

## On Transformation Formulae for q-Series

Dr. B.P. Mishra, Dr. S.N. Singh\* & Dr. Sunil Singh\*\*,

Department of Mathematics,

M.D. college, Parel, Mumbai

\*Department of Mathematics,

T.D.P.G. College, Jaunpur (U.P.) India

\*\* Department of Mathematics & Statistics,

Govt. Of Maharashtra, Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics,

B Road, Churchgate, Mumbai-20.

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we have established two identities by making use of Bailey transform and bilateral Bailey transform. Using these identities and some known summation formulae, certain transformation formulae for basic hypergeometric series as well as for poly-basic hypergeometric series have been established.

**Key words and phrases:** Bailey transform, summation and transformation formulae, Bilateral basic hypergeometric series, poly-basic hypergeometric series and q-series.

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### 1. Introduction, Notations and Definitions

Let  $q$  be a fixed complex parameter with  $|q| < 1$ . The  $q$ -shifted factorial for any complex parameter 'a' is defined by

$$[a, q]_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } k = 0 \\ (1 - a)(1 - aq)(1 - aq^2) \dots, (1 - aq^{k-1}), & k=1,2,3,\dots, \end{cases}$$

$$[a; q]_\infty = \prod_{r=0}^{\infty} (1 - aq^r).$$

Also as usual, we write

$$[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r]_k = [a_1; q]_k [a_2; q]_k \dots [a_r; q]_k.$$

A basic hypergeometric series is defined by

$${}_r\Phi_s \left[ \begin{matrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; q; z \end{matrix} \right] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; q]_k z^k}{[q, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s; q]_k} [(-)^k q^{k(k-1)/2}]^{1+s-r}, \quad (1.1)$$

which is convergent in the whole complex plane if  $r \leq s$  and it converges in unit disc  $|z| < 1$  if  $r = s + 1$ .

A truncated basic hypergeometric series is represented by

$${}_r\Phi_s \left[ \begin{matrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; q; z \\ b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s \end{matrix} \right]_N = \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; q]_k z^k}{[q, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s; q]_k} [(-)^k q^{k(k-1)/2}]^{1+s-r}. \quad (1.2)$$

A bilateral basic hypergeometric series is defined as,

$${}_r\Psi_r \left[ \begin{matrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; q; z \\ b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r \end{matrix} \right] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; q]_k z^k}{[b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r; q]_k}, \quad (1.3)$$

convergent in the region  $\left| \frac{b_1 b_2 \dots b_r}{a_1 a_2 \dots a_r} \right| < |z| < 1$ .

A poly-basic hypergeometric series is represented as,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi \left[ \begin{matrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r : c_{1,1}, \dots, c_{1,r_1}; \dots; c_{m,1}, \dots, c_{m,r_m}; q, q_1, \dots, q_m; z \\ b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s : d_{1,1}, \dots, d_{1,s_1}; \dots; d_{m,1}, \dots, d_{m,s_m} \end{matrix} \right] \\ = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r; q]_n z^n}{[q, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s; q]_n} [(-)^n q^{n(n-1)/2}]^{1+s-r} \times \\ \times \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{[c_{j,1}, \dots, c_{j,r_j}; q_j]_n}{[d_{j,1}, \dots, d_{j,s_j}; q_j]_n} [(-)^n q^{n(n-1)/2}]^{s_j - r_j}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

We shall be in need of following well known summations

$${}_2\Phi_1 \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha, \beta; q; q \\ \alpha\beta q \end{matrix} \right]_n = \frac{[\alpha q, \beta q; q]_n}{[q, \alpha\beta q; q]_n}. \quad (1.5)$$

$${}_4\Phi_3 \left[ \begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b; q; 1/b \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/b \end{matrix} \right]_n = \frac{[aq, bq; q]_n}{[q, aq/b; q]_n b^n}. \quad (1.6)$$

$${}_6\Phi_5 \left[ \begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b, c, a/bc; q; q \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/b, aq/c, bcq \end{matrix} \right]_n = \frac{[aq, bq, cq, aq/bc; q]_n}{[q, aq/b, aq/c, bcq; q]_n}. \quad (1.7)$$

$$\sum_{k=-m}^n \frac{[adpq; pq]_k \left[ \frac{bp}{dq}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_k [a, b; p]_k \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_k q^k}{[ad; pq]_k \left[ \frac{b}{d}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_k \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_k \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)}{(1-ad)(d-b)(d-c)(bc-ad)} \times \\
 &\times \left[ \frac{[ap, bp; p]_n \left[ cq, \frac{ad^2q}{bc}; q \right]_n}{\left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n} - \frac{\left[ \frac{c}{ad}, \frac{d}{bc}; p \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{1}{d}, \frac{b}{ad}; q \right]_{m+1}}{\left[ \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}; p \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{1}{c}, \frac{bc}{ad^2}; q \right]_{m+1}} \right] \quad (1.8)
 \end{aligned}$$

