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The Euler operator for basic hypergeometric series

Research Article

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Abstract: In this paper, we introduce the Euler operator and give some of its properties. So we define the trivariate Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x, y, z/q)$ as a general form of four polynomials: the classical Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x/q)$, the generalized Rogers-Szegő polynomials $r_n(x, z)$, the homogeneous (bivariate) Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x, y/q)$ and the Cauchy polynomials $p_n(x, y)$. We represent the trivariate Rogers-Szegő polynomials by special case of Euler operator and derive the generating function, Mehler's formula and the Rogers formula with its applications for the trivariate Rogers-Szegő polynomials, where Mehler's formula for $h_n(x, y, z/q)$ involves a ${}_3\phi_2$ sum and the Rogers formula involves a ${}_2\phi_1$ sum. Also we give new Mehler's and Rogers formulas for the Cauchy polynomials $p_n(x, y)$. Then, we introduce a transformation from ${}_1\phi_1$ sum to ${}_2\phi_1$ sum.

MSC: 05A30 • 33D45

Keywords: Rogers-Szegő • Polynomials • Generating function • Mehler's formula • Rogers formula

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1. Introduction

The Rogers-Szegő polynomials play an important role in the theory of the orthogonal polynomials, particularly in the study of the Askey-Wilson polynomials [1, 5, 9, 11, 24, 26, 30, 37], there are three kinds of the Rogers-Szegő polynomials: classical $h_n(x/q)$, generalized $r_n(x, z)$, and homogeneous $h_n(x, y/q)$. In this paper we introduce the fourth form, it's the trivariate Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x, y, z/q)$ and derive its generating function, Mehler's formula, the Rogers formula, and another identities, these identities have some special cases lead us to the corresponding identities for the classical, generalized, homogeneous Rogers-Szegő polynomials and for the Cauchy polynomials $p_n(x, y)$.

Firstly, let us review some common notation and terminology for basic hypergeometric series in [4, 19], where we assume that $|q| < 1$, the q -shifted factorial is defined as:

$$(a; q)_0 = 1, \quad (a; q)_\infty = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - aq^k), \quad (a; q)_n = \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 - aq^k), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

The multiple q -shifted factorials can be given as:

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m; q)_n = (a_1; q)_n (a_2; q)_n \cdots (a_m; q)_n,$$

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m; q)_\infty = (a_1; q)_\infty (a_2; q)_\infty \cdots (a_m; q)_\infty.$$

The q -binomial coefficients, or the Gauss polynomials, are given as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \frac{(q; q)_n}{(q; q)_k (q; q)_{n-k}}.$$

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The basic hypergeometric series ${}_{r+1}\phi_r$ are defined by

$${}_{r+1}\phi_r \left(\begin{matrix} a_1, \dots, a_{r+1} \\ b_1, \dots, b_r \end{matrix}; q, x \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1, \dots, a_{r+1}; q)_n}{(q, b_1, \dots, b_r; q)_n} x^n.$$

The Cauchy identity is defined as:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a; q)_k}{(q; q)_k} x^k = \frac{(ax; q)_{\infty}}{(x; q)_{\infty}}, \quad |x| < 1, \tag{1}$$

putting $a = 0$, (1) becomes Euler's identity:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{1}{(x; q)_{\infty}}, \quad |x| < 1, \tag{2}$$

and its inverse relation:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k q^{\binom{k}{2}} x^k}{(q; q)_k} = (x; q)_{\infty}. \tag{3}$$

The classical form of the Rogers-Szegő polynomials [1, 5, 9, 11, 24, 26, 30, 37] is defined in 1926 by Szegő, as:

$$h_n(x|q) = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} x^k,$$

after that the generalized Rogers-Szegő polynomials [10, 16, 17] is defined as:

$$r_n(x, z) = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} x^k z^{n-k},$$

then in 2003 Chen, Fu and Zhang [12] defined the bivariate (homogeneous) Rogers-Szegő polynomials as:

$$h_n(x, y|q) = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} P_k(x, y),$$

where $P_k(x, y) = (x - y)(x - qy) \dots (x - q^{k-1}y)$ is the Cauchy polynomials.

