

# FONCTIONS HYPERGEOMETRIQUES

Robert Coquidé (17/09/2018)

## (Définitions, propriétés mathématiques et programmation en J)

On notera :  $E = \mathbb{C} - \{-1, -2, -3, \dots\}$  et  $E^* = \mathbb{C} - \{0, -1, -2, -3, \dots\}$

### Fonction Gamma d'EULER :

$$\Gamma(a) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{a-1} dt \text{ avec } a \in \mathbb{C} \text{ Re}(a) > 0 \text{ généralisée par récurrence :}$$

$$\Gamma(a+1) = a\Gamma(a) ; a \in E^* \text{ ou } \Gamma(a) = \Gamma(a+1)/a ; a \in E^*$$

On a  $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$  si  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  ;  $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$  ;  $\Gamma(-\frac{1}{2}) = -2\sqrt{\pi}$

$$\Gamma(n + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{(2n)! \sqrt{\pi}}{n! 2^{2n}} \quad (\text{pour } n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \Gamma(-n + \frac{1}{2}) = (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n} n! \sqrt{\pi}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\Gamma(2a) = \Gamma(a)\Gamma(a+1/2) \frac{2^{2a-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}} ; \Gamma(2a+1) = \Gamma(a+1)\Gamma(a+1/2) \frac{2^{2a}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\Gamma(a)\Gamma(1-a) = \frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi a)} ; \Gamma(\frac{1}{2} + a)\Gamma(\frac{1}{2} - a) = \frac{\pi}{\cos(\pi a)}$$

Notation américaine :  $\Gamma(a+1) = a!$  pour  $a \in E$

### Fonction Beta d'EULER :

$$\beta(p, q) = \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt \text{ si } p > 0, q > 0$$

et généralisée à  $p, q \in E^*$

$$\beta(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)} \text{ pour } p, q \in E^*$$

En J : `Feuler =: !@<: : (*&$:%$:@+)`

Utilisation :	<b>Res =. Feuler a</b>	$a \in E^*$	$\Gamma(a)$
	<b>Res =. a Feuler b</b>	$a, b \in E^*$	$\beta(a, b)$

Ex : Forme monadique : fonction Gamma

**Feuler 5 2j5 \_3j4 \_3r2** NB.  $\Gamma(5), \Gamma(2j5), \Gamma(_3j4), \Gamma(_3r2)$   
 24 0.00509293j\_0.00985684 1.461e\_5j2.07607e\_5 2.36327  
 ! 4 1j5 \_4j4 \_5r2 NB. notation américaine  
 24 0.00509293j\_0.00985684 1.461e\_5j2.07607e\_5 2.36327

Forme dyadique : fonction Beta

**4.5 Feuler 3 2j3 \_1r2** NB.  $\beta(4.5, 3), \beta(4.5, 2j3), \beta(4.5, _1r2)$   
 0.012432 \_0.0102259j0.00051849 \_6.87223

# INTÉGRALES CALCULABLES AVEC LES FONCTIONS $\Gamma$ ET $\beta$ D'EULER

Intégrales	Conditions
$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\nu}(x) \sin^{\mu}(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \beta\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}, \frac{\mu+1}{2}\right)$	$\operatorname{Re}(\nu) > -1$ $\operatorname{Re}(\mu) > -1$
$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{\nu} dx}{(1+x^{\mu})^{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{\mu} \beta\left(\frac{\nu+1}{\mu}, \lambda - \frac{\nu+1}{\mu}\right)$	$\operatorname{Re}(\nu) > -1$ , $\operatorname{Re}(\mu) > 0$ $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda) > \frac{\operatorname{Re}(\nu)+1}{\operatorname{Re}(\mu)}$
$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^{\nu} dx}{(x^{\mu}-1)^{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{\mu} \beta\left(\lambda - \frac{\nu+1}{\mu}, 1-\lambda\right)$	$\operatorname{Re}(\nu) > -1$ , $\operatorname{Re}(\mu) > 0$ $\frac{\operatorname{Re}(\nu)+1}{\operatorname{Re}(\mu)} < \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) < 1$
$\int_0^1 x^{\nu} (1-x^{\mu})^{\lambda} dx = \frac{1}{\mu} \beta\left(\frac{\nu+1}{\mu}, \lambda+1\right)$	$\operatorname{Re}(\nu) > -1$ , $\operatorname{Re}(\mu) > 0$ $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda) > -1$
$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x^{\mu}} x^{\nu} dx = \frac{1}{\mu \lambda^{\frac{\nu+1}{\mu}}} \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu+1}{\mu}\right)$	$\operatorname{Re}(\nu) > -1$ , $\operatorname{Re}(\mu) > 0$ $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda) > 0$
$\int_a^b (x-a)^{\nu} (b-x)^{\mu} dx = (b-a)^{\nu+\mu+1} \beta(\nu+1, \mu+1)$	$\operatorname{Re}(\nu) > -1$ , $\operatorname{Re}(\mu) > -1$ $a < b$ , $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$
$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(x) dx}{x^m} = \frac{\pi}{2\Gamma(m) \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right)} ; \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin(x) dx}{x^m} = \frac{\pi}{2\Gamma(m) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right)}$	$0 < \operatorname{Re}(m) < 1$
$\int_0^{\infty} x^{m-1} \cos(x) dx = \Gamma(m) \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) ; \int_0^{\infty} x^{m-1} \sin(x) dx = \Gamma(m) \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right)$	$0 < \operatorname{Re}(m) < 1$
$\int_0^{\infty} \cos(x^m) dx = \frac{1}{m} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2m}\right) ; \int_0^{\infty} \sin(x^m) dx = \frac{1}{m} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2m}\right)$	$\operatorname{Re}(m) > 1$
$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(\theta)^{p-q-1} \sin(\theta)^{q-1} \cos(p\theta) d\theta = \beta(q, p-q) \cos\left(q \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$	$0 < \operatorname{Re}(q) \leq 1$ $\operatorname{Re}(q) < \operatorname{Re}(p)$
$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(\theta)^{p-q-1} \sin(\theta)^{q-1} \sin(p\theta) d\theta = \beta(q, p-q) \sin\left(q \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$	$0 < \operatorname{Re}(q) \leq 1$ $\operatorname{Re}(q) < \operatorname{Re}(p)$

## Symbole de POCHHAMMER :

$$(a)_n = a(a+1)(a+2)\dots(a+n-1) = \frac{\Gamma(a+n)}{\Gamma(a)} \text{ pour } a \in E^* \text{ et } n \in \mathbb{N}; (a)_{n+1} = (a+n)(a)_n$$

$$(a)_0 = 1; (0)_n = 0; (0)_0 = 1; (1)_n = n!; (-1)^n (-a)_n = (a-n+1)_n = \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{\Gamma(a+1-n)} = \frac{a!}{(a-n)!}$$

$$(a)_n = (a)_{n-1}(a+n-1); (a)_n = (a)_{n-k}(a+n-k)_k; (a)_n = (a)_k(a+k)_{n-k}; (a)_{n+k} = (a)_n(a+n)_k = (a)_k(a+k)_n$$

En J : **POC =: ^!.1**

Utilisation : **Res =. a POC k** calcul de  $(a)_k$  pour  $a \in E$  et  $k \in \mathbb{N}$

Ex1: **3r7 POC 5 9**  
379440r16807 1990648483200r40353607

Ex2: **2x POC 7x**  
40320  
**(Feuler 2x+7x)%Feuler 2x** NB. Vérification  
40320

Ex3: **2j1 3j\_1 0j3 POC 5**  
160j890 1370j\_2510 360j\_630

## Binôme de NEWTON généralisé

$$(1+z)^a = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_a^n z^n \text{ où } C_a^n = \frac{(a-n+1)_n}{n!} = \frac{a(a-1)(a-2)\dots(a-n+1)}{n!} = \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{\Gamma(n+1)\Gamma(a-n)} = \frac{a!}{n!(a-n)!}$$

Notation américaine :  $C_a^n = \binom{a}{n}$   $n \in \mathbb{N}, a \in \mathbb{C}; C_a^0 = 1; C_a^1 = a$   $\frac{a}{C_a^n} + \frac{a}{C_a^{n+1}} = \frac{a+1}{C_{a-1}^n}$

$$C_{-a}^n = (-1)^n C_{a+n-1}^n = (-1)^n \frac{(a)_n}{n!} = \frac{(-a-n+1)_n}{n!}; C_a^n = (-1)^n C_{-a+n-1}^n = (-1)^n \frac{(-a)_n}{n!} = \frac{(a+1-n)_n}{n!}$$

$$C_{a+b}^n = \sum_{p=0}^n C_a^p C_b^{n-p} \text{ où } n \in \mathbb{N}; a, b \in \mathbb{C}; C_a^n = C_{a-1}^{n-1} + C_{a-1}^n; n > k \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow C_k^n = 0$$

En J **Res =. p ! a** calcul de  $C_a^p$  ( $p \in \mathbb{N}$   $a \in \mathbb{C}$ )

