

Partial Derivatives Involving Generalized I–Function of Two Variables

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to derive partial derivatives involving generalized I–function of two variables.

I. Introduction

The generalized I–function of two variables introduced by Goyal and Agrawal [1], will be defined and represented as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I\left[\begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix}\right] &= I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i', r': p_i'', q_i'', r''}^{m, n; m_1, n_1; m_2, n_2} \left[\begin{matrix} [(a_j; \alpha_j, A_j)_{1, n}] [(a_{ji}; \alpha_{ji}, A_{ji})_{n+1, p_i}] \\ [(b_j; \beta_j, B_j)_{1, n}] [(b_{ji}; \beta_{ji}, B_{ji})_{1, q_i}] \\ : [(c_j; \gamma_j)_{1, n_1}] [(c_{ji}; \gamma_{ji})_{n_1+1, p_i}] : [(e_j; E_j)_{1, n_2}] [(e_{ji}; E_{ji})_{n_2+1, p_i''}] \\ : [(d_j; \delta_j)_{1, m_1}] [(d_{ji}; \delta_{ji})_{m_1+1, q_i'}] : [(f_j; F_j)_{1, m_2}] [(f_{ji}; F_{ji})_{m_2+1, q_i''}] \end{matrix} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{(2\pi\omega)^2} \int_{L_1} \int_{L_2} \phi_1(\xi, \eta) \theta_2(\xi) \theta_3(\eta) x^\xi y^\eta d\xi d\eta, \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\phi_1(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m \Gamma(b_j - \beta_j \xi - B_j \eta) \prod_{j=1}^n \Gamma(1 - a_j + \alpha_j \xi + A_j \eta)}{\sum_{i=1}^r \prod_{j=n+1}^{p_i} \Gamma(a_{ji} - \alpha_{ji} \xi - A_{ji} \eta) \prod_{j=1}^{q_i} \Gamma(1 - b_{ji} + \beta_{ji} \xi + B_{ji} \eta)},$$

$$\theta_2(\xi) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{m_1} \Gamma(d_j - \delta_j \xi) \prod_{j=1}^{n_1} \Gamma(1 - c_j + \gamma_j \xi)}{\sum_{i'=1}^{r'} \prod_{j=m_1+1}^{q_{i'}} \Gamma(1 - d_{ji'} + \delta_{ji'} \xi) \prod_{j=n_1+1}^{p_{i'}} \Gamma(c_{ji'} - \gamma_{ji'} \xi)},$$

$$\theta_3(\eta) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{m_2} \Gamma(f_j - F_j \eta) \prod_{j=1}^{n_2} \Gamma(1 - e_j + E_j \eta)}{\sum_{i''=1}^{r''} \prod_{j=m_2+1}^{q_{i''}} \Gamma(1 - f_{ji''} + F_{ji''} \eta) \prod_{j=n_2+1}^{p_{i''}} \Gamma(e_{ji''} - E_{ji''} \eta)},$$

x and y are not equal to zero, and an empty product is interpreted as unity $p_i, p_i', p_i'', q_i, q_i', q_i'', m, n, n_1, n_2, n_j$ and m_k are non negative integers such that $p_i \geq n \geq 0, p_i' \geq n_1 \geq 0, p_i'' \geq n_2 \geq 0, q_i \geq m > 0, q_i' \geq 0, q_i'' \geq 0, (i = 1, \dots, r; i' = 1, \dots, r'; i'' = 1, \dots, r'')$ also all the A's, α 's, B's, β 's, γ 's, δ 's, E's and F's are assumed to be positive quantities for standardization purpose; the definition of I-function of two variables given above will however, have a meaning even if some of these quantities are zero. The contour L_1 is in the ξ -plane and runs from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$, with loops, if necessary, to ensure that the poles of $\Gamma(d_j - \delta_j \xi)$ ($j = 1, \dots, m_1$) lie to the right, and the poles of $\Gamma(1 - c_j + \gamma_j \xi)$ ($j = 1, \dots, n_1$), $\Gamma(1 - a_j + \alpha_j \xi + A_j \eta)$ ($j = 1, \dots, n$) to the left of the contour.