The q -differential operator is defined as:

$$D_q f(a) = \frac{f(a) - f(aq)}{a},$$

with the Leibniz rule for D_q [34]:

$$D_q^n \{f(a)g(a)\} = \sum_{k=0}^n q^{k(k-n)} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} D_q^k \{f(a)\} D_q^{n-k} \{g(q^k a)\},$$

and the q -exponential operator is given by [13]:

$$T(bD_q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(bD_q)^n}{(q; q)_n}$$

where

$$T(D_q)\{x^n\} = h_n(x|q). \tag{4}$$

Chen, Saad and Sun [15] gave the following operator identity:

$$T(bD_q) \left\{ \frac{(av; q)_{\infty}}{(as, at; q)_{\infty}} \right\} = \frac{(bv; q)_{\infty}}{(as, bs, bt; q)_{\infty}} {}_2\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} v/t, bs \\ bv \end{matrix}; q, at \right), \tag{5}$$

where $\max\{|bs|, |bt|\} < 1$.

Chen, Fu and Zhang [12] introduced the homogeneous q -difference operator:

$$D_{xy} f(x, y) = \frac{f(x, q^{-1}y) - f(qx, y)}{x - q^{-1}y}$$

and the homogeneous q -shift operator:

$$\mathbb{E}(D_{xy}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{D_{xy}^k}{(q; q)_k},$$

where

$$D_{xy} \{P_n(x, y)\} = (1 - q^n)P_{n-1}(x, y), \tag{6}$$

$$D_{xy} \left\{ \frac{(yt; q)_{\infty}}{(xt; q)_{\infty}} \right\} = t \frac{(yt; q)_{\infty}}{(xt; q)_{\infty}}. \tag{7}$$

2. The Euler operator

Based on the homogeneous q -difference operator $D_{x,y}$ we can give our operator as:

$$\mathbb{J}(bD_{x,y}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(bD_{x,y})^k}{(q; q)_k},$$

which is reminiscent of the Euler's identity (2) so we call it as the Euler operator. Compared with the homogeneous q -shift operator $\mathbb{E}(D_{x,y})$, our operator can be considered a general form of $\mathbb{E}(D_{x,y})$, where the homogeneous q -shift operator $\mathbb{E}(D_{x,y})$ is a special case of the Euler operator $\mathbb{J}(bD_{x,y})$ for $b = 1$. Let us give the following two operator identities of the Euler operator.

Theorem 2.1.

Let $D_{x,y}$ and $\mathbb{J}(bD_{x,y})$ be defined as above, we have

$$\mathbb{J}(bD_{x,y}) \left\{ \frac{(y t; q)_{\infty}}{(x t; q)_{\infty}} \right\} = \frac{(y t; q)_{\infty}}{(b t, x t; q)_{\infty}}, \quad (8)$$

where $|b t| < 1$.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{J}(bD_{x,y}) \left\{ \frac{(y t; q)_{\infty}}{(x t; q)_{\infty}} \right\} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{b^k}{(q; q)_k} D_{x,y}^k \left\{ \frac{(y t; q)_{\infty}}{(x t; q)_{\infty}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{(y t; q)_{\infty}}{(x t; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b t)^k}{(q; q)_k} \\ &= \frac{(y t; q)_{\infty}}{(b t, x t; q)_{\infty}}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 2.2.

We have

$$\mathbb{J}(bD_{x,y}) \{p_n(x, y)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} p_k(x, y) b^{n-k}. \quad (9)$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{J}(bD_{x,y}) \{p_n(x, y)\} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{b^k}{(q; q)_k} D_{x,y}^k \{p_n(x, y)\} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{b^k}{(q; q)_k} \frac{(q; q)_n}{(q; q)_{n-k}} p_{n-k}(x, y) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} p_{n-k}(x, y) b^k. \end{aligned}$$

By setting $k \rightarrow n - k$, we get the required identity. □

3. The trivariate Rogers-Szegö polynomials

Here we define the trivariate Rogers-Szegö polynomials $h_n(x, y, z/q)$ as a polynomials with three variables x, y and z as follows:

Definition 3.1.

$$h_n(x, y, z/q) = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} p_k(x, y) z^{n-k}. \quad (10)$$

The trivariate Rogers-Szegő polynomials (10) can be considered a general form for four kinds of polynomials, when setting $z = 1$ in definition (10), get the bivariate Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x, y/q)$, also if we set $y = 0$ we will get the generalized Rogers-Szegő polynomials $r_n(x, z)$, so that if we set $y = 0$ and $z = 1$ we will get the classical Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x/q)$, and finally setting $x = 0$ and $z = x$ to get the Cauchy polynomials $p_n(x, y)$. Therefore all the identities of $h_n(x, y, z/q)$ which is deriving in this paper are a generalization of the corresponding identities of $h_n(x, y/q)$, $r_n(x, z)$, $h_n(x/q)$ and $p_n(x, y)$.

