



The Generalized q -Operator ${}_r\Phi_s$ and its Applications in q -Integrals

Husam L. Saad and Sadeq M. Khalaf*

ABSTRACT: In this paper, we use the generalized q -operator ${}_r\Phi_s$ to generalize some well-known q -integrals such as Askey-beta Integral, Anderws-Askey Integral, Gasper integral and Askey-Roy integral.

Keywords: The q -operator ${}_r\Phi_s$, Askey-beta integral, Gasper integral, Andrews-Askey integral.

Contents

1	Defintions and Basic Results	1
2	The q-Integral	5
3	Applications of the q-Operator ${}_r\Phi_s$ in q-Integrals	6
3.1	Generalization of Askey-beta Integral	6
3.2	Generalization of Gasper Integral	7
3.3	Generalization of Andrews-Askey Integral	9

1. Defintions and Basic Results

We'll follow the notations that used in [17] with assuming that $|q| < 1$.

Let a be a complex variable. The q -shifted factorial is defined by [1,2,14]

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

and adopting the following compact notation for the multiple q -shifted factorial [9,30,31]:

$$(a_1, \dots, a_r; q)_n = (a_1; q)_n \dots (a_r; q)_n,$$

where n is an integer or ∞ .

The basic hypergeometric series ${}_r\phi_s$ is defined by [17,18,34]:

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

where $r, s \in \mathbb{N}$; $a_1, \dots, a_r, b_1, \dots, b_s \in \mathbb{C}$; and none of the denominator factors evaluate to zero. The above series is absolutely convergent for all $x \in \mathbb{C}$ if $r < s + 1$, for $|x| < 1$ if $r = s + 1$ and for $x = 0$ if $r > s + 1$.

The most important case of the above series is when $r = s + 1$ [6,7,8]

$$\begin{aligned} {}_{s+1}\phi_s(a_1, \dots, a_{s+1}; b_1, \dots, b_s; q, x) &= {}_{s+1}\phi_s \left(\begin{matrix} a_1, \dots, a_{s+1} \\ b_1, \dots, b_s \end{matrix} ; q, x \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1; q)_k \dots (a_{s+1}; q)_k}{(q; q)_k (b_1; q)_k \dots (b_s; q)_k} x^k, \quad |x| < 1. \end{aligned}$$

* Corresponding author.

2020 *Mathematics Subject Classification*: 05A30, 33D45.

Submitted October 02, 2025. Published March 28, 2026