[Gasper & Rahman 2; App. II (II 36)]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{k=-m}^n \frac{[\beta; p]_k [c; q]_k [y; P]_k \left[ \frac{\beta yc}{d^2}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_k \left[ \frac{yP}{dq}; \frac{P}{q} \right]_k \left[ \frac{\beta p}{dq}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_k \left[ \frac{\beta yc}{d} pP; pP \right]_k q^k}{[dq; q]_k \left[ \frac{\beta cp}{d}; p \right]_k \left[ \frac{cyP}{d}; P \right]_k \left[ \frac{\beta ypP}{dq}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_k \left[ \frac{y}{d}; \frac{P}{q} \right]_k \left[ \frac{\beta}{d}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_k \left[ \frac{\beta cy}{d}; pP \right]_k} \\
 &= \frac{d(1-\beta)(1-c)(1-y)(d^2-\beta cy)}{(d-\beta cy)(d-y)(d-\beta)(c-d)} \times \\
 &\times \left[ \frac{\left[ \frac{d}{\beta c}; p \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{1}{d}; q \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{d}{cy}; P \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{d}{\beta y}; q \right]_{m+1}}{\left[ \frac{1}{\beta}; p \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{1}{c}; q \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{1}{y}; P \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{d^2}{\beta cy}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_{m+1}} - \right. \\
 &\left. - \frac{[\beta p; p]_n [cq; q]_n [yP; P]_n \left[ \frac{\beta cypP}{d^2q}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n}{\left[ \frac{\beta cp}{d}; p \right]_n [dq; q]_n \left[ \frac{cyP}{d}; P \right]_n \left[ \frac{\beta ypP}{dq}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n} \right]. \quad (1.9)
 \end{aligned}$$

[Verma 3; (12A) p.86]

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{k=-m}^n \frac{[adpqPQ; pqPQ]_k \left[ \frac{dPQ}{cpq}; \frac{PQ}{pq} \right]_k \left[ \frac{bpP}{dqQ}; \frac{pP}{qQ} \right]_k \left[ \frac{adPQ}{bcqp}; \frac{pQ}{Pq} \right]_k}{[ad; pqPQ]_k \left[ \frac{d}{c}; \frac{PQ}{pq} \right]_k \left[ \frac{b}{d}; \frac{pP}{qQ} \right]_k \left[ \frac{ad}{bc}; \frac{pQ}{Pq} \right]_k} \times \\
 &\times \frac{[a; p^2]_k [c; q^2]_k [b; P^2]_k \left[ \frac{ad^2}{bc}; Q^2 \right]_k q^{2k}}{\left[ \frac{d}{p}; \frac{pPQ}{p} \right]_k \left[ \frac{ad}{c}; \frac{pPQ}{q} \right]_k \left[ \frac{adpqQ}{bP}; \frac{pqQ}{P} \right]_k \left[ \frac{bcqpP}{dQ}; \frac{pqP}{Q} \right]_k}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)}{(1-ad)(d-b)(c-d)(bc-ad)} \times \\
 &\times \left[ \frac{[ap^2; p^2]_n [cq^2; q^2]_n [bP^2; P^2]_n \left[ \frac{ad^2Q^2}{bc}; Q^2 \right]_k}{\left[ \frac{dqPQ}{p}; \frac{qPQ}{p} \right]_n \left[ \frac{adpPQ}{cq}, \frac{pPQ}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{adpqQ}{bP}, \frac{pqQ}{P} \right]_n \left[ \frac{bcpqP}{dQ}; \frac{pqP}{Q} \right]_n} \right. \\
 &\left. - \frac{\left[ \frac{c}{ad}; \frac{pPQ}{q} \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{1}{d}; \frac{qPQ}{p} \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{b}{ad}; \frac{pqQ}{P} \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{d}{bc}; \frac{pqP}{Q} \right]_{m+1}}{\left[ \frac{1}{a}; p^2 \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{1}{c}; q^2 \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{1}{b}; P^2 \right]_{m+1} \left[ \frac{bc}{ad^2}; Q^2 \right]_{m+1}} \right] \tag{1.10}
 \end{aligned}$$

[Verma 3; (18) p.89]

**2. Identities**

In this section establish two identities which will be used in next section

(i) In 1947, Bailey showed that,

If

$$\beta_n = \sum_{r=0}^n \alpha_r u_{n-r} v_{n+r} \tag{2.1}$$

and

$$\gamma_n = \sum_{r=n}^{\infty} \delta_r u_{r-n} v_{r+n} \tag{2.2}$$

then under suitable convergence conditions

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n \gamma_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \beta_n \delta_n, \tag{2.3}$$

where  $u_r, v_r, \alpha_r$  and  $\delta_r$  are sequences of  $r$  alone and all infinite series involved in (2.2) and (2.3) are convergent.

Taking  $u_r, v_r = 1$ , we have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n \sum_{r=n}^{\infty} \delta_r = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta_n \sum_{r=0}^n \alpha_r,$$

which on simplification gives the identity,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \delta_r = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n \sum_{r=0}^n \delta_r + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta_n \sum_{r=0}^n \alpha_r - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n \delta_n, \tag{2.4}$$

where  $\alpha_r$  and  $\delta_r$  are any arbitrary sequences of  $r$  alone such that all infinite series involved in (2.4) are convergent.

(ii) Andrews and Warnaar in 2007 [1] gave bilateral version of Bailey's transform. Symmetric bilateral Bailey transform is given by,

If

$$\beta_n = \sum_{r=-n}^n \alpha_r u_{n-r} v_{n+r} \quad (2.5)$$

and

$$\gamma_n = \sum_{r=|n|} \delta_r u_{r-n} v_{r+n} \quad (2.6)$$

then

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha_n \gamma_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \beta_n \delta_n, \quad (2.7)$$

[Andrews and Warnaar 1; lemma (2.1)]

where  $u_r, v_r, \alpha_r$  and  $\delta_r$  are arbitrary sequences of  $r$  alone such that all infinite series involved in (2.6) and (2.7) are convergent.

Taking  $u_r, v_r = 1$  we can write (2.7) as

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha_n \sum_{r=n}^{\infty} \delta_r = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta_n \sum_{r=-n}^n \alpha_r,$$

which on simplification gives the identity,

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha_n \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \delta_r = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta_n \sum_{r=-n}^n \alpha_r + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha_n \sum_{r=0}^n \delta_r - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha_n \delta_n, \quad (2.8)$$

where  $\alpha_r$  and  $\delta_r$  are any arbitrary sequences of  $r$  alone chosen such that all infinite series involved in (2.8) are convergent.

