

A STUDY ON PARTIAL DYNAMIC EQUATION ON TIME SCALES INVOLVING DERIVATIVES OF POLYNOMIALS

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ABSTRACT. Let $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$ be a $2m + 1$ -degree integer-valued polynomial in x, b . Let be a two-dimensional time scale $\Lambda^2 = \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 = \{t = (x, b) : x \in \mathbb{T}_1, b \in \mathbb{T}_2\}$. Let be $\mathbb{T}_1 = \mathbb{T}_2$. In this manuscript we derive and discuss the following partial dynamic equation on time scales. For every $t \in \mathbb{T}_1$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(t^{2m+1})_t^\Delta = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta x} \Big|_{x=t, b=\sigma(t)} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b} \Big|_{x=t, b=t}, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

where $\sigma(t) > t$ is forward jump operator. In addition, we discuss various derivative operators in context of partial cases of above equation, we show finite difference, classical derivative, q -derivative, q -power derivative on behalf of it.

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1. DEFINITIONS

We now set the following notation, which remains fixed for the remainder of this paper:

- Let be a function $f: \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{T}^\kappa$ then $f^\Delta(t)$ is delta time-scale derivative [BP01] of f

$$f^\Delta(t) = \frac{f(\sigma(t)) - f(t)}{\mu(t)} = \frac{f(\sigma(t)) - f(t)}{\sigma(t) - t},$$

where $\mu(t) = \sigma(t) - t$, $\mu(t) \neq 0$ and $\sigma(t) > t$ is forward jump operator.

- $f_{t_i}^{\Delta_i}(t)$ is delta partial derivative of $f: \Lambda^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ on n -dimensional time scale Λ^n [BG04, AM02, Jac06], defined as a limit

$$f_{t_i}^{\Delta_i}(t) = \lim_{\substack{s_i \rightarrow t_i \\ s_i \neq \sigma_i(t_i)}} \frac{f(t_1, \dots, t_{i-1}, \sigma_i(t_i), t_{t+1}, \dots, t_n) - f(t_1, \dots, t_{i-1}, s_i, t_{t+1}, \dots, t_n)}{\sigma_i(t_i) - s_i},$$

where $\sigma_i(t_i) > t_i$ and $\sigma_i(t_i) - s_i \neq 0$.

- $D_q f(x)$ is q -derivative [Jac09, Ern00, Ern08, KC01]

$$D_q f(x) = \frac{f(qx) - f(x)}{qx - x},$$

where $x \neq 0$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $q \in \mathbb{R}$.

- $D_{n,q} f(t)$ is q -power derivative [AMT11]

$$D_{n,q} f(t) = \frac{f(qt^n) - f(t)}{qt^n - t},$$

where $qt^n - t \neq 0$ and n is odd positive integer and $0 < q < 1$.

- $\mathcal{D}_q f(x)$ is q -power derivative

$$\mathcal{D}_q f(x) = \frac{f(x^q) - f(x)}{x^q - x},$$

where $x^q \neq x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $q \in \mathbb{R}$.

- $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$, $x, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ is $2m + 1$ -degree integer-valued polynomial [Kol16]

$$\mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^r (x - k)^r, \quad (1.1)$$

where $\mathbf{A}_{m,r}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ is a real coefficient defined recursively

$$\mathbf{A}_{m,r} = \begin{cases} (2r+1)\binom{2r}{r}, & \text{if } r = m, \\ (2r+1)\binom{2r}{r} \sum_{d=2r+1}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,d} \binom{d}{2r+1} \frac{(-1)^{d-1}}{d-r} B_{2d-2r}, & \text{if } 0 \leq r < m, \\ 0, & \text{if } r < 0 \text{ or } r > m, \end{cases}$$

where B_t are Bernoulli numbers [Wei]. It is assumed that $B_1 = \frac{1}{2}$.

