

# Some results on generalized Appell functions

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## Abstract

Recently A. H. Al-Shammery and S. L. Kalla presented generalizations for the Appell's functions  $F_i(w, z)$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ ), introducing parameters  $\tau, \tau'$ . In this paper the generalized Appell's functions  $F_i^{\tau, \tau'}(w, z)$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ ), are represented in terms of a generalization of the Gauss hypergeometric series  ${}_2R_1^\tau(z)$ , in order to establish some integral representations, recurrence relations and differentiation formulas for generalized Appell's functions. An application and various particular cases are also presented.

Key words: Generalized Gauss hypergeometric series, generalized Appell's functions, integral representations, recurrence relations, differentiation formulas.

# Algunos resultados sobre las funciones de Appell generalizadas

## Resumen

Recientemente A. H. Al-Shammery y S. L. Kalla presentaron generalizaciones para las funciones de Appell  $F_i(w, z)$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ ), introduciendo los parámetros  $\tau, \tau'$ . En este trabajo se representan las funciones de Appell generalizadas  $F_i^{\tau, \tau'}(w, z)$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ ) en términos de la serie hipergeométrica generalizada de Gauss  ${}_2R_1^\tau(z)$ , a fin de establecer algunas representaciones integrales, relaciones de recurrencia y fórmulas de diferenciación para las funciones de Appell generalizadas. Se presenta además una aplicación y algunos casos particulares.

Palabras clave: Serie hipergeométrica generalizada de Gauss, funciones de Appell generalizadas, representaciones integrales, relaciones de recurrencia, fórmulas de diferenciación.

## 1. Introducción

Un gran número de funciones especiales pueden ser representadas en términos de series hipergeométricas y series hipergeométricas confluentes. Las series hipergeométricas en una y varias variables, aparecen naturalmente en una variedad de problemas en matemática aplicada, estadística, investigación de operaciones, física teórica y ciencias de la Ingeniería [1-4].

Srivastava y Kashyap [4] presentaron varias aplicaciones de las series hipergeométricas en una y varias variables en la teoría de colas y procesos estocásticos relacionados.

Exton [5, 6] ha considerado varios problemas, entre ellos: Distribuciones estadísticas finitas e infinitas, desplazamiento angular de una placa, vibración de una placa elástica delgada, producción de calor en un cilindro, ecuación de Laplace en coordenadas esféricas, etc., los cuales conducen a integrales asociadas con series hipergeométricas en una y más variables.

Kalla y colaboradores [7] han usado funciones hipergeométricas para estudiar una forma unificada de distribuciones de tipo Gauss.

En 1999 N. Virchenco [8] consideró una generalización de la serie hipergeométrica de Gauss de la siguiente forma:

$${}_2R_1^\tau(z) = {}_2R_1(a, b; c; \tau; z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a+k)\Gamma(b+\tau k)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k)} \frac{z^k}{k!}, \quad (1)$$

donde  $a, b, c$  son números complejos,  $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\tau > 0$ ,  $c \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, |z| < 1$ .

Si  $\tau = 1$  en (1):

$${}_2R_1(a, b; c; 1; z) = {}_2F_1(a, b; c; z), \quad c \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, |z| < 1. \quad (2)$$

Esta función tiene la siguiente representación integral

$${}_2R_1(a, b; c; \tau; z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c-b)} \int_0^1 t^{b-1}(1-t)^{c-b-1}(1-zt^\tau)^{-a} dt, \quad (3)$$

$\operatorname{Re}(c) > \operatorname{Re}(b) > 0$ .

Virchenko [8, 9] estableció las siguientes propiedades para la función  ${}_2R_1^\tau(z)$ :

$$(b - a\tau)R = bR(b+1) - a\tau R(a+1). \quad (4)$$

$$(c - a\tau - 1)R = (c-1)R(c-1) - a\tau R(a+1). \quad (5)$$

$$(c - b - 1)R = (c-1)R(c-1) - bR(b+1). \quad (6)$$

$$cR = (c-b)R(c+1) + bR(a, b+1; c+1; \tau; z). \quad (7)$$

$$\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)R = \Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)R(a+1) - z\Gamma(c)\Gamma(b+\tau) \times R(a+1, b+\tau; c+\tau; \tau; z), \quad (8)$$

donde para simplificar la escritura se considera la siguiente notación:

$${}_2R_1(a, b; c; \tau; z) = R, \quad {}_2R_1(a+1, b; c; \tau; z) = R(a+1)$$

y similarmente para los demás parámetros.