Ex1: **4 ! 6** NB.  $C_6^4$   
15

Ex2: **7 ! \_9** NB.  $C_{-9}^7$   
\_6435

Ex3: **5 ! 1j3** NB.  $C_{1+i3}^5$   
\_3.75j0.75

## Formules avec $(\pm 1/2$ ou $a \pm 1/2)$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$  ;  $a \in E = \mathbb{C} - \{-1, -2, -3, \dots\}$  Attention : il ne faut aucun terme  $\infty$  au numérateur ni nul au dénominateur

$(\frac{1}{2})! = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}$	$(\frac{-1}{2})! = \sqrt{\pi}$	$(a + \frac{1}{2})! = \frac{(2a+1)! \sqrt{\pi}}{a! 2^{2a+1}}$	$(a - \frac{1}{2})! = \frac{(2a-1)! \sqrt{\pi}}{(a-1)! 2^{2a-1}}$
$\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$	$\Gamma(\frac{-1}{2}) = -2\sqrt{\pi}$	$\Gamma(a + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\Gamma(2a)\sqrt{\pi}}{\Gamma(a)2^{2a-1}}$	$\Gamma(a - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\Gamma(2a)\sqrt{\pi}}{\Gamma(a)2^{2a-2}(2a-1)}$
$(\frac{1}{2})_n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}n!}$	$(\frac{-1}{2})_n = \frac{-(2n)!}{2^{2n}n!(2n-1)}$	$(a + \frac{1}{2})_n = \frac{(2a+1)! \sqrt{\pi}}{a! 2^{2a+1}}$	$(a - \frac{1}{2})_n = \frac{(2a-1)! \sqrt{\pi}}{(a-1)! 2^{2a-1}}$
$C_{1/2}^n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-1)(2^n n!)^2}$	$C_{-1/2}^n = (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{(2^n n!)^2}$	$C_{a+1/2}^n = \frac{(2a-2n+2)_{2n}}{(a-n+1)_n 2^{2n} n!}$	$C_{a-1/2}^n = \frac{(2a-2n)_{2n}}{(a-n)_n 2^{2n} n!}$

## Formules de transformation

$k, m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ $a \in E = \mathbb{C} - \{-1, -2, -3, \dots\}$					
$C_a^k = \frac{a!}{k!(a-k)!}$	$C_n^k = C_n^{n-k}$	$C_a^k = \frac{a}{k} C_{a-1}^{k-1}$	$C_a^k = C_{a-1}^k + C_{a-1}^{k-1}$	$C_a^k = (-1)^k C_{k-a-1}^k$	
$\frac{C_m^k}{C_a^k} = \frac{C_{m-k}^k}{C_a^k}$	$\frac{C_{a+1}^k}{C_a^k} = \frac{a+1}{a+1-k}$	$C_a^k C_{a-\frac{1}{2}}^k = C_{2a}^{2k} C_{2k}^{2-2k}$	$C_{k-\frac{1}{2}}^k = C_{2k}^{2k} 2^{-2k}$	$C_{-\frac{1}{2}}^k = (-1)^k C_{2k}^{2k} 2^{-2k}$	

## Formules de sommation

$i, j, k, l, m, n, p \in \mathbb{N}$ $a, b \in E = \mathbb{C} - \{-1, -2, -3, \dots\}$ (pour qu'aucun terme ne soit $\infty$ )					
$\sum_{k=0}^n C_{a+k}^k = C_{a+n+1}^n$	$\sum_{k=0}^n C_m^k = C_{m+1}^{n+1}$	$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_a^k C_b^{n-k} = C_{a+b}^n$			
$\sum_{k=0}^n C_a^k C_{a+n-k}^{n-k} (-1)^k = 1$	$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_a^{m+k} C_b^{n-k} = C_{a+b}^{m+n}$	$\sum_{k=0}^{l-m} C_l^{m+k} C_a^{n+k} = C_{l+a}^{l-m+n}$			
$\sum_{k=0}^{l-m} C_l^{m+k} C_{a+k}^n (-1)^k = (-1)^{l+m} C_{a-m}^{n-l}$	$\sum_{k=0}^l C_{l-k}^m C_a^{k-n} (-1)^k = (-1)^{l+m} C_{a-m-1}^{l-m-n}$	$\sum_{k=0}^l C_{l-k}^m C_n^{i+k} = C_{l+i+1}^{m+n+1}$ $n \geq i$			
$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{m-a+b}^k C_{n+a-b}^{n-k} C_{a+b}^{m+n} = C_a^m C_b^n$	$\sum_{j,k \in \mathbb{N}} C_{j+k}^{k+l} C_a^j C_n^k C_{b+n-j-k}^{m-j} (-1)^{j+k} = (-1)^l C_{n+a}^{n+l} C_{b-a}^{m-n-l}$				
$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{l+m}^{l+k} C_{l+m}^{m+k} (-1)^k = \frac{(l+m)!}{l!m!}$	$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{l+m}^{l+k} C_{m+n}^{m+k} C_{n+l}^{n+k} (-1)^k = \frac{(l+m+n)!}{l!m!n!}$				
$\sum_{i,j,k \in \mathbb{N}} C_{l+m}^{m+i} C_{l+n}^{n+j} C_{m+n}^{n+k} C_{l+p}^{p-i-j} C_{m+p}^{p+i-k} C_{n+p}^{p+j+k} (-1)^{i+j+k} = \frac{(l+m+n+p)!}{l!m!n!p!}$					à apprendre par coeur pour la prochaine fois !
$g(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k f(k) \Leftrightarrow f(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (-1)^k g(k)$					

## FONCTIONS HYPERGÉOMÉTRIQUES GÉNÉRALES

$$Fh(a_1, \dots, a_p; b_1, \dots, b_q; z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_k \dots (a_p)_k}{(b_1)_k \dots (b_q)_k} \frac{z^k}{k!} = Fh\left(\begin{matrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p \\ b_1, b_2, \dots, b_q \end{matrix} \middle| z\right) \text{ (autre notation)}$$

$$a_i \in \mathbb{C}, \quad b_j \in E, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad p, q \in \mathbb{N} \quad Fh(a_1, \dots, a_p; b_1, \dots, b_q; 0) = 1$$

Si  $\exists a_i = -m$  ( $m \in \mathbb{N}$ )  $\Rightarrow$  le développement se réduit à un polynôme de degré  $m$

Si  $\exists b_j = -m$  ( $m \in \mathbb{N}$ )  $\Rightarrow$  convergence uniquement pour  $z = 0$  (pour séries formelles uniquement)

Sinon convergence pour  $|z| < R$  (rayon de convergence fonction de  $p$  et  $q$ )

$$p \leq q \Rightarrow R = \infty \quad \text{converge dans tout } \mathbb{C}$$

$$p = q + 1 \Rightarrow R = 1 \quad \text{converge dans le cercle trigo}$$

$$\text{Alors on calcule} \quad \Omega = \operatorname{Re}\left(\sum_{j=1}^q b_j - \sum_{i=1}^p a_i\right)$$

$$\Omega > -1 \Rightarrow \text{converge pour } z = -1$$

$$\Omega > 0 \Rightarrow \text{converge pour } z = -1 \text{ et } z = 1$$

$$p > q + 1 \Rightarrow R = 0 \quad \text{converge uniquement si } z = 0 \text{ (inutile)}$$

Une permutation des  $a_i$

et/ou des  $b_j$  est sans

effet.

En J : (les indices commencent à 0)

$$Fh(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{p-1}; b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{q-1}; z) : \quad \boxed{\text{Res} = . \left( (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{p-1}) \text{ H. } (b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{q-1}) \right) z}$$

$$\text{Ex1 :} \quad \left( \begin{matrix} 2 & 3 & \text{H.} & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \underline{0.72} \\ 1.0367512653318409$$

$$\text{Ex2 :} \quad \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 3.2 & \text{H.} & 4.1 & 1.8 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \underline{0.22} \quad \underline{0.85} \\ 1.1018826849052601 \quad 1.4813892082850126$$

$$\text{Ex3 :} \quad \left( \begin{matrix} 5 & 1j\_1 & 6 & \text{H.} & 3 & 4j0.5 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \underline{-0.4} \\ 0.36283928639548213j0.40015628570483308$$

## FONCTIONS HYPERGÉOMÉTRIQUES D'EULER ET DE GAUSS :

On a  $p = 2$  et  $q = 1$

$$Fh(a, b; c; z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k (b)_k}{(c)_k} \frac{z^k}{k!}$$

Rayon de convergence égal à 1 (*sauf réduction à un polynôme quand  $a$  ou  $b$  est un entier négatif ou nul*).

$$\text{En J} \quad Fh(a, b; c; z) : \quad \boxed{\text{Res} = . \left( (a, b) \text{ H. } c \right) z}$$

$$\text{Ex :} \quad \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & \text{H.} & 3 \end{matrix} \right) \quad \underline{-0.2} \quad \underline{0.15} \\ 0.88392216030226878 \quad 1.112793733135548$$

## FONCTIONS HYPERGÉOMÉTRIQUES CONFLUENTES DE KUMMER :

On a  $p=q=1$

$$Fh(a; b; z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k}{(b)_k} \frac{z^k}{k!}$$

Rayon de convergence infini (réduction à un polynôme si  $a$  entier  $\leq 0$ ).

