

Certain generating matrix functions of Charlier matrix polynomials using Weisner's group theoretic method

Ayman Shehata *

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Assiut University, Assiut 71516, Egypt.

Department of Mathematics, College of Science and Arts, Unaizah, Qassim University, Qassim, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Abstract

The present paper discusses a study of a class of Charlier matrix polynomials and its generalized analogue. Certain generating matrix functions, recurrence matrix relations, matrix differential equation, summation formulas and many new results have been discussed for these matrix polynomials. Weisner's group theoretic method is used to obtain matrix generating relations for Charlier matrix polynomials and the details of this method were given in this paper. Finally, we will discuss only briefly the procedure followed.

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1 Introduction and motivation

Carl Charlier [2, 13] introduced the family of scalar Charlier polynomials. The introduction of special functions is used as an analytical foundation for the majority of problems in mathematical physics it has been solved exactly and finds broad practical applications. With the advancement of knowledge in the field of special functions, it has been the approach of past years of research work to search for new and easy approaches to establish new results and to give easy methods to obtain certain already unknown, known and new results. This approach is better known as the Lie theoretic method. The first significant advancement in this direction was made by Weisner [21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26] who exhibits the group theoretic significance of generating functions for hypergeometric, Hermite, and Bessel functions. Then Manocha [8], Manocha and Jain [9], Miller [11, 12] and McBride [10] present Weisner's method in a systematic manner and thereby laid its firm foundation. Miller also extends Weisner's theory by relating it to what? Recently the matrix analogues of Laguerre and modified Laguerre matrix polynomials have been considered in [5, 6, 7, 16, 17] for matrices in $\mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$ in a number of previous papers, see for example [1, 14, 15] and his work references therein [18, 19, 20].

Motivated by the important works mentioned above, in the present paper mainly the group theoretic approach of Weisner who has been used Weisner devised a method for obtaining generating matrix relations for Charlier matrix polynomials, which satisfy certain conditions. In Section 2, we give the definition, many new results and known properties of Charlier matrix polynomials. In Section 3, we use the representation theory of the Lie algebra method and derive certain generating matrix relations involving these matrix polynomials by using Weisner's group theoretic techniques.

1.1 Preliminaries

In this subsection, we review some useful definitions, lemmas and the concepts related to the matrix functional calculus. Throughout this paper, for a matrix A in $\mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$, its spectrum is denoted by $\sigma(A)$ where $\sigma(A)$ is the set of the eigenvalues of A . The matrices I and $\mathbf{0}$ will denote the identity matrix and null matrix in $\mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$, respectively.

*Corresponding author. E-mail: drshehata2006@yahoo.com



Definition 1.1. [3, 4] For a matrix $A \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$ such that $\sigma(A)$ does not contain 0 or a negative integer ($\sigma(A) \cap \mathbb{Z}^- = \emptyset$ where \emptyset is an empty set), the matrix form of the shifted factorial is defined by

$$(A)_n = \begin{cases} A(A + I) \dots (A + (n - 1)I) = \Gamma(A + nI)\Gamma^{-1}(A), & n \geq 1; \\ I, & n = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where $\Gamma(A)$ is an invertible matrix in $\mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$ and $\Gamma^{-1}(A)$ is inverse Gamma matrix function.

For A is an arbitrary matrix of $\mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$ and using (1.1), we have the relations

$$\begin{aligned} (A)_{n+k} &= (A)_n(A + nI)_k = (A)_k(A + kI)_n, \\ (-nI)_k &= \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^k n!}{(n-k)!} I, & 0 \leq k \leq n; \\ \mathbf{0}, & k > n. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

If $Re(\mu) \in \sigma(A)$ is not an integer and using (1.1), we have the relation

$$\Gamma(I - A - nI)\Gamma^{-1}(I - A) = (-1)^n[(A)_n]^{-1}, \quad (1.3)$$

where $\Gamma(I - A)$ is an invertible matrix. In view of Eq. (1.1) and (1.3), we observe that

$$\Gamma(A + I)\Gamma^{-1}(A - (k - 1)I) = (-1)^k(-A)_k \quad (1.4)$$

where $\Gamma(A - (k - 1)I)$ is an invertible matrix.