Posteriormente, L. Galué y colaboradores [10] establecieron nuevas relaciones de recurrencia para  ${}_2R_1(a, b; c; \tau; z)$ , entre ellas:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(c+\tau)\Gamma(b+1)R(b+1) = \\ \Gamma(c+\tau)\Gamma(b+1)R + a\tau\Gamma(b+\tau)\Gamma(c)z \times \\ R(a+1, b+\tau; c+\tau; \tau; z). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(c+2+\tau)\Gamma(b)R(c+1) = \\ \Gamma(c+2+\tau)\Gamma(b)R(c+2) + a\tau\Gamma(b+\tau)\Gamma(c+1)z \times \\ R(a+1, b+\tau; c+2+\tau; \tau; z). \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Virchenko [8, 9] estableció además las siguientes fórmulas de diferenciación para la función  ${}_2R_1(a, b; c; \tau; z)$

$$\frac{d}{dz} [{}_2R_1(a, b; c; \tau; z)] = a \frac{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(b+\tau)}{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)} \times {}_2R_1(a+1, b+\tau; c+\tau; \tau; z). \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} [z^a {}_2R_1(a, b; c; \tau; z)] = az^{a-1} {}_2R_1(a+1, b; c; \tau; z). \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [{}_2R_1(a, b; c; \tau; z)] = \frac{\Gamma(a+n)\Gamma(c)\Gamma(b+\tau n)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau n)} \times {}_2R_1(a+n, b+\tau n; c+\tau n; \tau; z). \quad (13)$$

$$a {}_2R_1(a+1, b; c; \tau; z) = \left( z \frac{d}{dz} + a \right) {}_2R_1(a, b; c; \tau; z). \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [z^{a+n-1} {}_2R_1(a, b; c; \tau; z)] = \frac{\Gamma(a+n)}{\Gamma(a)} z^{a-1} \times {}_2R_1(a+n, b; c; \tau; z). \quad (15)$$

En el 2000 Al-Shammery y Kalla [11], presentaron una generalización para las funciones de Appell en la forma siguiente:

$$\begin{aligned} F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z) = \\ \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k, l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k (b')_l \Gamma(a+\tau k + \tau' l)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k + \tau' l)} \frac{z^k w^l}{l! k!}, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, |w| < 1, |z| < 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} F_2^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c, c'; w, z) = \\ \frac{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(c')}{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(b')} \sum_{k, l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_{k+l} \Gamma(b+\tau k)\Gamma(b'+\tau' l)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k)\Gamma(c'+\tau' l)} \frac{z^k w^l}{l! k!}, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, |w| + |z| < 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} F_3^{\tau, \tau'}(a, a', b, b'; c; w, z) = \\ \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(b')} \sum_{k, l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k (a')_l \Gamma(b+\tau k)\Gamma(b'+\tau' l)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k + \tau' l)} \frac{z^k w^l}{l! k!}, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, |w| < 1, |z| < 1$ .

En este trabajo se representan las funciones de Appell generalizadas  $F_i^{\tau, \tau'}(w, z)$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ ) en términos de la serie hipergeométrica generalizada de Gauss  ${}_2R_1^\tau(z)$ , a fin de establecer algunas representaciones integrales, relaciones de recurrencia y fórmulas de diferenciación para las funciones de Appell generalizadas. Se presenta además una aplicación y algunos casos particulares.

### 2. Representación de las series de Appell generalizadas en términos de la función ${}_2R_1^\tau(z)$

Separando las series en (16)-(18) y usando (1) se obtienen directamente las siguientes representaciones:

$$F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k \Gamma(a + \tau k)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k)} {}_2R_1(b', a + \tau k; c + \tau k; \tau'; z) \frac{w^k}{k!}. \tag{19}$$

$$\tau, \tau' \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \tau, \tau' > 0, \quad c + \tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, \\ |w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$$

$$F_2^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c, c'; w, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(b)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k \Gamma(b + \tau k)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k)} {}_2R_1(a + k, b'; c'; \tau'; z) \frac{w^k}{k!}, \tag{20}$$

$$\tau, \tau' \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \tau, \tau' > 0, \quad c' \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, \quad |w| + |z| < 1.$$

$$F_3^{\tau, \tau'}(a, a', b, b'; c; w, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(b)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k \Gamma(b + \tau k)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k)} {}_2R_1(a', b'; c + \tau k; \tau'; z) \frac{w^k}{k!} \tag{21}$$

$$\tau, \tau' \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \tau, \tau' > 0, \quad c + \tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, \\ |w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$$

### 3. Representación integral de las funciones de Appell generalizadas en términos de la función ${}_2R_1^\tau(z)$

En esta sección se obtiene la representación integral de tipo Mellin-Barnes de la generalización  $\tau$  de la función hipergeométrica de Gauss  ${}_2R_1^\tau(z)$ , la cual se usará para establecer representaciones integrales de las funciones de Appell generalizadas.

