

A q -DIFFERENCE EQUATION APPROACH FOR GENERALIZED AL-SALAM-CARLITZ POLYNOMIALS

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Abstract. In this paper, we focus on using the q -difference equation approach to derive generating function, another generating function, an extension of the generating function, the Rogers formula and its extension, Mehler's formula, and a Srivastava-Agarwal type generating function for the polynomials $h_n(x, y, a, b|q)$. In addition, we establish connections between q -difference equations and a transformation formula. By assigning specific values to parameters in the polynomials identities for $h_n(x, y, a, b|q)$, another generating function, an extension of the generating function, the Rogers formula and its extension, Mehler's formula, and a Srivastava-Agarwal type generating function for the Al-Salam-Carlitz polynomials $U_n(x, y, a; q)$ are determined. Additionally, connections between q -difference equations and a transformational identity for the polynomials $U_n(x, y, a; q)$ are established.

1 Introduction

In this paper, we employ the same concepts and terminology as in [12], and we assume that $|q| < 1$. The q -shifted factorial is defined as [10, 12]

$$(a; q)_k = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } k = 0, \\ (1-a)(1-aq) \cdots (1-aq^{k-1}), & \text{if } k = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

We also define

$$(a; q)_\infty = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - aq^k).$$

The following notation will be used for the multiple q -shifted factorials:

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m; q)_n &= (a_1; q)_n (a_2; q)_n \cdots (a_m; q)_n. \\ (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m; q)_\infty &= (a_1; q)_\infty (a_2; q)_\infty \cdots (a_m; q)_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

The generalized basic hypergeometric series ${}_r\phi_s$ is defined by [1, 5, 22]

$$\begin{aligned} {}_r\phi_s(a_1, \dots, a_r; b_1, \dots, b_s; q, x) &= {}_r\phi_s \left(\begin{matrix} a_1, \dots, a_r \\ b_1, \dots, b_s \end{matrix}; q, x \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1; q)_k \cdots (a_r; q)_k}{(q; q)_k (b_1; q)_k \cdots (b_s; q)_k} \left[(-1)^k q^{\binom{k}{2}} \right]^{1+s-r} x^k, \end{aligned}$$