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# Simplifying Coefficients in Differential Equations Related to Generating Functions of Reverse Bessel and Partially Degenerate Bell Polynomials

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ABSTRACT: In the paper, by virtue of the Faá di Bruno formula and identities for the Bell polynomials of the second kind, the author simplifies coefficients in a family of ordinary differential equations related to generating functions of reverse Bessel and partially degenerate Bell polynomials.

Key Words: Ordinary differential equation, Coefficient, Generating function, Simplification, Partially degenerate Bell polynomial, Reverse Bessel polynomial, Bell polynomials of the second kind, Faá di Bruno formula.

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	1. Motivation and main results	

In [3, Theorem 1], it was established inductively and recursively that the family of differential equations

$$G^{(n)}(t) = G(t) \sum_{i=n}^{2n-1} a_{i-n}(n,x)(1-2t)^{-i/2}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$
 (1.1)

has the same solution

$$G(t) = e^{x(1-\sqrt{1-2t})}, (1.2)$$

where  $a_0(n,x) = x^n$ ,  $a_{n-1}(n,x) = (2n-3)!!x$ , and

$$a_{j}(n,x) = x^{n-j} \sum_{i_{j}=0}^{n-j-1} \sum_{i_{j-1}=0}^{n-j-1-i_{j}} \cdots \sum_{i_{1}=0}^{n-j-1-i_{j}-\dots-i_{2}} \prod_{k=1}^{j} (n-i_{j}-i_{j-1}-\dots-i_{k}-(j-(2k-2)))$$
 (1.3)

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for  $1 \le i \le n-2$ . The function G(t) in (1.2) can be used to generate the reverse Bessel polynomials  $p_k(x)$  by

$$G(t) = e^{x(1-\sqrt{1-2t})} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k(x) \frac{t^k}{k!}.$$

The expression (1.3) was used in [3, Theorem 2].

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

$$F_{\lambda}^{(n)}(t) = F_{\lambda}(t) \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i(n,\lambda) x^i (1+\lambda t)^{i/\lambda - n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$
 (1.4)

has a solution

$$F_{\lambda}(t) = e^{x[(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda} - 1]},$$
 (1.5)

where  $b_1(n, \lambda) = (1 - (n-1)\lambda | \lambda)_{n-1}$ ,

$$b_{i}(n,\lambda) = \sum_{k_{i-1}=0}^{n-i} \sum_{k_{i-2}=0}^{n-i-k_{i-1}} \cdots \sum_{k_{1}=0}^{n-i-k_{i-1}-\cdots-k_{2}} \prod_{k_{1}=0}^{i} \left(\ell - \left(n - \sum_{j=\ell}^{i-1} k_{j} - i - 1 + \ell\right) \lambda \middle| \lambda\right)_{k_{\ell-1}} \times \left(1 - \left(n - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} k_{j} - i\right) \lambda \middle| \lambda\right)_{n - \sum_{i=1}^{i-1} k_{i} - i}$$
(1.6)

for  $2 \le i \le n$ ,

$$(x|\alpha)_n = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x+k\alpha) = \begin{cases} x(x+\alpha)\cdots[x+(n-1)\alpha], & n \ge 1, \\ 1, & n = 0, \end{cases}$$

and the function  $F_{\lambda}(t)$  in (1.5) can be used [42] to generate partially degenerate Bell polynomials  $B_{n,\lambda}(x)$  by

$$F_{\lambda}(t) = e^{x[(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda}-1]} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_{n,\lambda}(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}.$$

For more information about the Bell numbers and polynomials, please refer to [2, 7,9,12,19,20,31,37,39,41] and closely related references.

It is obvious to see that

- 1. the expression (1.6) is too complicated to be remembered, understood, and computed easily;
- 2. the original proof of [4, Theorem 2.2] is long and tedious,

3. the generating functions G(t) and  $F_{\lambda}(t)$  are connected by

$$F_2(-t) = \frac{1}{G(t)}.$$

In this paper, we will provide nice and standard proofs for [3, Theorem 1] and [4, Theorem 2.2] and, more importantly, discover simple, meaningful, and significant form for  $a_i(n, x)$  and  $b_i(n, \lambda)$ .

Our main results can be stated as the following theorem.