Es bien conocido que [12, p. 19, No. (2.6.11)]

$$H_{p, q+1}^{1, p} \left[ -x \left| \begin{matrix} (1-a_1, \alpha_1), \dots, (1-a_p, \alpha_p) \\ (0, 1), (1-b_1, \beta_1), \dots, (1-b_q, \beta_q) \end{matrix} \right. \right] = {}_p\Psi_q \left[ \begin{matrix} (a_1, \alpha_1), \dots, (a_p, \alpha_p); \\ (b_1, \beta_1), \dots, (b_q, \beta_q); \end{matrix} x \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^p \Gamma(a_j + jn)}{\prod_{j=1}^q \Gamma(b_j + jn)} \frac{x^n}{n!}. \tag{22}$$

donde  $H[x]$  es la función  $H$  de Fox definida por

$$H_{p, q}^{m, n} \left[ x \left| \begin{matrix} (a_1, \alpha_1), \dots, (a_p, \alpha_p) \\ (b_1, \beta_1), \dots, (b_q, \beta_q) \end{matrix} \right. \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma-i\infty}^{\gamma+i\infty} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m \Gamma(b_j - js) \prod_{j=1}^n \Gamma(1-a_j + \alpha_j s)}{\prod_{j=m+1}^q \Gamma(1-b_j + js) \prod_{j=n+1}^p \Gamma(a_j - \alpha_j s)} x^s ds. \tag{23}$$

Por otro lado,

$${}_2\Psi_1 \left[ \begin{matrix} (a_1, 1), (a_2, \tau); \\ (b_1, \tau); \end{matrix} z \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(a_1 + n) \Gamma(a_2 + \tau n)}{\Gamma(b_1 + \tau n)} \frac{z^n}{n!} = \frac{\Gamma(a_1) \Gamma(a_2)}{\Gamma(b_1)} {}_2R_1(a_1, a_2; b_1; \tau; z), \tag{24}$$

luego de (22)-(24):

$${}_2R_1(a, b; c; \tau; z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a) \Gamma(b) 2\pi i} \int_{\gamma-i\infty}^{\gamma+i\infty} \frac{\Gamma(-s) \Gamma(a+s) \Gamma(b+\tau s)}{\Gamma(c+\tau s)} (-z)^s ds, \tag{25}$$

$$\tau > 0, \quad -\text{Re}(a) < \gamma < 0, \quad -\text{Re}(b) < \tau\gamma, \quad |z| < 1.$$

De (19) y usando (25) se obtiene

$$F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a) \Gamma(b) 2\pi i} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k w^k}{k!} \times \int_{\gamma-i\infty}^{\gamma+i\infty} \frac{\Gamma(-s) \Gamma(b'+s) \Gamma(a+\tau k+\tau's)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k+\tau's)} (-z)^s ds = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a) \Gamma(b) 2\pi i} \int_{\gamma-i\infty}^{\gamma+i\infty} \Gamma(b'+s) \Gamma(-s) (-z)^s \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (b)_k \frac{\Gamma(a+\tau k+\tau's)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k+\tau's)} \frac{w^k}{k!} ds$$

donde hemos intercambiado el orden de la integral y la suma, con base en la convergencia absoluta. Luego de (1)

$$F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)2\pi i} \int_{\gamma-j\infty}^{\gamma+j\infty} \Gamma(b'+s)\Gamma(-s)(-z)^s \frac{\Gamma(a+\tau's)}{\Gamma(c+\tau's)} \times {}_2R_1(b, a+\tau's; c+\tau's; \tau; w) ds$$

esto es,

$$F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)2\pi i} \int_{\gamma-j\infty}^{\gamma+j\infty} (-z)^s \Gamma \left[ \begin{matrix} a+\tau's, b'+s, -s \\ c+\tau's \end{matrix} \right] \times {}_2R_1(b, a+\tau's; c+\tau's; \tau; w) ds \quad (26)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, \quad -\operatorname{Re}(b') < \gamma < 0, \quad -\operatorname{Re}(a) < \tau\gamma,$   
 $|w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$

Similarmente,

$$F_2^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c, c'; w, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c')}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)2\pi i} \int_{\gamma-j\infty}^{\gamma+j\infty} (-z)^s \Gamma \left[ \begin{matrix} a+s, b'+\tau's, -s \\ c+\tau's \end{matrix} \right] \times {}_2R_1(a+s, b; c; \tau; w) ds \quad (27)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, \quad -\operatorname{Re}(a) < \gamma < 0, \quad -\operatorname{Re}(b') < \tau\gamma,$   
 $|w| + |z| < 1.$

$$F_3^{\tau, \tau'}(a, a', b, b'; c; w, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)2\pi i} \int_{\gamma-j\infty}^{\gamma+j\infty} (-z)^s \Gamma \left[ \begin{matrix} a'+s, b'+\tau's, -s \\ c+\tau's \end{matrix} \right] \times {}_2R_1(a, b; c+\tau's; \tau; w) ds \quad (28)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, \quad -\operatorname{Re}(a') < \gamma < 0, \quad -\operatorname{Re}(b') < \tau\gamma,$   
 $|w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$

#### 4. Relaciones de recurrencia para las funciones de Appell generalizadas

A continuación se establecen algunas relaciones de recurrencia para las funciones de Appell generalizadas.

Para simplificar la escritura se usará la siguiente notación:

$$F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(b'+1) \triangleq F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'+1; c; w, z)$$

con un significado análogo para los otros parámetros, y las otras funciones de Appell generalizadas.