2 Charlier matrix polynomials: Definition and properties

Let us assume that A is a matrix in $\mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$ whose A satisfy the condition $-k \notin \sigma(A)$, for every integer $k > 0$ ($\sigma(A)$ =spectrum of A), λ is a complex parameter whose real part is a positive and let us consider a new generating matrix function which represents the Charlier matrix polynomials $\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)$ by

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = a^t \left(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x}\right)^A, x > 0, \left|\frac{t}{\lambda x}\right| < 1, \lambda x \neq 0, a > 0, a \neq 1. \quad (2.1)$$

From (2.1), we obtain a series representation of Charlier matrix polynomials of degree n as

$$\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = n! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!(n-k)!} \Gamma(A + I)\Gamma^{-1}(A - (k - 1)I)(\log(a))^{n-k}(\lambda x)^{-k}. \quad (2.2)$$

Theorem 2.1. *Charlier matrix polynomials is defined by*

$$\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = (\log(a))^n {}_2F_0\left(-nI, -A; -; -\frac{1}{\lambda x \log(a)}\right), \lambda x \log(a) \neq 0. \quad (2.3)$$

Proof. Using the relations (1.2) and (1.4) in (2.2), we get

$$\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} (-nI)_k (-1)^k (-A)_k (\log(a))^{n-k} (\lambda x)^{-k},$$

the representation (2.3) is obtained. \square

Theorem 2.2. *The generating matrix function for Charlier matrix polynomials is*

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} (B)_n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = \left(1 - t \log(a)\right)^{-B} {}_2F_0\left(B, -A; -; \frac{t}{\lambda x(1 - t \log(a))}\right), |t \log(a)| < 1 \quad (2.4)$$

where B is a matrix in $\mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$.

Proof. By using the series representation of Charlier matrix polynomials given in (2.2) and (1.2), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} (B)_n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!(n-k)!} (B)_n (-1)^k (-A)_k (\log(a))^{n-k} (\lambda x)^{-k} t^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!n!} (B)_k (B + kI)_n (-A)_k (\log(a))^n (\lambda x)^{-k} t^{n+k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (B)_k (-A)_k (\log(a))^n (\lambda x)^{-k} (1 - t \log(a))^{-(B+kI)} t^k \\ &= \left(1 - t \log(a)\right)^{-B} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (B)_k (-A)_k (\lambda x)^{-k} \left(\frac{t}{1 - t \log(a)}\right)^k, \end{aligned}$$

which gives the desired result. The matrix recurrence relations are also presented in the next theorem: \square

Theorem 2.3. *For the Charlier matrix polynomials, the matrix recurrence relations*

$$x \frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) + n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = n \log(a) \mathbf{C}_{n-1}(A; \lambda, a; x), n \geq 1, \quad (2.5)$$

$$x \frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) + (A - \lambda x \log(a) I) \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = -\lambda x \mathbf{C}_{n+1}(A; \lambda, a; x) \quad (2.6)$$

and

$$\lambda x \mathbf{C}_{n+1}(A; \lambda, a; x) + n \log(a) \mathbf{C}_{n-1}(A; \lambda, a; x) + (A - (n + \lambda x \log(a)) I) \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = 0, n \geq 1, \quad (2.7)$$

hold.

Proof. Differentiating (2.1) with respect to x , we can write

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} \frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = \frac{t}{\lambda x^2} A a^t \left(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x}\right)^{A-I}. \quad (2.8)$$

Multiplying equation (2.8) by $\left(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x}\right)$ and using (2.1), we get

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} \frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) - \frac{1}{\lambda x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n+1}}{n!} \frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = \frac{A}{\lambda x^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n+1}}{n!} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x).$$

Comparing the coefficient of t^n yields the matrix differential recurrence relation

$$\lambda x^2 \frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) - n x \frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{C}_{n-1}(A; \lambda, a; x) = n A \mathbf{C}_{n-1}(A; \lambda, a; x). \quad (2.9)$$

On the other hand, differentiating (2.1) with respect to t , we have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{nt^{n-1}}{n!} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = -\frac{A}{\lambda x} a^t \left(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x}\right)^{A-I} + \log(a) a^t \left(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x}\right)^A. \quad (2.10)$$

Using (2.8) into (2.10) and subtracting

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{nt^n}{n!} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = -x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n!} \frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) + \log(a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n+1}}{n!} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x).$$

Comparing the coefficient of t^n , we obtain (2.5).