**En J**  $Fh(a; b; z) : \text{Res} = . (a \text{ H. } b) z$

Ex:  $(4.2 \text{ H. } 1.7) \text{ 1.456}$  NB.  $Fh(4.2; 1.7; 1.456)$   
 $17.420619186147668$

### Fonctions Hypergéométriques dégénérées

Si  $p=0$  on a  $R = \infty$

$$Fh(; b; z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(b)_k} \frac{z^k}{k!} ; \quad Fh(;; z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!} = e^z$$

Si  $q=0$   $p=1$  on a  $R=1$  :  $Fh(1;; z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k = \frac{1}{1-z}$  (série géométrique)

**En J :**  $\text{Si } p=0 \text{ (resp. } q=0) \text{ on place un vecteur vide ' ' à gauche (resp. à droite).}$

Ex1 :  $( ' ' \text{ H. } ' ' ) \text{ 4.5}$  NB.  $e^{4.5}$   
 $90.017131300521$   
 $\wedge 4.5$  NB. Vérification  
 $90.017131300521$

Ex2 :  $( 1 \text{ H. } ' ' ) \text{ 0.7}$  NB.  $\frac{1}{1-0.7}$   
 $3.33333333333333$   
 $\% 1-0.7$  NB. Vérification  
 $3.33333333333333$

Ex3 :  $( ' ' \text{ H. } 3r2) \text{ 2.36}$   
 $3.50673873894328$

# Th1 (théorème principal : condition nécessaire et suffisante)

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n \frac{z^n}{n!} ; \gamma_n = c_n \frac{z^n}{n!} ; c_0 = \gamma_0 \neq 0 \\ \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(n+a_1)(n+a_2)\dots(n+a_p)}{(n+b_1)(n+b_2)\dots(n+b_q)} \frac{z}{n+1} \end{array} \right) \Leftrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} f(z) = \gamma_0 Fh(a_1, a_2 \dots a_p; b_1, b_2 \dots b_q; z) \\ \gamma_0 \neq 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Formules utiles pour l'utilisation (et la démonstration) de ce théorème :

$\frac{(a+1)!}{a!} = (a+1)$	$\frac{(a+2)!}{a!} = (a+1)(a+2)$	$\frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{\Gamma(a)} = a$	$\frac{\Gamma(a+2)}{\Gamma(a)} = a(a+1)$
$a \in \mathbb{C} \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$			
$\frac{C_a^{k+1}}{C_a^k} = \frac{(a-k)}{(k+1)}$	$\frac{C_a^{k+2}}{C_a^k} = \frac{(a-k)(a-k-1)}{(k+1)(k+2)}$	$\frac{(a)_{k+1}}{(a)_k} = (a+k)$	$\frac{(a)_{k+2}}{(a)_k} = (a+k)(a+k+1)$

Démonstration :

On a  $\gamma_0 = c_0 \neq 0$  donc  $\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_0} = \frac{a_1 a_2 \dots a_p}{b_1 b_2 \dots b_q} \frac{z}{1}$  et  $\gamma_1 = c_0 \frac{(a_1)_1 (a_2)_1 \dots (a_p)_1}{(b_1)_1 (b_2)_1 \dots (b_q)_1} \frac{z^1}{1!}$  ; supposons qu'à un ordre  $k-1$  on ait

$$\gamma_{k-1} = c_0 \frac{(a_1)_{k-1} \dots (a_p)_{k-1}}{(b_1)_{k-1} \dots (b_q)_{k-1}} \frac{z^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \text{ on peut alors écrire}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_k}{\gamma_{k-1}} = \frac{(k-1+a_1)\dots(k-1+a_p)z}{(k-1+b_1)\dots(k-1+b_q)k} \text{ et en utilisant } (k-1+a)(a)_{k-1} = (a)_k \text{ on obtient}$$

$$\gamma_k = c_0 \frac{(a_1)_k \dots (a_p)_k z^k}{(b_1)_k \dots (b_q)_k k!} \quad \forall k \geq 0 \text{ par suite } f(z) = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n \dots (a_p)_n z^n}{(b_1)_n \dots (b_q)_n n!} = c_0 Fh(a_1 \dots a_p; b_1 \dots b_q; z)$$

$$\text{Inversement, } f(z) = c_0 Fh(a_1 \dots a_p; b_1 \dots b_q; z) = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n \dots (a_p)_n z^n}{(b_1)_n \dots (b_q)_n n!} \Rightarrow \gamma_n = c_0 \frac{(a_1)_n \dots (a_p)_n z^n}{(b_1)_n \dots (b_q)_n n!} \text{ et}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(a_1)_{n+1}}{(a_1)_n} \dots \frac{(a_p)_n}{(a_p)_{n+1}} \frac{(b_1)_n}{(b_1)_{n+1}} \dots \frac{(b_q)_n}{(b_q)_{n+1}} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z^n}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(n+a_1)\dots(n+a_p)}{(n+b_1)\dots(n+b_q)} \frac{z}{n+1} \quad \text{cqfd}$$

Ex1 : calcul de  $S = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^k}{(k!)^5}$

**Flot +(5r3^AN)%(!N)^5x [N=. i.100x**  
2.7540685659534132

$$\text{On a } \gamma_k = \frac{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^k}{(k!)^5} ; \gamma_0 = 1 ; \frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{1}{(k+1)^4} \frac{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)}{k+1} \Rightarrow S = Fh(;1,1,1,1;\frac{5}{3})$$

**Flot ('')H.(4\$1x) 5r3**  
2.7540685659534132

Ex2 : calcul de  $A(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n+5)(5n+2)}{(3n+4)(5n+1)} \frac{z^n}{n!}$

On a  $\gamma_0 = \frac{5}{2}$  ;  $\gamma_n = \frac{(2n+5)(5n+2)}{(3n+4)(5n+1)} \frac{z^n}{n!}$  ;  $\gamma_{n+1} = \frac{(2n+7)(5n+4)}{(3n+7)(5n+6)} \frac{(3n+4)(5n+1)}{(2n+5)(5n+2)} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z^n} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!}$

$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(n+\frac{7}{2})(n+\frac{7}{5})(n+\frac{4}{3})(n+\frac{1}{5})}{(n+\frac{7}{3})(n+\frac{6}{5})(n+\frac{5}{2})(n+\frac{2}{5})} \frac{z}{n+1} \Rightarrow A(z) = \frac{5}{2} Fh(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{7}{5}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{5}; \frac{7}{3}, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{2}{5}; z)$

En J : **A =: 5r2 \* (7r2 7r5 4r3 1r5) H. (7r3 6r5 5r2 2r5)**  
**z=.0.8**

**(+/(5+2\*N)\*(2+5\*N)\*(z^N)%(4+3\*N)\*(1+5\*N)\*!N=.i.100) ; A z**

3.8413252090708978	3.8413252090708965
--------------------	--------------------

**z=.1.7**

**(+/(5+2\*N)\*(2+5\*N)\*(z^N)%(4+3\*N)\*(1+5\*N)\*!N=.i.100) ; A z**

7.0661719072675799	7.0661719072675773
--------------------	--------------------

**z=.\_372r100**

**(+/(5+2\*N)\*(2+5\*N)\*(z^N)%(4+3\*N)\*(1+5\*N)\*!N=.i.100) ; A z**

1.0645922284262372	1.0645922284262395
--------------------	--------------------

Ex3 : soit  $S_1(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{1+n^2}$  ;  $\gamma_n = \frac{z^n}{1+n^2}$  ;  $\gamma_0 = 1$  ;  $\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{n^2+1}{(n+1)^2+1} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z^n} = \frac{(n+i)(n-i)(n+1)}{(n+1+i)(n+1-i)} \frac{z}{n+1}$

donc  $S_1(z) = Fh(1, i, -i; 1+i, 1-i; z)$

En j : **Fhs1 =: (1 0j1 0j\_1)H. (1j1 1j\_1)** NB. paramètres complexes  
**Fhs1 0.8**

1.6347280847493117

**+/(0.8^N)%1+\* : N =.i. 1000** NB. Vérification

1.6347280847493117

Ex4 : Soit

$S_2(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n(n+1)(2n+1)} = z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}$  ;  $\gamma_n = \frac{z^n}{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}$  ;  $\gamma_0 = \frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{(n+2)(n+3)(2n+5)} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z^n} = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+\frac{3}{2})}{(n+3)(n+\frac{5}{2})} \frac{z}{n+1} \Rightarrow S_2(z) = \frac{1}{6} z Fh(1, 1, \frac{3}{2}; 3, \frac{5}{2}; z)$