The contour L_2 is in the η -plane and runs from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$, with loops, if necessary, to ensure that the poles of $\Gamma(f_j - F_j \eta)$ ($j=1, \dots, n_2$) lie to the right, and the poles of $\Gamma(1 - e_j + E_j \eta)$ ($j = 1, \dots, m_2$), $\Gamma(1 - a_j + \alpha_j \xi + A_j \eta)$ ($j = 1, \dots, n$) to the left of the contour. Also

$$R' = \sum_{j=1}^{p_i} \alpha_{ji} + \sum_{j=1}^{p_i'} \gamma_{ji'} - \sum_{j=1}^{q_i} \beta_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{q_i'} \delta_{ji'} < 0,$$

$$S' = \sum_{j=1}^{p_i} A_j + \sum_{j=1}^{p_i''} E_{ji''} - \sum_{j=1}^{q_i} B_j - \sum_{j=1}^{q_i''} F_{ji''} < 0,$$

$$U = \sum_{j=n+1}^{p_i} \alpha_{ji} - \sum_{j=m+1}^{q_i} \beta_{ji} + \sum_{j=1}^{m_1} \delta_j - \sum_{j=m_1+1}^{q_{i'}} \delta_{ji'} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \gamma_j - \sum_{j=n_1+1}^{p_{i'}} \gamma_{ji'} > 0, \quad (2)$$

$$V = -\sum_{j=n+1}^{p_i} A_j - \sum_{j=m+1}^{q_i} B_j - \sum_{j=1}^{m_2} F_j - \sum_{j=m_2+1}^{q_{i''}} F_{ji''} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} E_j - \sum_{j=n_2+1}^{p_{i''}} E_{ji''} > 0, \quad (3)$$

and $|\arg x| < \frac{1}{2} U\pi, |\arg y| < \frac{1}{2} V\pi$.

II. Result Required

The following result are required in our present investigation:

From Rainville [2]:

$$z\Gamma(z) = \Gamma(z + 1). \tag{4}$$

III. Main Result

In this paper we will establish the following partial derivatives:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{m, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} \left[\frac{x}{y} \right] \right\} \\ &= x^{-1} I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{m, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} \left[\frac{x}{y} \right] \left[(a_j; \alpha_j, A_j)_{1, n} \right] \left[(a_{ji}; \alpha_{ji}, A_{ji})_{n+1, p_i} \right] \\ & \quad \left[(b_j; \beta_j, B_j)_{1, n} \right] \left[(b_{ji}; \beta_{ji}, B_{ji})_{1, q_i} \right] \\ & \quad : (0, 1), (c_j; \gamma_j)_{1, n_1}, [(c_{ji}; \gamma_{ji})_{n_1+1, p_i}], [(e_j; E_j)_{1, n_2}], [(e_{ji}; E_{ji})_{n_2+1, p_i}], \\ & \quad : [(d_j; \delta_j)_{1, m_1}], [(d_{ji}; \delta_{ji})_{m_1+1, q_i}], (1, 1); [(f_j; F_j)_{1, m_2}], [(f_{ji}; F_{ji})_{m_2+1, q_i}], \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