In the following proposition, we represent the trivariate Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x, y, z/q)$ by the Euler operator.

Proposition 3.1.

$$\mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) = h_n(x, y, z/q). \tag{11}$$

Proof. By Lemma 2.2 and definition 3.1. □

Depending on the operator representation (11) for $h_n(x, y, z/q)$, we derive the generating function, Mehler's formula and the Rogers formula.

Theorem 3.1 (The generating function for $h_n(x, y, z/q)$).

We have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y, z/q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{(yt; q)_{\infty}}{(xt, zt; q)_{\infty}}, \tag{12}$$

where $\max\{|xt|, |zt|\} < 1$.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y, z/q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy})\{p_n(x, y)\} \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n(x, y) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \right\}; \quad |xt| < 1 \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \frac{(yt; q)_{\infty}}{(xt; q)_{\infty}} \right\}; \quad |zt| < 1 \\ &= \frac{(yt; q)_{\infty}}{(xt, zt; q)_{\infty}}. \end{aligned}$$

□

- Setting $z = 1$ in Theorem 3.1 to get the generating function of the bivariate Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x, y/q)$ [10, 12, 15, 36]:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y/q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{(yt; q)_{\infty}}{(t, xt; q)_{\infty}}, \tag{13}$$

where $\max\{|t|, |xt|\} < 1$.

- Setting $y = 0$ in Theorem 3.1 to get the generating function of the generalized Rogers-Szegő polynomials $r_n(x, z)$ [10, 16, 17]:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(x, z) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{1}{(xt, zt; q)_{\infty}}, \tag{14}$$

where $\max\{|xt|, |zt|\} < 1$.

- Setting $z = 1$ and $y = 0$ in Theorem 3.1 to get the generating function of the classical Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x/q)$ [1, 5, 9, 11, 15]:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x/q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{1}{(t, xt; q)_{\infty}}, \tag{15}$$

where $\max\{|t|, |xt|\} < 1$.

- Setting $x = 0$ and $z = x$ in Theorem 3.1 to get the generating function of the Cauchy polynomials $p_n(x, y)$ [10, 12, 15, 36]:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x, y) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{(yt; q)_{\infty}}{(xt; q)_{\infty}}, \quad |xt| < 1. \tag{16}$$

4. Mehler's formula for $h_n(x, y, z|q)$

In this section, we introduce Mehler's formula for the trivariate Rogers-Szegő polynomials with its special cases, after we give Mehler's formula, the following lemma will be derived to get a new identity for the Euler operator approaching to Mehler's formula for $h_n(x, y, z|q)$ polynomials.

Lemma 4.1.

We have

$$\mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \frac{(yt; q)_\infty P_n(x, y)}{(xt; q)_\infty (yt; q)_n} \right\} = \frac{(yt; q)_\infty}{(xt, zt; q)_\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{(y/z, xt; q)_k}{(yt; q)_k} z^k x^{n-k}, \quad (17)$$

where $\max\{|xt|, |zt|\} < 1$.

Proof. Let us solve the following sum in two ways:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y, z|q) h_n(w|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n}. \quad (18)$$

In the first way we express $h_n(w|q)$ as $T(D_q)\{w^n\}$ by (4), the sum (18) equals

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y, z|q) T(D_q)\{w^n\} \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \\ &= T(D_q) \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y, z|q) \frac{(wt)^n}{(q; q)_n} \right\}; (|xwt| < 1, |zwt| < 1) \\ &= T(D_q) \left\{ \frac{(ywt; q)_\infty}{(xwt, zwt; q)_\infty} \right\}; (|xt| < 1, |zt| < 1). \end{aligned}$$

According to (5), (18) equals

$$\frac{(yt; q)_\infty}{(xwt, xt, zt; q)_\infty} {}_2\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} y/z, xt \\ yt \end{matrix}; q, zwt \right).$$

On the second way, we express $h_n(x, y, z|q)$ as $\mathbb{J}(zD_{xy})\{P_n(x, y)\}$, (18) equals