En J : **Fhs2 =: 1r6\* (\*(1 1 3r2)H. (3 5r2))**

**Fhs2 0.73**

0.14681936289813047

**+/(0.73^N)%(1+2\*N)\*(1+N)\*N =. 1+i.10000** NB. Vérification

0.14681936289813055



Ex5 :

$$S(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(C_{n+k}^k)^2}{2^k} z^k$$

$$\gamma_k = \frac{(C_{n+k}^k)^2}{2^k} z^k ; \quad \gamma_0 = 1 ; \quad \frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \left( \frac{C_{n+k+1}^{k+1}}{C_{n+k}^k} \right)^2 \frac{2^k}{2^{k+1}} \frac{z^{k+1}}{z^k} = \left( \frac{(n+k+1)!}{(n+k)!} \frac{k!}{(k+1)!} \right)^2 \frac{z}{2}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \left( \frac{n+k+1}{k+1} \right)^2 \frac{z}{2} = \frac{(k+n+1)(k+n+1)}{(k+1)} \frac{\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)}{k+1} \Rightarrow S(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(C_{n+k}^k)^2}{2^k} z^k = Fh(n+1, n+1; 1; \frac{z}{2})$$

Vérification en J :

```
'n z k' =. 5x ; 1r2 ; i.200x
Flot ( +/(*:k!n+k)*(-:z)^k ) ,: ( ((2$n+1x)H.1x) -:z )
358.96966925773512
358.96966925773529
'n z k' =. 7x ; 3r8 ; i.300x
Flot ( +/(*:k!n+k)*(-:z)^k ) ,: ( ((2$n+1x)H.1x) -:z )
797.01325791144598
797.0132579114462
'n z k' =. 3x ; 6r11 ; i.300x
Flot ( +/(*:k!n+k)*(-:z)^k ) ,: ( ((2$n+1x)H.1x) -:z )
38.509252548217773
38.509252548217773
'n z k' =. 5x ; 0.2j0.3 ; i.200x
Flot ( +/(*:k!n+k)*(-:z)^k ) ,: ( ((2$n+1x)H.1x) -:z )
_19.298196442827289j_0.16137990457888951
_19.298196442827283j_0.16137990457888929
```

Ex6 :

$$S = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{C_{n+k}^k} ; \quad \gamma_k = \frac{1}{C_{n+k}^k} ; \quad \gamma_0 = 1 ; \quad \frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{C_{n+k}^k}{C_{n+k+1}^{k+1}} = \frac{(k+1)!}{k!} \frac{(n+k)!}{(n+k+1)!} = \frac{(k+1)(k+1)}{(k+n+1)} \frac{1}{(k+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{C_{n+k}^k} = Fh(1, 1; n+1; 1)$$

Vérification en J :

```
'n k' =. 11x;i.5000x
Flot ( x: +/%k ! n+k ) ,: ( x: (1 1x H. (n+1x))1x )
1.10000000000000001
1.10000000000000001
'n k' =. 9x;i.5000x
Flot ( x: +/%k ! n+k ) ,: ( x: (1 1x H. (n+1x))1x )
1.125
1.125
'n k' =. 8x;i.5000x
Flot ( x: +/%k ! n+k ) ,: ( x: (1 1x H. (n+1x))1x )
1.1428571428571428
1.1428571428571428
'n k' =. 7x;i.5000x
Flot ( x: +/%k ! n+k ) ,: ( x: (1 1x H. (n+1))1x )
1.1666666666666667
1.1666666666666667
```

Ex7 :

$$S(k, a, z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_{a+n}^n}{C_{a+kn}^{kn}} z^n ; k \in \mathbb{N}^* ; a \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\gamma_n = \frac{C_{a+n}^n}{C_{a+kn}^{kn}} z^n ; \gamma_0 = 1 ; \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{C_{a+n+1}^{n+1}}{C_{a+n}^n} \frac{C_{a+kn}^{kn}}{C_{a+kn+k}^{kn+k}} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z^n} = \frac{(a+n+1)!}{(a+n)!} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \frac{(a+kn)!}{(a+kn+k)!} \frac{(kn+k)!}{(kn)!} z$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(a+n+1)(kn+1)(kn+2)\dots(kn+k)}{(n+1)(a+kn+1)(a+kn+2)\dots(a+kn+k)} z = \frac{(n+a+1)(n+\frac{1}{k})(n+\frac{2}{k})\dots(n+\frac{k}{k})}{(n+\frac{a+1}{k})(n+\frac{a+2}{k})\dots(n+\frac{a+k}{k})} \frac{z}{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow S(k, a, z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_{a+n}^n}{C_{a+kn}^{kn}} z^n = Fh(a+1, \frac{1}{k}, \frac{2}{k}, \dots, \frac{k}{k}; \frac{a+1}{k}, \frac{a+2}{k}, \dots, \frac{a+k}{k}; z) \text{ il faut } a \neq -1, -2, \dots, -k$$

Vérification en J :

```
'a k z n' = . 5r2;4;4r5;i.1000
Flot(x:+/((n!a+n)%(k*n)!a+k*n)*z^n),:(x:((a+1),(1+i.k)%k)H.((a+1+i.k)%k)z)
1.3098351766117611
1.3098351766117611
```

## Th2 (EULER)

$$Fh(a,b;c;z) = \frac{1}{\beta(b,c-b)} \int_0^1 x^{b-1} (1-x)^{c-b-1} (1-zx)^{-a} dx = \frac{1}{\beta(a,c-a)} \int_0^1 x^{a-1} (1-x)^{c-a-1} (1-zx)^{-b} dx$$

Démonstration :

On a :  $(1-zx)^{-a} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_{-a}^n z^n x^n$  donc

$$I = \int_0^1 x^{b-1} (1-x)^{c-b-1} (1-zx)^{-a} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_{-a}^n z^n \int_0^1 x^{n+b-1} (1-x)^{c-b-1} dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_{-a}^n \beta(n+b, c-b) z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(-a)!}{n!(-a-n)!} \frac{\Gamma(n+b)\Gamma(c-b)}{\Gamma(n+c)} z^n$$

$$= (-a)!(c-b-1)! \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(n+b-1)!}{(-a-n)!(n+c-1)!} \frac{z^n}{n!} \text{ on en déduit :}$$

$$\gamma_n = (-1)^n \frac{(n+b-1)!}{(-a-n)!(n+c-1)!} \frac{z^n}{n!} \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = \frac{(b-1)!}{(-a)!(c-1)!}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(-1)^n} \frac{(n+b)!}{(n+b-1)!} \frac{(-a-n)!}{(-a-n-1)!} \frac{(n+c-1)!}{(n+c)!} \frac{z}{n+1} = \frac{(n+a)(n+b)}{(n+c)} \frac{z}{n+1} \text{ d'où :}$$

$$I = \frac{(-a)!(c-b-1)!(b-1)!}{(-a)!(c-1)!} Fh(a,b;c;z) = \frac{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c-b)}{\Gamma(c)} Fh(a,b;c;z) = \beta(b,c-b) Fh(a,b;c;z)$$

la symétrie de a et b termine la démonstration. cqfd

### Th3 (EULER) :

$$Fh(a,b;c;1) = \frac{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(c-a-b)}{\Gamma(c-a)\Gamma(c-b)}$$

Démonstration :

En faisant  $z=1$  dans le théorème précédent :

$$Fh(a,b;c;1) = \frac{1}{\beta(b,c-b)} \int_0^1 x^{b-1} (1-x)^{c-b-1} (1-x)^{-a} dx = \frac{\beta(b,c-b-a)}{\beta(b,c-b)} = \frac{\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c-b-a)\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(c-a)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c-b)}$$

$$Fh(a,b;c;1) = \frac{\Gamma(c-b-a)\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(c-a)\Gamma(c-b)} \quad \text{cqfd}$$

## Th4 (SAALSCHÜTZ) :

$$Fh(a_1, \dots, a_p, c; b_1, \dots, b_q, d; z) = \frac{\Gamma(d)}{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(c-d)} \int_0^1 t^{c-1} (1-t)^{d-c-1} Fh(a_1, \dots, a_p; b_1, \dots, b_q; tz) dt$$

Démonstration :

$$I = \int_0^1 t^{c-1} (1-t)^{d-c-1} Fh(a_1, \dots, a_p; b_1, \dots, b_q; tz) dt \quad ; \quad \text{on pose : } X_n = \frac{(a_1)_n \dots (a_p)_n}{(b_1)_n \dots (b_q)_n}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 t^{c-1} (1-t)^{d-c-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n \frac{t^n z^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n \frac{z^n}{n!} \beta(n+c, d-c) = \Gamma(d-c) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n \frac{\Gamma(n+c)}{\Gamma(n+d)} \frac{z^n}{n!}$$

$$\gamma_n = X_n \frac{\Gamma(n+c)}{\Gamma(n+d)} \frac{z^n}{n!} \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(d)} \quad ; \quad \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(n+a_1) \dots (n+a_p)(n+c)}{(n+b_1) \dots (n+b_q)(n+d)} \frac{z}{n+1} \quad \text{d'où :}$$

$$I = \frac{\Gamma(c)\Gamma(d-c)}{\Gamma(d)} Fh(a_1, \dots, a_p, c; b_1, \dots, b_q, d; z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