### 3. Main Results

In this section we shall establish main transformation formulae.

(i) Choosing  $\alpha_n = \frac{[a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, e; q]_n}{[q, \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/e; q]_n e^n}$  and  $\delta_n = \frac{[\alpha, \beta; q]_n q^n}{[q, \alpha\beta q; q]_n}$  in (2.4) and using (1.5) and (1.6) we find,

$${}_6\Phi_5 \left[ \begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, e, \alpha, \beta; q; q/e \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/e, q, \alpha\beta q \end{matrix} \right] - {}_6\Phi_5 \left[ \begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, e, \alpha q, \beta q; q; 1/e \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/e, q, \alpha\beta q \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$= {}_4\Phi_3 \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha, \beta, aq, eq; q; q/e \\ q, \alpha\beta q, aq/e \end{matrix} \right], \quad (3.1)$$

where  $|1/e| < 1$ .

(ii) Choosing

$$\alpha_n = \frac{[a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, e; q]_n}{[q, \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/e; q]_n e^n} \text{ and } \delta_n = \frac{[\alpha, q\sqrt{\alpha}, -q\sqrt{\alpha}, \beta, \gamma, \alpha/\beta\gamma; q]_n q^n}{[q, \sqrt{\alpha}, -\sqrt{\alpha}, \alpha q/\beta, \alpha q/\gamma, \beta\gamma q; q]_n} \text{ in (2.4)}$$

and using (1.6) and (1.7) we find,

$$\begin{aligned} & {}_{10}\Phi_9 \left[ \begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, e, \alpha, q\sqrt{\alpha}, -q\sqrt{\alpha}, \beta, \gamma, \alpha/\beta\gamma; q; q/e \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/e, q, \sqrt{\alpha}, -\sqrt{\alpha}, \alpha q/\beta, \alpha q/\gamma, \beta\gamma q \end{matrix} \right] \\ &= {}_8\Phi_7 \left[ \begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, e, \alpha q, \beta q, \gamma q, \alpha q/\beta\gamma; q; 1/e \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/e, q, \alpha q/\beta, \alpha q/\gamma, \beta\gamma q \end{matrix} \right] \\ &+ {}_8\Phi_7 \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha, q\sqrt{\alpha}, -q\sqrt{\alpha}, \beta, \gamma, \alpha/\beta\gamma, aq, eq; q; q/e \\ \sqrt{\alpha}, -\sqrt{\alpha}, \alpha q/\beta, \alpha q/\gamma, \beta\gamma q, q, aq/e \end{matrix} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

provided  $|1/e| < 1$ .

(iii) Taking  $\alpha_n = \frac{[\alpha, \beta; q]_n q^n}{[q, \alpha\beta q; q]_n}$  and  $\delta_n = \frac{[a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b, c, a/bc; q]_n q^n}{[q, \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/b, aq/c, bcq; q]_n}$  in (2.4) and using (1.5) and (1.7) we get,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{[\alpha q, \beta q, aq, bq, cq, aq/bc; q]_\infty}{[q, \alpha\beta q, q, aq/b, aq/c, bcq; q]_\infty} + {}_8\Phi_7 \left[ \begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b, c, a/bc, \alpha, \beta; q; q^2 \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/b, aq/c, bcq, q, \alpha\beta q \end{matrix} \right] \\ &= {}_8\Phi_7 \left[ \begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b, c, a/bc, \alpha q, \beta q; q; q \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/b, aq/c, bcq, q, \alpha\beta q \end{matrix} \right] \\ &+ {}_6\Phi_5 \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha, \beta, aq, bq, cq, aq/bc; q; q \\ q, \alpha\beta q, aq/b, aq/c, bcq \end{matrix} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

(iv) Choosing

$$\alpha_n = \frac{[adpq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{dq}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_n q^n}{[ad; pq]_n \left[ \frac{b}{d}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n} \text{ and } \delta_n = \frac{[\alpha, \beta; q_1]_n q_1^n}{[q_1, \alpha\beta q_1; q_1]_n} \text{ in (2.4)}$$

and using (1.5) and (1.8) after taking  $m=0$  in it we find,

$$\frac{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)[ap, bp; p]_\infty \left[ cq, \frac{ad^2q}{bc}; q \right]_\infty [\alpha q_1, \beta q_1; q]_\infty}{(1-ad)(d-b)(d-c)(bc-ad) \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_\infty \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_\infty [q_1, \alpha\beta q_1; q_1]_\infty}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{(ad-c)(bc-d)(1-d)(b-ad)[\alpha q_1, \beta q_1; q_1]_\infty}{(1-ad)(d-b)(d-c)(bc-ad)[q_1, \alpha\beta q_1; q_1]_\infty} \\
 & + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[adpq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{dq}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_n [\alpha, \beta; q_1]_n (qq_1)^n}{[ad; pq]_n \left[ \frac{b}{d}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n [q_1, \alpha\beta q_1; q_1]_n} \\
 & = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[adpq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{dq}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_n [\alpha q_1, \beta q_1; q_1]_n q^n}{[ad; pq]_n \left[ \frac{b}{d}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n [q_1, \alpha\beta q_1; q_1]_\infty} \\
 & \quad + \frac{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)}{(1-ad)(d-b)(d-c)(bc-ad)} \times \\
 & \quad \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\alpha, \beta; q_1]_n [ap, bp; p]_n \left[ cq, \frac{ad^2 q}{bc}; q \right]_n q_1^n}{[q_1, \alpha\beta q_1; q_1]_n \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n}, \tag{3.4}
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $\max. (|p|, |q|, |q_1|) < 1$ .