where $|\arg x| < \frac{1}{2} U\pi$, $|\arg y| < \frac{1}{2} V\pi$, where U and V are given in (2) and (3) respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{m, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} \left[\frac{x}{y} \right] \right\} \\ &= y^{-1} I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{m, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} \left[\frac{x}{y} \right] \left[(a_j; \alpha_j, A_j)_{1, n} \right] \left[(a_{ji}; \alpha_{ji}, A_{ji})_{n+1, p_i} \right] \\ & \quad \left[(b_j; \beta_j, B_j)_{1, n} \right] \left[(b_{ji}; \beta_{ji}, B_{ji})_{1, q_i} \right] \\ & \quad : (0, 1), (c_j; \gamma_j)_{1, n_1}, [(c_{ji}; \gamma_{ji})_{n_1+1, p_i}], (0, 1), [(e_j; E_j)_{1, n_2}], [(e_{ji}; E_{ji})_{n_2+1, p_i}], \\ & \quad : [(d_j; \delta_j)_{1, m_1}], [(d_{ji}; \delta_{ji})_{m_1+1, q_i}], (1, 1); [(f_j; F_j)_{1, m_2}], [(f_{ji}; F_{ji})_{m_2+1, q_i}], (1, 1), \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

where $|\arg x| < \frac{1}{2} U\pi$, $|\arg y| < \frac{1}{2} V\pi$, where U and V are given in (2) and (3) respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \left\{ I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{m, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} \left[\frac{x}{y} \right] \right\} \\ &= (xy)^{-1} I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{m, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} \left[\frac{x}{y} \right] \left[(a_j; \alpha_j, A_j)_{1, n} \right] \left[(a_{ji}; \alpha_{ji}, A_{ji})_{n+1, p_i} \right] \\ & \quad \left[(b_j; \beta_j, B_j)_{1, n} \right] \left[(b_{ji}; \beta_{ji}, B_{ji})_{1, q_i} \right] \\ & \quad : (0, 1), (c_j; \gamma_j)_{1, n_1}, [(c_{ji}; \gamma_{ji})_{n_1+1, p_i}], (0, 1), [(e_j; E_j)_{1, n_2}], [(e_{ji}; E_{ji})_{n_2+1, p_i}], \\ & \quad : [(d_j; \delta_j)_{1, m_1}], [(d_{ji}; \delta_{ji})_{m_1+1, q_i}], (1, 1); [(f_j; F_j)_{1, m_2}], [(f_{ji}; F_{ji})_{m_2+1, q_i}], (1, 1), \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

where $|\arg x| < \frac{1}{2} U\pi$, $|\arg y| < \frac{1}{2} V\pi$, where U and V are given in (2) and (3) respectively.

Proof:

To establish (5), we use for the generalized I-function of two variables Mellin-Barnes types of contour integral as given in (1), on the left-hand side of (5), change the order of integration and derivative (which is justified under the conditions given with (5)), we then obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Left-hand side of (5)} &= \frac{(-1)}{4\pi^2} \int_{L_1} \int_{L_2} \phi_1(\xi, \eta) \theta_2(\xi) \theta_3(\eta) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^\xi \right] y^\eta d\xi d\eta \\ &= \frac{(-1)}{4\pi^2} \int_{L_1} \int_{L_2} \phi_1(\xi, \eta) \theta_2(\xi) \theta_3(\eta) [\xi x^{\xi-1}] y^\eta d\xi d\eta \\ &= \frac{(-1)}{4\pi^2} \int_{L_1} \int_{L_2} \phi_1(\xi, \eta) \theta_2(\xi) \theta_3(\eta) \left[\frac{\xi \Gamma(\xi)}{\Gamma(\xi)} x^{\xi-1} \right] y^\eta d\xi d\eta \end{aligned}$$

Now using the result (4) and interpreting the resulting contour integral as the generalized I-function of two variables, we once get the right-hand side of (5). Proceeding on the similar way, the results (6) and (7) can be obtained.

