

**FORMATION OF FINITE MULTIPLICATIVE GROUP FOR
 n -LATERAL MULTIPLE HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTIONS**

By

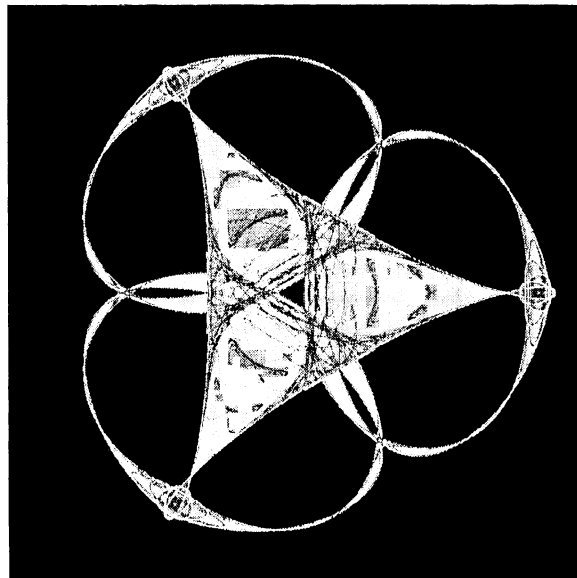
Anand Singh

and

H.S. Dhami

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INSTITUTE FOR MATHEMATICS AND ITS APPLICATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

514 Vincent Hall

206 Church Street S.E.

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455-0436

Phone: 612/624-6066 Fax: 612/626-7370

URL: <http://www.ima.umn.edu>

FORMATION OF
FINITE MULTIPLICATIVE GROUP FOR n- LATERAL MULTIPLE
HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Anand Singh and H.S.Dhami*
Department of mathematics,
University of Kumaun,
Almora Campus,
Almora (U.P)263601

Some properties of special functions from the point of view of group theory, or more specifically, from the theory of group representations have been discussed in research monographs. Here an attempt has been made to generate finite multiplication group for multiple hypergeometric functions involving two and three variables.

Key Words :- Lauricella function / multiplicative group / multiple hypergeometric function / identity element.

1 :- INTRODUCTION

The fruitful nature of the theory of single hypergeometric functions has led to generalizations, giving rise to multiple hypergeometric functions compiled by Exton³. Equivalent systems of partial differential equations associated with triple hypergeometric functions have been again constructed by Exton^{4,5}. A new function has been generated by authors in their earlier studies¹ to meet the requirements of statisticians, whose product in the Lauricella function pattern has led to the generation of n-lateral multiple hypergeometric function. This general function², whose particular cases include almost all known multiple hypergeometric functions, till date, is being represented in a numeral form for the formation of a finite multiplicative group.

* To whom all correspondence be mailed.

2:- GENERAL FORMULATION

Let us express the B- function, defined as

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n=0}^{\infty} \left[\begin{matrix} p & r \\ q & s \end{matrix} \left[\begin{matrix} \alpha_p & \gamma_r \\ \beta_q & \delta_s \end{matrix} ; ; x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \right] \right] \\
 &= \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{(\alpha_p)_{m_1} (\gamma_r)_{m_2} \dots (\gamma_r)_{m_n}}{(\beta_q)_{m_1} (\delta_s)_{m_2} \dots (\delta_s)_{m_n}} \right) x_1^{m_1} x_2^{m_2} \dots x_n^{m_n}}{m_1! m_2! \dots m_n!} \dots \dots \dots (2.1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Where $n = m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n$

in the following form

$$\sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(\alpha^1_p)_{a_1 \sum m_1 + m_1 \sum a_2} (\alpha^2_p)_{a_1 \sum m_2 + m_2 \sum a_3} \dots (\alpha^n_p)_{a_n m_n} (\gamma_r)_{-\sum m_1}}{(\beta_q)_{\sum m_1} (\delta_s)_{-\sum m_1}} \right) \cdot \frac{x_1^{m_1} x_2^{m_2} \dots x_n^{m_n}}{m_1! m_2! \dots m_n!} \dots \dots \dots (2.2)$$

When $\sum_{i=0}^n a_i = 1$ and a_i may be equal to 1 or 0.

Supposing $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$ the function given by (2.2) gets converted as

$$\begin{aligned}
 B^0 &= \sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(\alpha^1_p)_{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n} (\gamma_r)_{-(m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n)}}{(\beta_q)_{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n} (\delta_s)_{-(m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n)}} \right) \frac{x_1^{m_1} x_2^{m_2} \dots x_n^{m_n}}{m_1! m_2! \dots m_n!} \\
 &\dots \dots \dots (2.3)
 \end{aligned}$$

Where α_p^1 shall be obviously α_p and therefore shall be single hypergeometric function in n - variables.

In case if we take

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0),$$

We observe that the B - function is transmogrified into a Lauricella type function, in which the second parameter is repeated $(n - 1)$ times, having the value

$$\sum_{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(\alpha_p^1)_{m_1} (\alpha_p^2)_{m_2 + \dots + m_n} (\gamma_r)_{-(m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n)}}{(\beta_q)_{m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n} (\delta_s)_{-(m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_n)}} \right) \cdot \frac{x_1^{m_1} x_2^{m_2} \dots x_n^{m_n}}{m_1! m_2! \dots m_n!} \dots \dots \dots (2.4)$$

Which represents trilateral hypergeometric function in n - variables.

