

重超几何方程的研究*

王 慎 行

(中国天津化学工程公司, 1985年6月16日收到)

摘 要

本文引进一个新的微分方程——重超几何方程, 并给出了它的解。

一、重超几何方程及其解

设

$$L = z(1-z) \frac{d^2}{dz^2} + [\gamma - (1+\alpha+\beta)z] \frac{d}{dz} - \alpha\beta \quad (1.1)$$

式中, α , β 和 γ 为常数。因为

$$L(\dots) = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

称为超几何方程, 所以

$$LL(\dots) = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

可命名为重超几何方程。下面就来求解这一方程。

设 U 满足方程 (1.3), 但不满足方程 (1.2), 则令

$$L(U) = U^* \quad (1.4)$$

可得

$$L(U^*) = 0 \quad (1.5)$$

于是解方程 (1.3) 的问题即化为求解方程 (1.4) 和 (1.5)。因此, 方程 (1.3) 的解可表示为

$$U = C_1 U_1^* + C_2 U_2^* + C_3 U_1 + C_4 U_2 \quad (1.6)$$

其中, U_1^* 和 U_2^* 是齐次方程 (1.5) 的解, 也是方程 (1.4) 的齐次解; U_1 和 U_2 是方程 (1.4) 的特解; C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 是任意常数。

方程 (1.3)、(1.4)、(1.5) 都有三个奇点: $z=0, z=1$ 和 $z=\infty$ 。现在首先研究在奇点 $z=0$ 邻域的情况。

根据超几何方程的理论, 若式 (1.1) 中的 γ 不等于零或整数, 则方程 (1.5) 的两个解为

$$U_{i(0)}^* = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n^{(i)} z^{\rho_i + n} \quad (|z| < 1; i=1, 2) \quad (1.7a, b)$$

* 钱伟长推荐。

1982年7月24日第一次收到。

式 (1.7) 中, ρ_1 和 ρ_2 分别为方程 (1.5) 在奇点 $z=0$ 的第一指标和第二指标, ρ_1 取 0 和 $(1-\gamma)$ 二数中的较大者, ρ_2 取其中的较小者;

$$d_n^{(i)} = \frac{(\rho_i + \alpha)_n (\rho_i + \beta)_n}{(\rho_i + 1)_n (\rho_i + \gamma)_n} \quad (1.8a, b)$$

而

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\theta)_0 &= 1 \\ (\theta)_n &= \theta(\theta+1)(\theta+2)\cdots(\theta+n-1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad (1.9)$$

将式 (1.7) 改写为

$$U_{i(0)}^* = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_{n-1}^{(i)} z^{\rho_i + n - 1} \quad (|z| < 1; i=1, 2) \quad (1.10a, b)$$

令方程 (1.4) 中的 U^* 由式 (1.10) 表达, 并设方程 (1.4) 的特解为

$$U_{i(0)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^{(i)} z^{\rho_i + n} \quad (|z| < 1; i=1, 2) \quad (1.11a, b)$$

将式 (1.10)、(1.11) 代入方程 (1.4), 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\rho_i + n)(\rho_i + \gamma + n - 1) D_n^{(i)} z^{n-1} \\ - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\rho_i + \alpha + n)(\rho_i + \beta + n) D_n^{(i)} z^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_{n-1}^{(i)} z^{n-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.12a, b)$$

由式 (1.12) 左右两端 z^{n-1} 项的系数相等可得如下递推公式:

$$D_n^{(i)} = \frac{(\rho_i + \alpha + n - 1)(\rho_i + \beta + n - 1) D_{n-1}^{(i)} + d_{n-1}^{(i)}}{(\rho_i + n)(\rho_i + \gamma + n - 1)} \quad (1.13a, b)$$

于是, 根据式 (1.8)、(1.13) 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_1^{(i)} &= \frac{1}{(\rho_i + 1)(\rho_i + \gamma)} \\ D_2^{(i)} &= \frac{(\rho_i + \alpha + 1)(\rho_i + \beta + 1) + (\rho_i + \alpha)(\rho_i + \beta)}{(\rho_i + 1)(\rho_i + 2)(\rho_i + \gamma)(\rho_i + \gamma + 1)} \\ D_3^{(i)} &= \frac{1}{(\rho_i + 1)(\rho_i + 2)(\rho_i + 3)(\rho_i + \gamma)(\rho_i + \gamma + 1)(\rho_i + \gamma + 2)} \\ &\quad \cdot [(\rho_i + \alpha + 1)(\rho_i + \alpha + 2)(\rho_i + \beta + 1)(\rho_i + \beta + 2) \\ &\quad + (\rho_i + \alpha)(\rho_i + \alpha + 2)(\rho_i + \beta)(\rho_i + \beta + 2) \\ &\quad + (\rho_i + \alpha)(\rho_i + \alpha + 1)(\rho_i + \beta)(\rho_i + \beta + 1)] \\ \dots\dots \\ D_n^{(i)} &= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (\rho_i + \alpha)_{n,k} (\rho_i + \beta)_{n,k}}{(\rho_i + 1)_n (\rho_i + \gamma)_n} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.14a, b)$$

其中

$$(\theta)_{n,k} = \frac{(\theta)_n}{\theta + k - 1} \quad (1.15)$$

当 γ 为整数或零时, 方程(1.5)的第一解仍为式(1.7a), 但其第二解不再由式(1.7b)表示, 而有三种情况^[1]:

1) $\gamma=1$

$$U_{\frac{1}{2}(0)}^* = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha)_n (\beta)_n}{(n!)^2} z^n \ln z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha)_n (\beta)_n}{(n!)^2} z^n \cdot [\psi(\alpha+n) - \psi(\alpha) + \psi(\beta+n) - \psi(\beta) - 2\psi(1+n) + 2\psi(1)]$$

($|z| < 1; \alpha, \beta \neq 0$)

(1.16)

其中, $\psi(x)$ 是伽玛函数 $\Gamma(x)$ 的对数导数,

$$\psi(x) = \frac{d \ln \Gamma(x)}{dx} = \frac{\Gamma'(x)}{\Gamma(x)}$$
(1.17)

2) $\gamma=2, 3, 4, \dots$

$$U_{\frac{1}{2}(0)}^* = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha)_n (\beta)_n}{n! (\gamma)_n} z^n \ln z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha)_n (\beta)_n}{n! (\gamma)_n} z^n \cdot [\psi(\alpha+n) - \psi(\alpha) + \psi(\beta+n) - \psi(\beta) - \psi(\gamma+n) + \psi(\gamma) - \psi(1+n) + \psi(1)]$$

$$- \sum_{n=1}^{\gamma-1} \frac{(n-1)! (1-\gamma)_n}{(1-\alpha)_n (1-\beta)_n} z^{-n}$$

($|z| < 1; \alpha, \beta \neq 0, 1, 2, \dots, \gamma-1$)

(1.18)

3) $\gamma=1-\rho_1, \rho_1=1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$U_{\frac{1}{2}(0)}^* = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\rho_1+\alpha)_n (\rho_1+\beta)_n}{n! (\rho_1+1)_n} z^{\rho_1+n} \ln z$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\rho_1+\alpha)_n (\rho_1+\beta)_n}{n! (\rho_1+1)_n} z^{\rho_1+n} [\psi(\rho_1+\alpha+n) - \psi(\rho_1+\alpha) + \psi(\rho_1+\beta+n) - \psi(\rho_1+\beta) - \psi(\rho_1+1+n) + \psi(\rho_1+1) - \psi(1+n) + \psi(1)]$$

$$- \sum_{n=1}^{\rho_1} \frac{(n-1)! (-\rho_1)_n}{(1-\alpha-\rho_1)_n (1-\beta-\rho_1)_n} z^{-n}$$

($|z| < 1; \alpha, \beta \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, -\rho_1$)

(1.19)

但是, 上述三种情况可统一地表示为

$$U_{\frac{1}{2}(0)}^* = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n^{(1)} z^{\rho_1+n-1} \ln z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n z^{\rho_1+n} - \sum_{n=1}^m g_n z^{\rho_1-n} \quad (|z| < 1)$$
(1.20)

式(1.20)中, 系数 $d_n^{(1)}$ 由式(1.8a)确定; 而

$$e_n = \frac{(\rho_1+\alpha)_n (\rho_1+\beta)_n}{(\rho_1+1)_n (\rho_1+\gamma)_n} [\psi(\rho_1+\alpha+n) - \psi(\rho_1+\alpha)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \psi(\rho_1 + \beta + n) - \psi(\rho_1 + \beta) - \psi(\rho_1 + \gamma + n) \\
 & + \psi(\rho_1 + \gamma) - \psi(\rho_1 + 1 + n) - \psi(\rho_1 + 1) \quad (\rho_1 + \alpha, \rho_1 + \beta \neq 0)
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.21}$$

$$g_n = \begin{cases} \begin{matrix} (n-1)!(1-\gamma)_n & (\gamma=2, 3, 4, \dots) \\ (1-\alpha)_n(1-\beta)_n & (\alpha, \beta \neq 1, 2, \dots, \gamma-1) \end{matrix} \\ 0 & (\gamma=1) \\ \begin{matrix} (n-1)!(\gamma-1)_n & (\gamma=0, -1, -2, \dots) \\ (\gamma-\alpha)_n(\gamma-\beta)_n & (\alpha, \beta \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, \gamma) \end{matrix} \end{cases} \tag{1.22}$$

$$m = \begin{cases} \gamma-1 & (\gamma=2, 3, 4, \dots) \\ 1-\gamma & (\gamma=0, -1, -2, -3, \dots) \end{cases} \tag{1.23}$$

现在, 设方程 (1.4) 的特解为

$$U_{z(0)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^{(1)} z^{\rho_1+n} \ln z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n z^{\rho_1+n} - \sum_{n=1}^m G_n z^{\rho_1-n} \quad (|z| < 1) \tag{1.24}$$

并令方程 (1.4) 中的 U^* 由式 (1.20) 表示. 将式 (1.20)、(1.24) 代入方程 (1.4) 则得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(\rho_1+n)(\rho_1+\gamma+n-1)D_n^{(1)} z^{n-1} \ln z \\
 & - (\rho_1+\alpha+n)(\rho_1+\beta+n)D_n^{(1)} z^n \ln z \\
 & + (2\rho_1+\gamma+2n-1)D_n^{(1)} z^{n-1} \\
 & - (2\rho_1+\alpha+\beta+2n)D_n^{(1)} z^n \\
 & + (\rho_1+n)(\rho_1+\gamma+n-1)E_n z^{n-1} \\
 & - (\rho_1+\alpha+n)(\rho_1+\beta+n)E_n z^n] \\
 & - \sum_{n=1}^m [(\rho_1-n)(\rho_1+\gamma-n-1)G_n z^{-n-1} \\
 & - (\rho_1+\alpha-n)(\rho_1+\beta-n)G_n z^{-n}] \\
 & = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [d_n^{(1)} z^{n-1} \ln z + e_n z^n] - \sum_{n=1}^m g_n z^{-n}
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.25}$$

由式 (1.25) 即可确定式 (1.24) 中的系数 $D_n^{(1)}$, E_n 与 G_n .