**Theorem 1.1.** For  $n \geq 0$ , the function  $F_{\lambda}(t)$  defined by (1.5) satisfies

$$F_{\lambda}^{(n)}(t) = \frac{F_{\lambda}(t)}{(1+\lambda t)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \left[ \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} (-1)^{\ell} \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - q\lambda) \right] \left[ x(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda} \right]^k \quad (1.7)$$

and the function G(t) defined by (1.2) satisfies

$$G^{(n)}(t) = \frac{(-1)^n G(t)}{(1-2t)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \left[ \sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{m=0}^{n-1} (\ell-2m) \right] \left( x\sqrt{1-2t} \right)^k \tag{1.8}$$

and

$$G^{(n)}(t) = \frac{G(t)}{(1-2t)^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} {2n-k-1 \choose 2(n-k)} [2(n-k)-1]!! (x\sqrt{1-2t})^k,$$
 (1.9)

where the empty product means 1 as usual.

### 2. Proof of Theorem 1.1

The famous Faà di Bruno formula reads that

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}\,t^n} f \circ h(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n f^{(k)}(h(t)) \,\mathrm{B}_{n,k} \big( h'(t), h''(t), \dots, h^{(n-k+1)}(t) \big) \tag{2.1}$$

for  $n \ge 0$ , where the Bell polynomials of the second kind  $B_{n,k}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-k+1})$  for  $n \ge k \ge 0$  are defined [1, p. 134, Theorem A] and [1, p. 139, Theorem C] by

$$B_{n,k}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-k+1}) = \sum_{\substack{1 \le i \le n, \ell_i \in \{0\} \cup \mathbb{N} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n i \ell_i = n \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \ell_i = k}} \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^{n-k+1} \ell_i!} \prod_{i=1}^{n-k+1} \left(\frac{x_i}{i!}\right)^{\ell_i}.$$

Applying 
$$u = h(t) = (1 + \lambda t)^{1/\lambda}$$
 and  $f(u) = e^{x(u-1)}$  to (2.1) gives
$$F_{\lambda}^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{d^{k} e^{x(u-1)}}{d u^{k}} B_{n,k} \left( (1 + \lambda t)^{1/\lambda - 1}, (1 + \lambda t)^{1/\lambda - 2} (1 - \lambda), (\lambda t + 1)^{1/\lambda - 3} (1 - \lambda) (1 - 2\lambda), \dots, (1 + \lambda t)^{1/\lambda - (n - k + 1)} \prod_{\ell=1}^{n - k} (1 - \ell \lambda) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x^{k} e^{x(u-1)}}{(1 + \lambda t)^{n - k/\lambda}} B_{n,k} \left( 1, 1 - \lambda, (1 - \lambda) (1 - 2\lambda), \dots, \prod_{\ell=0}^{n - k} (1 - \ell \lambda) \right)$$

$$= F_{\lambda}(t) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x^{k}}{(1 + \lambda t)^{n - k/\lambda}} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k!} \sum_{k=0}^{k} (-1)^{\ell} {k \choose \ell} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (\ell - q\lambda),$$

where we used the identities

$$B_{n,k}(abx_1, ab^2x_2, \dots, ab^{n-k+1}x_{n-k+1}) = a^k b^n B_{n,k}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-k+1})$$
 and

$$B_{n,k}\left(1, 1 - \lambda, (1 - \lambda)(1 - 2\lambda), \dots, \prod_{\ell=0}^{n-k} (1 - \ell\lambda)\right)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - q\lambda), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (2.3)$$

which is equivalent to

$$B_{n,k}(\langle \alpha \rangle_1, \langle \alpha \rangle_2, \dots, \langle \alpha \rangle_{n-k+1}) = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \langle \alpha \ell \rangle_n, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (2.4)$$

in [1, p. 135], [21, First proof of Theorem 2], [22, Lemma 2.2], [25, Remark 6.1], [26, Lemma 4], [29, Remark 1], [37, Lemma 2.6], and [38, Theorems 2.1 and 4.1]. The formula (1.7) is thus proved.

Similarly, applying  $u = h(t) = \sqrt{1 - 2t}$  and  $f(u) = e^{x(1-u)}$  to (2.1) yields

$$G^{(n)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{d^{k} e^{x(1-u)}}{d u^{k}} B_{n,k} \left( -\frac{1}{(1-2t)^{1/2}}, -\frac{1}{(1-2t)^{3/2}}, -\frac{3}{(1-2t)^{5/2}}, \dots, -\frac{[2(n-k+1)-3]!!}{(1-2t)^{[2(n-k+1)-1]/2}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-x)^{k} e^{x(1-u)} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{(1-2t)^{n-k/2}} B_{n,k} ((-1)!!, 1!!, 3!!, \dots, [2(n-k)-1]!!)$$

$$= G(t) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{x^{k}}{(1-2t)^{n-k/2}} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{k!} \sum_{\ell=0}^{k} (-1)^{\ell} {k \choose \ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell-2q),$$

where we used the identity

$$B_{n,k}((-1)!!, 1!!, 3!!, \dots, [2(n-k)-1]!!) = \frac{(-1)^n}{k!} \sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - 2q) \quad (2.5)$$

in [25,27,29,46,42]. The formula (2.5) can also be derived from taking  $\lambda = 2$  in (2.3) or taking  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  in (2.4) and utilizing the identity (2.2). The formula (1.8) is thus proved.