(v) Choosing

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_r = & \frac{[\beta; p_1]_r [\alpha; q_1]_r [y; P]_r \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y}{d_1^2}, \frac{p_1 P}{q_1} \right]_r \left[ \frac{yP}{d_1 q_1}, \frac{P}{q_1} \right]_r}{[d_1 q_1; q_1]_r \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta p_1}{d_1}; p_1 \right]_r \left[ \frac{\alpha y P}{d_1}; P \right]_r \left[ \frac{\beta y p_1 P}{d_1 q_1}, \frac{p_1 P}{q_1} \right]_r} \times \\
 & \times \frac{\left[ \frac{\beta p_1}{d_1 q_1}, \frac{p_1}{q_1} \right]_r \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y p_1 P}{d_1}; p_1 P \right]_r q_1^r}{\left[ \frac{y}{d_1}, \frac{P}{q_1} \right]_r \left[ \frac{\beta}{d_1}, \frac{p_1}{q_1} \right]_r \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y}{d_1}; p_1 P \right]_r}
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\delta_r = \frac{[adpq; pq]_r \left[ \frac{bp}{dq}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_r [a, b; p]_r \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_r q^r}{[ad; pq]_r \left[ \frac{b}{d}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_r \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_r \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_r}$$

in (2.8) and using  $m=0$  case of (1.8) and  $m=n$  case of (1.9) we have

$$\frac{d_1(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-y)(d_1^2 - \alpha\beta y)}{(d_1 - \alpha\beta y)(d_1 - y)(d_1 - \beta)(\alpha - d_1)} \times \frac{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc - ad^2)}{(1-ad)(d-b)(d-c)(bc-ad)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \left[ \frac{\left[ \frac{d_1}{\alpha\beta}; p_1 \right]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{d_1}; q_1 \right]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{d_1}{\alpha y}; P \right]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{d_1, p_1 P}{\beta y, q_1} \right]_{\infty}}{\left[ \frac{1}{\beta}; p_1 \right]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\alpha}; q_1 \right]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{y}; P \right]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{d_1^2, p_1 P}{\alpha\beta y, q_1} \right]_{\infty}} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{\left[ \beta p_1; p_1 \right]_{\infty} \left[ \alpha q_1; q_1 \right]_{\infty} \left[ y P; P \right]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y p_1 P, p_1 P}{d_1^2 q_1, q_1} \right]_{\infty}}{\left[ \frac{\alpha\beta p_1}{d_1}; p_1 \right]_{\infty} \left[ d_1 q_1; q_1 \right]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{\alpha y P}{d_1}; P \right]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{\beta y p_1 P, p_1 P}{d_1 q_1, q_1} \right]_{\infty}} \right] \times \\
& \left[ \frac{\left[ ap, bp; p \right]_{\infty} \left[ cq, \frac{ad^2 q}{bc}; q \right]_{\infty}}{\left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_{\infty} \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_{\infty}} - \frac{(ad-c)(bc-d)(1-d)(b-ad)}{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)} \right] \\
& + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left[ adpq; pq \right]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{dq}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ a, b; p \right]_n \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_n}{\left[ ad; pq \right]_n \left[ \frac{b}{d}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n} \times \\
& \times \frac{\left[ \beta; p_1 \right]_n \left[ \alpha; q_1 \right]_n \left[ y; P \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y, p_1 P}{d_1^2, q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{y P, P}{d_1 q_1, q_1} \right]_n}{\left[ d_1 q_1; q_1 \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta p_1}{d_1}; p_1 \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha y P}{d_1}; P \right]_n \left[ \frac{\beta y p_1 P, p_1 P}{d_1 q_1, q_1} \right]_n} \times \\
& \times \frac{\left[ \frac{\beta p_1}{d_1 q_1}, \frac{p_1}{q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y p_1 P, p_1 P}{d_1}, p_1 P \right]_n (qq_1)^n}{\left[ \frac{y}{d_1}, \frac{P}{q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{\beta}{d_1}, \frac{p_1}{q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y}{d_1}; p_1 P \right]_n} \\
& = \frac{d_1(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-y)(d_1^2 - \alpha\beta y)}{(d_1 - \alpha\beta y)(d_1 - y)(d_1 - \beta)(\alpha - d_1)} \times \\
& \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left[ adpq; pq \right]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{dq}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ a, b; p \right]_n \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_n q^n}{\left[ ad; pq \right]_n \left[ \frac{b}{d}, \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n} \times
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \times \frac{\left[ \begin{matrix} \left[ \frac{d_1}{\alpha\beta}; p_1 \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{1}{d_1}; q_1 \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{d_1}{\alpha y}; P \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{d_1}{\beta y}; q_1 \right]_{n+1} \\ \left[ \frac{1}{\beta}; p_1 \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{1}{\alpha}; q_1 \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{1}{y}; P \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{d_1^2}{\alpha\beta y}; \frac{p_1 P}{q_1} \right]_{n+1} \end{matrix} \right]}{\left[ \begin{matrix} \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta p_1}{d_1}; p_1 \right]_n \left[ d_1 q_1; q_1 \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha y P}{d_1}; P \right]_n \left[ \frac{\beta y p_1 P}{d_1 q_1}; \frac{p_1 P}{q_1} \right]_n \\ \left[ \beta p_1; p_1 \right]_n \left[ \alpha q_1; q_1 \right]_n \left[ y P; P \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y p_1 P}{d_1^2 q_1}; \frac{p_1 P}{q_1} \right]_n \end{matrix} \right]} \\
 & + \frac{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)}{(1-ad)(d-b)(d-c)(bc-ad)} \\
 & \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left[ \beta; p_1 \right]_n \left[ \alpha; q_1 \right]_n \left[ y; P \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y}{d_1^2}; \frac{p_1 P}{q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{y P}{d_1 q_1}; \frac{P}{q_1} \right]_n}{\left[ d_1 q_1; q_1 \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta p_1}{d_1}; p_1 \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha y P}{d_1}; P \right]_n \left[ \frac{\beta y p_1 P}{d_1 q_1}; \frac{p_1 P}{q_1} \right]_n} \times \\
 & \times \frac{\left[ \frac{\beta p_1}{d_1 q_1}; \frac{p_1}{q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y p_1 P}{d_1}; p_1 P \right]_n q_1^n}{\left[ \frac{y}{d_1}; \frac{P}{q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{\beta}{d_1}; \frac{p_1}{q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y}{d_1}; p_1 P \right]_n} \\
 & \times \left[ \frac{\left[ ap, bp; p \right]_n \left[ cq, \frac{ad^2 q}{bc}; q \right]_n}{\left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n} - \frac{(ad-c)(bc-d)(1-d)(b-ad)}{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)} \right]. \quad (3.5)
 \end{aligned}$$