## Th5 (KUMMER) :

$$Fh(a;b;z) = \frac{\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b-a)} \int_0^1 e^{zt} t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b-a-1} dt ; \text{ condition : } \operatorname{Re}(b) > \operatorname{Re}(a) > 0$$

Démonstration :

$$e^{zt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n t^n}{n!} \Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 e^{zt} t^{a-1} (1-t)^{b-a-1} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \int_0^1 t^{n+a-1} (1-t)^{b-a-1} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \beta(n+a, b-a)$$

$$I = \Gamma(b-a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n+a)}{\Gamma(n+b)} \frac{z^n}{n!} ; \gamma_n = \frac{\Gamma(n+a)}{\Gamma(n+b)} \frac{z^n}{n!} ; \gamma_0 = \frac{\Gamma(a)}{\Gamma(b)}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{\Gamma(n+a+1)}{\Gamma(n+a)} \frac{\Gamma(n+b)}{\Gamma(n+b+1)} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z^n} = \frac{(n+a)}{(n+b)} \frac{z}{n+1} \text{ donc : } I = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b-a)}{\Gamma(b)} Fh(a;b;z) \text{ cqfd}$$

## Th6 (CHU-VANDERMONDE)

$$Fh(-n, a; c; 1) = \frac{(c-a)_n}{(c)_n} \quad ; \quad \text{avec } n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad a, c \in \mathbb{C} \quad c \notin -\mathbb{N}$$

Démonstration :

On a (Euler)  $Fh(a, b; c; 1) = \frac{\Gamma(c-a-b)\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(c-a)\Gamma(c-b)}$  posons  $b = -n, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$$Fh(a, -n; c; 1) = \frac{\Gamma(c-a+n)\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(c-a)\Gamma(c+n)} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\Gamma(c-a+n)}{\Gamma(c-a)} = (c-a+n-1)_n \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(c+n)} = \frac{1}{(c+n-1)_n} \quad \text{d'où}$$

$$Fh(-n, a; c; 1) = Fh(a, -n; c; 1) = \frac{(c-a+n-1)_n}{(c+n-1)_n} = \frac{(-1)^n (c-a)_n}{(-1)^n (c)_n} = \frac{(c-a)_n}{(c)_n} \quad \text{cqfd}$$

Vérification en J :

```
'a c n'=: 14r3 ;25r7 ; 5x
Flot (x: (((-n),a)H.c) 1x ) ,: (x: ((c-a)POC n)%(c POC n) )
0.00011537366542668956
0.00011537366533872474
'a c n'=: 4r3 ;5r7 ; 11x
Flot (x: (((-n),a)H.c) 1x ) ,: (x: ((c-a)POC n)%(c POC n) )
_0.014647509565753622
_0.014647509565561934
'a c n'=: 7x ;13x ; 11x
Flot (x: (((-n),a)H.c) 1x ) ,: (x: ((c-a)POC n)%(c POC n) )
0.0032305828509597879
0.0032305828509893659
'a c n'=: 4x ;8x ; 5x
Flot (x: (((-n),a)H.c) 1x ) ,: (x: ((c-a)POC n)%(c POC n) )
0.070707070707070704
0.070707070707070704
```

## Th7 (EULER)

$$Fh(a, a + \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; z) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (1 + z^{1/2})^{-2a} + (1 - z^{1/2})^{-2a} \right]$$

Démonstration :

$$S = (1+u)^{-2a} + (1-u)^{-2a} = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} C_{-2a}^p u^p (1+(-1)^p) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{-2a}^{2n} u^{2n} ; \gamma_n = C_{-2a}^{2n} u^{2n} ; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{C_{-2a}^{2n+2} u^{2n+2}}{C_{-2a}^{2n} u^{2n}} = \frac{(-2a-2n)(-2a-2n-1)}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} u^2 = \frac{(n+a)(n+a+1/2)}{n+1/2} \frac{u^2}{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = 2Fh(a, a+1/2; 1/2; u^2) \text{ si } u^2 = z \Rightarrow Fh(a, a+1/2; 1/2; z) = (1/2) \left[ (1 + z^{1/2})^{-2a} + (1 - z^{1/2})^{-2a} \right] \text{ cqfd}$$

Vérification en j :

```
'a z' =. 3.2 ; 0.7
(-:((1+%;z)^_2*a)+((1-%:z)^_2*a)) ,: (((a+0 1r2)H.1r2)z)
54347.329590244815
54347.329590244728
```

```
'a z' =. 5j2 ; 0.43
(-:((1+%;z)^_2*a)+((1-%:z)^_2*a)) ,: (((a+0 1r2)H.1r2)z)
_9243.1595354151304j_19286.638355054638
_9243.1595354151414j_19286.638355054671
```



## Th8 (PFAFF) :

$$(1-z)^{-a} Fh(a,b;c; \frac{-z}{1-z}) = Fh(a,c-b;c;z) \quad ; \quad a,b,c-b \in E^* = \mathbb{C} - \{0,-1,-2,-3,\dots\}$$

Démonstration :

$$X = (1-z)^{-a} Fh(a,b;c; \frac{-z}{1-z}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k (b)_k (-z)^k}{(c)_k k! (1-z)^{a+k}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k (b)_k (-z)^k}{(c)_k k!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} C_{-a-k}^m (-z)^m \quad ; \quad \text{or } C_{-a-k}^m = (-1)^m C_{m+a+k-1}^m$$

$$X = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k (b)_k (-z)^k}{(c)_k k!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} C_{m+a+k-1}^m z^m = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(a)_k (b)_k (-1)^k}{(c)_k k!} C_{n+a-1}^{n-k} \right\} z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n z^n \quad ; \quad X_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(a)_k (b)_k (-1)^k}{(c)_k k!} C_{n+a-1}^{n-k}$$

$$X_n = (n+a-1)! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(a)_k (b)_k (-1)^k}{(c)_k k! (n-k)! (a+k-1)!} \quad ; \quad \gamma_k = \frac{(a)_k (b)_k (-1)^k}{(c)_k k! (n-k)! (a+k-1)!} \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{n!(a+k)!}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{(a)_{k+1} (b)_{k+1} (c)_k (-1)^{k+1} k! (n-k)! (a+k-1)!}{(a)_k (b)_k (c)_{k+1} (-1)^k (k+1)! (n-k-1)! (a+k)!} = \frac{(k-n)(k+b)}{(k+c)} \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_n = \frac{(a+n-1)!}{n!(a-1)!} Fh(-n,b;c;1) = \frac{(a)_n}{n!} Fh(-n,b;c;1) \quad \text{or } Fh(-n,b;c;1) = \frac{(c-b)_n}{(c)_n} \quad (\text{Chu-Vandermonde})$$

$$X_n = \frac{(a)_n (c-b)_n}{(c)_n n!} \Rightarrow X = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n z^n = Fh(a,c-b;c;z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

Vérification en J :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{'a b c z' = . 1r3 ; 2r5 ; 4r7 ; 2r10} \\ & (((a,c-b)H.c)z) - ((1-z)^{-a}) * (((a,b)H.c) (-z\%-z)) \\ & \_4.4408920985006262e\_16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{'a b c z' = . 1r4 ; 2r5 ; \_1r2 ; 0.23} \\ & (((a,c-b)H.c)z) - ((1-z)^{-a}) * (((a,b)H.c) (-z\%-z)) \\ & \_2.2204460492503131e\_16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{'a b c z' = . 1j4 ; \_2r5 ; \_1j2 ; 0.2j0.15} \\ & (((a,c-b)H.c)z) - ((1-z)^{-a}) * (((a,b)H.c) (-z\%-z)) \\ & \_2.7755575615628914e\_16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{'a b c z' = . 5 ; 7 ; 9 ; 0.1j\_0.3} \\ & (((a,c-b)H.c)z) - ((1-z)^{-a}) * (((a,b)H.c) (-z\%-z)) \\ & 2.2204460492503131e\_16j\_5.5511151231257827e\_17 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{'a b c z' = . 4 ; 6 ; 9 ; \_0.8} \\ & (((a,c-b)H.c)z) - ((1-z)^{-a}) * (((a,b)H.c) (-z\%-z)) \\ & \_4.9960036108132044e\_16 \end{aligned}$$

## Th9 (EULER) :

$$Fh(a,b;c;z) = (1-z)^{c-a-b} Fh(c-a,c-b;c;z) \quad ; \quad a,b,c-a,c-b \in E^*$$

Démonstration :

$$\text{Dans } \mathbb{C} \text{ on a : } (u = \frac{-z}{1-z}) \Leftrightarrow (z = \frac{-u}{1-u}) \text{ et dans ce cas : } 1-z = \frac{1}{1-u}$$