#### 4.1. Relaciones de recurrencia para $F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z)$

Si  $R = {}_2R_1(b', a+\tau k; c+\tau k; \tau'; z)$  en (6) se tiene

$$R = \frac{(c+\tau k-1)R(b', a+\tau k; c+\tau k-1; \tau'; z)}{c-a-1} - \frac{(a+\tau k)R(b', a+\tau k+1; c+\tau k; \tau'; z)}{c-a-1}$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, \quad c-a \neq 1.$

Sustituyendo  $R$  en (19) y separando las series,

$$F_1^{\tau, \tau'} = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{(c-a-1)\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k \Gamma(a+\tau k)}{\Gamma(c-1+\tau k)} \times R(b', a+\tau k; c+\tau k-1; \tau'; z) \frac{w^k}{k!} - \frac{\Gamma(c)}{(c-a-1)\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k \Gamma(a+1+\tau k)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k)} \times R(b', a+1+\tau k; c+\tau k; \tau'; z) \frac{w^k}{k!}.$$

Usando (19) se obtiene

$$(c-a-1)F_1^{\tau, \tau'} = (c-1)F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(c-1) - aF_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a+1) \quad (29)$$

$c-a \neq 1, \quad c+\tau k \neq 1, 0, -1, -2, \dots$

De (7) y (8) usando un procedimiento similar se obtuvieron las siguientes relaciones de recurrencia:

$$cF_1^{\tau, \tau'} = (c-a)F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(c+1) + aF_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a+1, b, b'; c+1; w, z) \quad (30)$$

$c+\tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$

$$\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_1^{\tau, \tau'} = \Gamma(a)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(b'+1) - z\Gamma(c)\Gamma(a+\tau)F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a+\tau, b, b'+1; c+\tau; w, z). \quad (31)$$

$c+\tau k, \quad c+\tau k+\tau \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$

De acuerdo con (19)

$$F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(b' + 1) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k \Gamma(a + \tau k)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k)} \times$$

$${}_2R_1(b' + 1, a + \tau k; c + \tau k; \tau'; z) \frac{w^k}{k!} \quad (32)$$

$$\tau, \tau' > 0, \quad |w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$$

De (4) se tiene

$$R(a + 1) = \frac{bR(b + 1) - (b - a)R}{a\tau}.$$

De este resultado con  $R = {}_2R_1(b', a + \tau k; c + \tau k; \tau'; z)$

$$R(b' + 1) = \frac{(a + \tau k)R(a + \tau k + 1) - (a + \tau k - b\tau')R(b', a + \tau k; c + \tau k; \tau'; z)}{b\tau'}, \quad b' \neq 0.$$

Usando (1)

$$R(b' + 1) = \frac{1}{b\tau'} \left[ (a + \tau k) \frac{\Gamma(c + \tau k)}{\Gamma(a + \tau k + 1)} \times \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_l \Gamma(a + \tau k + \tau l + 1)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k + \tau l)} \frac{z^l}{l!} \right] -$$

$$\frac{1}{b\tau'} \left[ (a + \tau k - b\tau') \frac{\Gamma(c + \tau k)}{\Gamma(a + \tau k)} \times \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_l \Gamma(a + \tau k + \tau l)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k + \tau l)} \frac{z^l}{l!} \right]$$

$$\tau, \tau' \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \tau, \tau' > 0, \quad b' \neq 0, \quad c + \tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, \quad |z| < 1.$$

Desarrollando,

$$R(b' + 1) = \frac{1}{b\tau'} \frac{\Gamma(c + \tau k)}{\Gamma(a + \tau k)} (a + \tau k) \times$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_l \Gamma(a + \tau k + \tau l)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k + \tau l)} \frac{z^l}{l!} + \frac{1}{b'} \frac{\Gamma(c + \tau k)}{\Gamma(a + \tau k)} \times$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_l \Gamma(a + \tau k + \tau l)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k + \tau l)} \frac{z^l}{(l-1)!} -$$

$$\frac{1}{b\tau'} \frac{\Gamma(c + \tau k)}{\Gamma(a + \tau k)} (a + \tau k) \times$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_l \Gamma(a + \tau k + \tau l)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k + \tau l)} \frac{z^l}{l!} + \frac{\Gamma(c + \tau k)}{\Gamma(a + \tau k)} \times$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_l \Gamma(a + \tau k + \tau l)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k + \tau l)} \frac{z^l}{l!},$$

simplificando,

$$R(b' + 1) = \frac{1}{b'} \frac{\Gamma(c + \tau k)}{\Gamma(a + \tau k)} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_l \Gamma(a + \tau k + \tau l)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k + \tau l)} \times$$

$$\frac{z^l}{(l-1)!} + \frac{\Gamma(c + \tau k)}{\Gamma(a + \tau k)} \times$$

$$\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_l \Gamma(a + \tau k + \tau l)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k + \tau l)} \frac{z^l}{l!}.$$

