POLYNOMIAL IDENTITIES AUXILIARY

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Abstract. Polynomial identities auxiliary

Contents

1. Polynomial identities auxiliary

1.1. Central factorial numbers.

$$(2k-1)!T(2n,2k) = \frac{1}{k}\sum_{j=0}^{k}(-1)^j\binom{2k}{j}(k-j)^{2n} \quad (CFNIdentity1)$$

$$(2k-1)!T(2n,2k) = \frac{1}{k}\sum_{j=0}^{k}(-1)^{k-j}\binom{2k}{k-j}j^{2n} \quad (CFNIdentity2)$$

$$(2k-1)!T(2n,2k) = \frac{1}{2k}\sum_{j=0}^{2k}\binom{2k}{j}(-1)^j(k-j)^{2n} \quad (CFNIdentity3)$$

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$$T(n,k)=\frac{1}{k!}\sum_{j=0}\binom{k}{j}(-1)^j\left(\frac{1}{2}k-j\right)^n \quad (CentralFactorialNumber2)$$

1.2. **Knuth's formula for odd power: approach 1.**

$$n^{2m-1}=\sum_{k=1}^{m}(2k-1)!T(2m,2k)\binom{n+k-1}{2k-1}$$

Substituting $(2k-1)!T(2n,2k)=\frac{1}{k}\sum_{j=0}^{k}(-1)^j\binom{2k}{j}(k-j)^{2n}$ we get

$$n^{2m-1}=\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=0}^{k}\frac{(-1)^j}{k}\binom{2k}{j}\binom{n+k-1}{2k-1}(k-j)^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity11)$$

By means of binomial identity $\frac{k}{n}\binom{n}{k}=\binom{n-1}{k-1}$

$$n^{2m-1}=\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=0}^{k}\frac{(-1)^j}{k}\frac{2k}{n+k}\binom{n+k}{2k}\binom{2k}{j}(k-j)^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity12)$$

Collapsing common terms and by means of binomial identity $\binom{n}{m}\binom{m}{k}=\binom{n}{k}\binom{n-k}{m-k}$ we get

$$n^{2m-1}=2\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=0}^{k}\frac{(-1)^j}{n+k}\binom{n+k}{j}\binom{n+k-j}{2k-j}(k-j)^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity13)$$

Because the symmetry of binomial coefficients $\binom{n+k}{k-j}=\binom{n+k}{n+k-(k-j)}$ holds, we get

$$n^{2m-1}=2\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=0}^{k}\frac{(-1)^j}{n+k}\binom{n+k}{n+k-j}\binom{n+k-j}{2k-j}(k-j)^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity14)$$

By means of binomial identity $\binom{n}{m}\binom{m}{k}=\binom{n}{k}\binom{n-k}{m-k}$ we get

$$n^{2m-1}=2\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=0}^{k}\frac{(-1)^j}{n+k}\binom{n+k}{2k-j}\binom{n-k+j}{n-k}(k-j)^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity15)$$

1.3. **Knuth's formula for odd power: approach 2.**

$$n^{2m-1}=\sum_{k=1}^{m}(2k-1)!T(2m,2k)\binom{n+k-1}{2k-1} \tag{1.1}$$

Equation (1.1) is validated via Mathematica functions: *OddPowerIdentity1*, *OddPowerIdentity2*, *OddPowerIdentity3*. Substituting $(2k-1)!T(2n,2k)=\frac{1}{k}\sum_{j=0}^{k}(-1)^{k-j}\binom{2k}{k-j}j^{2n}$ we get

$$n^{2m-1}=\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=0}^{k}\frac{(-1)^{k-j}}{k}\binom{n+k-1}{2k-1}\binom{2k}{k-j}j^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity21)$$

By means of binomial identity $\frac{k}{n}\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1}$

$$n^{2m-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{k} \frac{(-1)^{k-j}}{k} \frac{2k}{n+k} \binom{n+k}{2k} \binom{2k}{k-j} j^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity22)$$