(vi) Choosing

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_n = & \frac{\left[ a_1 d_1 p_1 q_1 P Q; p_1 q_1 P Q \right]_n \left[ \frac{d_1 P Q}{c_1 p_1 q_1}; \frac{P Q}{p_1 q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{b_1 p_1 P}{d_1 q_1 Q}; \frac{p_1 P}{q_1 Q} \right]_n}{\left[ a_1 d_1; p_1 q_1 P Q \right]_n \left[ \frac{d_1}{c_1}; \frac{P Q}{p_1 q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{b_1}{d_1}; \frac{p_1 P}{q_1 Q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1 d_1}{b_1 c_1}; \frac{p_1 Q}{q_1 P} \right]_n} \times \\
 & \frac{\left[ \frac{a_1 d_1 p_1 Q}{b_1 c_1 q_1 P}; \frac{p_1 Q}{q_1 P} \right]_n \left[ a_1; p_1^2 \right]_n \left[ c_1; q_1^2 \right]_n \left[ b_1; P^2 \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1 d_1^2}{b_1 c_1}; Q^2 \right]_n q_1^{2n}}{\left[ \frac{d_1 q_1 P Q}{p_1}; \frac{q_1 P Q}{p_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1 d_1 p_1 P Q}{c_1 q_1}; \frac{p_1 P Q}{q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1 d_1 p_1 q_1 Q}{b_1 P}; \frac{p_1 q_1 Q}{P} \right]_n \left[ \frac{b_1 c_1 p_1 q_1 P}{d_1 Q}; \frac{p_1 q_1 P}{Q} \right]_n}
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\delta_n = \frac{[adpq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{dq}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_n q^n}{[ad; pq]_n \left[ \frac{b}{d}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n}$$