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy})\{P_n(x, y)\} h_n(w|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x, y) h_n(w|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \right\} \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x, y) \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} w^k \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \right\} \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x, q^k y) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \right) P_k(x, y) \frac{(wt)^k}{(q; q)_k} \right\} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(wt)^k}{(q; q)_k} \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \frac{(yt; q)_\infty P_k(x, y)}{(xt; q)_\infty (yt; q)_k} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $|t|, |xt|, |zt|, |zxt| < 1$. Now by equate the two results, we get

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(wt)^k}{(q; q)_k} \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \frac{(yt; q)_\infty P_k(x, y)}{(xt; q)_\infty (yt; q)_k} \right\} = \frac{(yt; q)_\infty}{(xwt, xt, zt; q)_\infty} {}_2\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} y/z, xt \\ yt \end{matrix}; q, zwt \right).$$

Express $1/(xzt; q)_\infty$ by Euler's identity (2) to get

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(wt)^k}{(q; q)_k} \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \frac{(yt; q)_\infty P_k(x, y)}{(xt; q)_\infty (yt; q)_k} \right\} = \frac{(yt; q)_\infty}{(xt, zt; q)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(y/z, xt; q)_n (wt)^{n+k} x^k z^n}{(q, yt; q)_n (q; q)_k}.$$

Equating the coefficients of w^n then set $n \rightarrow n - k$, get the desired identity. \square

Theorem 4.1 (Mehler's formula for $h_n(x, y, z|q)$).

We have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y, z|q)h_n(u, v, w|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{(ywt, xvt; q)_{\infty}}{(xwt, zwt, xut; q)_{\infty}} {}_3\phi_2 \left(\begin{matrix} xwt, y/z, v/u \\ ywt, xvt \end{matrix}; q, uz t \right), \tag{19}$$

where $\max\{|xwt|, |zwt|, |xut|, |uzt|\} < 1$.

Proof. By (11)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y, z|q)h_n(u, v, w|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x, y)h_n(u, v, w|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \right\} \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x, y) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} P_k(u, v)w^{n-k} \right\} \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(u, v)P_k(x, y) \frac{t^k}{(q; q)_k} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x, q^k y) \frac{(wt)^n}{(q; q)_n} \right) \right\}; \quad (|xwt| < 1) \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(u, v)P_k(x, y) \frac{t^k}{(q; q)_k} \frac{(q^k ywt; q)_{\infty}}{(xwt; q)_{\infty}} \right\} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(u, v) \frac{t^k}{(q; q)_k} \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \frac{(ywt; q)_{\infty}}{(xwt; q)_{\infty}} \frac{P_k(x, y)}{(ywt; q)_k} \right\}; \quad (|xwt|, |zt| < 1). \end{aligned}$$

By setting $t \rightarrow wt$ in Lemma 4.1, the above summation equals

$$\frac{(ywt; q)_{\infty}}{(xwt, zwt; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(u, v) \frac{t^k}{(q; q)_k} \sum_{j=0}^k \begin{bmatrix} k \\ j \end{bmatrix} \frac{(y/z, xwt; q)_j}{(ywt; q)_j} z^j x^{k-j}.$$

Exchanging the order of summations, get

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(ywt; q)_{\infty}}{(xwt, zwt; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P_j(u, v) \frac{(y/z, xwt; q)_j}{(q, ywt; q)_j} (zt)^j \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(u, q^j v) \frac{(xt)^k}{(q; q)_k}; \quad (|xut| < 1) \\ &= \frac{(ywt, xvt; q)_{\infty}}{(xwt, zwt, xut; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} P_j(u, v) \frac{(y/z, xwt; q)_j}{(q, ywt, vxt; q)_j} (zt)^j \\ &= \frac{(ywt, xvt; q)_{\infty}}{(xwt, zwt, xut; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(v/u, y/z, xwt; q)_j}{(q, ywt, vxt; q)_j} (uzt)^j \\ &= \frac{(ywt, xvt; q)_{\infty}}{(xwt, zwt, xut; q)_{\infty}} {}_3\phi_2 \left(\begin{matrix} xwt, y/z, v/u \\ ywt, xvt \end{matrix}; q, uz t \right); \quad (|uzt| < 1). \end{aligned}$$

The proof is complete. □

- Setting $z = 1$ and $w = 1$ in (19), we get Mehler's formula of $h_n(x, y/q)$ [10, 15, 36]:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y|q)h_n(u, v|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{(yt, vxt; q)_{\infty}}{(t, xt, uxt; q)_{\infty}} {}_3\phi_2 \left(\begin{matrix} y, xt, v/u \\ yt, vxt \end{matrix}; q, ut \right), \tag{20}$$

where $\max\{|t|, |xt|, |xut|, |ut|\} < 1$.

