

Reformulation: Summation of Some Polygamma Functions at Negative Integer Values

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we consider the summation of some Polygamma[n, f(x)] function from interval x equals to N_1 to interval x equals to N_2 , where the value of $f(x)$ along this interval includes some negative or asymptotically negative integer values. We also consider a normalized signal function that is continuous and differentiable across all real domain unlike the sinc(x) function.

OUTLINE

- 1). Introduction
- 2). Gamma & Polygamma Function
- 3). Np-Completeness

- 4). Continuous CoSinc Function
- 5). Conclusion
- 6). References

INTRODUCTION

Closed form partial summations of some elementary and non-elementary mathematical functions $f(x,y)$ tend to resolve into non-polynomial functions comprising of the Polygamma, Factorial and other closely related functions $g(y)$. These new functions when their x values are positive can be approximated by Maclaurin, Taylor and other series expansion methods at a specific value or at infinity. At negative values of x these functions can be expressed in terms of their positive values, and the co-tangent function or closely associated functions, which tend to positive or negative infinity at some or all integer values and that are discontinuous.

$$\text{Let } f(x,y) = 1/(x + y)$$

$$\text{Sum}[f(x,y), \{x, 1, N\}, \{y, 1, N\}] = \text{Sum}[\text{Polygamma}[1,y], \{y, 1, N\}] - \text{Expression}(1)$$

$$\text{Where; } g(y) = \text{Polygamma}[1,y]$$

$$\text{Let } f_a(x,y) = 1/(x - y)$$

$$\text{Sum}[f_a(x,y), \{x, 1, N\}, \{y, 1, N\}] = \text{Sum}[\text{Polygamma}[1, -y], \{y, 1, N\}]$$

- Expression(2)

Where; $g_a(y) = \text{Polygamma}[1, -y]$

Expression(1) & Expression(2) above are both very simple cases of functions $f(x)$, which when partially summed resolve into new functions $g(y)$ comprising or wholly composed of Polygamma functions with positive variables and Polygamma functions with negative variables respectively.

GAMMA & POLYGAMMA FUNCTION

Let $g(y) = \text{Polygamma}[1, y]$

Taylor Series Expansion of $g(y)$ at infinity =

Let $g_a(y) = \text{Polygamma}[1, -y]$

$g_a(y) = \text{Polygamma}[1, y] + 1/y + (\pi * y * \text{Cot}[\pi * y])$

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CONCLUSION

In conclusion

REFERENCES

1).