Multiplying equation (2.5) by λx , using (2.9) and subtracting $\frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)$, we have

$$x \frac{d}{dx} \mathbf{C}_{n-1}(A; \lambda, a; x) + (A - \lambda x \log(a)) \mathbf{C}_{n-1}(A; \lambda, a; x) = -\lambda x A \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x). \quad (2.11)$$

Replacing n by $n + 1$ in (2.11), we obtain (2.6). From (2.5) and (2.6), we derive the desired pure matrix recurrence relation (2.7). \square

Theorem 2.4. *The finite summation for Charlier matrix polynomials is*

$$\left(1 - \frac{y}{x}\right)^n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x - y) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(-\frac{y \log(a)}{x}\right)^k \mathbf{C}_{n-k}(A; \lambda, a; x), \left|\frac{y}{x}\right| < 1, x \neq 0. \quad (2.12)$$

Proof. In (2.1), taking $u = \frac{t}{\lambda x}$, we can write the generating matrix relation

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{u^n}{n!} (\lambda x)^n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = a^{\lambda x u} \left(1 - u\right)^A, x > 0, |u| < 1. \quad (2.13)$$

Let us consider the following equation:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{u^n}{n!} (\lambda x)^n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = a^{\lambda y u} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{u^n}{n!} (\lambda(x - y))^n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x - y).$$

Multiplying the both sides of this equation by $a^{-\lambda y u}$, replacing n by $n - k$ and using (2.13), we give

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{u^n}{n!} (\lambda(x - y))^n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x - y) &= a^{-\lambda y u} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{u^n}{n!} (\lambda x)^n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{u^{n+k}}{k! n!} (-\lambda y \log(a))^k (\lambda x)^n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{u^n}{k! (n-k)!} (-\lambda y \log(a))^k (\lambda x)^{n-k} \mathbf{C}_{n-k}(A; \lambda, a; x). \end{aligned}$$

Comparing the coefficient of t^n , the relation is established. \square

Corollary 2.1. *The Charlier matrix polynomials satisfy*

$$(1 + t)^n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x(1 + t)) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(t \log(a)\right)^k \mathbf{C}_{n-k}(A; \lambda, a; x), |t| < 1. \quad (2.14)$$

Proof. Taking $-\frac{y}{x} \rightarrow t$ in equation (2.12), we have the desired result. \square

Theorem 2.5. *The generating matrix relation for Charlier matrix polynomials is*

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x) t^k = a^t \left(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x}\right)^A \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x})\right); \left|\frac{t}{\lambda x}\right| < 1. \quad (2.15)$$

Proof. If we replace t by $t + v$ in (2.1):

$$a^{t+v} \left(1 - \frac{t+v}{\lambda x}\right)^A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t+v)^n}{n!} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x). \quad (2.16)$$

By expanding the binomial theorem $(t+v)^n$, replacing n by $n+k$ and simplifying, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t+v)^n}{n!} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!(n-k)!} \mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x) t^k v^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!k!} \mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x) t^k v^n. \end{aligned}$$

If we associate the factors depending on v in the left member of (2.16), we get

$$a^{t+v} \left(1 - \frac{t+v}{\lambda x}\right)^A = a^t \left(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x}\right)^A a^v \left(1 - \frac{v}{\lambda x(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x})}\right)^A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t+v)^n}{n!} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x).$$

By means of (2.1), we can write

$$a^v \left(1 - \frac{v}{\lambda x(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x})}\right)^A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{v^n}{n!} \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x})\right).$$

Therefore, the left member of (2.16) has the expansion in powers of v :

$$a^{t+v} \left(1 - \frac{t+v}{\lambda x}\right)^A = a^t \left(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x}\right)^A \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{v^n}{n!} \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x})\right).$$

Hence

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!k!} \mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x) t^k v^n = a^t \left(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x}\right)^A \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{v^n}{n!} \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x(1 - \frac{t}{\lambda x})\right).$$