- \mathbb{Z} is an integer time scale such that $\sigma(t) = t + 1$ and $\mu(t) = 1$.
- \mathbb{R} is a real time scale such that $\sigma(t) = t + \Delta t$ and $\mu(t) = \Delta t$, $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$.
- $q^{\mathbb{R}}$ is a quantum time scale such that $\sigma(t) = qt$ and $\mu(t) = qt - t$, [page 18 [BP01]].
- \mathbb{R}^q is a quantum power time scale such that $\sigma(t) = t^q$ and $\mu(t) = t^q - t$.
- $q^{\mathbb{R}^n}$ is a quantum power time scale such that $\sigma(t) = qt^n > t$, $0 < q < 1$, $\mu(t) = qt^n - t$ and n is positive odd integer [AMT11].

2. INTRODUCTION

Time-scale calculus is quite graceful generalization and unification of the theory of differential equations. Firstly being introduced by Hilger [Hil88] in his Ph.D thesis in 1988 and thereafter greatly extended by Bohner and Peterson [BP01] in 2001, the calculus on time scales became a sharp tool in the world on differential equations. Various derivative operators like classical derivative $\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$, q -derivative $D_q f(x)$, q -power derivative $\mathcal{D}_q f(x)$, finite difference $\Delta f(x)$ etc, may be simply expressed in terms of time-scale derivative over particular time scale \mathbb{T} . For instance,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= f^\Delta(x), & x \in \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R} \\ \Delta f(x) &= f^\Delta(x), & x \in \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{Z} \\ D_{n,q} f(x) &= f^\Delta(x), & x \in \mathbb{T} = q^{\mathbb{R}^n} \\ D_q f(x) &= f^\Delta(x), & x \in \mathbb{T} = q^{\mathbb{R}} \\ \mathcal{D}_q f(x) &= f^\Delta(x), & x \in \mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}^q \end{aligned}$$

In context of Computer Science, namely object oriented programming paradigm, the time scale calculus may be thought as unified interface of derivative operator. Furthermore, the idea of time-scale calculus was slightly extended in [BHT17, BHT16, Cap09, MT09].

3. MAIN RESULTS

Time scale derivative of the polynomial t^{2m+1} may be expressed as follows

Theorem 3.1. Let $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$ be a $2m + 1$ -degree integer-valued polynomial defined by (1.1). Let be a two-dimensional time scale $\Lambda^2 = \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 = \{t = (x, b) : x \in \mathbb{T}_1, b \in \mathbb{T}_2\}$. Let be $\mathbb{T}_1 = \mathbb{T}_2$. For every $t \in \mathbb{T}_1$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(t^{2m+1})_t^\Delta = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta x} \Big|_{x=t, b=\sigma(t)} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b} \Big|_{x=t, b=t}, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

where $\sigma(t) > t$ is forward jump operator.

In extended form theorem 3.1 may be written as

$$(t^{2m+1})_t^\Delta = \frac{\partial}{\Delta x} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^r (x - k)^r \right) \Big|_{x=t, b=\sigma(t)} + \frac{\partial}{\Delta b} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{b-1} \sum_{r=0}^m \mathbf{A}_{m,r} k^r (x - k)^r \right) \Big|_{x=t, b=t}$$

4. DISCUSSION AND EXAMPLES

To understand the nature of theorem 3.1, let's discuss an example of some popular time scales, like integer time scale \mathbb{Z} , real time scale \mathbb{R} , quantum time scale $q^{\mathbb{R}}$, quantum-power time scale \mathbb{R}^q . We use the principle *Divide et Impera !* in order to understand entire behavior of theorem 3.1.

4.1. Time scale of integers $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$.

Corollary 4.1. (Finite difference.) Let be a two-dimensional time scale $\Lambda^2 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} := \{t = (x, b) : x \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. For every $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Delta t^{2m+1} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t),$$

where $\sigma(t) = t + 1$.