首先, 由式 (1.25) 左右两端 $z^{n-1} \ln z$ 项的系数相等得

$$D_n^{(1)} = \frac{(\rho_1+\alpha+n-1)(\rho_1+\beta+n-1)D_{n-1}^{(1)} + d_n^{(1)}}{(\rho_1+n)(\rho_1+\gamma+n-1)}$$

此即式 (1.13a). 因此, 系数 $D_n^{(1)}$ 由式 (1.14a) 确定.

其次, 由式 (1.25) 左右两端 z^{n-1} 项的系数相等得

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_n = & \frac{1}{(\rho_1+n)(\rho_1+\gamma+n-1)} [(\rho_1+\alpha+n-1) \\
 & \cdot (\rho_1+\beta+n-1)E_{n-1} + (2\rho_1+\alpha+\beta+2n-2)D_{n-1}^{(1)} \\
 & - (2\rho_1+\gamma+2n-1)D_n^{(1)} + e_{n-1}]
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.26}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_1 &= -\frac{2\rho_1 + \gamma + 1}{(\rho_1 + \gamma)(\rho_1 + 1)} D_1^{(1)} \\
 E_2 &= \left[\frac{2\rho_1 + \alpha + \beta + 2}{(\rho_1 + \gamma + 1)(\rho_1 + 2)} - \frac{(\rho_1 + \alpha + 1)(\rho_1 + \beta + 1)}{(\rho_1 + \gamma)(\rho_1 + \gamma + 1)(\rho_1 + 1)(\rho_1 + 2)} \right. \\
 &\quad \cdot (2\rho_1 + \gamma + 1) \left. \right] D_1^{(1)} - \frac{2\rho_1 + \gamma + 3}{(\rho_1 + \gamma + 1)(\rho_1 + 2)} D_1^{(1)} \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{(\rho_1 + \gamma + 1)(\rho_1 + 2)} e_1 \\
 &\quad \dots\dots \\
 E_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{(\rho_1 + \alpha + 1 + k)_{n-k-1} (\rho_1 + \beta + 1 + k)_{n-k-1}}{(\rho_1 + \gamma + k)_{n-k} (\rho_1 + 1 + k)_{n-k}} \right. \\
 &\quad \cdot (2\rho_1 + \alpha + \beta + 2k) \\
 &\quad - \frac{(\rho_1 + \alpha + k)_{n-k} (\rho_1 + \beta + k)_{n-k}}{(\rho_1 + \gamma - 1 + k)_{n-k+1} (\rho_1 + k)_{n-k+1}} (2\rho_1 + \gamma - 1 + 2k) \left. \right] D_k^{(1)} \\
 &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(\rho_1 + \alpha + 1 + k)_{n-k-1} (\rho_1 + \beta + 1 + k)_{n-k-1}}{(\rho_1 + \gamma + k)_{n-k} (\rho_1 + 1 + k)_{n-k}} e_k
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.27}$$

注意, 在 (1.27) 中定义 $(\theta)_{-1} = 0$.

最后, 由式 (1.25) 左右两端 z^{-n} 项的系数相等得

$$G_n = \frac{(\rho_1 + \gamma - n)(\rho_1 + 1 - n)G_{n-1} - g_n}{(\rho_1 + \alpha - n)(\rho_1 + \beta - n)} \tag{1.28}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_1 &= -\frac{g_1}{(\rho_1 + \alpha - 1)(\rho_1 + \beta - 1)} \\
 G_2 &= -\frac{(\rho_1 + \gamma - 2)(\rho_1 - 1)g_1}{(\rho_1 + \alpha - 2)(\rho_1 + \alpha - 1)(\rho_1 + \beta - 2)(\rho_1 + \beta - 1)} \\
 &\quad - \frac{g_2}{(\rho_1 + \alpha - 2)(\rho_1 + \beta - 2)} \\
 &\quad \dots\dots \\
 G_n &= -\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(\rho_1 + \gamma - n)_{n-k} (\rho_1 + 1 - n)_{n-k}}{(\rho_1 + \alpha - n)_{n-k+1} (\rho_1 + \beta - n)_{n-k+1}} g_k
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.29}$$

至于奇点 $z=1$, $z=\infty$ 邻域的解, 可以利用变量代换求得.