Haciendo un cambio de índice en la primera suma y usando el conocido resultado

$$(\lambda)_{m+n} = (\lambda)_m (\lambda + m)_n$$

se obtiene

$$R(b' + 1) = \frac{\Gamma(c + \tau k)}{\Gamma(a + \tau k)} z \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b' + 1)_l \Gamma(a + \tau' + \tau k + \tau l)}{\Gamma(c + \tau' + \tau k + \tau l)} \times$$

$$\frac{z^l}{l!} + \frac{\Gamma(c + \tau k)}{\Gamma(a + \tau k)} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_l \Gamma(a + \tau k + \tau l)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k + \tau l)} \frac{z^l}{l!}. \quad (33)$$

Sustituyendo (33) en (32)

$$F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(b' + 1) =$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} z \sum_{k,l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k (b' + 1)_l \Gamma(a + \tau' + \tau k + \tau l)}{\Gamma(c + \tau' + \tau k + \tau l)} \frac{z^l w^k}{l! k!} +$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k,l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k (b)_l \Gamma(a + \tau k + \tau l)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k + \tau l)} \frac{z^l w^k}{l! k!}$$

y usando (16) se tiene

$$\Gamma(a) \Gamma(c + \tau') F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(b' + 1) =$$

$$\Gamma(c) \Gamma(a + \tau') z F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a + \tau', b, b' + 1; c + \tau'; w, z) +$$

$$\Gamma(a) \Gamma(c + \tau') F_1^{\tau, \tau'}. \quad (34)$$

$$b' \neq 0, \quad c + \tau k, \quad c + \tau k + \tau' \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$$

Análogamente de (5) y (10) se deducen las siguientes relaciones de recurrencia:

$$\begin{aligned}
& b\tau\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(b'+1) = \\
& (c-1)\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(c-1) - (c-b\tau'-1)\Gamma(a) \times \\
& \Gamma(c+\tau)F_1^{\tau,\tau'} - b\tau w\Gamma(c)\Gamma(a+\tau)F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+\tau, b+1, b'; \\
& c+\tau; w, z) \quad (35) \\
& b' \neq 0, \quad c+\tau k, \quad c+\tau k+\tau' \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Gamma(a)\Gamma(c+2+\tau)\Gamma(c+2+\tau')F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(c+1) = \\
& \Gamma(a)\Gamma(c+2+\tau)\Gamma(c+2+\tau')F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(c+2) + \\
& \tau b w\Gamma(c+1)\Gamma(c+2+\tau)\Gamma(a+\tau)F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+\tau, b+1, b'; \\
& c+2+\tau; w, z) + \tau b' z\Gamma(c+1)\Gamma(a+\tau) \times \\
& \Gamma(c+2+\tau)F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+\tau', b, b'+1; c+2+\tau; w, z) \quad (36) \\
& c+\tau k+\tau, c+\tau k+\tau' \neq -2, -3, -4, \dots \\
& c+\tau k \neq -1, -2, \dots,
\end{aligned}$$

En los resultados (29)-(31), (34)-(36)  $\tau, \tau' \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\tau, \tau' > 0$ ,  $|w| < 1$ ,  $|z| < 1$ .

#### 4.2. Relaciones de recurrencia para $F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'; c, c'; w, z)$

De (20) aplicando las fórmulas (4)-(10) obtenemos:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (b' - a\tau')\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_2^{\tau,\tau'} = \\
& b\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(b'+1) + w\tau'a\Gamma(c)\Gamma(b+\tau) \times \\
& F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1, b+\tau, b'; c+\tau, c'; w, z) - \\
& a\tau'\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1) \quad (37) \\
& b' \neq 0, \quad c' \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)(c'-1)F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(c'-1) = \\
& (c' - a\tau' - 1)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_2^{\tau,\tau'} - a\tau'w\Gamma(c)\Gamma(b+\tau) \times \\
& F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1, b+\tau, b'; c+\tau, c'; w, z) + \\
& a\tau'\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1) \quad (38) \\
& c' \neq 1, 0, -1, -2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (c' - b' - 1)F_2^{\tau,\tau'} = (c' - 1)F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(c' - 1) - bF_2^{\tau,\tau'}(b' + 1) \quad (39) \\
& c' - b' \neq 1, \quad c' \neq 1, 0, -1, -2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& cF_2^{\tau,\tau'} = (c' - b)F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(c' + 1) + \\
& bF_2^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b' + 1; c, c' + 1; w, z) \quad (40) \\
& c' \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c'+\tau)F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1) = \\
& \Gamma(b)\Gamma(b')\Gamma(c+\tau)\Gamma(c'+\tau)F_2^{\tau,\tau'} + w\Gamma(b')\Gamma(c'+\tau) \times \\
& \Gamma(c)\Gamma(b+\tau)F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1, b+\tau, b'; c+\tau, c'; w, z) + \\
& \Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)\Gamma(c')\Gamma(b'+\tau)z \times \\
& F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1, b, b'+\tau'; c, c'+\tau'; w, z) \quad (41) \\
& c', \quad c'+\tau' \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Gamma(b'+1)\Gamma(c'+\tau)F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(b'+1) = \\
& \Gamma(b'+1)\Gamma(c'+\tau)F_2^{\tau,\tau'} + a\tau'z\Gamma(c')\Gamma(b'+\tau) \times \\
& F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1, b, b'+\tau'; c, c'+\tau'; w, z) \quad (42) \\
& c', \quad c'+\tau' \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Gamma(b')\Gamma(c'+2+\tau)[F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(c'+1) - F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(c'+2)] = \\
& a\tau'z\Gamma(c'+1)\Gamma(b'+\tau)F_2^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1, b, b'+\tau'; \\
& c, c'+2+\tau'; w, z) \quad (43) \\
& c' \neq -1, -2, \dots, \quad c'+\tau' \neq -2, -3, -4, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