Example 4.2. Let be $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $m = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x} &= 3b + 3b^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) &= 3t + 3t^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b} &= 1 - 6b^2 + 6bx \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Summing up previously obtained partial time-scale derivatives, we get the ordinary finite difference of odd polynomial t^{2m+1} , $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Delta t^3 = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = 3t^2 + 3t + 1.$$

Example 4.3. Let be $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $m = 2$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta x} &= 5b - 30b^2 + 40b^3 - 15b^4 + 10bx - 30b^2x + 20b^3x \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta b} &= 1 + 30b^4 - 60b^3x + 30b^2x^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) &= 5t + 10t^2 + 10t^3 + 5t^4 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Summing up previously obtained partial time-scale derivatives, we get time ordinary finite difference of odd polynomial t^{2m+1} , $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Delta t^5 = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = 1 + 5t + 10t^2 + 10t^3 + 5t^4.$$

Corollary 4.4. For every $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) = \sum_{r=1}^{2m} \binom{2m+1}{r} t^r$$

Corollary 4.5. For every $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = 1$$

4.2. Time scale of real numbers $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$.

Corollary 4.6. (Classical derivative.) Let be a two-dimensional time scale $\Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} := \{t = (x, b) : x \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$. For every $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} t^{2m+1} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\partial x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\partial b}(t, t),$$

where $\sigma(t) = t + \Delta t$, $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$.

Example 4.7. Let be $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $m = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\partial x} &= -3b + 3b^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\partial b} &= 6b - 6b^2 - 3x + 6bx \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\partial x}(t, \sigma(t)) &= -3t + 3t^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\partial b}(t, t) &= 3t\end{aligned}$$

Summing up previously obtained partial time-scale derivatives, we get classical derivative of odd polynomial t^{2m+1} , $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{d}{dt}t^3 = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\partial x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\partial b}(t, t) = 3t^2.$$

Example 4.8. Let be $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $m = 2$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\partial x} &= -15b^2 + 30b^3 - 15b^4 + 10bx - 30b^2x + 20b^3x, \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\partial b} &= 30b^2 - 60b^3 + 30b^4 - 30bx + 90b^2x - 60b^3x + 5x^2 - 30bx^2 + 30b^2x^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\partial x}(t, \sigma(t)) &= -5t^2 + 5t^4 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\partial b}(t, t) &= 5t^2 \end{aligned}$$

Summing up previously obtained partial time-scale derivatives, we get classical derivative of an odd polynomial t^{2m+1} , $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{d}{dt}t^5 = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\partial x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\partial b}(t, t) = 5t^4.$$

4.3. Quantum time scale $\mathbb{T} = q^{\mathbb{R}} \times q^{\mathbb{R}}$.

Corollary 4.9. (*Q-derivative* [Jac09].) Let be a two-dimensional time scale $\Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}} \times q^{\mathbb{R}} := \{t = (x, b) : x \in q^{\mathbb{R}}, b \in q^{\mathbb{R}}\}$. For every $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}} \times q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$D_q t^{2m+1} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t),$$

where $\sigma(t) = qt$, $q > 1$.

Example 4.10. Let be $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}} \times q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $m = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x} &= -3b + 3b^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b} &= 3b - 2b^2 + 3bq - 2b^2q - 2b^2q^2 - 3x + 3bx + 3bqx \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) &= -3qt + 3q^2t^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) &= 3qt + t^2 + qt^2 - 2q^2t^2 \end{aligned}$$

Summing up previously obtained partial time-scale derivatives, we get q -derivative of odd polynomial t^{2m+1} , $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}} \times q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$D_q t^3 = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = t^2 + qt^2 + q^2t^2.$$

For every $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}} \times q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ the following polynomial identity holds as q tends to zero

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = t^2$$

However, it would be generalized as follows

Corollary 4.11. *For every $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}} \times q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = t^{2m}.$$