Comparing the coefficients of v^n in the above equation, we get the assertion ((2.15) of Theorem 2.5. \square

Theorem 2.6. *The Charlier matrix polynomials is a solution of second order matrix differential equation*

$$\left[x^2 D^2 I + ((1+n - \lambda x \log(a))I + A)x D + nA \right] \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = \mathbf{0}. \quad (2.17)$$

Proof. Starting from (2.5) and (2.9), we get

$$\left(A - \lambda x \log(a)I \right) x D \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) + nA \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = -nx \log(a) D \mathbf{C}_{n-1}(A; \lambda, a; x). \quad (2.18)$$

Differentiating (2.5) with respect to x and multiplying by x , we get

$$x^2 D^2 \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) + (n+1)x D \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = nx \log(a) D \mathbf{C}_{n-1}(A; \lambda, a; x). \quad (2.19)$$

Adding the result to (2.18) and (2.19) gives the second order matrix differential equation for the Charlier matrix polynomials. \square

Starting from (2.2), we get the another formula of matrix recurrence relation for the Charlier matrix polynomials

$$\mathbf{C}_{n+1}(A; \lambda, a; x) = \log(a)\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) - \frac{A}{\lambda x}\mathbf{C}_n(A - I; \lambda, a; x), \mathbf{C}_0(A; \lambda, a; x) = I, \quad (2.20)$$

and if we take the backward shift operator $\mathbb{E}f(A) = f(A - I)$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) &= \left(\log(a)I - \frac{1}{\lambda x}A\mathbb{E} \right) \mathbf{C}_{n-1}(A; \lambda, a; x) \\ &= \left(I - \frac{1}{\lambda x \log(a)}A\mathbb{E} \right) \log(a)\mathbf{C}_{n-1}(A; \lambda, a; x) \end{aligned}$$

which gives (2.20) and we obtain the new explicit representation for Charlier matrix polynomials

$$\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) = \left(I - \frac{1}{\lambda x \log(a)}A\mathbb{E} \right)^n \left(\log(a) \right)^n. \quad (2.21)$$

Expanding the right hand side of the previous expression, using the binomial expansion, yields the new explicit representation for Charlier matrix polynomials

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{A\mathbb{E}}{\lambda x \log(a)} \right)^k \left(\log(a) \right)^n \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{\mathbb{Q}^{(k)}}{(\lambda x \log(a))^k} \right) \left(\log(a) \right)^n \end{aligned} \quad (2.22)$$

where $\mathbb{Q}^{(0)} = I$, $\mathbb{Q}^{(1)} = A\mathbb{E}1 = A$, $\mathbb{Q}^{(2)} = (A\mathbb{E})^21 = (A\mathbb{E})(A\mathbb{E})1 = (A\mathbb{E})A = A(A - I)$ and in general $\mathbb{Q}^{(k)} = (A\mathbb{E})^k1 = A(A - I) \dots (A - (k - 1)I)$.

Thus, we list the first elements of the Chartier matrix polynomials

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}_0(A; \lambda, a; x) &= I = \mathbb{Q}^{(0)}, \\ \mathbf{C}_1(A; \lambda, a; x) &= \frac{A}{\lambda x} - \log(a)I = \left(\frac{A}{\lambda x \log(a)} - I \right) \log(a) = \left(\frac{\mathbb{Q}^{(1)}}{\lambda x \log(a)} - \mathbb{Q}^{(0)} \right) \log(a), \\ \mathbf{C}_2(A; \lambda, a; x) &= \left(\frac{A(A - I)}{(\lambda x \log(a))^2} - 2\frac{A}{\lambda x \log(a)} + I \right) \left(\log(a) \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\mathbb{Q}^{(2)}}{(\lambda x \log(a))^2} - 2\frac{\mathbb{Q}^{(1)}}{\lambda x \log(a)} + \mathbb{Q}^{(0)} \right) \left(\log(a) \right)^2, \\ \mathbf{C}_3(A; \lambda, a; x) &= \left(\frac{A(A - I)(A - 2I)}{(\lambda x \log(a))^3} - 3\frac{A(A - I)}{(\lambda x \log(a))^2} + 3\frac{A}{\lambda x \log(a)} - I \right) \left(\log(a) \right)^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{\mathbb{Q}^{(3)}}{(\lambda x \log(a))^3} - 3\frac{\mathbb{Q}^{(2)}}{(\lambda x \log(a))^2} + 3\frac{\mathbb{Q}^{(1)}}{\lambda x \log(a)} - \mathbb{Q}^{(0)} \right) \left(\log(a) \right)^3. \end{aligned}$$

Summary of these results are given in the next theorem.