On applique 2 fois le Th8 (PFAFF) :

$$Fh(a,b;c;z) = (1-u)^a Fh(a,c-b;c;u) \text{ et } Fh(a,c-b;c;u) = (1-z)^{c-b} Fh(c-a,c-b;c;z)$$

$$\Rightarrow Fh(a,b;c;z) = (1-u)^a (1-z)^{c-b} Fh(c-a,c-b;c;z) \text{ or } (1-u)^a = (1-z)^{-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow Fh(a,b;c;z) = (1-z)^{c-a-b} Fh(c-a,c-b;c;z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

Vérification en j :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{'a b c z' = . 3 ; 5 ; 8 ; 0.7} \\ & (((a,b)H. c)z) - ((1-z)^{c-a+b}) * (((c-a),c-b)H. c)z) \end{aligned}$$

0

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{'a b c z' = . 3j1 ; 5r2 ; 8r3 ; 0.3j0.2} \\ & (((a,b)H. c)z) - ((1-z)^{c-a+b}) * (((c-a),c-b)H. c)z) \end{aligned}$$

\_1.1102230246251565e\_16j4.4408920985006262e\_16

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{'a b c z' = . _3r2 ; 5r3 ; 8r5 ; 4r9} \\ & (((a,b)H. c)z) - ((1-z)^{c-a+b}) * (((c-a),c-b)H. c)z) \end{aligned}$$

5.5511151231257827e\_17

# TH10 : (KUMMER)

$$Fh(a;b;z) = e^z Fh(b-a;b;-z)$$

Démonstration :

$$X = e^z Fh(b-a;b;-z) = \left( \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^j}{j!} \right) \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b-a)_i (-z)^i}{(b)_i i!} \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{(b-a)_i (-1)^i}{(b)_i (k-i)! i!} \right\} z^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} X_k z^k$$

$$X_k = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{(b-a)_i (-1)^i}{(b)_i (k-i)! i!} ; \gamma_i = \frac{(b-a)_i (-1)^i}{(b)_i (k-i)! i!} ; \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{k!} ; \frac{\gamma_{i+1}}{\gamma_i} = \frac{(b-a+1)_i (b)_i (-1)^{i+1} (k-i)! i!}{(b-a)_i (b)_{i+1} (-1)^i (k-i-1)! (i+1)!}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{i+1}}{\gamma_i} = \frac{(i+b-a)(i-k)}{(i+b)} \frac{1}{i+1} \Rightarrow X_k = \frac{1}{k!} Fh(-k, b-a; b; 1) = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{(a)_k}{(b)_k} \quad (\text{Th6})$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_k z^k}{(b)_k k!} = Fh(a;b;z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

Vérification en J :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{'a b z' =. 5x ; 9x ; 3r7} \\ & \text{x: ( (a H. b)z ) ,: ( (^z)* ( ((b-a) H. b)-z ) )} \\ & 13767391697317r10825960642718 \\ & 13767391697317r10825960642718 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{'a b z' =. 5r3 ; 8r5 ; 4r4} \\ & \text{x: ( (a H. b)z ) ,: ( (^z)* ( ((b-a) H. b)-z ) )} \\ & 12933354262679r4595509823847 \\ & 12933354262679r4595509823847 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{'a b z' =. 5j3 ; 8j5 ; 4j7} \\ & \text{( (a H. b)z ) ,: ( (^z)* ( ((b-a) H. b)-z ) )} \\ & 2.9799822489595202j_12.915743714100286 \\ & 2.9799822489596126j_12.915743714100252 \end{aligned}$$

# Th11 (GAUSS) : (sommés tronqués de binomiaux)

$$\sum_{k=0}^m C_a^k z^k = C_a^m z^m Fh(-m, 1; a-m+1; -z^{-1}) \quad ; \quad a \in E \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} C_a^k z^k = C_a^{m+1} z^{m+1} Fh(m+1-a, 1; m+2; -z)$$

Démonstrations :

$$X = \sum_{k=0}^m C_a^k z^k = \sum_{n=0}^m C_a^{m-n} z^{m-n} = z^m \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{a!}{(m-n)!(a+n-m)!} z^{-n} = a! z^m \sum_{n=0}^m \frac{z^{-n}}{(m-n)!(a+n-m)!}$$

$$\gamma_n = \frac{z^{-n}}{(m-n)!(a+n-m)!} \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{m!(a-m)!} \quad ; \quad \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(m-n)!}{(m-n-1)!} \frac{(a+n-m)!}{(a+n-m+1)!} \frac{z^{-n-1}}{z^{-n}} = \frac{(n-m)(n+1)}{(n+a+1-m)} \frac{-z^{-1}}{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \frac{a! z^m}{m!(a-m)!} Fh(-m, 1; a+1-m; -z^{-1}) = C_a^m z^m Fh(-m, 1; a+1-m; -z^{-1}) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

$$X = \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} C_a^k z^k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_a^{m+1+n} z^{n-(m+1)} = z^{-(m+1)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a! z^n}{(m+n+1)!(a-m-n-1)!} = a! z^{-(m+1)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{(m+n+1)!(a-m-n-1)!}$$

$$\gamma_n = \frac{z^n}{(m+n+1)!(a-m-n-1)!} \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{(m+1)!(a-m-1)!}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(n+m+1)!}{(n+m+2)!} \frac{(a-m-n-1)!}{(a-m-n-2)!} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z^n} = \frac{(a-m-n-1)}{(n+m+2)} z = \frac{(n+m+1-a)(n+1)}{(n+m+2)} \frac{-z}{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \frac{a!}{(a-m-1)!(m+1)!} z^{-m-1} Fh(m+1-a, 1; m+2; -z) = C_a^{m+1} z^{-m-1} Fh(m+1-a, 1; m+2; -z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

Vérification en j :

```

k=.i.m+1 [ 'a m z' =. 9 ; 5 ; 0.7
(+/(k!a)*z^k ) ,: ( (m!a)*(z^m)*((( -m), 1)H. (a+1-m))-z^_1 )
105.18141999999999
105.18141999999999
    
```

```

k=.i.m+1 [ 'a m z' =. 3j4 ; 7 ; _0.35
(+/(k!a)*z^k ) ,: ( (m!a)*(z^m)*((( -m), 1)H. (a+1-m))-z^_1 )
_0.042768076388889131j_0.27218229123263926
_0.042768076388888909j_0.27218229123263843
    
```

```

k=.i.m+1 [ 'a m z' =. 9r2 ; 8 ; 3r5
(+/(k!a)*z^k ) ,: ( (m!a)*(z^m)*((( -m), 1)H. (a+1-m))-z^_1 )
8.2897168902343754
8.2897168902343789
    
```

```

k=.m+1+i.30 [ 'a m z' =. 9 ; 5 ; 0.6
(+/(k!a)*z^k ) ,: (((m+1)!a)*(z^m+1)*(((m+1-a), 1)H. (m+2))-z)
5.088116735999999
5.088116735999999
    
```

```

k=.m+1+i.30 [ 'a m z' =. 9r2 ; 7 ; _0.4j0.3
(+/(k!a)*z^k ) ,: (((m+1)!a)*(z^m+1)*(((m+1-a), 1)H. (m+2))-z)
_3.4542923672859287e_6j_5.2584378005732112e_6
_3.4542923672861646e_6j_5.2584378005732848e_6
    
```

# TH12 : (GAUSS)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_a^n}{C_b^n} z^n = Fh(1, -a; -b; z) \quad ; \quad a, b \in \mathbb{C} \quad ; \quad b \notin \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_{-a}^n C_{-b}^n}{C_{b-a-1}^n} z^n = Fh(a, b; 1+a-b; -z) \quad ; \quad a, b \in \mathbb{C} \quad ; \quad a-b \in E$$

Démonstrations :

$$X = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_a^n}{C_b^n} z^n \quad ; \quad \gamma_n = \frac{C_a^n}{C_b^n} z^n \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = 1 \quad ; \quad \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(b-n-1)! (a-n)! z^{n+1}}{(b-n)! (a-n-1)! z^n} = \frac{(n-a)(n+1)}{(n-b)} \frac{z}{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = Fh(1, -a; -b; z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

$$X = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_{-a}^n C_{-b}^n}{C_{b-a-1}^n} z^n \quad ; \quad \gamma_n = \frac{C_{-a}^n C_{-b}^n}{C_{b-a-1}^n} z^n \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = 1 \quad ; \quad \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{C_{-a}^{n+1} C_{-b}^{n+1} C_{b-a-1}^n z^{n+1}}{C_{-a}^n C_{-b}^n C_{b-a-1}^{n+1} z^n} = \frac{(n+a)(n+b)}{(n+a-b+1)} \frac{-z}{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = Fh(a, b; a-b+1; -z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

