

## A Pair of Formulae Generated by Lagrange's Expansion

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Let  $\Gamma$  denote the ring of formal power series over the complex field  $\mathbf{C}$ . Let  $\phi \in \Gamma$  with  $\phi(0) = 0$  and  $\phi'(0) \neq 0$  so that it has a compositional inverse  $\psi$  with  $\psi(\phi(t)) = \phi(\psi(t)) = t$ . Then for every  $f \in \Gamma$  and  $a \in \mathbf{C}$  with  $a \neq 0$  we have Lagrange's formal expansion

$$(f(\psi(t)))^a = (f(0))^a + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{t^n}{n!} D_0^{n-1} \{ D(f(t))^a \cdot (t/\phi(t))^n \}, \quad (1)$$

where  $D \equiv d/dt$  and  $D_0$  means formal differentiation at  $t = 0$ .

**Theorem 1.** Denote  $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} := (f(0))^a$  and for  $n \geq 1$  define

$$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} a \\ n \end{smallmatrix} \right\} := \frac{1}{n!} D_0^{n-1} (Df(t) \cdot (t/\phi(t))^n). \quad (2)$$

Then for  $(a, \beta) \in \mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{C}$  we have a convolution formula of the form

$$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} a + \beta \\ n \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} a \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \beta \\ n-k \end{smallmatrix} \right\}. \quad (3)$$

**Theorem 2.** Let  $\sigma(n)$  denote the set of partitions of  $n$ , usually represented by  $(k) \equiv (k_1, \dots, k_n) := 1^{k_1} 2^{k_2} \dots n^{k_n}$  with  $k_1 + 2k_2 + \dots + nk_n = n$ . Let  $\phi(t)$  and  $f(t)$  be defined as in (1) with  $f(0) = 1$ . Then we have

$$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} a\beta \\ n \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \sum_{\sigma(n)} \binom{a}{(k)} \prod_{i=1}^n \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \beta \\ i \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{k_i}, \quad (4)$$

where the summation is taken over all the partitions of  $n$ , and  $\binom{a}{(k)}$  denotes the multinomial coefficient with  $(k) \equiv (k_1, \dots, k_n)$ .

Both (3) and (4) imply various special identities for special number sequences and special polynomials. For instance, taking  $\phi(t) = t(1+t)^{-b}$ ,  $f(t) = 1+t$ , one easily obtains

$$A_n(a+\beta, b) = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k(a, b) A_{n-k}(\beta, b), \quad (5)$$

$$A_n(a\beta, b) = \sum_{\sigma(n)} \binom{a}{(k)} \prod_{i=1}^n A_i(\beta, b)^{k_i} \quad (6)$$

where  $A_n(x, b) = \frac{x}{x+bn} \binom{x+bn}{n}$ . (5) is the well-known identity due to Hagen and Rothe, and (6) gives an identity of Chu Wenchang for  $b \neq 0$ .

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