IV. Special Cases

On choosing $m = 0$ main results, we get following partial derivatives in terms of I-function of two variables:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{0, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} \left[\frac{x}{y} \right] \right\} \\ &= x^{-1} I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{0, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} \left[\frac{x}{y} \right] \left[(a_j; \alpha_j, A_j)_{1, n} \right] \left[(a_{ji}; \alpha_{ji}, A_{ji})_{n+1, p_i} \right] \\ & \quad \left[(b_j; \beta_j, B_j)_{1, n} \right] \left[(b_{ji}; \beta_{ji}, B_{ji})_{1, q_i} \right] \\ & \quad : (0, 1), (c_j; \gamma_j)_{1, n_1}, [(c_{ji}; \gamma_{ji})_{n_1+1, p_i}], [(e_j; E_j)_{1, n_2}], [(e_{ji}; E_{ji})_{n_2+1, p_i}], \\ & \quad : [(d_j; \delta_j)_{1, m_1}], [(d_{ji}; \delta_{ji})_{m_1+1, q_i}], (1, 1); [(f_j; F_j)_{1, m_2}], [(f_{ji}; F_{ji})_{m_2+1, q_i}], \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{0, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} [x] \right\} \\ &= y^{-1} I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{0, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} [x] \left[\begin{matrix} (a_j; \alpha_j, A_j)_{1, n_1} [(a_{ji}; \alpha_{ji}, A_{ji})_{n+1, p_i}] \\ (b_j; \beta_j, B_j)_{1, n_1} [(b_{ji}; \beta_{ji}, B_{ji})_{1, q_i}] \\ (c_j; \gamma_j)_{1, n_1} [(c_{ji}; \gamma_{ji}')_{n_1+1, p_i}], (0, 1), [(e_j; E_j)_{1, n_2}], [(e_{ji}''; E_{ji}'')_{n_2+1, p_i}'] \\ (d_j; \delta_j)_{1, m_1} [(d_{ji}; \delta_{ji}')_{m_1+1, q_i}], [(f_j; F_j)_{1, m_2}], [(f_{ji}''; F_{ji}'')_{m_2+1, q_i}], (1, 1) \end{matrix} \right]; \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \left\{ I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{0, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} [x] \right\} \\ &= (xy)^{-1} I_{p_i, q_i; r: p_i', q_i'; r': p_i'', q_i''; r''}^{0, n: m_1, n_1: m_2, n_2} [x] \left[\begin{matrix} (a_j; \alpha_j, A_j)_{1, n_1} [(a_{ji}; \alpha_{ji}, A_{ji})_{n+1, p_i}] \\ (b_j; \beta_j, B_j)_{1, n_1} [(b_{ji}; \beta_{ji}, B_{ji})_{1, q_i}] \\ (0, 1), [(c_j; \gamma_j)_{1, n_1}], [(c_{ji}; \gamma_{ji}')_{n_1+1, p_i}], (0, 1), [(e_j; E_j)_{1, n_2}], [(e_{ji}''; E_{ji}'')_{n_2+1, p_i}'] \\ (d_j; \delta_j)_{1, m_1} [(d_{ji}; \delta_{ji}')_{m_1+1, q_i}], (1, 1), [(f_j; F_j)_{1, m_2}], [(f_{ji}''; F_{ji}'')_{m_2+1, q_i}], (1, 1) \end{matrix} \right], \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

where $|\arg x| < \frac{1}{2} U'\pi$, $|\arg y| < \frac{1}{2} V'\pi$, where U' and V' are given as follows respectively:

$$U' = \sum_{j=n+1}^{p_i} \alpha_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{q_i} \beta_{ji} + \sum_{j=1}^{m_1} \delta_j - \sum_{j=m_1+1}^{q_i'} \delta_{ji}' + \sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \gamma_j - \sum_{j=n_1+1}^{p_i'} \gamma_{ji}' > 0,$$

$$V' = -\sum_{j=n+1}^{p_i} A_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{q_i} B_{ji} - \sum_{j=1}^{m_2} F_j - \sum_{j=m_2+1}^{q_i''} F_{ji}'' + \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} E_j - \sum_{j=n_2+1}^{p_i''} E_{ji}'' > 0,$$

References

- [1]. Goyal, Anil and Agrawal, R.D. Integral involving the product of I-function of two variables, Journal of M.A.C.T. Vol. 28 P 147-155(1995).
- [2]. Rainville, E. D.: Special Functions, Macmillan, New York, 1960.