Vérification en j :

```
'a b z n'=:5r3;8r5;4r7;i.100
(+/(n!a)*(z^n)%(n!b)) ,: (((1x,-a)H.(-b))z)
2.3754460320598767
2.3754460320598754
```

```
'a b z n'=:5 ;8 ;0.3;i.100
(+/(n!a)*(z^n)%(n!b)) ,: (((1x,-a)H.(-b))z)
1.2250862499999999
1.2250862499999999
```

```
'a b z n'=:5j2 ;6j3 ;0.2j_0.3;i.100
(+/(n!a)*(z^n)%(n!b)) ,: (((1x,-a)H.(-b))z)
1.0749775948133469j_0.31548198796703031
1.0749775948133469j_0.31548198796702981
```

```
'a b z n' =.4j3 ;_4r5 ; 0.32 ;i.100
(+/(n!-a)*(n!-b)*(z^n)%(n!b-a+1)) ,: (((a,b)H.(1+a-b))-z)
1.1890187646475314j0.03117161050326708
1.1890187646475314j0.031171610503267066
```

```
'a b z n' =. _6 ; 2r3 ; 0.23 ;i.100
(+/(n!-a)*(n!-b)*(z^n)%(n!b-a+1)) ,: (((a,b)H.(1+a-b))-z)
0.86500889926317881
0.86500889926317873
```

## Th13 : Dérivées

$$\frac{d}{dz} Fh(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p; b_1, b_2, \dots, b_q; z) = \frac{a_1 a_2 \dots a_p}{b_1 b_2 \dots b_q} Fh(a_1 + 1, a_2 + 1, \dots, a_p + 1; b_1 + 1, b_2 + 1, \dots, b_q + 1; z)$$

et pour  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ :

$$\frac{d^k}{dz^k} Fh(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p; b_1, b_2, \dots, b_q; z) = \frac{(a_1)_k (a_2)_k \dots (a_p)_k}{(b_1)_k (b_2)_k \dots (b_q)_k} Fh(a_1 + k, a_2 + k, \dots, a_p + k; b_1 + k, b_2 + k, \dots, b_q + k; z)$$

Démonstration :

$$X = \frac{d}{dz} Fh(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p; b_1, b_2, \dots, b_q; z) = \frac{d}{dz} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n (a_2)_n \dots (a_p)_n}{(b_1)_n (b_2)_n \dots (b_q)_n} \frac{z^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n (a_2)_n \dots (a_p)_n}{(b_1)_n (b_2)_n \dots (b_q)_n} \frac{z^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$$

$$X = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_{n+1} (a_2)_{n+1} \dots (a_p)_{n+1}}{(b_1)_{n+1} (b_2)_{n+1} \dots (b_q)_{n+1}} \frac{z^n}{n!} = \frac{a_1 a_2 \dots a_p}{b_1 b_2 \dots b_q} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1 + 1)_n (a_2 + 1)_n \dots (a_p + 1)_n}{(b_1 + 1)_n (b_2 + 1)_n \dots (b_q + 1)_n} \frac{z^n}{n!} \quad (\text{car } (a)_{n+1} = a(a+1)_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \frac{a_1 a_2 \dots a_p}{b_1 b_2 \dots b_q} Fh(a_1 + 1, a_2 + 1, \dots, a_p + 1; b_1 + 1, b_2 + 1, \dots, b_q + 1; z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

La formule à l'ordre  $k$  est juste pour  $k = 0$  (car  $(a)_0 = 1$ ) et pour  $k = 1$  (car  $(a)_1 = a$ ); Supposons -là juste à un ord

$$\frac{d^{k-1}}{dz^{k-1}} Fh(a_1, \dots, a_p; b_1, \dots, b_q; z) = \frac{(a_1)_{k-1} \dots (a_p)_{k-1}}{(b_1)_{k-1} \dots (b_q)_{k-1}} Fh(a_1 + k - 1, \dots, a_p + k - 1; b_1 + k - 1, \dots, b_q + k - 1; z) \quad \text{on dérive les 2 memb}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^k}{dz^k} Fh(a_1, \dots, a_p; b_1, \dots, b_q; z) = \frac{(a_1)_k \dots (a_p)_k}{(b_1)_k \dots (b_q)_k} Fh(a_1 + k, \dots, a_p + k; b_1 + k, \dots, b_q + k; z) \quad (\text{car } (a)_k = (a + k - 1)(a)_{k-1})$$

Donc (formule juste à l'ordre  $k - 1$ )  $\Rightarrow$  (formule juste à l'ordre  $k$ )

étant juste pour  $k = 0$  et  $k = 1 \Rightarrow$  elle est juste pour tout  $k \in \mathbb{N}$     cqfd

# TH14 : Equation différentielle d'EULER et GAUSS

L'équation différentielle linéaire du 2<sup>e</sup> ordre sans second membre

$$z(1-z)y'' + [c - (a+b+1)z]y' - aby = 0$$

admet 2 solutions linéairement indépendantes ( $c \in E$  et  $|z| < 1$ ) :

$$y_1 = Fh(a, b; c; z) \quad \text{et} \quad y_2 = z^{1-c} Fh(a-c+1, b-c+1; 2-c; z) \quad \text{si } c \neq 1$$

Démonstration :

$\Phi(y, y', y'') = z(1-z)y'' + [c - (a+b+1)z]y' - aby = 0$  On pose ( $m$  et  $A_k$  inconnus) :

$$y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k z^{m+k} \quad ; \quad y' = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (m+k) z^{m+k-1} \quad ; \quad y'' = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (m+k)(m+k-1) z^{m+k-2}$$

$$zy'' = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (m+k)(m+k-1) z^{m+k-1} \quad ; \quad -z^2 y'' = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (m+k)(m+k-1) z^{m+k}$$

$$cy' = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k c(m+k) z^{m+k-1} \quad ; \quad -(a+b+1)zy' = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (a+b+1)(m+k) z^{m+k}$$

$$-aby = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k ab z^{m+k}$$

$$\Phi(y, y', y'') = \left[ \begin{array}{l} -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k [(m+k)(m+k-1) + (a+b+1)(m+k) + ab] z^{m+k} \\ + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k [(m+k)(m+k+1) + c(m+k)] z^{m+k-1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{l} -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k [(k+m+a)(k+m+b)] z^{m+k} \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k [(k+m)(k+m+c-1)] z^{m+k-1} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{l} -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k [(k+m+a)(k+m+b)] z^{m+k} \\ \sum_{k=-1}^{\infty} A_{k+1} [(k+m+1)(k+m+c)] z^{m+k} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= A_0 m(m+c-1) z^{m-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \{A_{k+1} [(k+m+c)(k+m+1)] - A_k [(k+m+a)(k+m+b)]\} z^{m+k} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A_{k+1}}{A_k} = \frac{(k+m+a)(k+m+b)}{(k+m+c)(k+m+1)} \quad \text{on pose } A_0 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \Phi(y, y', y'') = m(m+c-1) z^{m-1} = 0$$

2 solutions :  $m=0$  et  $m=1-c$  (si  $c \neq 1$ )

$$\text{Si } m=0 : \frac{A_{k+1}}{A_k} = \frac{(k+a)(k+b)}{(k+c)(k+1)} \quad ; \quad A_0 = 1 \quad ; \quad y_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k z^k \quad ; \quad \gamma_k = A_k z^k \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{A_{k+1}}{A_k} \frac{z^{k+1}}{z^k} = \frac{(k+a)(k+b)}{(k+c)(k+1)} \frac{z}{(k+1)} \quad \Rightarrow y_1 = Fh(a, b; c; z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

$$\text{Si } m=1-c : \frac{A_{k+1}}{A_k} = \frac{(k+a-c+1)(k+b-c+1)}{(k+1)(k+2-c)} \quad ; \quad A_0 = 1 \quad ; \quad y_2 = z^{1-c} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k z^k \quad ; \quad \gamma_k = A_k z^k \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{A_{k+1}}{A_k} \frac{z^{k+1}}{z^k} = \frac{(k+a-c+1)(k+b-c+1)}{(k+2-c)(k+1)} \frac{z}{(k+1)} \quad \Rightarrow y_2 = z^{1-c} Fh(a-c+1, b-c+1; 2-c; z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

## TH15 : Equation différentielle de KUMMER

$$z \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + (b-z) \frac{dy}{dz} - az = 0 \quad \text{Equation différentielle linéaire d'ordre 2 sans second membre}$$

admet 2 solutions particulières linéairement indépendantes (si  $b \neq \text{entier}$ ):

$$y_1 = Fh(a; b; z) \quad \text{et} \quad y_2 = z^{1-b} Fh(a-b+1; 2-b; z)$$

Démonstration :

Dans  $\Phi(y, y', y'') = z \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + (b-z) \frac{dy}{dz} - ay = 0$  substituons :

$$y = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k z^{k+m} \quad ; \quad \frac{dy}{dz} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (k+m) z^{k+m-1} \quad ; \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (k+m)(k+m-1) z^{k+m-2} \quad ; \quad \text{à calculer : } m, A_k, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

