SIMPLIFICATION OF COEFFICIENTS IN DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGHER ORDER FROBENIUS–EULER NUMBERS

FENG WI

Institute of Mathematics, Henan Polytechnic University, Jiaozuo City, Henan Province, 454010, China; College of Mathematics, Inner Mongolia University for Nationalities, Tongliao City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, 028043, China; Department of Mathematics, College of Science, Tianjin Polytechnic University, Tianjin City, 300387, China

DA-WEI NIU

Department of Mathematics, East China Normal University, Shanghai City, 200241, China

BAI-NI GUO

School of Mathematics and Informatics, Henan Polytechnic University, Jiaozuo City, Henan Province, 454010, China

Abstract. In the paper, by virtue of the Faà di Bruno formula, some properties of the Bell polynomials of the second kind, and the inversion formulas of binomial numbers and the Stirling numbers of the first and second kinds, the authors simplify meaningfully and significantly coefficients in two families of ordinary differential equations associated with higher order Frobenius–Euler numbers.

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1. Motivations

In [4, Theorem 2.2], it was inductively and recursively established that the family of differential equations

\[ F^{(n)}(t) = \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i(n) \left( \frac{u}{e^t - u} \right)^i \right] F(t) \]  

(1)

for \( n \geq 0, \) \( r \in \mathbb{N}, \) and \( u \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\} \) has a solution

\[ F(t) = F(t; r, u) = \left( \frac{1}{e^t - u} \right)^r, \]  

(2)

where \( a_0(n) = (-r)^n, \)

\[ a_i(n) = (-1)^n (r + i - 1) \sum_{k_i=0}^{n-i} \sum_{k_{i-1}=0}^{n-i-k_i} \cdots \sum_{k_1=0}^{n-i-\sum_{\ell=1}^{i} k_\ell} r^{n-i-\sum_{\ell=1}^{i} k_\ell} \prod_{\ell=1}^{i} (r + \ell)^k_{\ell} \]  

(3)

for \( 1 \leq i \leq n, \) and

\[ (x)_n = \prod_{\ell=0}^{n-1} (x + \ell) = \begin{cases} x(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n-1), & n \geq 1 \\ 1, & n = 0 \end{cases} \]

is the rising factorial. Hereafter, the following results were deduced.

(1) For \( k, n \geq 0, \) we have

\[ H_{k+n}^{(r)}(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i(n) \left( \frac{u}{1-u} \right)^i H_{k+i}^{(r+i)}(u), \]

where \( H_k^{(r)}, \) which can be generated by

\[ \left( \frac{1-u}{e^t - u} \right)^r = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} H_k^{(r)}(u) \frac{t^k}{k!}, \]

stand for the Frobenius–Euler numbers of order \( r. \) See [4, Theorem 2.3].

(2) For \( k, n \geq 0, \) we have

\[ E_{k+n}^{(r)} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^i a_i(n) E_{k+i}^{(r+i)}, \]

where \( E_k^{(r)}, \) which can be generated by

\[ \left( \frac{2}{e^t + 1} \right)^r = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E_k^{(r)} \frac{t^k}{k!}, \]

stand for the Euler numbers of order \( r. \) See [4, Corollary 2.5].

(3) When \( 0 \leq k \leq r-1 \) and \( k \geq r+n, \)

\[ B_k^{(r)} = \frac{1}{(k-r)_{n}} \sum_{i=\max\{n-k,0\}}^{n} a_i(n) B_{k+i-n}^{(r+i)}(k)_{n-i}; \]

when \( r \leq k \leq r-1+n, \)

\[ \sum_{i=\max\{n-k,0\}}^{n} a_i(n) B_{k+i-n}^{(r+i)}(k)_{n-i} = 0; \]
where $B_k^{(r)}$, which can be generated by
\[
\left( \frac{t}{e^t - 1} \right)^r = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_k^{(r)} \frac{t^k}{k!},
\]

stand for the Bernoulli numbers of order $r$. See [1] Theorem 2.7.

In [5, Theorem 2.1], it was inductively and recursively proved that the family of differential equations
\[
(-1)^{n-1}(r)_n \left( \frac{u}{1-u} \right)^n F(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} b_i(n) F^{(i)}(t) \tag{4}
\]
for $u \in \mathbb{C}$ and $r \in \mathbb{N}$ has a solution $F(t)$ defined in [2], where $b_0(n) = -\langle r+n-1 \rangle_n$,
\[
b_i(n) = -\sum_{k_1=0}^{n-i} \sum_{k_1=0}^{n-i-k_1} \cdots \sum_{k_1=0}^{n-i-k_1-k_2} \prod_{k=1}^{i} \left( r + n - i - 1 - \sum_{j=\ell+1}^{i} k_j \right) \times \left( r + n - i - 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{i} k_j \right) \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, \tag{5}
\]
and
\[
\langle x \rangle_n = \prod_{\ell=0}^{n-1} (x - \ell) = \begin{cases} x(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-n+1), & n \geq 1 \\ 1, & n = 0 \end{cases}
\]
is the falling factorial of $x \in \mathbb{R}$ for $n \in \{0\} \cup \mathbb{N}$. Hereafter, the following conclusions were derived.

