

**SIMPLIFYING COEFFICIENTS IN A FAMILY OF
ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS RELATED
TO THE GENERATING FUNCTION OF THE
MITTAG–LEFFLER POLYNOMIALS**

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ABSTRACT. In the paper, by virtue of the Faà di Bruno formula, properties of the Bell polynomials of the second kind, and the Lah inversion formula, the author simplifies coefficients in a family of ordinary differential equations related to the generating function of the Mittag–Leffler polynomials.

1. Motivation and main results

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

$$F^{(n)}(t) = \frac{F(t)}{(1-t)^n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(n) \frac{\langle x \rangle_i}{(1+t)^i}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (1)$$

has a solution

$$F(t) = \left(\frac{1+t}{1-t} \right)^x, \quad (2)$$

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where $a_1(n) = 2n!$,

$$a_i(n) = 2^i \sum_{k_{i-1}=0}^{n-i} \sum_{k_{i-2}=0}^{n-i-k_{i-1}} \cdots \sum_{k_1=0}^{n-i-k_{i-1}-\cdots-k_2} \prod_{\ell=2}^i \left\langle n - i - 1 + 2\ell - \sum_{j=\ell}^{i-1} k_j \right\rangle_{k_{\ell-1}} \left(n - i + 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} k_j \right)! \quad (3)$$

for $2 \leq j \leq n$,

$$\langle x \rangle_n = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (x - k) = \begin{cases} x(x - 1) \cdots (x - n + 1), & n \geq 1 \\ 1, & n = 0 \end{cases}$$

is the falling factorial, and the function $F(t)$ in (2) can be used to generate the Mittag-Leffler polynomials $M_n(x)$ by

$$F(t) = \left(\frac{1+t}{1-t} \right)^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} M_n(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}.$$

Hereafter, the expression (3) was employed in [4, Theorem 3.1].

It is not difficult to see that

1. the expression (3) is too complicated to be remembered, understood, and computed easily;
2. the original proof of [4, Theorem 2.2] is long and tedious.

In this paper, we will provide a nice and standard proof for [4, Theorem 2.2] and, more importantly, discover a simple, meaningful, and significant form for $a_i(n)$.

Our main results can be stated as the following theorem.

THEOREM 1. *For $n \geq 0$, the function $F(t)$ defined by (2) satisfies*

$$F^{(n)}(t) = \frac{n!}{(1-t)^n} \left[\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{2^k}{k!} \binom{n-1}{k-1} \frac{\langle x \rangle_k}{(1+t)^k} \right] F(t) \quad (4)$$

and

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \binom{n-1}{k-1} (1-t)^k F^{(k)}(t) = \frac{2^n \langle x \rangle_n}{n!(1+t)^n} F(t) \quad (5)$$

where $\binom{-1}{-1} = 1$ and $\binom{k}{-1} = 0$ if $k \geq 0$.

2. Proof of Theorem 1

The Bell polynomials of the second kind $B_{n,k}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-k+1})$ for $n \geq k \geq 0$ are defined [3, p. 134, Theorem A] and [3, p. 139, Theorem C] by

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

The famous Faà di Bruno formula reads that

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n} f \circ h(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n f^{(k)}(h(t)) B_{n,k}(h'(t), h''(t), \dots, h^{(n-k+1)}(t)) \quad (6)$$

for $n \geq 0$. The function $F(t)$ in (2) can be rearranged as

$$F(t) = \left(\frac{2}{1-t} - 1\right)^x.$$

Applying $u = h(t) = \frac{2}{1-t} - 1$ and $f(u) = u^x$ to (6) gives

$$\begin{aligned} F^{(n)}(t) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{d^k u^x}{d u^k} B_{n,k} \left(\frac{1!2}{(1-t)^2}, \frac{2!2}{(1-t)^3}, \dots, \frac{(n-k+1)!2}{(1-t)^{n-k+2}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \langle x \rangle_k u^{x-k} 2^k \left(\frac{1}{1-t}\right)^{n+k} B_{n,k}(1!, 2!, \dots, (n-k+1)!) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \langle x \rangle_k \left(\frac{2}{1-t} - 1\right)^{x-k} 2^k \left(\frac{1}{1-t}\right)^{n+k} \frac{n!}{k!} \binom{n-1}{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \langle x \rangle_k \left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right)^{x-k} 2^k \left(\frac{1}{1-t}\right)^{n+k} \frac{n!}{k!} \binom{n-1}{k-1}, \end{aligned}$$

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

$$B_{n,k}(1!, 2!, \dots, (n-k+1)!) = \frac{n!}{k!} \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

in [3, p. 135] and [7, Remark 3.5]. The formula (4) is thus proved.

The Lah inversion theorem in [1, p. 96, Corollary 3.38 (iii)] and [2, pp. 60–61, Exercise 2.9] reads that

$$(-1)^n a_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!} \binom{n-1}{k-1} b_k$$

if and only if

$$(-1)^n b_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!} \binom{n-1}{k-1} a_k.$$

Combining this Lah inversion theorem with (4) arrives at

$$\frac{2^n \langle x \rangle_n}{(1+t)^n} F(t) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{n!}{k!} \binom{n-1}{k-1} (1-t)^k F^{(k)}(t)$$

which can be rewritten as (5). The proof of Theorem 1 is complete.

3. Remarks

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

REMARK 1. Comparing (1) with (4) reveals that

$$a_k(n) = 2^k \frac{n!}{k!} \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

for $n \geq k \geq 0$. This form for $a_k(n)$ is apparently simpler, more meaningful, and more significant than the one (3) obtained in [4, Theorem 2.2].

REMARK 2. The motivations in the papers [5, 6, 8–13, 15–29] are same as the one in this paper.

REMARK 3. This paper is a modified version of the preprint [14].

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