



Some reduction and transformation formulas for the Appell hypergeometric function F_2

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Abstract

An integral representation of the Appell series $F_2(\sigma, \alpha_1, \alpha_2; \beta_1, \beta_2; x, y)$ is used here to obtain several finite-sum expansions in terms of the less cumbersome hypergeometric functions ${}_2F_1$ and ${}_3F_2$. In the case when the parameters σ , α_1 , α_2 , β_1 , and β_2 are all positive integers, some of our results may be seen as a generalization of the finite-sum expansions of the Appell series F_1 obtained by Cuyt et al. [J. Comput. Appl. Math. 5 (1999) 213–219]. Other important consequences (as well as potential applications) of our results are discussed and a listing of some useful reduction (and transformation) formulas is provided.

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1. Introduction and definitions

The Appell hypergeometric series

$$F_2(\sigma, \alpha_1, \alpha_2; \beta_1, \beta_2; x, y)$$

arises frequently in various physical and chemical applications (cf. [2,3,5,6,8,11]). It is defined by

$$F_2(\sigma, \alpha_1, \alpha_2; \beta_1, \beta_2; x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\sigma)_{m+n} (\alpha_1)_m (\alpha_2)_n}{(\beta_1)_m (\beta_2)_n} \frac{x^m}{m!} \frac{y^n}{n!} \quad (|x| + |y| < 1; \beta_j \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_0^-; \mathbb{Z}_0^- := \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}), \quad (1.1)$$

where $(\lambda)_k$ denotes the Pochhammer symbol defined, in terms of Gamma functions, by

$$(\lambda)_k := \frac{\Gamma(\lambda + k)}{\Gamma(\lambda)} = \begin{cases} 1 & (k = 0; \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}), \\ \lambda(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2) \cdots (\lambda + k - 1) & (k \in \mathbb{N}; \lambda \in \mathbb{C}), \end{cases}$$

\mathbb{N} being the set of *positive* integers.

Recently, Cuyt et al. [1] obtained a finite algebraic sum representation of the Appell hypergeometric series F_1 defined by

$$F_1(a, b, b'; c; x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_{m+n} (b)_m (b')_n}{(c)_{m+n}} \frac{x^m}{m!} \frac{y^n}{n!} \quad (\max\{|x|, |y|\} < 1) \quad (1.2)$$

in the case when the parameters a, b, b' , and c are *positive* integers with $c > a$. Their results can be summarized for the simplest case as follows [1, p. 215, Theorem 2.1a, b, and c]:

For any $s, t \in \mathbb{N}_0 := \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $x \neq y$,

$$F_1(1, s + 1, t + 1; 2; x, y) = \frac{(-x)^t y^s}{(y - x)^{s+t+1}} \binom{s+t}{s} [\ln(1 - x) - \ln(1 - y)] \\ - \sum_{j=0}^{t-1} \binom{j+s}{s} \frac{(-x)^j y^s [1 - (1 - y)^{j-t}]}{(y - x)^{s+j+1} (t - j)} \\ - \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \binom{k+t}{t} \frac{x^t (-y)^k [1 - (1 - x)^{k-s}]}{(x - y)^{t+k+1} (s - k)} \quad (\max\{|x|, |y|\} < 1). \quad (1.3)$$

Motivated by the aforementioned investigation by Cuyt et al. [1], we extend their results to obtain a finite algebraic sum representation of Appell's *second* series

$$F_2(\sigma, \alpha_1, \alpha_2; \beta_1, \beta_2; x, y)$$

in the case when the parameters $\sigma, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1$, and β_2 are *positive* integers. We show that their results are indeed special cases of our representation for F_2 . As intermediate steps, we derive a number of reduction and transformation formulas for F_2 . The paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we develop reduction formulas for F_2 in terms of the Gauss hypergeometric function ${}_2F_1$ and the Clausen hypergeometric function ${}_3F_2$. We then show that the derived form of F_2 reduces to the known expression (1.3) for F_1 . In Section 3, we extend these results to obtain finite-sum representations of F_2 with *nonnegative* parameters.

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