In [42, Theorem 1.2] and [40, Eq. (1.10)], it was derived that

$$B_{n,k}((-1)!!, 1!!, 3!!, \dots, [2(n-k)-1]!!) = {2n-k-1 \choose 2(n-k)} [2(n-k)-1]!!. \quad (2.6)$$

Substituting (2.6) into (1.8) concludes (1.9). The proof of Theorem 1.1 is complete.

#### 3. Remarks

Finally, we list several remarks on our main results and closely related things.

**Remark 3.1.** The equation (1.1) can be reformulated as

$$G^{(n)}(t) = G(t) \sum_{i=n}^{2n-1} \frac{a_{i-n}(n,x)}{(1-2t)^{i/2}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

This means that the function  $\frac{G^{(n)}(t)}{G(t)}$  is a linear combination of the base

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}}\right)^n$$
,  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}}\right)^{n+1}$ , ...,  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}}\right)^{2n-1}$ .

The equation (1.8) shows that the function  $\frac{G^{(n)}(t)}{G(t)}$  is a linear combination of the

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}}\right)^{2n}$$
,  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}}\right)^{2n-1}$ , ...,  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}}\right)^{n+1}$ ,  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2t}}\right)^{n}$ .

These two bases are not equivalent to each other. Therefore, we surely disclose that the equation (1.1) is wrong and, consequently, main results in [3] are all wrong.

Remark 3.2. Comparing (1.4) with (1.7) reveals that

$$b_k(n,\lambda) = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \sum_{\ell=0}^k (-1)^\ell \binom{k}{\ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - q\lambda).$$

This form for  $b_k(n, \lambda)$  is apparently simpler, more meaningful, and more significant than the expression (1.6).

From (2.5) and (2.6), it follows that

$$\sum_{\ell=0}^{k} (-1)^{\ell} {k \choose \ell} \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell - 2q) = (-1)^{n} k! {2n-k-1 \choose 2(n-k)} [2(n-k)-1]!!.$$
 (3.1)

Consequently, we obtain

$$b_k(n,2) = (-1)^{n-k} {2n-k-1 \choose 2(n-k)} [2(n-k)-1]!!.$$

Remark 3.3. The equation (1.7) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{split} F_{\lambda}^{(n)}(t) &= \frac{F_{\lambda}(t)}{(1+\lambda t)^{n}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{n} \frac{[x(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda}]^{\ell}}{\ell!} \\ &\times \left[ \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell-q\lambda) \right] \sum_{m=0}^{n-\ell} (-1)^{m} \frac{[x(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda}]^{m}}{m!} \\ &= \frac{e^{-x}}{(1+\lambda t)^{n}} \sum_{\ell=0}^{n} \frac{[x(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda}]^{\ell}}{\ell!(n-\ell)!} \left[ \prod_{q=0}^{n-1} (\ell-q\lambda) \right] \Gamma(n-\ell+1, -x(1+\lambda t)^{1/\lambda}), \end{split}$$

where  $\Gamma(a,x)=\int_x^\infty t^{a-1}e^{-t}\,\mathrm{d}\,t$  denotes the incomplete gamma function which has been investigated in [10,30,34] and closely related references.

Remark 3.4. Applying (3.1) to (1.7) results in

$$F_2^{(n)}(t) = \frac{F_2(t)}{(1+2t)^n} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{2n-k-1}{2(n-k)} [2(n-k)-1]!! [x(1+2t)^{1/2}]^k.$$

**Remark 3.5.** We leave a question to readers: what are the inversion formulas of the equations from (1.7) to (1.9)?

**Remark 3.6.** The motivations in the papers [5,6,8,11,13,14,15,16,17,23,24,28,29,31,32,33,35,36,37,46,43,44,45,47,48,49] are same as the one in this paper.

Remark 3.7. This paper is a slightly modified version of the preprint [18].

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