Example 4.12. *Let be $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}} \times q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $m = 2$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta x} &= -15b^2 + 30b^3 - 15b^4 + 5bx - 15b^2x + 10b^3x + 5bqx - 15b^2qx + 10b^3qx \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta b} &= 10b^2 - 15b^3 + 6b^4 + 10b^2q - 15b^3q + 6b^4q + 10b^2q^2 - 15b^3q^2 + 6b^4q^2 - 15b^3q^3 \\ &\quad + 6b^4q^3 + 6b^4q^4 - 15bx + 30b^2x - 15b^3x - 15bqx + 30b^2qx - 15b^3qx + 30b^2q^2x \\ &\quad - 15b^3q^2x - 15b^3q^3x + 5x^2 - 15bx^2 + 10b^2x^2 - 15bqx^2 + 10b^2qx^2 + 10b^2q^2x^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) &= 5qt^2 - 10q^2t^2 - 15q^2t^3 + 15q^3t^3 + 10q^3t^4 - 5q^4t^4 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) &= -5qt^2 + 10q^2t^2 + 15q^2t^3 - 15q^3t^3 + t^4 + qt^4 + q^2t^4 - 9q^3t^4 + 6q^4t^4 \end{aligned}$$

Summing up previously obtained partial time-scale derivatives, we get the q -derivative of odd polynomial t^{2m+1} , $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}} \times q^{\mathbb{R}}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$D_q t^5 = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = t^4 + qt^4 + q^2t^4 + q^3t^4 + q^4t^4.$$

4.4. Quantum power time scale $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q$.

Corollary 4.13. (Q -power derivative [AMT11].) *Let be a two-dimensional time scale $\Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q := \{t = (x, b) : b \in \mathbb{R}^q, x \in \mathbb{R}^q\}$. For every $t \in \mathbb{R}^q$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$\mathcal{D}_q t^{2m+1} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t),$$

where $\sigma(t) = t^q$, $q > 1$.

Example 4.14. Let be $t \in \mathbb{R}^q$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $m = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x} &= 3b + 3b^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b} &= 3b - 2b^2 + 3b^q - 2b^{2q} - 2b^{1+q} - 3x + 3bx + 3b^q x \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) &= -3t^q + 3t^{2q} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) &= t^2 + 3t^q - 2t^{2q} + t^{1+q}\end{aligned}$$

Summing up previously obtained partial time-scale derivatives, we get q -power derivative of odd polynomial t^{2m+1} , $t \in \mathbb{R}^q$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\mathcal{D}_q t^3 = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = t^2 + t^{2q} + t^{1+q}.$$

Example 4.15. Let be $t \in \mathbb{R}^q$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $m = 2$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta x} &= -15b^2 + 30b^3 - 15b^4 + 5bx - 15b^2x + 10b^3x + 5bx^q - 15b^2x^q + 10b^3x^q \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta b} &= 10b^2 - 15b^3 + 6b^4 + 10b^{2q} - 15b^{3q} + 6b^{4q} + 10b^{1+q} - 15b^{2+q} + 6b^{3+q} \\ &\quad - 15b^{1+2q} + 6b^{2+2q} + 6b^{1+3q} - 15bx + 30b^2x - 15b^3x - 15b^q x + 30b^{2q}x \\ &\quad - 15b^{3q}x + 30b^{1+q}x - 15b^{2+q}x - 15b^{1+2q}x + 5x^2 - 15bx^2 + 10b^2x^2 \\ &\quad - 15b^q x^2 + 10b^{2q}x^2 + 10b^{1+q}x^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) &= -10t^{2q} + 15t^{3q} - 5t^{4q} + 5t^{1+q} - 15t^{1+2q} + 10t^{1+3q} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) &= t^4 + 10t^{2q} - 15t^{3q} + 6t^{4q} - 5t^{1+q} + t^{3+q} + 15t^{1+2q} + t^{2+2q} - 9t^{1+3q}\end{aligned}$$

Summing up previously obtained partial time-scale derivatives, we get q -power derivative of odd polynomial t^{2m+1} , $t \in \mathbb{R}^q$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\mathcal{D}_q t^5 = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = t^4 + t^{4q} + t^{3+q} + t^{2+2q} + t^{1+3q}.$$

Another polynomial identity, that is exponential sum holds

Corollary 4.16. For every $t \in \mathbb{R}^q$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{2m} t^k$$

4.5. Pure quantum power time scale $\mathbb{T} = q^{\mathbb{R}^n} \times q^{\mathbb{R}^n}$. In this subsection we discuss a pure quantum power time scale $q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$ provided by Aldwoah, Malinowska and Torres in [AMT11],

among with the q -power derivative operator $D_{n,q}f(t)$ defined by

$$D_{n,q}f(t) = \frac{f(qt^n) - f(t)}{qt^n - t},$$

where n is odd positive integer and $0 < q < 1$.