Theorem 2.7. *For a matrix A in $\mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$, then Chartier matrix polynomials satisfy:*

- For $n \geq 1$

$$\mathbf{C}_{n+1}(A; \lambda, a; x) = \log(a)\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) - \frac{A}{\lambda x}\mathbf{C}_n(A - I; \lambda, a; x), \mathbf{C}_0(A; \lambda, a; x) = I.$$

- In (2.21) and (2.22) are defined the matrix versions of new explicit representations for Charlier matrix polynomials.

3 Linear differential operators

In accordance with the discussion in the preceding section, the partial differential matrix equation are constructed from (2.17) by replacing n by $y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$, D by $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ and $\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)$ by $\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = y^n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)$:

$$\left[x^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} I + \left((1 + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \lambda x \log(a))I + A \right) x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Ay \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = \mathbf{0}. \quad (3.1)$$

We rewrite (3.1) in the form

$$\left[x^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} I + \left((1 - \lambda x \log(a))I + A \right) x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial}{\partial y \partial x} I + Ay \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = \mathbf{0}. \quad (3.2)$$

Since

$$\mathbb{L}\left(x, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) [\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)y^n] = y^n \mathbb{L}\left(x, \frac{d}{dx}, n\right) [\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)],$$

for $y \neq 0$, we get

$$\mathbb{L}\left(x, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) [\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)y^n] = \mathbf{0},$$

if and only if

$$\mathbb{L}\left(x, \frac{d}{dx}, n\right) [\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)] = \mathbf{0}.$$

Again using the technique described in detail in section 2, we determine with the aid of (2.5) and (2.6) the first order linear differential operators for Charlier matrix polynomials \mathbb{I} , \mathbb{A} , \mathbb{B} and \mathbb{C} such that

$$\mathbb{A} \left[\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)y^n \right] = n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)y^n, \quad (3.3)$$

$$\mathbb{B} \left[\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)y^n \right] = n \log(a) \mathbf{C}_{n-1}(A; \lambda, a; x)y^{n-1} \quad (3.4)$$

and

$$\mathbb{C} \left[\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)y^n \right] = -\lambda \mathbf{C}_{n+1}(A; \lambda, a; x)y^{n+1}, \quad (3.5)$$

where

$$\mathbb{A} = y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} I, \quad (3.6)$$

$$\mathbb{B} = \frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} I + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} I \quad (3.7)$$

and

$$\mathbb{C} = y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} I + y \left(\frac{1}{x} A - \lambda \log(a) I \right). \quad (3.8)$$

Therefore, the operators \mathbb{I} , \mathbb{A} , \mathbb{B} and \mathbb{C} generate a Lie group. From the above commutator relations, we can state the next theorem.

Theorem 3.1. *The set of linear combinations of the partial differential operators \mathbb{I} , \mathbb{A} , \mathbb{B} and \mathbb{C} forms a Lie algebra.*

$$(i) \quad [\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}] = -\mathbb{B}, \quad (ii) \quad [\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{C}] = \mathbb{C}, \quad (iii) \quad [\mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}] = -\lambda \log(a)\mathbb{I}, \quad (3.9)$$

where \mathbb{I} stands for the identity operator.