En los resultados (37)-(43)  $\tau, \tau' \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\tau, \tau' > 0$ ,  $|w| + |z| < 1$ .

#### 4.3. Relaciones de recurrencia para $F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(a, a', b, b'; c; w, z)$

Usando (21) y los resultados (4)-(8) y (10) se obtienen respectivamente:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (b' - a\tau')F_3^{\tau,\tau'} = bF_3^{\tau,\tau'}(b'+1) - a\tau'F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(a'+1) \quad (44) \\
& b' \neq a\tau', \quad c+\tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (c-1)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(c-1) = \\
& (c-1)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_3^{\tau,\tau'} + \tau w a\Gamma(c)\Gamma(b+\tau) \times \\
& F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1, a', b+\tau, b'; c+\tau; w, z) - \Gamma(b) \times \\
& \Gamma(c+\tau)a\tau'F_3^{\tau,\tau'} + \Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)a\tau'F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(a'+1) \quad (45) \\
& c+\tau k \neq 1, 0, -1, -2, \dots, \quad c+\tau k+\tau \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (c-1)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(c-1) = \\
& [(c-1)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau) - b\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)]F_3^{\tau,\tau'} + \\
& \tau w a\Gamma(c)\Gamma(b+\tau)F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1, a', b+\tau, b'; c+\tau; w, z) + \\
& b\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(b'+1) \quad (46) \\
& c+\tau k \neq 1, 0, -1, -2, \dots, \quad c+\tau k+\tau \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &c\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+1+\tau)F_3^{\tau,\tau'} = \\
 &c\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+1+\tau)F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(c+1) + \tau wa\Gamma(c+1)\Gamma(b+\tau) \times \\
 &F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1, a', b+\tau, b'; c+1+\tau; w, z) - \\
 &b\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+1+\tau)F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(c+1) + \\
 &b\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+1+\tau)F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(a, a', b, b'+1; c+1; w, z) \quad (47) \\
 &c+\tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, \quad c+\tau k + \tau \neq -1, -2, \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_3^{\tau,\tau'} = \\
 &\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+\tau)F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(a'+1) - z\Gamma(c)\Gamma(b'+\tau) \times \\
 &F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(a, a'+1, b, b'+\tau; c+\tau; w, z) \quad (48) \\
 &c+\tau k, \quad c+\tau k + \tau' \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Gamma(b)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+2+\tau)\Gamma(c+2+\tau')F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(c+1) = \\
 &\Gamma(b)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+2+\tau)\Gamma(c+2+\tau')F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(c+2) + \\
 &\tau wa\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+2+\tau)\Gamma(c+1)\Gamma(b+\tau) \times \\
 &F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1, a', b+\tau, b'; c+2+\tau; w, z) + \\
 &\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c+2+\tau)\Gamma(b'+\tau')\Gamma(c+1)a\tau'z \times \\
 &F_3^{\tau,\tau'}(a, a'+1, b, b'+\tau; c+2+\tau; w, z). \quad (49) \\
 &c+\tau k + \tau, c+\tau k + \tau' \neq -2, -3, -4, \dots \\
 &c+\tau k \neq -1, -2, \dots,
 \end{aligned}$$

En los resultados (44)-(49)  $\tau, \tau' \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\tau, \tau' > 0$ ,  $|w| < 1$ ,  $|z| < 1$ .

Otras relaciones de recurrencia para  $F_i^{\tau,\tau'} (i = 1,2,3)$  están disponibles en [13].

### 5. Fórmulas de diferenciación para las funciones de Appell generalizadas

a) De acuerdo con (19):

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [z^{b'+n-1} F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z)] = \\
 &\frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k \Gamma(a+\tau k)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k)} \frac{w^k}{k!} \times \\
 &\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [z^{b'+n-1} {}_2R_1(b', a+\tau k; c+\tau k; \tau'; z)]
 \end{aligned}$$

aplicando (15) se tiene

$$\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [z^{b'+n-1} F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z)] =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k \Gamma(a+\tau k)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k)} \frac{\Gamma(b'+n)}{\Gamma(b')} z^{b'-1} \times \\
 &{}_2R_1(b'+n, a+\tau k; c+\tau k; \tau'; z) \frac{w^k}{k!} \\
 &\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [z^{b'+n-1} F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z)] = \\
 &\frac{\Gamma(b'+n)}{\Gamma(b')} z^{b'-1} F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'+n; c; w, z) \quad (50)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0$ ,  $c+\tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, -3, \dots$ ,  $|w| < 1$ ,  $|z| < 1$

donde hemos usado nuevamente (19).