in (2.8) and using m=0 case of (1.8) and m=n case of (1.10) we find,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d_1(1-a_1)(1-b_1)(1-c_1)(b_1c_1-a_1d_1^2)}{(1-a_1d_1)(d_1-b_1)(c_1-d_1)(b_1c_1-a_1d_1)} \frac{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)}{(1-ad)(d-b)(d-c)(bc-ad)} \times \\ & \left[ \frac{[a_1p_1^2; p_1^2]_\infty [c_1q_1^2; q_1^2]_\infty [b_1P^2; P^2]_\infty \left[ \frac{a_1d_1^2Q^2}{b_1c_1}; Q^2 \right]_\infty}{\left[ \frac{d_1q_1PQ}{p_1}, \frac{q_1PQ}{p_1} \right]_\infty \left[ \frac{a_1d_1p_1PQ}{c_1q_1}, \frac{p_1PQ}{q_1} \right]_\infty \left[ \frac{a_1d_1p_1q_1Q}{b_1P}, \frac{p_1q_1Q}{P} \right]_\infty \left[ \frac{b_1c_1p_1q_1P}{d_1Q}, \frac{p_1q_1P}{Q} \right]_\infty} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\left[ \frac{c_1}{a_1d_1}; \frac{p_1PQ}{q_1} \right]_\infty \left[ \frac{1}{d_1}; \frac{q_1PQ}{p_1} \right]_\infty \left[ \frac{b_1}{a_1d_1}; \frac{p_1q_1Q}{P} \right]_\infty \left[ \frac{d_1}{b_1c_1}; \frac{p_1q_1P}{Q} \right]_\infty}{\left[ \frac{1}{a_1}; p_1^2 \right]_\infty \left[ \frac{1}{c_1^2}; q_1^2 \right]_\infty \left[ \frac{1}{b_1^2}; P^2 \right]_\infty \left[ \frac{b_1c_1}{a_1d_1^2}; Q^2 \right]_\infty} \right] \times \\ & \times \left[ \frac{[ap, bp; p]_\infty \left[ cq, \frac{ad^2q}{bc}; q \right]_\infty}{\left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_\infty \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_\infty} - \frac{(ad-c)(bc-d)(1-d)(b-ad)}{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)} \right] \\ & + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{[a_1d_1p_1q_1PQ; p_1q_1PQ]_n \left[ \frac{d_1PQ}{c_1p_1q_1}; \frac{PQ}{p_1q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{b_1p_1P}{d_1q_1Q}; \frac{p_1P}{q_1Q} \right]_n}{[a_1d_1; p_1q_1PQ]_n \left[ \frac{d_1}{c_1}; \frac{PQ}{p_1q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{b_1}{d_1}; \frac{p_1P}{q_1Q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1d_1}{b_1c_1}; \frac{p_1Q}{q_1P} \right]_n} \times \\ & \frac{\left[ \frac{a_1d_1p_1Q}{b_1c_1q_1P}; \frac{p_1Q}{q_1P} \right]_n [a_1; p_1^2]_n [c_1; q_1^2]_n [b_1; P^2]_n \left[ \frac{a_1d_1^2}{b_1c_1}; Q^2 \right]_n}{\left[ \frac{d_1q_1PQ}{p_1}, \frac{q_1PQ}{p_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1d_1p_1PQ}{c_1q_1}, \frac{p_1PQ}{q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1d_1p_1q_1Q}{b_1P}, \frac{p_1q_1Q}{P} \right]_n \left[ \frac{b_1c_1p_1q_1P}{d_1Q}, \frac{p_1q_1P}{Q} \right]_n} \\ & \times \frac{[adpq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{dq}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_n (qq_1^2)^n}{[ad; pq]_n \left[ \frac{b}{d}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{d_1(1-a_1)(1-b_1)(1-c_1)(b_1c_1-a_1d_1^2)}{(1-a_1d_1)(d_1-b_1)(c_1-d_1)(b_1c_1-a_1d_1)} \times \\
 &\times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[adpq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{dq}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_n q^n}{[ad; pq]_n \left[ \frac{b}{d}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n} \\
 &\left[ \frac{[a_1p_1^2; p_1^2]_n [c_1q_1^2; q_1^2]_n [b_1P^2; P^2]_n \left[ \frac{a_1d_1^2Q^2}{b_1c_1}; Q^2 \right]_n}{\left[ \frac{d_1q_1PQ}{p_1}; \frac{q_1PQ}{p_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1d_1p_1PQ}{c_1q_1}; \frac{p_1PQ}{q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1d_1p_1q_1Q}{b_1P}; \frac{p_1q_1Q}{P} \right]_n \left[ \frac{b_1c_1p_1q_1P}{d_1Q}; \frac{p_1q_1P}{Q} \right]_n} \right. \\
 &\left. - \frac{\left[ \frac{c_1}{a_1d_1}; \frac{p_1PQ}{q_1} \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{1}{d_1}; \frac{q_1PQ}{p_1} \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{b_1}{a_1d_1}; \frac{p_1q_1Q}{P} \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{d_1}{b_1c_1}; \frac{p_1q_1P}{Q} \right]_{n+1}}{\left[ \frac{1}{a_1}; p_1^2 \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{1}{c_1^2}; q_1^2 \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{1}{b_1^2}; P^2 \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{b_1c_1}{a_1d_1^2}; Q^2 \right]_{n+1}} \right] \\
 &+ \frac{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)}{(1-ad)(d-b)(d-c)(bc-ad)} \times \\
 &\times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{[a_1d_1p_1q_1PQ; p_1q_1PQ]_n \left[ \frac{d_1PQ}{c_1p_1q_1}; \frac{PQ}{p_1q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{b_1p_1P}{d_1q_1Q}; \frac{p_1P}{q_1Q} \right]_n}{[a_1d_1; p_1q_1PQ]_n \left[ \frac{d_1}{c_1}; \frac{PQ}{p_1q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{b_1}{d_1}; \frac{p_1P}{q_1Q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1d_1}{b_1c_1}; \frac{p_1Q}{q_1P} \right]_n} \times \\
 &\frac{\left[ \frac{a_1d_1p_1Q}{b_1c_1q_1P}; \frac{p_1Q}{q_1P} \right]_n [a_1; p_1^2]_n [c_1; q_1^2]_n [b_1; P^2]_n \left[ \frac{a_1d_1^2}{b_1c_1}; Q^2 \right]_n q_1^{2n}}{\left[ \frac{d_1q_1PQ}{p_1}; \frac{q_1PQ}{p_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1d_1p_1PQ}{c_1q_1}; \frac{p_1PQ}{q_1} \right]_n \left[ \frac{a_1d_1p_1q_1Q}{b_1P}; \frac{p_1q_1Q}{P} \right]_n \left[ \frac{b_1c_1p_1q_1P}{d_1Q}; \frac{p_1q_1P}{Q} \right]_n} \\
 &\times \left[ \frac{[ap, bp; p]_n \left[ cq, \frac{ad^2q}{bc}; q \right]_n}{\left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n} - \frac{(ad-c)(bc-d)(1-d)(b-ad)}{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)} \right]. \quad (3.6)
 \end{aligned}$$

Similar other transformation can also be established by proper choice  $\alpha_n$  and  $\delta_n$

#### 4. Special Cases

In this section we shall deduce certain interesting transformations as special cases of the results established in previous section.

(i) Taking  $q_1 = q, d = 1$  in (3.4) we find,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{[ap, bp; p]_{\infty} [cq, aq/bc; q]_{\infty} [\alpha q, \beta q; q]_{\infty}}{[ap/c, bcp; p]_{\infty} [q, aq/b; q]_{\infty} [q, \alpha\beta q; q]_{\infty}} \\
& + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[apq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{q}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{a}{bc}; q \right]_n [\alpha, \beta; q]_n (q)^{2n}}{[a; pq]_n \left[ b; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{ap}{c}, bcp; p \right]_n \left[ q, \frac{aq}{b}; q \right]_n [q, \alpha\beta q; q]_n} \\
& = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[apq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{q}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{a}{bc}; q \right]_n [\alpha q, \beta q; q]_n q^n}{[a; pq]_n \left[ b; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{ap}{c}, bcp; p \right]_n \left[ q, \frac{aq}{b}; q \right]_n [q, \alpha\beta q; q]_n} \\
& \quad + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\alpha, \beta; q]_n [ap, bp; p]_n \left[ cq, \frac{aq}{bc}; q \right]_n q^n}{[q, \alpha\beta q; q]_n \left[ \frac{ap}{c}, bcp; p \right]_n \left[ q, \frac{aq}{b}; q \right]_n}, \tag{4.1}
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) For  $c=1$ , (4.1) yields the summation formula

$${}_2\Phi_1 \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha, \beta; q; q \\ \alpha\beta q \end{matrix} \right] = \frac{[\alpha q, \beta q; q]_{\infty}}{[q, \alpha\beta q; q]_{\infty}}, \tag{4.2}$$

which is basic analogue of Gauss summation formula.