- Setting $y = 0$ and $v = 0$ in (19), we get Mehler's formula of $r_n(x, z)$ [10, 16, 17]:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n(x, z)r_n(u, w) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{(xz t^2; q)_{\infty}}{(zt, xt, yt, xyt; q)_{\infty}}, \tag{21}$$

where $\max\{|xwt|, |zwt|, |xut|, |uzt|\} < 1$.

- Setting $y = 0, z = 1, v = 0$ and $w = 1$ in (19), we get Mehler's formula of $h_n(x/q)$ [13, 24, 28, 30, 37, 38]:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x|q)h_n(u|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{(xut^2; q)_{\infty}}{(t, xt, ut, xut; q)_{\infty}}, \tag{22}$$

where $\max\{|t|, |xt|, |xut|, |ut|\} < 1$.

- Setting $x = 0$ and $z = x$ in (19) then $u = 0$ and $w = u$ to get Mehler's formula of the Cauchy polynomials $p_n(x, y)$ [36]:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x, y)P_n(u, v) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{(yut; q)_{\infty}}{(xut; q)_{\infty}} {}_1\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} y/x \\ yut \end{matrix}; q, xvt \right), \quad |xut| < 1. \tag{23}$$

5. The Rogers formula of $h_n(x, y, z|q)$

In this section, we introduce the Rogers formula of the trivariate Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x, y, z|q)$ using the Euler operator and the technique of parameter augmentation. This Rogers formula implies a linearization formula for $h_n(x, y, z|q)$.

Theorem 5.1 (The Rogers formula for $h_n(x, y, z|q)$).

We have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h_{n+m}(x, y, z|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} = \frac{(ys; q)_{\infty}}{(zs, xs, xt; q)_{\infty}} {}_2\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} y/z, xs \\ ys \end{matrix}; q, zt \right), \quad (24)$$

where $\max\{|xs|, |xt|, |zs|, |zt|\} < 1$.

Proof. By (11), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h_{n+m}(x, y, z|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P_{n+m}(x, y) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} \right\} \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x, y) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P_m(x, q^n y) \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} \right) \right\}; \quad (|xs| < 1) \\ &= \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x, y) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{(q^n ys; q)_{\infty}}{(xs; q)_{\infty}} \right\} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \mathbb{J}(zD_{xy}) \left\{ \frac{(ys; q)_{\infty}}{(xs; q)_{\infty}} \frac{P_n(x, y)}{(ys; q)_n} \right\}; \quad (|zs| < 1, |xs| < 1). \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 4.1, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(ys; q)_{\infty}}{(zs, xs; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \frac{(y/z, xs; q)_k}{(ys; q)_k} z^k x^{n-k} \\ &= \frac{(ys; q)_{\infty}}{(zs, xs; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(y/z, xs; q)_k}{(q, ys; q)_k} (zt)^k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(xt)^n}{(q; q)_n}; \quad (|xt| < 1) \\ &= \frac{(ys; q)_{\infty}}{(zs, xs, xt; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(y/z, xs; q)_k}{(q, ys; q)_k} (zt)^k \\ &= \frac{(ys; q)_{\infty}}{(zs, xs, xt; q)_{\infty}} {}_2\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} y/z, xs \\ ys \end{matrix}; q, zt \right); \quad (|zt| < 1). \end{aligned}$$

The proof is complete. □

- Setting $z = 1$ in Theorem 5.1 to get the Rogers formula of polynomials $h_n(x, y/q)$ [10, 15, 36]:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h_{n+m}(x, y|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} = \frac{(ys; q)_{\infty}}{(s, xs, xt; q)_{\infty}} {}_2\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} y, xs \\ ys \end{matrix}; q, t \right), \quad (25)$$

where $\max\{|s|, |t|, |xs|, |xt|\} < 1$.

- Setting $y = 0$ in Theorem 5.1 to get the Rogers formula of polynomials $r_n(x, z)$ [10, 16, 17]:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} r_{n+m}(x, z) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} = \frac{(xzs; q)_{\infty}}{(xs, xt, zs, zt; q)_{\infty}}, \quad (26)$$

where $\max\{|xs|, |xt|, |zs|, |zt|\} < 1$.