对于奇点 $z=1$, 令

$$t = 1 - z \tag{1.30}$$

$$U^{1*}(t) = U^*(z) \tag{1.31}$$

$$U^1(t) = U(z) \tag{1.32}$$

将式 (1.30)、(1.31) 代入方程 (1.5) 得

$$t(1-t) \frac{d^2 U^{1*}}{dt^2} + [(1 + \alpha + \beta - \gamma) - (1 + \alpha + \beta)t] \frac{dU^{1*}}{dt} - \alpha\beta U^{1*} = 0 \tag{1.33}$$

记

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha, \beta_1 = \beta, \gamma_1 = 1 + \alpha + \beta - \gamma \tag{1.34}$$

方程 (1.33) 可写为

$$t(1-t) \frac{d^2 U^{1*}}{dt^2} + [\gamma_1 - (1 + \alpha_1 + \beta_1)t] \frac{dU^{1*}}{dt} - \alpha_1 \beta_1 U^{1*} = 0 \quad (1.35)$$

而将式 (1.30)、(1.31)、(1.32) 代入方程 (1.4) 则得

$$t(1-t) \frac{d^2 U^1}{dt^2} + [\gamma_1 - (1 + \alpha_1 + \beta_1)t] \frac{dU^1}{dt} - \alpha_1 \beta_1 U^1 = U^{1*} \quad (1.36)$$

求方程 (1.35)、(1.36) 在 $t=0$ 邻域的解, 便得方程 (1.5)、(1.4) 在 $z=1$ 邻域的解.

对于奇点 $z=\infty$, 令

$$t = \frac{1}{z}, \quad z = \frac{1}{t} \quad (1.37)$$

$$w^*(t) = z^\alpha U^*(z), \quad U^*(z) = t^\alpha w^*(t) \quad (1.38)$$

$$w(t) = z^\alpha U(z), \quad U(z) = t^\alpha w(t) \quad (1.39)$$

将式 (1.37)、(1.38) 代入方程 (1.5) 得

$$t(1-t) \frac{d^2 w^*}{dt^2} + [(1 + \alpha + \beta) - (2 + 2\alpha - \gamma)t] \frac{dw^*}{dt} - \alpha(1 + \alpha - \gamma)w^* = 0 \quad (1.40)$$

记

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha, \quad \beta_2 = 1 + \alpha - \gamma, \quad \gamma_2 = 1 + \alpha - \beta \quad (1.41)$$

式 (1.40) 可写为

$$t(1-t) \frac{d^2 w^*}{dt^2} + [\gamma_2 - (1 + \alpha_2 + \beta_2)t] \frac{dw^*}{dt} - \alpha_2 \beta_2 w^* = 0 \quad (1.42)$$

而将式 (1.37)、(1.38)、(1.39) 代入方程 (1.4) 则得

$$t(1-t) \frac{d^2 w}{dt^2} + [\gamma_2 - (1 + \alpha_2 + \beta_2)t] \frac{dw}{dt} - \alpha_2 \beta_2 w = -\frac{w^*}{t} \quad (1.43)$$

求方程 (1.42)、(1.43) 在 $t=0$ 邻域的解, 便得方程 (1.5)、(1.4) 在 $z=\infty$ 邻域的解.

由式 (1.1) 可以看出, 在方程 (1.4)、(1.5) 中, α 和 β 可以互换, 所以不失普遍性, 可设 $\alpha \geq \beta$. 这样, 方程 (1.42) 在奇点 $t=0$ 的第一指标为零, 第二指标为 $(1 - \gamma_2) = -(\alpha - \beta)$.

因此, 如果 $(\alpha - \beta) \neq \lambda$, $\lambda = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, 则方程 (1.42) 的两个解为

$$w_1^* = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n^{(1)} t^n \quad (|t| < 1) \quad (1.44)$$

$$w_2^* = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n^{(2)} t^{-(\alpha - \beta) + n} \quad (|t| < 1) \quad (1.45)$$

而

$$d_n^{(1)} = \frac{(\alpha_2)_n (\beta_2)_n}{(1)_n (\gamma_2)_n} = \frac{(\alpha)_n (1 + \alpha - \gamma)_n}{n! (1 + \alpha - \beta)_n} \quad (1.46)$$

$$d_n^{(2)} = \frac{(1 - \gamma_2 + \alpha_2)_n (1 - \gamma_2 + \beta_2)_n}{(1)_n (2 - \gamma_2)_n} = \frac{(\beta)_n (1 + \beta - \gamma)_n}{n! (1 + \beta - \alpha)_n} \quad (1.47)$$

与此相应, 方程 (1.43) 的两个特解为

$$w_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^{(1)} t^n \quad (|t| < 1) \tag{1.48}$$

$$w_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^{(2)} t^{-(\alpha-\beta)+n} \quad (|t| < 1) \tag{1.49}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} D_n^{(1)} &= - \frac{(\alpha_2)_n (\beta_2)_n}{(1)_n (\gamma_2)_n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+\gamma_2-1)} \\ &= - \frac{(\alpha)_n (1+\alpha-\gamma)_n}{n! (1+\alpha-\beta)_n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+\alpha-\beta)} \end{aligned} \tag{1.50}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n^{(2)} &= - \frac{(1+\alpha_2-\gamma_2)_n (1+\beta_2-\gamma_2)_n}{(1)_n (2-\gamma_2)_n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k-\gamma_2+1)} \\ &= - \frac{(\beta)_n (1+\beta-\gamma)_n}{n! (1+\beta-\alpha)_n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+\beta-\alpha)} \end{aligned} \tag{1.51}$$

如果 $(\alpha-\beta)=\lambda$, $\lambda=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, 则方程 (1.42) 的第一解仍为式 (1.44), 但其第二解不再是 (1.45), 而由下式表示

$$w_2^* = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n^{*(1)} t^{n-1} \ln t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n' t^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\alpha-\beta} g_n' t^{-n} \quad (|t| < 1) \tag{1.52}$$