$$\begin{aligned}
 &b) \frac{d^n}{dz^n} [F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z)] = \\
 &\frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k \Gamma(a+\tau k)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k)} \frac{w^k}{k!} \times \\
 &\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [{}_2R_1(b', a+\tau k; c+\tau k; \tau'; z)],
 \end{aligned}$$

en virtud de (13)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z)] = \\
 &\frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k \Gamma(b'+n)}{\Gamma(b')} \frac{\Gamma(a+\tau k + \tau'n)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k + \tau'n)} \times \\
 &{}_2R_1(b'+n, a+\tau k + \tau'n; c+\tau k + \tau'n; \tau'; z) \frac{w^k}{k!},
 \end{aligned}$$

y de (19)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z)] = \\
 &\frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} \frac{\Gamma(b'+n)}{\Gamma(b')} \frac{\Gamma(a+\tau'n)}{\Gamma(c+\tau'n)} \times \\
 &F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+\tau'n, b, b'+n; c+\tau'n; w, z) \quad (51)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0$ ,  $c+\tau k + \tau'n \neq 0, -1, -2, -3, \dots$ ,  $|w| < 1$ ,  $|z| < 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 &c) \left( z \frac{d}{dz} + b' \right) F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z) = \\
 &\frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k \Gamma(a+\tau k)}{\Gamma(c+\tau k)} \frac{w^k}{k!} \times \\
 &\left( z \frac{d}{dz} + b' \right) {}_2R_1(b', a+\tau k; c+\tau k; \tau'; z)
 \end{aligned}$$

entonces de (14)

$$\left(z \frac{d}{dz} + b'\right) F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(a)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b)_k \Gamma(a + \tau k)}{\Gamma(c + \tau k)} \times b' {}_2R_1(b' + 1, a + \tau k; c + \tau k; \tau; z) \frac{w^k}{k!},$$

y de (19)

$$\left(z \frac{d}{dz} + b'\right) F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c; w, z) = b' F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b' + 1; c; w, z) \quad (52)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, \quad c + \tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, -3, \dots; \quad |w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$

Aplicando un procedimiento análogo se establecen los siguientes resultados:

$$\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [F_2^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c, c'; w, z)] = \frac{\Gamma(c') \Gamma(b' + \tau'n) \Gamma(a + n)}{\Gamma(a) \Gamma(b') \Gamma(c' + \tau'n)} \times F_2^{\tau, \tau'}(a + n, b, b' + \tau'n; c' + \tau'n; w, z) \quad (53)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, \quad c' + \tau'n \neq 0, -1, -2, -3, \dots; \quad |w| + |z| < 1.$

$$\left(z \frac{d}{dz} + a\right) F_2^{\tau, \tau'}(a, b, b'; c, c'; w, z) = a F_2^{\tau, \tau'}(a + 1, b, b'; c, c'; w, z) - wa \frac{\Gamma(c) \Gamma(b + \tau)}{\Gamma(b) \Gamma(c + \tau)} F_2^{\tau, \tau'}(a + 1, b + \tau, b'; c + \tau, c'; w, z) \quad (54)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, \quad c' \neq 0, -1, -2, -3, \dots; \quad |w| + |z| < 1.$

$$\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [F_3^{\tau, \tau'}(a, a', b, b'; c; w, z)] = \frac{\Gamma(c) \Gamma(b' + \tau'n) \Gamma(a' + n)}{\Gamma(a') \Gamma(b') \Gamma(c + \tau'n)} \times F_3^{\tau, \tau'}(a, a' + n, b, b' + \tau'n; c + \tau'n; w, z) \quad (55)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, \quad c + \tau k + \tau'n \neq 0, -1, -2, -3, \dots; \quad |w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$

$$\frac{d^n}{dz^n} [z^{a'+n-1} F_3^{\tau, \tau'}(a, a', b, b'; c; w, z)] = \frac{\Gamma(a' + n)}{\Gamma(a')} z^{a'-1} F_3^{\tau, \tau'}(a, a' + n, b, b'; c; w, z) \quad (56)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, \quad c + \tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, -3, \dots; \quad |w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$

$$\left(z \frac{d}{dz} + a'\right) F_3^{\tau, \tau'}(a, a', b, b'; c; w, z) = a F_3^{\tau, \tau'}(a, a' + 1, b, b'; c; w, z) \quad (57)$$

$\tau, \tau' > 0, \quad c + \tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, -3, \dots; \quad |w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$

## 6. Aplicación

A continuación se usarán algunas de las relaciones de recurrencia obtenidas en la sección 4, a fin de desarrollar varias series finitas que involucran a las funciones de Appell generalizadas.