1. For $k, n \geq 0$, we have
\[
(-1)^{n-1}(r)_n \left( \frac{u}{1-u} \right)^n H_k^{(r+n)}(u) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} b_i(n) H_k^{(r)}(u). \tag{6}
\]
See [5] Theorem 3.1. In particular, taking $u = -1$ in [6] leads to
\[
(-1)^{n-1}(r)_n \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^n E_k^{(r+n)} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} b_i(n) E_k^{(r)}. \tag{7}
\]

2. When $0 \leq k \leq n + r - 1$, we have
\[
B_k^{(r+n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{(r)_n} \min_{\ell=\{n-k,0\}} \sum_{i=\max\{n-k,0\}}^{\min\{r+n-1-k,n\}} b_i(n) B_{k+i-n}^{(r)} \frac{\langle k + i - n - r \rangle \cdot k!}{(k + i - n)!};
\]
when $k \geq n + r$, we have
\[
B_k^{(r+n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{(r)_n} \sum_{i=0}^{n} b_i(n) B_{k+i-n}^{(r)} \frac{\langle k + i - n - r \rangle \cdot k!}{(k + i - n)!}.
\]

3. The matrices $(a_{ij})_{0 \leq i,j \leq n}$ and $(b_{ij}^{(r)})_{0 \leq i,j \leq n}$ are inverse to each other for all $n$. See [5] Remark 3.2.
It is easy to see that expressions (3) and (5) of the quantities $a_i(n)$ and $b_i(n)$ are too complicated to be understood by common man’s brain or to be computed by hand and computer software. Can one find simple, meaningful, and significant expressions for the quantities (3) and (5)?

2. Lemmas

For answering the above question and proving our main results, we need the following lemmas.

**Lemma 2.1** ([1, p. 134, Theorem A] and [1, p. 139, Theorem C]). For $n \geq k \geq 0$, the Bell polynomials of the second kind, or say, partial Bell polynomials, denoted by $B_{n,k}(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{n-k+1})$, are defined by

$$B_{n,k}(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{n-k+1}) = \sum_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ldots, \ell_n \in \{0\} \cup \mathbb{N}} \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^{n-k+1} \ell_i!} \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x_i)^{\ell_i}.$$ 

The Faà di Bruno formula can be described in terms of the Bell polynomials of the second kind $B_{n,k}(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{n-k+1})$ by

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n} f \circ h(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} f^{(k)}(h(t))B_{n,k}(h'(t), h''(t), \ldots, h^{(n-k+1)}(t)).$$

**Lemma 2.2** ([1, p. 135]). For $n \geq k \geq 0$, we have

$$B_{n,k}(abx_1, ab^2x_2, \ldots, ab^{n-k+1}x_{n-k+1}) = a^kb^nB_{n,k}(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{n-k+1})$$ (8)

and

$$B_{n,k}(1, 1, \ldots, 1) = S(n, k),$$ (9)

where $a$ and $b$ are any complex numbers.

**Lemma 2.3** ([17, p. 171, Theorem 12.1]). If $b_\alpha$ and $a_k$ are a collection of constants independent of $n$, then

$$a_n = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{n} S(n, \alpha)b_\alpha \quad \text{if and only if} \quad b_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} s(n, k)a_k.$$ (10)

**Lemma 2.4** ([17, p. 83, Eq. (7.12)]). If $a_k$ and $b_k$ for $k \geq 0$ are a collection of constants independent of $n$, then

$$a(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} b(k) \quad \text{if and only if} \quad b(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} a(k).$$

3. Main results and their proofs

Now we are in a position to answer the above question and to state and prove our main results.