This process of generalization, when prolonged further, can generate trilateral, quadrilateral, pentagonal and so on upto n -lateral hypergeometric functions in n -variables for corresponding values of $(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n)$ equal to $(1, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$ $(0, 1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$ $(0, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, $(0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, $(0, 0, 0, 0, 1, \dots, 0)$ and $(0, 0, 0, \dots, 1)$.

3:- FORMATION OF MULTIPLICATIVE GROUP

For the B -function expressed by (2.2) we shall have

$$B \left[\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ a & c \\ b & d \end{matrix} ; \quad ; \quad x, y \right] = \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(a)_{m+n} (c)_{-(m+n)}}{(b)_{m+n} (d)_{-(m+n)}} \right) \frac{x^m y^n}{m! n!} \dots \dots \dots (3.1)$$

from which, according to the following explanation

$$\{ \ln \left[\begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix} \right]$$

- if upper parameter is changed, the notation shall be 1;
- if both parameter are changed, the notation shall be 2;
- if only lower parameter is changed, the notation shall be 3
- and 0 shall correspond for the normal function.

we can produce

$$\begin{aligned}
 B^{10} &= (a_1, a_2) = \begin{bmatrix} (a_2, a_1) & (c_1, c_2) \\ (b_1, b_2) & (d_1, d_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1,0) & (1,0) \\ (1,0) & (1,0) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(a)_m (a^1)_n (\gamma)_{-(m+n)}}{(\beta)_{m+n} (\delta)_{-(m+n)}} \right) \frac{x^m y^n}{m! n!} \dots\dots\dots(3.2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B^{20} &= (a_1, a_2) (b_1, b_2) = \begin{bmatrix} (a_2, a_1) & (c_1, c_2) \\ (b_2, b_1) & (d_1, d_2) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(a)_m (a^1)_n (\gamma)_{-(m+n)}}{(\beta)_m (\beta^1)_n (\delta)_{-(m+n)}} \right) \frac{x^m y^n}{m! n!} \dots\dots\dots(3.3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$B^{30} = (b_1, b_2) = \begin{bmatrix} (a_1, a_2) & (c_1, c_2) \\ (b_2, b_1) & (d_1, d_2) \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(a)_{m+n} (\gamma)_{-(m+n)}}{(\beta)_m (\beta^1)_n (\delta)_{-(m+n)}} \right) \frac{x^m y^n}{m! n!} \dots\dots(3.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B^{01} &= (c_1, c_2) = \begin{bmatrix} (a_1, a_2) & (c_2, c_1) \\ (b_1, b_2) & (d_1, d_2) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(a)_{m+n} (\gamma)_{-m} (\gamma^1)_{-n}}{(\beta)_{m+n} (\delta)_{-(m+n)}} \right) \frac{x^m y^n}{m! n!} \dots\dots\dots(3.5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$B^{23} = (a_1, a_2) (b_1, b_2) (d_1, d_2) = \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(a)_m (a^1)_n (\gamma)_{-(m+n)}}{(\beta)_m (\beta^1)_n (\delta)_{-m} (\delta^1)_{-n}} \right) \frac{x^m y^n}{m! n!}$$

Which in total shall be fifteen.

They shall form the elements of the finite multiplicative group (S;), for which

$$\begin{aligned}
 S = \{ & B^{10}=(a_1,a_2), & B^{20}=(a_1,a_2) (b_1,b_2), & B^{30}=(b_1,b_2), \\
 & B^{01}=(c_1,c_2), & B^{02}=(c_1,c_2) (d_1,d_2), & B^{03}=(d_1,d_2), \\
 & B^{11}=(a_1,a_2)(c_1,c_2), & B^{12}=(a_1,a_2) (c_1,c_2) (d_1,d_2), \\
 & B^{13}=(a_1,a_2) (d_1,d_2), & B^{21}=(a_1,a_2) (b_1,b_2) (c_1,c_2), \\
 & B^{22}=(a_1,a_2) (b_1,b_2) (c_1,c_2) (d_1,d_2), & B^{23}=(a_1,a_2) (b_1,b_2) (d_1,d_2), \\
 & B^{31}=(b_1,b_2)(c_1,c_2), & B^{32}=(b_1,b_2) (c_1,c_2) (d_1,d_2), & B^{33}=(b_1,b_2) (d_1,d_2) \} \dots(3.7)
 \end{aligned}$$

The order of the group shall be

$$2^{p+q+r+s} - 1 \text{ and } B^{22} \text{ shall be identity multiplication element.}$$

Similarly for three variables, we can generate, in order to generate a group

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ B & \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ ; & ; \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} ; x,y,z = \sum_{m,n,p=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(a)_{m+n+p} (c)_{-(m+n+p)}}{(b)_{m+n+p} (d)_{-(m+n+p)}} \right) \frac{x^m y^n z^p}{m! n! p!} \\
 & \dots\dots\dots(3.8)
 \end{aligned}$$

So that the total element of the multiplicative group shall be 80.

Groups for functions involving more than three variables can be proliferated by the generalization of results obtained in this section.

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