式 (1.52) 中, 系数 $d_n^{*(1)}$ 按式 (1.46) 确定, 而

$$\begin{aligned} e_n' &= \frac{(\alpha)_n (1+\alpha-\gamma)_n}{n! (1+\alpha-\beta)_n} [\psi(\alpha+n) - \psi(\alpha) \\ &\quad + \psi(1+\alpha-\gamma+n) - \psi(1+\alpha-\gamma) - \psi(1+\alpha-\beta+n) \\ &\quad + \psi(1+\alpha-\beta) - \psi(1+n) + \psi(1)] \quad (\alpha, 1+\alpha-\gamma \neq 0) \end{aligned} \tag{1.53}$$

$$g_n' = \begin{cases} (n-1)! (\beta-\alpha)_n & (\alpha-\beta=1, 2, 3, \dots) \\ (1-\alpha)_n (\gamma-\alpha)_n & (\alpha, 1+\alpha-\gamma \neq 1, 2, 3, \dots, (\alpha-\beta)) \\ 0 & (\alpha-\beta=0) \end{cases} \tag{1.54}$$

将式 (1.52) 代入方程 (1.43) 的右端, 然后解 (1.43) 得

$$w_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^{*(1)} t^n \ln t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n' t^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\alpha-\beta} G_n' t^{-n} \quad (|t| < 1) \tag{1.55}$$

式 (1.55) 中, $D_n^{*(1)}$ 由式 (1.50) 决定, 而

$$\begin{aligned} E_n' &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{(1+\alpha+k)_{n-k-1} (2+\alpha-\gamma+k)_{n-k-1}}{(1+\alpha-\beta+k)_{n-k} (1+k)_{n-k}} \cdot (1+2\alpha-\gamma+2k) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{(\alpha+k)_{n-k} (1+\alpha-\gamma+k)_{n-k} (\alpha-\beta+2k)}{(\alpha-\beta+k)_{n-k+1} (k)_{n-k+1}} \right] D_k^{*(1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$-\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(a+k)_{n-k}(1+\alpha-\gamma+k)_{n-k}}{(\alpha-\beta+k)_{n-k+1}(k)_{n-k+1}} e'_k \quad (1.56)$$

$$G'_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(1-n)_{n-k-1}(1+\alpha-\beta-n)_{n-k-1}}{(\alpha-n)_{n-k}(1+\alpha-\gamma-n)_{n-k}} g'_k \quad (1.57)$$

二、解的特殊函数表示

现在研究一下利用超几何函数 $F(a, b; c; \xi)$ 以及引进几个新函数来表示重超几何方程的解, 这些函数是

$$1) \quad F(a, b; c; \xi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n^* \xi^n \quad (|\xi| < 0) \quad (2.1)$$

其中

$$d_n^* = \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{n! (c)_n} \quad (2.2)$$

($c \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$, 除非 a 或 b 等于零或负整数, 且 $a \geq c$ 或 $b \geq c$)

$$2) \quad f(a, b; c; \xi) = F(a, b; c; \xi) \ln \xi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n^* \xi^n - \sum_{n=1}^{c-1} g_n^* \xi^{-n} \quad (2.3)$$

($|\xi| < 1, c=1, 2, 3, \dots$)

式中

$$e_n^* = \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{n! (c)_n} [\psi(a+n) - \psi(a) + \psi(b+n) - \psi(b) - \psi(c+n) + \psi(c) - \psi(1+n) + \psi(1)] \quad (2.4)$$

(除满足 d_n^* 的条件, 还要 $a, b \neq 0$)

$$g_n^* = \begin{cases} (n-1)! (1-c)_n & (c=2, 3, 4, \dots) \\ (1-a)_n (1-b)_n & (a, b \neq 1, 2, \dots, c-1) \\ 0 & (c=1) \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

$$3) \quad \phi(a, b; c; \xi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^* \xi^n \quad (|\xi| < 1) \quad (2.6)$$

式中

$$D_n^* = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (a)_{n-k} (b)_{n-k}}{n! (c)_n} \quad (c \neq 0, -1, -2, -3, \dots) \quad (2.7)$$

$$4) \quad \varphi(a, b; c; \xi) = \phi(a, b; c; \xi) \ln \xi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n^* \xi^n - \sum_{n=1}^{c-1} G_n^* \xi^{-n} \quad (|\xi| < 1; c=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (2.8)$$

其中

$$E_n^* = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{(a+1+k)_{n-k-1}(b+1+k)_{n-k-1}}{(c+k)_{n-k}(1+k)_{n-k}} (a+b+2k) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{(a+k)_{n-k}(b+k)_{n-k}}{(c-1+k)_{n-k+1}(k)_{n-k+1}} (c-1+2k) \right] D_k^* \\ + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(a+1+k)_{n-k-1}(b+1+k)_{n-k-1}}{(c+k)_{n-k}(1+k)_{n-k}} e_k^* \\ (E_n^* \text{要求的条件与 } e_k^* \text{相同}) \quad (2.9)$$

$$G_n^* = - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(c-n)_{n-k}(1-n)_{n-k}}{(a-n)_{n-k+1}(b-n)_{n-k+1}} g_k^* \quad (a, b \neq 1, 2, 3, \dots, c-1) \quad (2.10)$$

$$5) \quad \phi_1(a, b; c; \xi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^{**} \xi^n \quad (|\xi| < 1) \quad (2.11)$$