**Theorem 3.1.** For $n \geq 0$, $r \in \mathbb{R}$, and $u \in \mathbb{C}$, the function $F(t)$ defined by (2) satisfies

$$F^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{n} \left[ \sum_{k=\ell}^{n} \binom{k}{\ell} S(n, k)(-r)_{\ell} \right] \left( \frac{u}{e^t - u} \right)^{\ell} F(t)$$ (10)
and
\[ \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left[ \sum_{\ell=k}^{n} (-1)^{\ell} \binom{n}{\ell} s(\ell, k) \frac{e^t}{(e^t - u)^{\ell + 1}} \right] F^{(k)}(t) = (-1)^n \left( \frac{u}{e^t - u} \right)^n F(t). \tag{11} \]

**Proof.** Let \( F(t) = \frac{1}{w^r} \) and \( w = w(t) = e^t - u \). Then, by the Faà di Bruno formula \(^7\) and the identities \(^8\) and \(^9\) in sequence,
\[
F^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} B_{n,k}(e^t, e^t, \ldots, e^t)
\]
\[ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(-r)_k}{w^{r+k}} e^{kt} B_{n,k}(1, 1, \ldots, 1)
\]
\[ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(-r)_k}{(e^t - u)^{r+k}} e^{kt} S(n, k)
\]
\[ = \frac{1}{(e^t - u)^{r}} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(-r)_k}{(e^t - u)^k} e^{kt} S(n, k)
\]
\[ = F(t) \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-r)_k S(n, k) \left( \frac{e^t}{e^t - u} \right)^k
\]
\[ = F(t) \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-r)_k S(n, k) \left( 1 + \frac{u}{e^t - u} \right)^k
\]
\[ = F(t) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} (-r)_k S(n, k) \binom{k}{\ell} \left( \frac{u}{e^t - u} \right)^\ell
\]
\[ = F(t) \sum_{\ell=0}^{n} \sum_{k=\ell}^{n} (-r)_k S(n, k) \binom{k}{\ell} \left( \frac{u}{e^t - u} \right)^\ell.
\]
Therefore, the identity \(^10\) follows immediately.

From the above proof of the identity \(^10\), it can be deduced that
\[ F^{(n)}(t) = F(t) \sum_{k=0}^{n} S(n, k) (-r)_k \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} \binom{k}{\ell} \left( \frac{u}{e^t - u} \right)^\ell, \quad n \geq 0.
\]
Utilizing Lemma \(^2\) and \(^3\) arrives at
\[ F(t) (-r)_n \sum_{\ell=0}^{n} \binom{n}{\ell} \left( \frac{u}{e^t - u} \right)^\ell = \sum_{k=0}^{n} s(n, k) F^{(k)}(t), \quad n \geq 0
\]
which can be rearranged as
\[ \sum_{\ell=0}^{n} (-1)^{\ell} \binom{n}{\ell} \left( -\frac{u}{e^t - u} \right)^\ell = \frac{1}{F(t) (-r)_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} s(n, k) F^{(k)}(t), \quad n \geq 0.
\]
Further making use of Lemma \(^2\) and \(^4\) derives
\[ \sum_{\ell=0}^{n} (-1)^{\ell} \binom{n}{\ell} \frac{1}{F(t) (-r)_n} \sum_{k=0}^{\ell} s(\ell, k) F^{(k)}(t) = \left( -\frac{u}{e^t - u} \right)^n, \quad n \geq 0
\]
which can be rewritten as \(^11\). The required proof is complete. \(\Box\)
4. Remarks

In this section, we give several remarks and some explanation about our main results.

Remark 4.1. Theorem 3.1 extends the range of $r$ from $\mathbb{N}$ to $\mathbb{R}$.

Remark 4.2. Comparing (1) with (10) reveals that

$$a_i(n) = \sum_{k=i}^{n} \binom{k}{i} S(n, k)(-r)_k, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n. \quad (12)$$

This implies that the identity (10) is more meaningful, more significant, more computable than the one (1).

Remark 4.3. It is not difficult to see that

$$a_0(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} S(n, k)(-r)_k = (-r)^n, \quad n \geq 0.$$  

Then it is natural to ask a question: is the finite sum

$$a_i(n) = \sum_{k=i}^{n} \binom{k}{i} S(n, k)(-r)_k, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

summarizable?

Remark 4.4. Comparing (4) with (11) discloses

$$b_i(n) = (r), n \sum_{\ell=i}^{n} (-1)^{\ell+1} \ell^{n-i-j} \binom{n}{\ell} (-r)_\ell, \quad n \geq i \geq 0. \quad (13)$$

This means that the identity (11) is more meaningful, more significant, more computable than (4).

Remark 4.5. By virtue of the expressions (12) and (13), all the above mentioned results in the papers [4, 5] can be reformulated simpler, more meaningfully, and more significantly. For the sake of saving the space and shortening the length of this paper, we do not rewrite them in details here.

Remark 4.6. Till now we can see that the method used in this paper is simpler, shorter, nicer, more meaningful, and more significant than the inductive and recursive method used in [4, 5].

Remark 4.7. In the papers and preprints [2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18], there are similar ideas, methods, techniques, and purposes to this paper.

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References


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