

On the n^{th} Derivative of Exp (1/x)

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Abstract: We use the Halphen's formula to determine the n th derivative of $\exp(1/x)$ in terms of the Lah's numbers.

Key words: Stirling numbers - Halphen's formula - Lah's numbers

INTRODUCTION

In [1] the following relation was deduced [2, 3]:

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{1/x} = (-1)^n e^{1/x} x^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n L_n^{[k]} x^{-k}, \quad (1)$$

with the participation of the Lah's numbers [4, 5]:

$$L_n^{[k]} = \frac{n!}{k!} \binom{n-1}{k-1} = \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!} \binom{n}{k} = (n-k)! \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-1}{k-1}. \quad (2)$$

On the other hand, we have the Halphen's formula [6, 7]:

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left[f(x) \phi \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right] = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} x^{-k} \left[\frac{d^k}{dt^k} \phi(t) \right]_{t=\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \frac{d^{n-k}}{dx^{n-k}} [x^{-k} f(x)], \quad (3)$$

Where we can employ $f(x) = 1$ and $\phi(t) = e^t$, therefore:

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{1/x} = e^{1/x} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} x^{-k} \frac{d^{n-k}}{dx^{n-k}} x^{-k} = (-1)^n e^{1/x} x^{-n} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!} \binom{n}{k} x^{-k},$$

In agreement with (1) and (2), q.e.d.

In [2] we find that Todorov [8]-Charalambides [9, 10] obtained the identity [11]:

$$A \equiv (-1)^m \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^j \binom{m}{j} \binom{zj}{n} = \frac{m!}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n S_n^{(k)} S_k^{[m]} z^k, \quad (4)$$

involving the Stirling numbers [7]; we can give a short proof of (4), in fact, we know the expression:

$$\binom{zj}{n} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{r=0}^n S_n^{(r)} j^r z^r, \quad (5)$$

Then:

$$A = \frac{(-1)^m}{n!} \sum_{r=0}^n S_n^{(r)} z^r \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^j \binom{m}{j} j^r = \frac{(-1)^m}{n!} \sum_{r=0}^n S_n^{(r)} z^r (-1)^m m! S_r^{[m]},$$

In harmony with (4), q.e.d. It is possible to show that (4) implies the Comtet's formula [2, 3, 12]:

$$L_n^{[m]} = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} S_n^{(k)} S_k^{[m]}. \quad (6)$$

Boyadzhiev [2] indicates the relation:

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{1/x} = (-1)^n n! e^{1/x} x^{-n} L_n^{(-1)} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right), \quad (7)$$

In terms of the associated Laguerre polynomials of order -1, and the Schwatt's identity [13]:

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{1/x} = (-1)^n n! e^{1/x} x^{-n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} x^{-k} \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^j \binom{k}{j} \binom{n+j-1}{n}, \quad (8)$$

As alternatives to (1), hence:

$$L_n^{(-1)}(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n L_n^{[k]} (-x)^k = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n-1}{k-1} \frac{(-x)^k}{k!}. \quad (9)$$

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