A NOTE ABOUT THE $\{K_i(z)\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ FUNCTIONS

Branko J. Malešević

In the article [10] A. Petojević has considered the sequence of functions $K_i(z)$ and he gave some statements about this sequence. In this note we give some simple proofs of Theorems 3.3. and 3.6. from the article [10], and also we give a solution of the open problem which is proposed in the same article by Question 3.7. At the end of this note we give a proof of differential transcendency of the sequence $K_i(z)$.

A. Petojević has considered in the article [**7,** p. 3.] the family of functions:

$$(1)\quad {}_vM_m(s;a,z)=\sum_{k=1}^{v}(-1)^{k-1}\binom{z+m+1-k}{m+1}\mathcal{L}[s;{}_2F_1(a,k-z,m+2;1-t)],$$

for $\Re(z)>v-m-2$, where $v\in\mathbf{N}$ is a positive integer number; $m\in\{-1,0,1,2,\ldots\}$ is an integer number; s,a,z are complex variables; $\mathcal{L}[s;F(t)]$ is Laplace transform and ${}_2F_1(a,b,c;x)$ is the hypergeometric function ($|x|<1$). Đ. Kurepa has considered in the articles [**1,** p. 151.] and [**2,** p. 297.] a complex function defined by the integral:

$$(2)\qquad K(z)=\int_0^{\infty}e^{-t}\frac{t^z-1}{t-1}\,dt,$$

for $\Re(z)>0$. Especially, for Kurepa's function $K(z)$, it is true that $K(z)={}_1M_0(1;1,z)$, for $\Re(z)>0$, according to [**10**]. For varieties of values of parameters v,m,s,a,z from (1), different special functions, as presented in [**10**], are obtained. A. Petojević has considered in the article [**10,** p. 1640.] the following sequence of functions:

$$(3)\qquad K_i(z)=\frac{{}_1M_0(1;1,z+i-1)-{}_1M_0(1;1,i-1)}{{}_1M_{-1}(1;1,i)},$$

for $i\in\mathbf{N}$ and $\Re(z)>-i$. On the basis of the previous definition of the sequence of functions $K_i(z)$, the following representation via Kurepa's function is true:

$$(4)\qquad K_i(z)=\frac{1}{(i-1)!}\Big(K(z+i-1)-K(i-1)\Big),$$

for $i\in\mathbf{N}$ and $\Re(z)>-i+1$. Let us remark that $K(0)=0$ [**2,** p. 297.] and therefore $K_1(z)=K(z)$ for $\Re(z)>0$. Analytical and differential–algebraic properties of Kurepa's function $K(z)$ are considered in articles [**1** $-$ **12**] and in many other articles too. On the basis of well-known statements for Kurepa's function $K(z)$, using representation (4), in the many cases we can get simple proofs for analogous statements for $K_i(z)$ functions. For example, it is a well-known fact that it is possible to make analytical continuation of Kurepa's function $K(z)$ to the meromorphic function with simple poles at integer points $z=-1$ and $z=-m$, $(m\geq 3)$ [**2,** p. 303.], [**3,** p. 474.]. Residues of Kurepa's function in these poles have the following form [**2**]:

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$$\underset{z\,=\,-1}{\operatorname{res}} K(z) = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad \underset{z\,=\,-m}{\operatorname{res}} K(z) = \sum_{k=2}^{m-1} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k!}, \ \ (m \geq 3). \tag{5}$$

For KUREPA's function $K(z)$ the infinite point is an essential singularity [**3**]. Hence, on the basis of (4), sequence of functions $K_i(z)$ is a sequence of the meromorphic functions such that each $K_i(z)$ function has simple poles at integer points $z=-i$ and $z=-(i+m)$, $(m\geq 2)$. On the basis of (4) we have:

$$\underset{z\,=\,-(i+m)}{\operatorname{res}} K_i(z) = \frac{1}{(i-1)!} \cdot \underset{z\,=\,-(i+m)}{\operatorname{res}} K(z+i-1) = \frac{1}{(i-1)!} \cdot \underset{z\,=\,-(m+1)}{\operatorname{res}} K(z), \tag{6}$$

where $m=0$ or $m\geq 2$. Hence:

$$\underset{z\,=\,-i}{\operatorname{res}} K_i(z) = -\frac{1}{(i-1)!} \quad \text{and} \quad \underset{z\,=\,-(i+m)}{\operatorname{res}} K_i(z) = \frac{1}{(i-1)!} \cdot \sum_{k=2}^{m} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k!}, \ \ (m \geq 2). \tag{7}$$