1) De (29) se tiene:

$$c F_1^{\tau, \tau'} - (c - 1) F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(c - 1) = (a + 1) F_1^{\tau, \tau'} - a F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a + 1)$$

luego,

$$\frac{c F_1^{\tau, \tau'} - (c - 1) F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(c - 1)}{a(a + 1)} = \frac{F_1^{\tau, \tau'}}{a} - \frac{F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a + 1)}{a + 1}, \quad (58)$$

$a \neq 0, 1.$

Introduciendo el parámetro  $j$  en (58) se obtiene:

$$\frac{c F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a + j - 1, b, b'; c; w, z)}{(a + j - 1)(a + j)} - \frac{(c - 1) F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a + j - 1, b, b'; c - 1; w, z)}{(a + j - 1)(a + j)} = \frac{F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a + j - 1, b, b'; c; w, z)}{a + j - 1} - \frac{F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a + j, b, b'; c; w, z)}{a + j} \quad (59)$$

$a \neq -j, -j + 1.$

Sumando sobre  $j$  en ambos lados de (59) se tiene:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \frac{c F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a + j - 1, b, b'; c; w, z)}{(a + j - 1)(a + j)} - \frac{(c - 1) F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a + j - 1, b, b'; c - 1; w, z)}{(a + j - 1)(a + j)} \right] = \sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \frac{F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a + j - 1, b, b'; c; w, z)}{a + j - 1} - \frac{F_1^{\tau, \tau'}(a + j, b, b'; c; w, z)}{a + j} \right].$$



Desarrollando la serie de la derecha se obtiene:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \frac{cF_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+j-1, b, b'; c; w, z)}{(a+j-1)(a+j)} - \frac{(c-1)F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+j-1, b, b'; c-1; w, z)}{(a+j-1)(a+j)} \right] = \frac{F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a)}{a} - \frac{F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1)}{a+1} + \frac{F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1)}{a+1} - \frac{F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+2)}{a+2} + \dots + \frac{F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+n-1)}{a+n-1} - \frac{F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+n)}{a+n}$$

simplificando,

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \frac{cF_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+j-1, b, b'; c; w, z)}{(a+j-1)(a+j)} - \frac{(c-1)F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+j-1, b, b'; c-1; w, z)}{(a+j-1)(a+j)} \right] = \frac{1}{a} F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a) - \frac{1}{(a+n)} F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+n) \tag{60}$$

$c - a \neq 1, \quad c + \tau k \neq 1, 0, -1, -2, \dots;$   
 $a \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, -n; \quad |w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$

Usando un procedimiento análogo se obtuvieron, entre otros, los siguientes resultados:

2) En virtud de (34)

$$\Gamma(c)\Gamma(a+\tau)z \sum_{j=1}^n F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+\tau', b, b'+j; c+\tau'; w, z) = \Gamma(a)\Gamma(c+\tau) [F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(b'+n) - F_1^{\tau,\tau'}] \tag{61}$$

$b \neq 0, \quad c + \tau k, \quad c + \tau k + \tau' \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, \quad |w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$

3) De (30)

$$c \sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \frac{F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+j-1, b, b'; c; w, z)}{(a+j-1)} - \frac{F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+j-1, b, b'; c+1; w, z)}{(a+j-1)} \right] =$$

$$F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+n, b, b'; c+1; w, z) - F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'; c+1; w, z) \tag{62}$$

$c + \tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, \quad a \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, -n+1;$   
 $|w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$

4) De (30)

$$a \sum_{j=1}^n \left[ \frac{F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+1, b, b'; c+j; w, z)}{(c+j-1)} - \frac{F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'; c+j; w, z)}{(c+j-1)} \right] = F_1^{\tau,\tau'} - F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a, b, b'; c+n; w, z) \tag{63}$$

$c + \tau k \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, \quad c \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, -n+1;$   
 $|w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$

5) De acuerdo con (31)

$$\frac{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(a+\tau)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(c+\tau)} z \sum_{j=1}^n F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(a+\tau, b, b'+j; c+\tau; w, z) = F_1^{\tau,\tau'}(b'+n) - F_1^{\tau,\tau'} \tag{64}$$

$c + \tau k, \quad c + \tau k + \tau \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, \quad |w| < 1, \quad |z| < 1.$

De los resultados (37)-(40), (42), (44)-(46) y (48) pueden establecerse series finitas que involucran a las funciones  $F_2^{\tau,\tau'}$  y  $F_3^{\tau,\tau'}$  [13].

## 7. Casos particulares

Para  $\tau = \tau' = 1$  se obtienen resultados para las funciones  $F_i(w, z), \quad i = 1, 2, 3$  como se indica en la Tabla 1.

Tabla 1  
Tipos de Fórmulas de Reducción

Nº de la ecuación	Tipo de caso particular	Referencia
(26)-(28)	Representaciones integrales	[14, p.332. Nos.(7)-(9)]
(29)-(31), (34)-(49)	Relaciones de recurrencia	
(50)-(57)	Fórmulas de diferenciación	
(60)-(64)	Series finitas	

## Agradecimiento

L. Galué agradece al CONDES por el soporte financiero.

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Recibido el 11 de Abril de 2005

En forma revisada el 23 de Enero de 2006