其中

$$D_n^{**} = - \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{n! (c)_n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(c-1+k)} \quad (c \neq 0, -1, -2, -3, \dots) \quad (2.12)$$

$$6) \quad \varphi_1(a, b; c; \xi) = \phi_1(a, b; c; \xi) \ln \xi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n^{**} \xi^n - \sum_{n=1}^{c-1} G_n^{**} \xi^{-n} \quad (|\xi| < 1; c=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (2.13)$$

式中

$$E_n^{**} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{(a+1+k)_{n-k-1}(b+1+k)_{n-k-1}}{(c+k)_{n-k}(1+k)_{n-k}} (a+b+2k) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{(a+k)_{n-k}(b+k)_{n-k}}{(c-1+k)_{n-k+1}(k)_{n-k+1}} (c-1+2k) \right] D_k^{**} \\ - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(a+k)_{n-k}(b+k)_{n-k}}{(c-1+k)_{n-k+1}(k)_{n-k+1}} e_k^* \quad (E_n^{**} \text{要求的条件与 } e_k^* \text{相同}) \quad (2.14)$$

$$G_n^{**} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(1-n)_{n-k-1}(c-n)_{n-k-1}}{(a-n)_{n-k}(b-n)_{n-k}} g_k^* \quad (a, b \neq 1, 2, \dots, c-1) \quad (2.15)$$

利用上面六个函数可将重超几何方程的解表示如下:

1. 在奇点 $z=0$ 的邻域

i) 当 $\gamma \neq \lambda$, $\lambda=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$, 且

(1) $\gamma > 1$ 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{1(0)}^* &= F(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; z) \\ U_{2(0)}^* &= z^{1-\gamma} F(1+\alpha-\gamma, 1+\beta-\gamma; 2-\gamma; z) \\ U_{1(0)} &= \phi(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; z) \\ U_{2(0)} &= z^{1-\gamma} \phi(1+\alpha-\gamma, 1+\beta-\gamma; 2-\gamma; z) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.16)$$

(2) $\gamma < 1$ 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{1(0)}^* &= z^{1-\gamma} F(1+\alpha-\gamma, 1+\beta-\gamma; 2-\gamma; z) \\ U_{2(0)}^* &= F(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; z) \\ U_{1(0)} &= z^{1-\gamma} \phi(1+\alpha-\gamma, 1+\beta-\gamma; 2-\gamma; z) \\ U_{2(0)} &= \phi(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; z) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.17)$$

ii) 当 $\gamma = \lambda, \lambda = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$, 且

(1) $\gamma \geq 1$ 而 $\alpha, \beta \neq 0, 1, 2, \dots, \gamma-1$ 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{1(0)}^* &= F(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; z) \\ U_{2(0)}^* &= f(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; z) \\ U_{1(0)} &= \phi(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; z) \\ U_{2(0)} &= \varphi(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; z) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.18)$$

(2) $\gamma \leq 0$ 而 $\alpha, \beta \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots, \gamma$ 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{1(0)}^* &= z^{1-\gamma} F(1+\alpha-\gamma, 1+\beta-\gamma; 2-\gamma; z) \\ U_{2(0)}^* &= z^{1-\gamma} f(1+\alpha-\gamma, 1+\beta-\gamma; 2-\gamma; z) \\ U_{1(0)} &= z^{1-\gamma} \phi(1+\alpha-\gamma, 1+\beta-\gamma; 2-\gamma; z) \\ U_{2(0)} &= z^{1-\gamma} \varphi(1+\alpha-\gamma, 1+\beta-\gamma; 2-\gamma; z) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.19)$$

2. 在奇点 $z=1$ 的邻域

i) 当 $\alpha + \beta - \gamma \neq \lambda, \lambda = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$, 且

(1) $\alpha + \beta - \gamma > 0$ 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{1(1)}^* &= F(\alpha, \beta; 1+\alpha+\beta-\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{2(1)}^* &= (1-z)^{\gamma-\alpha-\beta} F(\gamma-\beta, \gamma-\alpha; 1-\alpha-\beta+\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{1(1)} &= \phi(\alpha, \beta; 1+\alpha+\beta-\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{2(1)} &= (1-z)^{\gamma-\alpha-\beta} \phi(\gamma-\beta, \gamma-\alpha; 1-\alpha-\beta+\gamma; 1-z) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.20)$$

(2) $\alpha + \beta - \gamma < 0$ 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{1(1)}^* &= (1-z)^{\gamma-\alpha-\beta} F(\gamma-\beta, \gamma-\alpha; 1-\alpha-\beta+\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{2(1)}^* &= F(\alpha, \beta; 1+\alpha+\beta-\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{1(1)} &= (1-z)^{\gamma-\alpha-\beta} \phi(\gamma-\beta, \gamma-\alpha; 1-\alpha-\beta+\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{2(1)} &= \phi(\alpha, \beta; 1+\alpha+\beta-\gamma; 1-z) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.21)$$

ii) 当 $\alpha + \beta - \gamma = \lambda, \lambda = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$, 且

(1) $\alpha + \beta - \gamma \geq 0$ 而 $\alpha, \beta \neq 0, 1, 2, \dots, \alpha + \beta - \gamma$ 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{1(1)}^* &= F(\alpha, \beta; 1+\alpha+\beta-\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{2(1)}^* &= f(\alpha, \beta; 1+\alpha+\beta-\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{1(1)} &= \phi(\alpha, \beta; 1+\alpha+\beta-\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{2(1)} &= \varphi(\alpha, \beta; 1+\alpha+\beta-\gamma; 1-z) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.22)$$