(iii) Taking  $\beta = 1$  in (4.1) we get the summation formula

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[apq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{q}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{a}{bc}; q \right]_n q^n}{[a; pq]_n \left[ b; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{ap}{c}, bcp; p \right]_n \left[ q, \frac{aq}{b}; q \right]_n} \\
& = \frac{[ap, bp; p]_{\infty} [cq, aq/bc; q]_{\infty}}{[ap/c, bcp; p]_{\infty} [q, aq/b; q]_{\infty}}, \quad |q| < 1. \tag{4.3}
\end{aligned}$$

(iv) For  $p=q$ , (4.1) yields (3.3).

(v) For  $p=q$ , (4.3) yields

$${}_6\Phi_5 \left[ \begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b, c, a/bc; q; q \\ \sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, aq/b, aq/c, bcq \end{matrix} \right] = \frac{[aq, bq, cq, aq/bc; q]_{\infty}}{[q, aq/b, aq/c, bcq; q]_{\infty}} \tag{4.4}$$

which can be deduced from [Gaspar & Rahman 2; App.II (II.20)] by replaced  $d$  by  $a/bc$ .

(vi) Taking  $d_1 = d, p_1 = p$  and  $q_1 = q$  in (3.5) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d^2(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-y)(d^2-\alpha\beta y)}{(d-\alpha\beta y)(d-y)(d-\beta)(\alpha-d)} \times \frac{(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)}{(1-ad)(d-b)(d-c)(bc-ad)} \times \\
 & \times \left[ \frac{\left[ \begin{matrix} d \\ \alpha\beta \end{matrix}; p \right]_{\infty} \left[ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ d \end{matrix}; q \right]_{\infty} \left[ \begin{matrix} d \\ \alpha y \end{matrix}; P \right]_{\infty} \left[ \begin{matrix} d \\ \beta y \end{matrix}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_{\infty}}{\left[ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ \beta \end{matrix}; p \right]_{\infty} \left[ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ \alpha \end{matrix}; q \right]_{\infty} \left[ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ y \end{matrix}; P \right]_{\infty} \left[ \begin{matrix} d^2 \\ \alpha\beta y \end{matrix}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_{\infty}} \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{\left[ \beta p; p \right]_{\infty} \left[ \alpha q; q \right]_{\infty} \left[ yP; P \right]_{\infty} \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha\beta ypP \\ d^2 q \end{matrix}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_{\infty}}{\left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha\beta p \\ d \end{matrix}; p \right]_{\infty} \left[ dq; q \right]_{\infty} \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha y P \\ d \end{matrix}; P \right]_{\infty} \left[ \begin{matrix} \beta ypP \\ dq \end{matrix}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_{\infty}} \right] \times \\
 & \left[ \frac{\left[ ap, bp; p \right]_{\infty} \left[ cq, \frac{ad^2 q}{bc}; q \right]_{\infty}}{\left[ \begin{matrix} adp \\ c \end{matrix}, \begin{matrix} bcp \\ d \end{matrix}; p \right]_{\infty} \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_{\infty}} - \frac{(ad-c)(bc-d)(1-d)(b-ad)}{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)} \right] \\
 & + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left[ adpq; pq \right]_n \left[ \begin{matrix} bp \\ dq \end{matrix}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ a, b; p \right]_n \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_n}{\left[ ad; pq \right]_n \left[ \begin{matrix} b \\ d \end{matrix}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \begin{matrix} adp \\ c \end{matrix}, \begin{matrix} bcp \\ d \end{matrix}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n} \times \\
 & \times \frac{\left[ \beta; p \right]_n \left[ \alpha; q \right]_n \left[ y; P \right]_n \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha\beta y \\ d^2 \end{matrix}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n \left[ \begin{matrix} yP \\ dq \end{matrix}; \frac{P}{q} \right]_n}{\left[ dq; q \right]_n \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha\beta p \\ d \end{matrix}; p \right]_n \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha y P \\ d \end{matrix}; P \right]_n \left[ \begin{matrix} \beta ypP \\ dq \end{matrix}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n} \times \\
 & \times \frac{\left[ \beta p; p \right]_n \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha\beta ypP \\ d \end{matrix}; pP \right]_n q^{2n}}{\left[ \begin{matrix} y \\ d \end{matrix}; \frac{P}{q} \right]_n \left[ \begin{matrix} \beta \\ d \end{matrix}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha\beta y \\ d \end{matrix}; pP \right]_n} \\
 & = \frac{d(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-y)(d^2-\alpha\beta y)}{(d-\alpha\beta y)(d-y)(d-\beta)(\alpha-d)} \times
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[adpq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{dq}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{ad^2}{bc}; q \right]_n q^n}{[ad; pq]_n \left[ \frac{b}{d}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n} \times \\
& \times \frac{\left[ \frac{d}{\alpha\beta}; p \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{1}{d}; q \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{d}{\alpha y}; P \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{d}{\beta y}; q \right]_{n+1}}{\left[ \frac{1}{\beta}; p \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{1}{\alpha}; q \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{1}{y}; P \right]_{n+1} \left[ \frac{d^2}{\alpha\beta y}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_{n+1}} \\
& - \frac{[\beta p; p]_n [\alpha q; q]_n [yP; P]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta ypP}{d^2 q}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n}{\left[ \frac{\alpha\beta p}{d}; p \right]_n [dq; q]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha y P}{d}; P \right]_n \left[ \frac{\beta ypP}{dq}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n} \\
& + \frac{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)}{(1-ad)(d-b)(d-c)(bc-ad)} \\
& \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{[\beta; p]_n [\alpha; q]_n [y; P]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y}{d^2}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{yP}{dq}; \frac{P}{q} \right]_n}{[dq; q]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta p}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha y P}{d}; P \right]_n \left[ \frac{\beta ypP}{dq}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n} \times \\
& \times \frac{\left[ \frac{\beta p}{dq}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta ypP}{d}; pP \right]_n q^n}{\left[ \frac{y}{d}; \frac{P}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{\beta}{d}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta y}{d}; pP \right]_n} \\
& \left[ \frac{[ap, bp; p]_n \left[ cq, \frac{ad^2 q}{bc}; q \right]_n}{\left[ \frac{adp}{c}, \frac{bcp}{d}; p \right]_n \left[ dq, \frac{adq}{b}; q \right]_n} - \frac{(ad-c)(bc-d)(1-d)(b-ad)}{d(1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(bc-ad^2)} \right]. \tag{4.5}
\end{aligned}$$

