1 Általánosított polilogaritmus függvények ∞ -el az az indexben

$$\operatorname{Li}_{(\infty)}(x) = x$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(\infty)}(x) = x$$

$$\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty)}(x) = (-1)^r \left(\sum_{j=1}^r (-1)^j \cdot \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_j)}(x) + x \right)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x) = \operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots, w_r, \infty, w_1, \dots)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \infty, w_1, \dots, w_r, \infty, w_1, \dots, w_r, \dots, w_r$$

Példák:

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{Li}_{(\infty,2)}(x) &= 0 & \operatorname{Le}_{(\infty,2)}(x) = x \\ \operatorname{Li}_{(2,3,4,\infty)}(x) &= -\left(-\operatorname{Li}_{(2)}(x) + \operatorname{Li}_{(2,3)}(x) - \operatorname{Li}_{(2,3,4)}(x) + x\right) & \operatorname{Le}_{(2,3,4,\infty)}(x) &= \operatorname{Le}_{(2,3,4)}(x) \\ \operatorname{Li}_{(2,4,3,\infty,2,3)}(x) &= 0 & \operatorname{Le}_{(2,4,3,\infty,2,3)}(x) &= \operatorname{Le}_{(2,4,3)}(x) \\ \operatorname{Li}_{(2,4,3,\infty,\infty)}(x) &= 0 & \operatorname{Le}_{(2,4,3,\infty,\infty)}(x) &= \operatorname{Le}_{(2,4,3)}(x) \end{split}$$

2
$$\operatorname{Li}_{(0,\ldots,0)}(x)$$
 és $\operatorname{Le}_{(0,\ldots,0)}(x)$

zérus, egyébként a ∞ előtti kezdőszeletek előjeles összege.)

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{(0,\dots,0)}_{n}}(x) = \operatorname{Li}_{0}^{n}(x) = \frac{x^{n}}{(1-x)^{n}}$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{\underbrace{(0,\dots,0)}_{n}}(x) = (1+\operatorname{Li}_{0}(x))^{n} \operatorname{Li}_{0}(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^{n}}$$

Ezekből tükrözéssel az alábbiakat kapjuk:

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{(0,\dots,0)}_{n}}(1-x) = \operatorname{Li}_{0}^{n}(1-x) = \frac{(1-x)^{n}}{x^{n}}$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{\underbrace{(0,\dots,0)}_{n}}(1-x) = (1+\operatorname{Li}_{0}(1-x))^{n} \operatorname{Li}_{0}(1-x) = \frac{1-x}{x^{n}}$$

Mind a két egyenlőségekből nagyon fontos reciprok hatvány előállítást kapunk

Ha az Li
$$(0,\dots,0)$$
 $(x)=\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)^n$ azonosságba x helyébe $\frac{x}{x-1}$ -et írunk, akkor

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{0,\dots,0}_{n}}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = \left(\frac{\frac{x}{x-1}}{1-\frac{x}{x-1}}\right)^{n} = \left(\frac{\frac{x}{x-1}}{\frac{x-1-x}{x-1}}\right)^{n} = (-x)^{n}$$

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{0,\dots,0}_n}\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) = x^n \,, \, \operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{0,\dots,0}_n}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = (-x)^n \quad \text{ és } \quad \operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{0,\dots,0}_n}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) = (1-x)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{x^n} = \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{\underbrace{0,\dots,0}_n}(1-x)}{1-x} \quad \text{ és } \quad \frac{1}{(1-x)^n} = \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{\underbrace{0,\dots,0}_n}(x)}{x}$$

3
$$\text{Li}_{\underbrace{0,\ldots,0}_{r},s_{1},s_{2},\ldots,s_{r})}(x)$$
 és $\text{Le}_{\underbrace{0,\ldots,0}_{r},s_{1},s_{2},\ldots,s_{r})}(x)$

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{0,\ldots 0},s_1,s_2,\ldots,s_r)}(x) = \operatorname{Li}_0^n(x)\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,\ldots,s_r)}(x) = \frac{x^n}{(1-x)^n}\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,\ldots,s_r)}(x) = \frac{\operatorname{Li}_\infty^n(x)\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,\ldots,s_r)}(x)}{(1-x)^n}$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{\underbrace{(0,\ldots,0,s_{1},s_{2},\ldots,s_{r})}_{n}}(x) = \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{(0,0,\ldots,0)}_{n}}(x)\operatorname{Le}_{(s_{1},s_{2},\ldots,s_{r})}(x)}{x} = \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(s_{1},s_{2},\ldots,s_{r})}(x)}{(1-x)^{n}} = \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{0}^{n}(x)\operatorname{Le}_{(s_{1},s_{2},\ldots,s_{r})}(x)}{x^{n}}$$

Az n = 1; r = 0 speciális esetben az első azonosság az $\text{Li}_0(x) = \frac{x}{1-x} \text{Li}_{()}(x) = \frac{x}{1-x} \cdot 1 = \frac{x}{1-x}$ egyenletbe megy át. Ezen szabályokat leggyakrabban a deriváló sorban használjuk n = 1 speciális esettel az alábbi szituációkban.