Corollary 4.17. (Quantum power derivative [AMT11].) *Let be a two-dimensional time scale $\Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}^j} \times q^{\mathbb{R}^j} := \{t = (x, b) : b \in q^{\mathbb{R}^j}, x \in q^{\mathbb{R}^j}\}$. For every $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}^j} \times q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$D_{n,q}t^{2m+1} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t),$$

where $\sigma(t) = qt^n$, $\sigma(t) > t$.

Example 4.18. *Let be $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}^j} \times q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $m = 1$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x} &= -3b + 3b^2 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b} &= 3b - 2b^2 + 3b^j q - 2b^{1+j} q - 2b^{2j} q^2 - 3x + 3bx + 3b^j qx \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) &= -3qt^j + 3q^2 t^{2j} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) &= t^2 + 3qt^j - 2q^2 t^{2j} + qt^{1+j} \end{aligned}$$

Summing up previously obtained partial time-scale derivatives, we get q -power derivative of odd polynomial t^{2m+1} , $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}^j} \times q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$D_{n,q}t^3 = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = t^2 + q^2 t^{2j} + qt^{1+j}.$$

Another polynomial identity, that is exponential sum holds

Corollary 4.19. *For every $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}^j} \times q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow 0} \lim_{q \rightarrow 1} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{2m} t^k$$

An identity in even polynomials holds too

Corollary 4.20. *For every $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}^j} \times q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$*

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow 0} \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = t^{2m}$$

Example 4.21. Let be $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}^j} \times q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $m = 2$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta x} &= -15b^2 + 30b^3 - 15b^4 + 5bx - 15b^2x + 10b^3x + 5bqx^j - 15b^2qx^j + 10b^3qx^j \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta b} &= 10b^2 - 15b^3 + 6b^4 + 10b^{1+j}q - 15b^{2+j}q + 6b^{3+j}q + 10b^{2j}q^2 - 15b^{1+2j}q^2 \\ &\quad + 6b^{2+2j}q^2 - 15b^{3j}q^3 + 6b^{1+3j}q^3 + 6b^{4j}q^4 - 15bx + 30b^2x - 15b^3x - 15b^j qx \\ &\quad + 30b^{1+j}qx - 15b^{2+j}qx + 30b^{2j}q^2x - 15b^{1+2j}q^2x - 15b^{3j}q^3x + 5x^2 - 15bx^2 \\ &\quad + 10b^2x^2 - 15b^j qx^2 + 10b^{1+j}qx^2 + 10b^{2j}q^2x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) &= -10q^2t^{2j} + 15q^3t^{3j} - 5q^4t^{4j} + 5qt^{1+j} - 15q^2t^{1+2j} + 10q^3t^{1+3j} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^2(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) &= t^4 + 10q^2t^{2j} - 15q^3t^{3j} + 6q^4t^{4j} - 5qt^{1+j} + qt^{3+j} + 15q^2t^{1+2j} + q^2t^{2+2j} - 9q^3t^{1+3j} \end{aligned}$$

Summing up previously obtained partial time-scale derivatives, we q -power derivative of odd polynomial t^{2m+1} , $t \in q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = q^{\mathbb{R}^j} \times q^{\mathbb{R}^j}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$D_{n,q}t^5 = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^1(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t) = t^4 + q^4t^{4j} + qt^{3+j} + q^2t^{2+2j} + q^3t^{1+3j}.$$