(vii) For  $d=1$ , (4.5) yields

$$\frac{[\beta p; p]_{\infty} [\alpha q; q]_{\infty} [yP; P]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta ypP}{q}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_{\infty} [ap, bp; p]_{\infty} \left[ cq, \frac{aq}{bc}; q \right]_{\infty}}{[\alpha\beta p; p]_{\infty} [q; q]_{\infty} [\alpha y P; P]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{\beta ypP}{q}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_{\infty} \left[ \frac{ap}{c}, bcp; p \right]_{\infty} \left[ q, \frac{aq}{b}; q \right]_{\infty}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[apq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{q}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{\beta p}{q}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b, \beta; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{a}{bc}, \alpha; q \right]_n}{[a; pq]_n \left[ b, \beta; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{ap}{c}, bcp, \alpha\beta p; p \right]_n \left[ q, \frac{aq}{b}, q; q \right]_n} \\
 & \quad \times \frac{[y; P]_n \left[ \alpha\beta y; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{yP}{q}; \frac{P}{q} \right]_n [\alpha\beta ypP; pP]_n}{[\alpha yP; P]_n \left[ \frac{\beta ypP}{q}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n \left[ y; \frac{P}{q} \right]_n [\alpha\beta y; pP]_n} \\
 & = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[apq; pq]_n \left[ \frac{bp}{q}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [a, b; p]_n \left[ c, \frac{a}{bc}; q \right]_n q^n}{[a; pq]_n \left[ b; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{ap}{c}, bcp; p \right]_n \left[ q, \frac{aq}{b}; q \right]_n} \times \\
 & \quad \times \frac{[\beta p; p]_n [\alpha q; q]_n [yP; P]_n \left[ \frac{\alpha\beta ypP}{q}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n}{[\alpha\beta p; p]_n [q; q]_n [\alpha yP; P]_n \left[ \frac{\beta ypP}{q}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n} \\
 & + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\beta; p]_n [\alpha; q]_n [y; P]_n \left[ \alpha\beta y; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n \left[ \frac{yP}{q}; \frac{P}{q} \right]_n}{[q; q]_n [\alpha\beta p; p]_n [\alpha yP; P]_n \left[ \frac{\beta ypP}{q}; \frac{pP}{q} \right]_n} \times \\
 & \quad \times \frac{\left[ \frac{\beta p}{q}; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [\alpha\beta ypP; pP]_n q^n [ap, bp; p]_n \left[ cq, \frac{aq}{bc}; q \right]_n}{\left[ y; \frac{P}{q} \right]_n \left[ \beta; \frac{p}{q} \right]_n [\alpha\beta y; pP]_n \left[ \frac{ap}{c}, bcp; p \right]_n \left[ q, \frac{aq}{b}; q \right]_n}. \tag{4.6}
 \end{aligned}$$

(viii) Taking  $p=P=q$  in (4.6) we find

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{[\alpha q, \beta q, yq, \alpha\beta yq, aq, bq, cq, aq/bc; q]_{\infty}}{[q, q, \alpha\beta q, \alpha yq, \beta yq, aq/b, aq/c, bcq; q]_{\infty}} \\
 & + {}_{12}\Phi_{11} \left[ \begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b, c, a/bc, \alpha\beta y, q\sqrt{\alpha\beta y}, -q\sqrt{\alpha\beta y}, \alpha, y, \beta; q; q^2 \end{matrix} \right] \\
 & = {}_{10}\Phi_9 \left[ \begin{matrix} a, q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, b, c, a/bc, \alpha\beta yq, \alpha q, \beta q, yq; q; q \end{matrix} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ {}_{10}\Phi_9 \left[ \begin{matrix} \alpha\beta y, q\sqrt{\alpha\beta y}, -q\sqrt{\alpha\beta y}, \alpha, \beta, y, aq, bq, cq, aq/bc; q; q \\ \sqrt{\alpha\beta y}, -\sqrt{\alpha\beta y}, \beta yq, \alpha yq, \alpha\beta q, q, aq/b, aq/c, bcq \end{matrix} \right] \quad (4.7)$$

which is believed to be new.

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