G\left(\frac{x}{1-xw}, vw\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Y_n^{(\alpha-n)}(x) \sigma_n(v) w^n$$

where

$$\sigma_n(v) = \sum_{r=0}^n a_r \frac{\beta^{n-r}}{(n-r)!} v^r.$$

which is theorem 1.

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