(2) $1 + \alpha + \beta - \gamma \leq 0$ 而 $\alpha, \beta \neq 0, -1, -2, -3, \dots, 1 + \alpha + \beta - \gamma$ 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{1(1)}^* &= (1-z)^{\gamma-\alpha-\beta} F(\gamma-\beta, \gamma-\alpha; 1-\alpha-\beta+\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{2(1)}^* &= (1-z)^{\gamma-\alpha-\beta} f(\gamma-\beta, \gamma-\alpha; 1-\alpha-\beta+\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{1(1)} &= (1-z)^{\gamma-\alpha-\beta} \phi(\gamma-\beta, \gamma-\alpha; 1-\alpha-\beta+\gamma; 1-z) \\ U_{2(1)} &= (1-z)^{\gamma-\alpha-\beta} \varphi(\gamma-\beta, \gamma-\alpha; 1-\alpha-\beta+\gamma; 1-z) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.23)$$

3. 在奇点 $z = \infty$ 的邻域 (设 $\alpha \geq \beta$)

i) 当 $\alpha - \beta \neq \lambda, \lambda = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{1(\infty)}^* &= z^{-\alpha} F\left(\alpha, 1+\alpha-\gamma; 1+\alpha-\beta; \frac{1}{z}\right) \\ U_{2(\infty)}^* &= z^{-\beta} F\left(\beta, 1+\beta-\gamma; 1+\beta-\alpha; \frac{1}{z}\right) \\ U_{1(\infty)} &= z^{-\alpha} \phi_1\left(\alpha, 1+\alpha-\gamma; 1+\alpha-\beta; \frac{1}{z}\right) \\ U_{2(\infty)} &= z^{-\beta} \phi_1\left(\beta, 1+\beta-\gamma; 1+\beta-\alpha; \frac{1}{z}\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.24)$$

ii) 当 $\alpha-\beta=\lambda, \lambda=0, 1, 2, \dots$ 且 $\alpha, 1+\alpha-\gamma \neq 0, 1, 2, \dots, \alpha-\beta$ 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_{1(\infty)}^* &= z^{-\alpha} F\left(\alpha, 1+\alpha-\gamma; 1+\alpha-\beta; \frac{1}{z}\right) \\ U_{2(\infty)}^* &= z^{-\alpha} f\left(\alpha, 1+\alpha-\gamma; 1+\alpha-\beta; \frac{1}{z}\right) \\ U_{1(\infty)} &= z^{-\alpha} \phi_1\left(\alpha, 1+\alpha-\gamma; 1+\alpha-\beta; \frac{1}{z}\right) \\ U_{2(\infty)} &= z^{-\alpha} \varphi_1\left(\alpha, 1+\alpha-\gamma; 1+\alpha-\beta; \frac{1}{z}\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.25)$$

三、例

试解方程

$$LL(U) = 0 \quad (i)$$

其中

$$L = z(1-z) \frac{d^2}{dz^2} - (1-2z) \frac{d}{dz} - 2\mu \quad (ii)$$

而 μ 为一常数.

因为在式(ii)中

$$\alpha = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \quad \beta = -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \quad \gamma = -1 \quad (iii)$$

所以根据式(2.19)、(2.23)、(2.24)及式(2.1)、(2.3)、(2.6)、(2.8)、(2.11)得

$$\begin{aligned} U_{1(0)}^* &= z^2 F\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 3; z\right) = z^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n^* z^n \\ U_{2(0)}^* &= z^2 f\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 3; z\right) \\ &= z^2 \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n^* z^n \ln z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n^* z^n - \sum_{n=1}^2 g_n^* z^{-n} \right) \\ U_{1(0)} &= z^2 \phi\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 3; z\right) = z^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^* z^n \\ U_{2(0)} &= z^2 \varphi\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 3; z\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= z^2 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^* z^n \ln z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n^* z^n - \sum_{n=1}^2 G_n^* z^{-n} \right)$$

$$U_{1(1)}^* = (1-z)^2 F \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 3; 1-z \right)$$

$$= (1-z)^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n^*(1-z)^n$$

$$U_{2(1)}^* = (1-z)^2 f \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 3; 1-z \right)$$

$$= (1-z)^2 \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n^*(1-z)^n \ln(1-z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n^*(1-z)^n - \sum_{n=1}^2 g_n^*(1-z)^{-n} \right]$$

$$U_{1(1)} = (1-z)^2 \phi \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 3; 1-z \right)$$

$$= (1-z)^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^*(1-z)^n$$

$$U_{2(1)} = (1-z)^2 \varphi \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 3; 1-z \right)$$

$$= (1-z)^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^*(1-z)^n \ln(1-z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n^*(1-z)^n - \sum_{n=1}^2 G_n^*(1-z)^{-n} \right]$$

$$U_{1(2)}^* = z^{\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)} F \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 1 + \sqrt{9-8\mu}; \frac{1}{z} \right)$$

$$= z^{\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n^{*(1)} z^{-n}$$

$$U_{2(2)}^* = z^{\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)} F \left(-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 1 - \sqrt{9-8\mu}; \frac{1}{z} \right)$$

$$= z^{\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n^{*(2)} z^{-n}$$

$$U_{1(2)} = z^{\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)} \phi_1 \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 1 + \sqrt{9-8\mu}; \frac{1}{z} \right)$$

$$= z^{\left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^{** (1)} z^{-n}$$

$$U_{2(2)} = z^{\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)} \phi_1 \left(-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}; 1 - \sqrt{9-8\mu}; \frac{1}{z} \right)$$

$$= z^{\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^{** (2)} z^{-n}$$

(iv)