Proof. We find that

$$\mathbb{ABC}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} I + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} I \right] \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y).$$

Hence, on simplification, we have

$$\mathbb{ABC}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) - \frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) + y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y). \quad (3.10)$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\mathbb{BAC}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = \left(\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} I + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} I \right) y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y).$$

This is to be simplified as

$$\mathbb{BAC}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) + y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y). \quad (3.11)$$

Then for $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial x}$, subtracting (3.11) from (3.10), we get

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}] \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) &= (\mathbb{AB} - \mathbb{BA}) \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) \\ &= -\frac{x}{y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = -\mathbb{B} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have the required result $[\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}] = -\mathbb{B}$. Similarly, we can proceed to calculate each of the following results $[\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{C}]$ and $[\mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}]$, which completes the proof theorem. \square

Now, we know that the operator $\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} \mathbb{L} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) &= x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) + \left((1 - \lambda x \log(a)) I + A \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) \\ &\quad + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y \partial x} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) + \frac{Ay}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y). \end{aligned}$$

Also, in making the calculation of $[\mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}]$, we found that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{CB} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) &= x \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) + (1 + A - \lambda x \log(a)) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) \\ &\quad + y \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) + \left(\frac{A}{x} - \lambda \log(a) \right) y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we get

$$\frac{1}{x} \mathbb{L} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) - \mathbb{CB} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = \lambda \log(a) y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y).$$

Therefore, it can be expressed as:

$$\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = \left[\mathbb{C}\mathbb{B} + \lambda \log(a)\mathbb{A} \right] \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y),$$

or equivalently,

$$\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L} = \mathbb{C}\mathbb{B} + \lambda \log(a)\mathbb{A}; x \neq 0. \quad (3.12)$$

Now, we show that

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{C} \right] \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) &= \left(\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}\mathbb{C} - \mathbb{C}\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L} \right) \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) \\ &= \left(\left(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{B} + \lambda \log(a)\mathbb{A} \right) \mathbb{C} - \mathbb{C} \left(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{B} + \lambda \log(a)\mathbb{A} \right) \right) \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) \quad (3.13) \\ &= \left(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{B}\mathbb{C} + \lambda \log(a)\mathbb{A}\mathbb{C} - \mathbb{C}\mathbb{C}\mathbb{B} - \mathbb{C}\lambda \log(a)\mathbb{A} \right) \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y). \end{aligned}$$

With the help of (3.9), we simplify $\mathbb{A}\mathbb{C} - \mathbb{C}\mathbb{A}$ as follows:

$$\mathbb{A}\mathbb{C} - \mathbb{C}\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{C}.$$

Hence, with the further aid of the commutator relations from (3.9), we get

$$\mathbb{C} \left(\mathbb{B}\mathbb{C} - \mathbb{C}\mathbb{B} \right) = \mathbb{C} \left(-\lambda \log(a)\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) \right) = -\lambda \log(a)\mathbb{C}.$$

From (3.13), we obtain

$$\left[\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{C} \right] = \mathbf{0}.$$

Thus, we establish that the operator $\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}$ commutes with \mathbb{C} . In the same way, we can calculate each of the following results $\left[\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{A} \right] = \mathbf{0}$ and $\left[\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{B} \right] = \mathbf{0}$. These results are summarized in the following theorem. We summarize these results in the following theorem.

Theorem 3.2. *Linear differential operators \mathbb{A} , \mathbb{B} and \mathbb{C} defined in (3.5), (3.6) and (3.7) commute with the operator $\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}$ as follows*

$$(i) \quad \left[\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{A} \right] = \mathbf{0}, \quad (ii) \quad \left[\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{B} \right] = \mathbf{0}, \quad (iii) \quad \left[\frac{1}{x}\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{C} \right] = \mathbf{0}, \quad (3.14)$$

where the operator \mathbb{L} is as defined in (3.2).

We express the extended form of the group generated by the operators \mathbb{I} , \mathbb{A} , \mathbb{B} and \mathbb{C} as follows:

$$e^{a\mathbb{A}}f(x, y, A) = f \left(x, ye^a, A \right), \quad (3.15)$$

$$e^{b\mathbb{B}}f(x, y, A) = f \left(x \left(1 + \frac{b}{y} \right), b + y, A \right), y \neq 0, \quad (3.16)$$

and

$$e^{c\mathbb{C}}f(x, y, A) = e^{-\lambda cy \log(a)} \left(1 + \frac{cy}{x} \right)^A f \left(x + cy, y, A \right); x \neq 0, \left| \frac{cy}{x} \right| < 1, \quad (3.17)$$

where $f(x, y, A)$ is an arbitrary matrix function and a, b and c are arbitrary constants.