(a)
$$\left(\operatorname{Li}_{(1,s_2,\ldots,s_r)}(x)\right)' = \operatorname{Li}_{(0,s_2,\ldots,s_r)}(x)\frac{1}{x} = \operatorname{Li}_{(s_2,\ldots,s_r)}(x)\operatorname{Li}_0(x)\frac{1}{x} = \operatorname{Li}_{(s_2,\ldots,s_r)}(x)\frac{\cancel{x}}{1-x}\frac{1}{\cancel{x}} = \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(s_2,\ldots,s_r)}(x)}{1-x}$$

(b)
$$\left(\operatorname{Li}_{(1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)\right)' = \operatorname{Li}_{(0,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)\frac{-1}{1-x} = \operatorname{Li}_{(s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)\operatorname{Li}_0(1-x)\frac{-1}{1-x} =$$

$$= -\operatorname{Li}_{(s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)\frac{1}{x}\frac{1}{1-x} = -\frac{\operatorname{Li}_{(s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)}{x}$$

Láthatóan (a) az $\int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_2,\dots,s_r)}(x)}{1-x} \, \mathrm{d}x = \text{Li}_{(1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(x) \text{ azonosságnak, míg (b) az } \int \frac{\text{Li}_{(s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\text{Li}_{(1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)$ azonosságnak felel meg.

Hasonlóan,

(a')
$$\left(\operatorname{Le}_{(1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(x) \right)' = \operatorname{Le}_{(0,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(x) \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(s_2,\dots,s_r)}(x)}{(1-x)x}$$

(b')
$$\left(\operatorname{Le}_{(1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)\right)' = \operatorname{Le}_{(0,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)\frac{-1}{1-x} = -\frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)}{x(1-x)}$$

Ekkor(a') az $\int \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(s_2,\dots,s_r)}(x)}{(1-x)\,x}\,\mathrm{d}x = \operatorname{Le}_{(1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(x) \text{ azonosságnak, míg (b') az } \int \frac{\operatorname{Le}_{(s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)}{x\,(1-x)}\,\mathrm{d}x = -\operatorname{Le}_{(1,s_2,\dots,s_r)}(1-x)$ azonosságnak felel meg.

4
$$\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_n)}(x)$$
 és $\operatorname{Le}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_n)}(x)$

$$\operatorname{Li}_{(s_{1}, s_{2}, \dots, s_{r}, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n})}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n!} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} (-1)^{k} \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ k \end{bmatrix} \operatorname{Li}_{(s_{1}, s_{2}, \dots, s_{r-1}, s_{r}+1-k)}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{(s_{1}, s_{2}, \dots, s_{r}, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n})}(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \operatorname{Le}_{(s_{1}, s_{2}, \dots, s_{r-1}, s_{r}-k)}(x)$$

5
$$\mathbf{Li}_{(s_1,s_2,\ldots,s_r,\underbrace{0,\ldots,0}_n,\underbrace{1,\ldots,1}_n)}(x)$$

Igen nehezen bizonyítható az elöző formula alábbi általánosítása

$$\operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n}, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{p})}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+p+1}}{n!} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{p} (-1)^k \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^{n} (-1)^l \binom{n}{l} \frac{l^k}{l^p} \right\} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{n} (-1)^j \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ j+1 \end{bmatrix} \operatorname{Li}_{(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{r-1}, s_r-j, 1^k)}(x) \right\}$$

6
$$\operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{1,\ldots,1}_{n}}(x)$$
 és $\operatorname{Le}_{\underbrace{1,\ldots,1}_{n}}(x)$

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{(1,\dots,1)}_{n}}(x) = \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{1}^{n}(x)}{n!} = \frac{(-1)^{n}}{n!} \ln^{n}(1-x)$$

$$\operatorname{Li}_{\underbrace{(1,\dots,1)}_{n}}(1-x) = \frac{\operatorname{Li}_{1}^{n}(x)}{n!} = \frac{(-1)^{n}}{n!} \ln^{n}(x)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{\underbrace{(1,\dots,1)}_{n}}(x) = -\operatorname{Le}_{n}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) = -\operatorname{Li}_{n}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{Le}_{\underbrace{(1,\dots,1)}_{n}}(1-x) = -\operatorname{Le}_{n}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right) = -\operatorname{Li}_{n}\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)$$