其中各系数依式(2.2)、(2.4)、(2.5)、(2.7)、(2.9)、(2.10)、(2.12)为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d_0^* &= 1, \quad d_1^* = -2(1-\mu)/3, \quad d_2^* = -(1-\mu)\mu/6 \\ d_3^* &= -(1-\mu)\mu(2+\mu)/45, \quad d_4^* = -(1-\mu)\mu(2+\mu)(5+\mu)/540 \\ &\dots\dots \\ d_n^* &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)_n \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)_n}{n!(3)_n} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n [k(k-1) - 2(1-\mu)]}{n!(3)_n} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (v)$$

式(v)中定义 $\prod_{k=1}^0 [\dots] = 1$;

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_1^* &= (11-8\mu)/9, \quad e_2^* = (-18+49\mu-25\mu^2)/72 \\ e_3^* &= (-180+314\mu+113\mu^2-157\mu^3)/2700 \\ &\dots\dots \\ e_n^* &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)_n \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)_n}{n!(3)_n} \left[\psi\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9-8\mu} + n\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \psi\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9-8\mu}\right) + \psi\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9-8\mu} + n\right) - \psi\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9-8\mu}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \psi(3+n) + \psi(3) - \psi(1+n) + \psi(1) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (vi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\prod_{v=1}^n [v(v-1) - 2(1-\mu)]}{n!(3)_n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{2k-1}{k(k-1) - 2(1-\mu)} - \frac{2(k+1)}{k(k+2)} \right] \\ g_1^* &= 1/(1-\mu), \quad g_2^* = -1/2(1-\mu)\mu \end{aligned} \quad (vii)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_1^* &= 1/3, \quad D_2^* = -(1-2\mu)/12 \\ D_3^* &= (-2+2\mu+3\mu^2)/90, \quad D_4^* = (-5+3\mu+9\mu^2+2\mu^3)/540 \\ &\dots\dots \\ D_n^* &= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)_{n,k} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9-8\mu}\right)_{n,k}}{n!(3)_n} \\ &= \frac{\prod_{v=1}^n [v(v-1) - 2(1-\mu)]}{n!(3)_n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k-1) - 2(1-\mu)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (viii)$$

$$E_1^* = -\frac{4}{3}, \quad D_1^* = -\frac{4}{9}$$

$$E_2^* = \left(\frac{3}{2 \cdot 4} - \frac{4 \cdot 2\mu}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} \right) D_1^* - \frac{6}{2 \cdot 4} D_2^* + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} e_1^* = \frac{49-50\mu}{144}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_3^* &= \left[\frac{3(4+2\mu)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} - \frac{4 \cdot 2\mu(4+2\mu)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} \right] D_1^* + \left[\frac{5}{3 \cdot 5} - \frac{6 \cdot (4+2\mu)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} \right] D_2^* \\ &\quad - \frac{8}{3 \cdot 5} D_3^* + \frac{4+2\mu}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} e_1^* + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} e_2^* = \frac{314+226\mu-471\mu^2}{5400} \\ &\dots\dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_n^* &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{1+2k}{(1+k)_{n-k}(3+k)_{n-k}} \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu+k} \right)_{n-k-1} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu+k} \right)_{n-k-1} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - (k)_{n-k+1} \frac{2(1+k)}{(2+k)_{n-k+1}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu+k} \right)_{n-k} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu+k} \right)_{n-k} \right] D_k^* \\
 &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu+k} \right)_{n-k-1} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu+k} \right)_{n-k-1}}{(1+k)_{n-k}(3+k)_{n-k}} e_k^* \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \frac{(1+2k) \prod_{v=k}^{n-1} [v(v+3)+2\mu]}{(1+k)_{n-k}(3+k)_{n-k}} - \frac{2(1+k) \prod_{v=k}^{n-1} [v(v+1)-2(1-\mu)]}{(k)_{n-k+1}(2+k)_{n-k+1}} \right\} D_k^* \\
 &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{\prod_{v=k}^{n-1} [v(v+3)+2\mu]}{(1+k)_{n-k}(3+k)_{n-k}} e_k^*
 \end{aligned} \tag{ix}$$

式 (ix) 中定义 $\prod_{v=k}^{k-1} [\dots] = 1$, $\prod_{v=k}^{k-2} [\dots] = 0$;

$$G_n^* = \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)^2}, \quad G_1^* = \frac{1-2\mu}{4(1-\mu)^2\mu^2} \tag{x}$$

而

$$d_n^{*(1)} = \frac{\left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu} \right)_n \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu} \right)_n}{n!(3)_n} \tag{xi}$$

$$d_n^{*(2)} = \frac{\left(-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu} \right)_n \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-8\mu} \right)_n}{n!(3)_n} \tag{xii}$$

$$D_n^{** (1)} = -d_n^{*(1)} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+\sqrt{9-8\mu})} \tag{xiii}$$

$$D_n^{** (2)} = -d_n^{*(2)} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k-\sqrt{9-8\mu})} \tag{xiv}$$

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Studies on Bihypergeometric Equation

Wang Shen-xing

(China Tianjin Chemical Engineering Corporation, Tianjin)

Abstract

This paper is offered to introduce a new differential equation, bihypergeometric equation, and to give its solutions.