For each $K_i(z)$ function the infinite point is an essential singularity. Therefore, we get Theorem **3.3.** from [**10**]. Next, it is a well-known fact that for KUREPA's function the following asymptotic relation $K(x) \sim \Gamma(x)$ is true for real x such that $x \to \infty$ and where $\Gamma(x)$ is the gamma function [**2,** p. 299.]. Hence, for fixed $i \in \mathbf{N}$ and real $x>-i+1$, on the basis of (4), we get:

$$\frac{K_i(x)}{\Gamma(x+i-1)} = \frac{1}{(i-1)!} \cdot \frac{K(i+x-1)-K(i-1)}{\Gamma(x+i-1)} \underset{x\to\infty}{\longrightarrow} \frac{1}{(i-1)!} \tag{8}$$

and

$$\frac{K_i(x)}{\Gamma(x+i)} = \frac{1}{(i-1)!} \cdot \frac{K(i+x-1)-K(i-1)}{(x+i-1)\Gamma(x+i-1)} \underset{x\to\infty}{\longrightarrow} 0. \tag{9}$$

Therefore, we get Theorem **3.6.** from [**10**]. Next, we give a solution of the open problem which is proposed by Question **3.7.** in [**10**]. Namely, the following formula in the article [**8,** p. 35.] is given:

$$K(z) = \frac{\mathrm{Ei}(1)+\mathfrak{i}\,\pi}{e} + \frac{(-1)^z\Gamma(1+z)\Gamma(-z,-1)}{e}, \tag{10}$$

for values $z \in \mathbf{C}\backslash\{-1,-2,-3,-4,\ldots\}$ and $\mathfrak{i}=\sqrt{-1}$. In the previous formula $\mathrm{Ei}(z)$ and $\Gamma(z,a)$ are exponential integral and incomplete gamma function respectively [**8**]. Then, for fixed $i\in\mathbf{N}$ and values $z\in\mathbf{C}\backslash\{-i,-i-1,-i-2,-i-3,\ldots\}$, on the basis of (4) and (10), we get:

$$\begin{aligned} K_i(z) &= \frac{1}{(i-1)!}\Big(K(z+i-1)-K(i-1)\Big) \\ &= \frac{\mathrm{Ei}(1)+\mathfrak{i}\,\pi}{e(i-1)!} + \frac{(-1)^{z+i-1}\Gamma(1+z+i-1)\Gamma(-z-i+1,-1)}{e(i-1)!} \\ &\quad -\frac{\mathrm{Ei}(1)+\mathfrak{i}\,\pi}{e(i-1)!} - \frac{(-1)^{i-1}\Gamma(i)\Gamma(-i+1,-1)}{e(i-1)!} \\ &= (-1)^i e^{-1}\left(\Gamma(1-i,-1)-(-1)^z\frac{\Gamma(1-i-z,-1)\Gamma(i+z)}{(i-1)!}\right). \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

Therefore, the affirmative answer for Question **3.7.** from [**10**] is true for complex values $z\in\mathbf{C}\backslash\{-i,-i-1,-i-2,-i-3,\ldots\}$.

Finally, at the end of this note let us emphasize one differential–algebraic fact for the sequence of functions $K_i(z)$. On the basis of the formula (17) from the article **[10]**, we can conclude that each $K_i(z)$ function satisfies the following recurrence relation $(i-1)!\,K_i(z+1) - (i-1)!\,K_i(z) = \Gamma(z+i)$. The previous relation is suitable for the method for proving of the differential transcendency of functions which is presented in the articles **[11, 12]**. Therefore, we can conclude that each $K_i(z)$ function is a differential transcendental function, i.e. it satisfies no algebraic differential equation over the set of complex rational functions.

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University of Belgrade,
Faculty of Electrical Engineering,
P.O.Box 35-54, 11 120 Belgrade, Serbia
malesh@eunet.yu, **malesevic@etf.bg.ac.yu**

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