- Setting $y = 0$ and $z = 1$ in Theorem 5.1 to get the Rogers formula of polynomials $h_n(x/q)$ [13, 30, 31]:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h_{n+m}(x|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} = \frac{(xst; q)_{\infty}}{(s, t, xs, xt; q)_{\infty}}, \quad (27)$$

where $\max\{|s|, |t|, |xs|, |xt|\} < 1$.

- Setting $x = 0$ and $z = x$ in Theorem 5.1 to get another Rogers-type formula of the Cauchy polynomials $p_n(x, y)$ as:

Corollary 5.1 (Another Rogers-type formula of $p_n(x, y)$).

We have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P_{n+m}(x, y) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} = \frac{(ys; q)_{\infty}}{(xs; q)_{\infty}} {}_2\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} y/x, 0 \\ ys \end{matrix}; q, xt \right), \tag{28}$$

where $\max\{|xs|, |xt|\} < 1$.

Sukhi[36], give the Rogers formula of the Cauchy polynomials $p_n(x, y)$ in the following form:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P_{n+m}(x, y) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} = \frac{(yt; q)_{\infty}}{(xs, xt; q)_{\infty}} {}_1\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} xt \\ yt \end{matrix}; q, ys \right), \tag{29}$$

where $\max\{|xs|, |xt|\} < 1$.

By comparing the Rogers formulase (28) with (29), we can give the following important transformation from ${}_1\phi_1$ sum to ${}_2\phi_1$:

Corollary 5.2.

We have

$${}_1\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} xt \\ yt \end{matrix}; q, ys \right) = \frac{(xt, ys; q)_{\infty}}{(yt; q)_{\infty}} {}_2\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} y/x, 0 \\ ys \end{matrix}; q, xt \right), \tag{30}$$

where $\max\{|xs|, |xt|\} < 1$.

As an application of the Rogers formula 5.1, we derive the linearization formula for the trivariate Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x, y, z|q)$ as a double summation identity.

Corollary 5.3.

For $n, m \geq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^m \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ l \end{bmatrix} (y/z; q)_k (y/x; q)_l x^l z^k h_{n+m-k-l}(x, y, z|q) \\ = \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{l=0}^m \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ l \end{bmatrix} (y/z; q)_k (y/x; q)_l (xq^k)^l h_{n-k}(x, y, z|q) h_{m-l}(x, y, z|q). \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

Proof. Multiply both sides of Theorem 5.1 by $\frac{(ys, yt; q)_{\infty}}{(xs, zt; q)_{\infty}}$ to get:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(ys; q)_{\infty}}{(xs; q)_{\infty}} \frac{(yt; q)_{\infty}}{(zt; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h_{n+m}(x, y, z|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} \\ = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(y/z; q)_k}{(q; q)_k} \frac{(ysq^k; q)_{\infty}}{(xsq^k; q)_{\infty}} (zt)^k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y, z|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h_m(x, y, z|q) \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m}. \end{aligned}$$

Verify $(ys; q)_{\infty}/(xs; q)_{\infty}, (yt; q)_{\infty}/(zt; q)_{\infty}$ and $(ysq^k; q)_{\infty}/(xsq^k; q)_{\infty}$ by Cauchy identity (1) and comparing the coefficients of $t^n s^m$, the proof will be completed. □

Corollary 5.4.

For $n, m \geq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\min\{n, m\}} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ k \end{bmatrix} (q; q)_k (xz)^k r_{n+m-2k}(x, z) \\ = \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} y^k h_{n-k}(x, y, z/q) \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^m \begin{bmatrix} m \\ j \end{bmatrix} y^j h_{m-j}(x, y, z/q) \right). \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