From the above relations, we get

$$e^{c\mathbb{C}} e^{b\mathbb{B}} e^{a\mathbb{A}} f(x, y, A) = e^{-\lambda cy \log(a)} \left(1 + \frac{cy}{x}\right)^A f\left((x + cy)\left(1 + \frac{b}{y}\right), (b + y)e^a, A\right); x, y \neq 0, \left|\frac{cy}{x}\right| < 1. \quad (3.18)$$

3.1 Generating matrix functions derived from the operators

Here, we have determined the new generating matrix relations between Charlier matrix polynomials. For arbitrary constants b and c the operator $e^{c\mathbb{C}} e^{b\mathbb{B}} \frac{1}{x} \mathbb{L}[\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) y^n]$ will transform solutions of \mathbb{L} into solutions of \mathbb{L} ; in other words, we have

$$e^{c\mathbb{C}} e^{b\mathbb{B}} \frac{1}{x} \mathbb{L} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = \frac{1}{x} \mathbb{L} e^{c\mathbb{C}} e^{b\mathbb{B}} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y)$$

if and only if $\mathbb{L}u = \mathbf{0}$

Now it follows from (3.3) that $\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y)$ is a solution of the system

$$\mathbb{L} \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{and} \quad (\mathbb{A} - n\mathbb{I}) \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = \mathbf{0}.$$

for the matrix function $\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x, y) = y^n \mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x)$. Since \mathbb{B} and \mathbb{C} commute with $\frac{1}{x} \mathbb{L}$, we have

$$e^{c\mathbb{C}} e^{b\mathbb{B}} \frac{1}{x} \mathbb{L}[\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) y^n] = \frac{1}{x} \mathbb{L} e^{c\mathbb{C}} e^{b\mathbb{B}} \mathbb{L}[\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) y^n]$$

Before discussing particular cases (3.18), it is of interest to mention that the operators \mathbb{B} and \mathbb{C} being commutative. The above generating matrix relations which yield a good number of a particular generating relations by attributing different values to $a = 0$ appears to be new. Therefore, we will consider the following three cases of the transformed function $e^{c\mathbb{C}} e^{b\mathbb{B}} \frac{1}{x} \mathbb{L}[\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) y^n]$:

Case 1. $b = 1, c = 0$,

Case 2. $b = 0, c = 1$.

Case 3. $bc \neq 0$

Case 1. From (3.16), we know that for an arbitrary matrix function

$$e^{\mathbb{B}} f(x, y, A) = f\left(x\left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right), 1 + y, A\right),$$

then it follows that

$$e^{\mathbb{B}}[\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) y^n] = (1 + y)^n \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x\left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right)\right).$$

Thus, we have obtained the generating matrix function which has the expansion:

$$(1 + y)^n \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x\left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right)\right) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} (\log(a))^k y^{n-k} \mathbf{C}_{n-k}(A; \lambda, a; x), \quad (3.19)$$

If we divide by y^n

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right)^n \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x\left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right)\right) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} (\log(a))^k y^{-k} \mathbf{C}_{n-k}(A; \lambda, a; x).$$

Replacing y^{-1} by t , we get the generating matrix relation

$$(1 + t)^n \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x(1 + t)\right) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} (\log(a))^k t^k \mathbf{C}_{n-k}(A; \lambda, a; x), \quad (3.20)$$

Case 2. From (2.17) for an arbitrary matrix function, we know that

$$e^{c\mathbb{C}} f(x, y, A) = e^{-\lambda cy \log(a)} \left(1 + \frac{cy}{x}\right)^A f\left(x + cy, y, A\right).$$

Therefore, for $c = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\mathbb{C}} [\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) y^n] &= e^{-\lambda y \log(a)} \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^A \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x + y, y\right) \\ &= y^n e^{-\lambda y \log(a)} \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^A \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x + y\right). \end{aligned}$$

If we equate the two expansions of this matrix function, we get

$$y^n e^{-\lambda y \log(a)} \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^A \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x + y\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^k}{k!} y^{n+k} \mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x). \quad (3.21)$$

If we divide both members of this equation by y^n and simplify, we obtain the generating matrix relation:

$$e^{-\lambda y \log(a)} \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^A \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; x + y\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^k}{k!} y^k \mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x). \quad (3.22)$$