Collapsing common terms we get

$$n^{2m-1} = 2\sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{k} \frac{(-1)^{k-j}}{n+k} \binom{n+k}{2k} \binom{2k}{k-j} j^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity23)$$

By means of binomial identity $\binom{n}{m}\binom{m}{k} = \binom{n}{k}\binom{n-k}{m-k}$ we get

$$n^{2m-1} = 2\sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{k} \frac{(-1)^{k-j}}{n+k} \binom{n+k}{k-j} \binom{n+j}{k+j} j^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity24)$$

Because the symmetry of binomial coefficients $\binom{n+k}{k-j} = \binom{n+k}{n+k-(k-j)}$ holds, we get

$$n^{2m-1} = 2\sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{k} \frac{(-1)^{k-j}}{n+k} \binom{n+k}{n+j} \binom{n+j}{k+j} j^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity25)$$

By means of binomial identity $\binom{n}{m}\binom{m}{k} = \binom{n}{k}\binom{n-k}{m-k}$ we get

$$n^{2m-1} = 2\sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{k} \frac{(-1)^{k-j}}{n+k} \binom{n+k}{k+j} \binom{n-j}{n-k} j^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity26)$$

1.4. **Knuth's formula for odd power: approach 3.** Let be

$$(2k-1)!T(2n,2k) = \frac{1}{2k} \sum_{j=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{j} (-1)^j (k-j)^{2n}$$

And

$$n^{2m-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} (2k-1)!T(2m,2k) \binom{n+k-1}{2k-1}$$

Then

$$n^{2m-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{1}{2k} \sum_{j=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{j} (-1)^j (k-j)^{2m} \binom{n+k-1}{2k-1}$$

$$n^{2m-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{2k} \frac{(-1)^j}{2k} \binom{n+k-1}{2k-1} \binom{2k}{j} (k-j)^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity31)$$

By means of binomial identity $\frac{k}{n}\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1}$

$$n^{2m-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=0}^{2k} \frac{(-1)^j}{2k} \frac{2k}{n+k} \binom{n+k}{2k} \binom{2k}{j} (k-j)^{2m}$$

Collapsing common terms we get

$$n^{2m-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=0}^{2k} \frac{(-1)^j}{n+k}\binom{n+k}{2k}\binom{2k}{j}(k-j)^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity32)$$

By means of binomial identity $\binom{n}{m}\binom{m}{k} = \binom{n}{k}\binom{n-k}{m-k}$ we get

$$n^{2m-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=0}^{2k} \frac{(-1)^j}{n+k}\binom{n+k}{j}\binom{n+k-j}{2k-j}(k-j)^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity33)$$

Because the symmetry of binomial coefficients $\binom{n+k}{j} = \binom{n+k}{n+k-j}$ holds, we get

$$n^{2m-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=0}^{2k} \frac{(-1)^j}{n+k}\binom{n+k}{n+k-j}\binom{n+k-j}{2k-j}(k-j)^{2m}$$

By means of binomial identity $\binom{n}{m}\binom{m}{k} = \binom{n}{k}\binom{n-k}{m-k}$ we get

$$n^{2m-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{j=0}^{2k} \frac{(-1)^j}{n+k}\binom{n+k}{2k-j}\binom{n-k+j}{n-k}(k-j)^{2m} \quad (OddPowerIdentity34)$$

1.5. **Central factorials power identity.** Central factorials

$$x^{[n]} = x\left(x+\frac{n}{2}-1\right)^{\underline{n-1}} \quad (CentralFactorial1)$$

$$x^{[n]} = x\left(x+\frac{n}{2}-1\right)\left(x+\frac{n}{2}-1\right)\cdots\left(x+\frac{n}{2}-1\right)$$

$$x^{[n]} = x\prod_{k=1}^{n-1}\left(x+\frac{n}{2}-k\right)$$

Then we have power identity given by Knuth

$$x^m = \sum_{k=1}^{m} T(m,k)x^{[k]} \quad (PowerIdentity1)$$