Proof. Putting $y = 0$ in the Rogers formula [Theorem 5.1](#), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} r_{n+m}(x, z) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} &= \frac{1}{(zs, xs, xt; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(xs; q)_k}{(q; q)_k} z^k t^k \quad ; |zt| < 1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{(zs, xs, xt; q)_{\infty}} \frac{(xsz t; q)_{\infty}}{(zt; q)_{\infty}} \\
 &= \frac{(xsz t; q)_{\infty}}{(ys, yt; q)_{\infty}} \frac{(ys; q)_{\infty}}{(zs, xs; q)_{\infty}} \frac{(yt; q)_{\infty}}{(zt, xt; q)_{\infty}} \quad ; \{|xt|, |xs|, |zt|, |zs|\} < 1 \\
 &= \frac{(xsz t; q)_{\infty}}{(ys, yt; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y, z|q) h_m(x, y, z|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m}. \tag{33}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{(xsz t; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} r_{n+m}(x, z) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} &= \frac{1}{(ys, yt; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y, z|q) h_m(x, y, z|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Expand $1/(xsz t; q)_{\infty}$, $1/(yt; q)_{\infty}$ and $1/(ys; q)_{\infty}$ by the Euler's identity [\(2\)](#), then comparing the coefficients of $t^n s^m$ in both sides, the proof will be completed. \square

- Setting $y = 0$ in [\(32\)](#) to reduce the linearization formula of the generalized Rogers-Szegő polynomials $r_n(x, z)$ [\[17\]](#):

$$r_n(x, z) r_m(x, z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\min\{n, m\}} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ k \end{bmatrix} (q; q)_k (xz)^k r_{n+m-2k}(x, z). \tag{34}$$

- Setting $y = 0$ and $z = 1$ in [\(32\)](#) to reduce the linearization formula of the classical Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x/q)$ [\[11, 13, 24, 26, 32\]](#):

$$h_n(x|q) h_m(x|q) = \sum_{k=0}^{\min\{n, m\}} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ k \end{bmatrix} (q; q)_k x^k h_{n+m-2k}(x|q). \tag{35}$$

- Setting $m = 0$ in [\(32\)](#) to obtain the following relation between polynomials $r_n(x, z)$ and $h_n(x, y, z|q)$:

$$r_n(x, z) = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} y^k h_{n-k}(x, y, z|q), \tag{36}$$

which has the inverse relation:

$$h_n(x, y, z|q) = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} (-1)^k q^{\binom{k}{2}} y^k r_{n-k}(x, z). \tag{37}$$

Lemma 5.1.

For $n, m \geq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{k=0}^m \begin{bmatrix} n \\ j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ k \end{bmatrix} q^{\binom{j}{2} + \binom{k}{2}} (-y)^{j+k} r_{n+m-j-k}(x, z) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\min\{n, m\}} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ k \end{bmatrix} (q; q)_k q^{\binom{k}{2}} (-xz)^k h_{n-k}(x, y, z|q) h_{m-k}(x, y, z|q). \tag{38}
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Rewrite [\(32\)](#) by multiplying $(yt, ys; q)_{\infty}$ on both sides:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ys, yt; q)_{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} r_{n+m}(x, z) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m} &= (xsz t; q)_{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} h_n(x, y, z|q) h_m(x, y, z|q) \frac{t^n}{(q; q)_n} \frac{s^m}{(q; q)_m}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now expand $(y s; q)_\infty, (y t; q)_\infty$ and $(x s z t; q)_\infty$ by Euler's identity (3), we get

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{j+k} q^{\binom{j}{2} + \binom{k}{2}} (y)^{j+k}}{(q; q)_j (q; q)_k} r_{n+m}(x, z) \frac{t^{n+j}}{(q, q)_n} \frac{s^{m+k}}{(q, q)_m}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k q^{\binom{k}{2}} (x z)^k}{(q; q)_k} h_n(x, y, z|q) h_m(x, y, z|q) \frac{t^{n+k}}{(q, q)_n} \frac{s^{m+k}}{(q, q)_m}.$$

Comparing the coefficients of $t^n s^m$, we get the required identity. □

- Setting $y = 0$ in 5.1 to get the inverse relation of the linearization formula of the generalized Rogers-Szegő polynomials $r_n(x, z)$ [16]:

$$r_{n+m}(x, z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\min\{m,n\}} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ k \end{bmatrix} (q; q)_k q^{\binom{k}{2}} (-xz)^k r_{n-k}(x, z) r_{m-k}(x, z). \tag{39}$$

- Setting $y = 0$ and $z = 1$ in Lemma 5.1, to get (the Askey-Ismail formula) or the inverse relation of the linearization formula of the classical Rogers-Szegő polynomials $h_n(x/q)$ [5, 13]:

$$h_{m+n}(x|q) = \sum_{k=0}^{\min\{m,n\}} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ k \end{bmatrix} (q; q)_k q^{\binom{k}{2}} (-x)^k h_{n-k}(x|q) h_{m-k}(x|q). \tag{40}$$

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