5. PROOF OF MAIN THEOREM

By [Lemma 3.1 [Kol16]], for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ it is true that

$$\mathbf{P}_x^m(x) = x^{2m+1} \quad (5.1)$$

Proof of theorem 3.1. Let be $x, b \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2 := \{t = (x, b) : x \in \mathbb{T}_1, b \in \mathbb{T}_2\}$. Let be $\mathbb{T}_1 = \mathbb{T}_2$. Assume that time-scale derivative $(x^{2m+1})^\Delta$ is

$$(x^{2m+1})^\Delta = \lim_{b \rightarrow x} \lim_{t \rightarrow x} \frac{\mathbf{P}_{\sigma(b)}^m(\sigma(x)) - \mathbf{P}_b^m(t)}{\sigma(x) - t}, \quad (5.2)$$

where $\sigma(x) > x$ is forward jump operator. However, equation (5.2) is not a timescale derivative of $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$ over x how it might seem because of denominator $\sigma(x) - t$. Parameter b of $\mathbf{P}_b^m(x)$ is implicitly incremented as well. Let's try to express nominator of (5.2) in terms of partial derivative $\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b}$ on timescales. Let be the following equation

$$\mathbf{P}_{\sigma(b)}^m(x) - \mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)_b^\Delta \cdot \Delta b$$

Let $t \rightarrow x$ in (5.2). Then nominator of (5.2) equals to

$$\mathbf{P}_{\sigma(b)}^m(\sigma(x)) - \mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \mathbf{P}_{\sigma(b)}^m(x) - \mathbf{P}_b^m(x) + A$$

where A is yet implicit term. Let's now collapse the terms $f_m(x, b)$ from both sides of above equation, such that

$$\mathbf{P}_{\sigma(b)}^m(\sigma(x)) = \mathbf{P}_{\sigma(b)}^m(\sigma(x)) + A$$

Therefore,

$$A = \mathbf{P}_{\sigma(b)}^m(\sigma(x)) - \mathbf{P}_{\sigma(b)}^m(\sigma(x)) = \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)_x^\Delta(x, \sigma(b)) \cdot \Delta x$$

Now, let's express the nominator of (5.2) as follows

$$\mathbf{P}_{\sigma(b)}^m(\sigma(x)) - \mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)_x^\Delta(x, \sigma(b)) \cdot \Delta x + \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)_b^\Delta(x, b) \cdot \Delta b$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\sigma(b)}^m(\sigma(x)) - \mathbf{P}_b^m(x) = \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)_x^\Delta(x, \sigma(b)) \cdot (\sigma(x) - x) + \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)_b^\Delta(x, b) \cdot (\sigma(b) - b)$$

We can collapse the terms $(\sigma(x) - x)$, $(\sigma(b) - b)$ in above expressions, as $b \rightarrow x$. Therefore,

$$\frac{\mathbf{P}_{\sigma(x)}^m(\sigma(x)) - \mathbf{P}_x^m(x)}{\sigma(x) - x} = \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)_x^\Delta(x, \sigma(x)) + \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)_b^\Delta(x, x)$$

Finally, by the identity (5.1) we can express timescale derivative of x^{2m+1} , $x \in \Lambda^2 = \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ as

$$(x^{2m+1})^\Delta(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta x}(t, \sigma(t)) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b}(t, t)$$

This completes the proof. □

6. MATHEMATICA SCRIPTS

To fulfill our study, we attach here a link to the set of *Mathematica* programs, designed to verify the results of current manuscript. To reach these programs follow the link [Kol20].

7. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

In this manuscript we have discussed partial time scale differential equation involving derivatives of polynomials in context of time scale $\Lambda^2 = \mathbb{T}_1 \times \mathbb{T}_2$ where $\mathbb{T}_1 = \mathbb{T}_2$. Future research can be conducted to study the case $\mathbb{T}_1 \neq \mathbb{T}_2$, which makes the theorem 3.1 to be generalised

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{P}_b^m(x)}{\Delta b} = \alpha_m(x, b)(x^{2m+1})^\Delta,$$

where $\alpha_m(x, b)$ is arbitrary differentiable function. Also, it is worth to discuss the theorem 3.1 in context of high order derivatives on time scales. We have established a few power identities, and shown the theorem 3.1 for different 2-dimensional time scales Λ^2 like integer time scale $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$, real time scale $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, quantum time scale $q^\mathbb{R} \times q^\mathbb{R}$ and quantum power time scale $\mathbb{R}^q \times \mathbb{R}^q$.

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