If $n = 0$, this relation becomes the familiar generating matrix functions

$$e^{-\lambda y \log(a)} \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^A \mathbf{C}_0\left(A; \lambda, a; x + y\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^k}{k!} y^k \mathbf{C}_k(A; \lambda, a; x). \quad (3.23)$$

Case 3. For $bc \neq 0$. In order to simplify results we choose $c = 1$ and $b = -\frac{1}{\alpha}$. Then for all finite values of α , we have $bc \neq 0$. For any arbitrary matrix function, then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\mathbb{C}} e^{-\frac{1}{\alpha} \mathbb{B}} f(x, y, A) &= e^{\mathbb{C}} f\left(x \left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha y}\right), y - \frac{1}{\alpha}, A\right) \\ &= e^{-\lambda y \log(a)} \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^A f\left((x + y) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha y}\right), y - \frac{1}{\alpha}, A\right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we get

$$e^{\mathbb{C}} e^{-\frac{1}{\alpha} \mathbb{B}} [\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) y^n] = \left(y - \frac{1}{\alpha}\right)^n e^{-\lambda y \log(a)} \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)^A \mathbf{C}_n\left(A; \lambda, a; (x + y) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha y}\right)\right). \quad (3.24)$$

Separately, we consider the left hand side of (3.24) and we write exponential operators in a series

form so that we have the following relation

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{\mathbb{C}} e^{-\frac{1}{\alpha} \mathbb{B}} [\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) y^n] &= \sum_{r,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r!k!} \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^k \mathbb{C}^r \mathbb{B}^k [\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) y^n] \\
 &= \sum_{r,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r!k!} \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^k \left(-\lambda \right)^r \mathbb{B}^k [\mathbf{C}_{n+r}(A; \lambda, a; x) y^{n+r}] \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{1}{r!k!} \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^k \left(-\lambda \right)^r \mathbb{B}^k [\mathbf{C}_n(A; \lambda, a; x) y^n] \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{1}{r!k!} \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^k \left(-\lambda \right)^r \left[n \log(a)(n-1) \log(a) \dots (n-k+1) \log(a) \right] \mathbb{B}^{k-k} [\mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x) y^{n+k}] \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-k)!r!k!} \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^k \left(\log(a) \right)^k \left(-\lambda \right)^r \mathbb{B}^0 [\mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x) y^{n+k}] \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{n!}{(n-k)!r!k!} \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^k \left(\log(a) \right)^k \left(-\lambda \right)^r \mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x) y^{n+k} \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{r!k!} (-n)_k \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^k \left(\log(a) \right)^k \left(-\lambda \right)^r \mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x) y^{n+k}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.25}$$

Using (3.24) and (3.25), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left(y - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^n e^{-\lambda y \log(a)} \left(1 + \frac{y}{x} \right)^A \mathbf{C}_n \left(A; \lambda, a; (x+y) \left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha y} \right) \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{r!k!} (-n)_k \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^k \left(\log(a) \right)^k \left(-\lambda \right)^r \mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x) y^{n+k}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.26}$$

Finally, we replace y by $-t$ in above equation and simplifying, we obtained the generating matrix function between Charlier matrix polynomials, which we believe to be new generating function

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left(t + \frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^n e^{\lambda t \log(a)} \left(1 - \frac{t}{x} \right)^A \mathbf{C}_n \left(A; \lambda, a; (x-t) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha t} \right) \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{r+k} (-n)_k \lambda^r (\log(a))^k}{r!k! \alpha^k} \mathbf{C}_{n+k}(A; \lambda, a; x) t^{n+k}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.27}$$

Certain generating matrix relations established in this discussion prove the usefulness of operators techniques in obtaining the results for the newly considered Charlier matrix polynomials from the corresponding ones holding the unknown and known Charlier matrix polynomials.

4 Conclusion

A novel approach has been adopted in this work for developing some important properties of Charlier matrix polynomials viz recurrence matrix relations, differential recurrence matrix relations and matrix differential matrix equation. Other important properties of the Charlier matrix polynomials will be obtained for further research work. Since the Charlier matrix polynomials are significant from the view point of applications. The Lie algebra method developed in this work can be used in the investigation of some other Charlier matrix polynomials which play a vital role in Mathematical Physics.

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