On a :

$$z \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (k+m)(k+m-1) z^{k+m-1} \quad ; \quad -z \frac{dy}{dz} = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (k+m) z^{k+m}$$

$$b \frac{dy}{dz} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k b (k+m) z^{k+m-1} \quad ; \quad -ay = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k a z^{k+m}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \Phi(y, y', y'') = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (k+m)(k+b+m-1) z^{k+m-1} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (k+a+m) z^{k+m}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_{k+1} (k+m+1)(k+b+m) z^{k+m} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k (k+a+m) z^{k+m}$$

$$= A_0 m(b+m-1) z^{m-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \{A_{k+1} (k+m+1)(k+b+m) - A_k (k+a+m)\} z^{k+m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A_{k+1}}{A_k} = \frac{(k+a+m)}{(k+m+1)(k+b+m)} \quad \text{on choisit } A_0 = 1 \quad ; \quad \text{il reste :}$$

$$0 = \Phi(y, y', y'') = m(b+m-1) z^{m-1} \Rightarrow 2 \text{ solutions : } m=0 \text{ et } m=1-b$$

$$\text{Si } m=0 : \frac{A_{k+1}}{A_k} = \frac{(k+a)}{(k+1)(k+b)} \Rightarrow y_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k z^k \quad ; \quad \gamma_k = A_k z^k \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{A_{k+1} z^{k+1}}{A_k z^k} = \frac{(k+a)}{(k+b)(k+1)} z \Rightarrow y_1 = Fh(a; b; z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

$$\text{Si } m=1-b : \frac{A_{k+1}}{A_k} = \frac{(k+a-b+1)}{(k+2-b)(k+1)} \Rightarrow y_2 = z^{1-b} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k z^k \quad ; \quad \gamma_k = A_k z^k \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{A_{k+1} z^{k+1}}{A_k z^k} = \frac{(k+a-b+1)}{(k+2-b)(k+1)} z \Rightarrow y_2 = z^{1-b} Fh(a-b+1; 2-b; z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$



# FONCTIONS CLASSIQUES CALCULABLES AVEC LES FONCTIONS HYPERGÉOMÉTRIQUES

$\cos(z) = Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{z^2}{4}\right)$	$\operatorname{ch}(z) = Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{z^2}{4}\right)$	
$\sin(z) = z.Fh\left(\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{z^2}{4}\right)$	$\operatorname{sh}(z) = z.Fh\left(\frac{3}{2}; \frac{z^2}{4}\right)$	
$e^z = Fh(;; z)$	$\operatorname{Log}(1+z) = z.Fh(1,1;2;-z)$	
$\operatorname{Arcsin}(z) = z.Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; z^2\right)$	$\operatorname{Argsh}(z) = z.Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; -z^2\right)$	
$\operatorname{Arctg}(z) = z.Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1; \frac{3}{2}; -z^2\right)$	$\operatorname{Argth}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Log}\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right) = z.Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1; \frac{3}{2}; z^2\right)$	
$\frac{1}{1-z} = Fh(1;; z)$	$z^{-\nu} = Fh(\nu;; 1-z)$	$(1-z)^{-\nu} = Fh(\nu;; z)$
$Fh\left(1, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; -1\right) = \operatorname{Arctg}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$	$Fh(;; 1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k!)^2}$	

Démonstrations :

$$\sin(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n+1)!}; \gamma_n = (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n+1)!}; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (2n+1)! z^{2n+2}}{(-1)^n (2n+3)! z^{2n}} = -\frac{z^2}{(2n+2)(2n+3)} = \frac{1}{\left(n+\frac{3}{2}\right)} \frac{\left(-\frac{z^2}{4}\right)}{(n+1)}$$

donc  $\sin(z) = zFh\left(\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{z^2}{4}\right)$  et  $\operatorname{sh}(z) = \frac{1}{i} \sin(iz) = zFh\left(\frac{3}{2}; \frac{z^2}{4}\right)$  cqfd

$$\cos(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!}; \gamma_n = (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!}; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (2n)! z^{2n+2}}{(-1)^n (2n+2)! z^{2n}} = -\frac{z^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)} \frac{\left(-\frac{z^2}{4}\right)}{(n+1)} \text{ donc :}$$

$\cos(z) = Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{z^2}{4}\right)$  et  $\operatorname{ch}(z) = \cos(iz) = Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{z^2}{4}\right)$  cqfd

$$e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}; \gamma_n = \frac{z^n}{n!}; \gamma_0 = 1; \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z^n} = \frac{z}{n+1} \text{ donc } e^z = Fh(;; z) \text{ cqfd}$$

$$\operatorname{Log}(1+z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1} = z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^n}{n+1}; \gamma_n = (-1)^n \frac{z^n}{n+1}; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (n+1) z^{n+1}}{(-1)^n (n+2) z^n} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+2)} \frac{-z}{n+1} \text{ donc } \operatorname{Log}(1+z) = zFh(1,1;2;-z) \text{ cqfd}$$

$$\text{Arc sin}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \frac{z^{2n}}{2n+1}; \gamma_n = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \frac{z^{2n}}{2n+1}; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n)!} \frac{2^{2n}}{2^{2n+2}} \frac{(n!)^2}{((n+1)!)^2} \frac{(2n+1)}{(2n+3)} \frac{z^{2n+2}}{z^{2n}} = \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})^2}{(n+\frac{3}{2})} \frac{z^2}{n+1} \text{ donc :}$$

$$\text{Arc sin}(z) = zFh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; z^2\right) \text{ et } \text{Argsh}(z) = \text{Log}(z + \sqrt{z^2+1}) = \frac{1}{i} \text{Arc sin}(iz) = zFh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; -z^2\right) \text{ cqfd}$$

$$\text{Arctg}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{2n+1}; \gamma_n = (-1)^n \frac{z^{2n}}{2n+1}; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(-1)^n} \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} \frac{z^{2n+2}}{z^{2n}} = \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})(n+1)}{(n+\frac{3}{2})} \frac{(-z^2)}{(n+1)} \text{ donc :}$$

$$\text{Arctg}(z) = zFh\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1; \frac{3}{2}; -z^2\right) \text{ et } \text{Argth}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Log}\left(\frac{1-z}{1+z}\right) = \frac{1}{i} \text{Arctg}(iz) = zFh\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1; \frac{3}{2}; z^2\right) \text{ cqfd}$$

$$\text{Arctg}(1) = Fh\left(1, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; -1\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ cqfd}$$

$$(1-z)^{-\nu} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{-\nu}^n (-z)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\nu)_n}{n!} z^n; \gamma_n = \frac{(\nu)_n}{n!} z^n; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(\nu)_{n+1}}{(\nu)_n} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z^n} = \frac{(n+\nu)}{(n+1)} z \text{ donc } (1-z)^{-\nu} = Fh(\nu;; z)$$

si on change  $z \rightarrow 1-z$  on a  $z^{-\nu} = Fh(\nu;; 1-z)$  et pour  $\nu = 1$  :  $\frac{1}{1-z} = Fh(1;; z)$  cqfd

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2}; \gamma_n = \frac{1}{(n!)^2}; \gamma_0 = 1; \frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \text{ donc } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} = Fh(; 1; 1) \text{ cqfd}$$

Vérifications en j :

<code>(' H. 1x) 1</code>	NB. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k!)^2}$	<b>53r100 H. ' 0.7</b> 1.89289156083216
<code>2.27958530233607</code>		<b>(1-0.7)^_53r100</b> NB. $(1-0.7)^{\frac{53}{100}}$
<code>x:^:_1 +/ %* : !N = . i.100x</code>		1.89289156083215
<code>2.27958530233607</code>		

<code>(' H. 1r2) _1r4** : 2.74256</code>		<b>(*(' H. 3r2)@(_1r4&amp;*@* :)) 0.4567</b>
<code>_0.921437265434076</code>		0.44098872179534032
<code>2 o. 2.74256</code>	NB. cos	<b>1 o. 0.4567</b> NB. sin
<code>_0.921437265434076</code>		0.44098872179534032

<code>(' H. 1r2) 1r4** : 2.84516</code>		<b>(3 : 'y*(' H. 3r2)1r4** : y') 1.85638</b>
<code>8.6312180522526933</code>		3.1221438483311936
<code>6 o. 2.84516</code>	NB. ch	<b>5 o. 1.85638</b> NB. sh
<code>8.6312180522526916</code>		3.1221438483311932

$(* 1 \ 1x \ H.2x@-) \ 0.67423$ 0.51535335808936755 $\wedge. 1+ 0.67423$ NB. $\text{Log}(1+0.67423)$ 0.515353358089368	$(3r7 \ H. \ ')-. \ 0.67432$ 1.1839766170167425 $0.67432\wedge_{-3r7}$ NB. $0.67432^{\frac{-3}{7}}$ 1.1839766170167434
---	---

$(* 1r2 \ 1r2 \ H.3r2@*:) \ 0.24685$ 0.24942830864519552 $\_1 \ o. \ 0.24685$ NB. $\text{Arcsin}(0.24685)$ 0.24942830864519552	$(* 1r2 \ 1r2 \ H.3r2@-*:) \ 0.795349$ 0.72903231396174595 $\_5 \ o. \ 0.795349$ NB. $\text{Argsh}(0.795349)$ 0.72903231396174617
---	--

$(* 1r2 \ 1 \ H. \ 3r2 \ @-*:) \ 0.435261$ 0.41052960560528245 $\_3 \ o. \ 0.435261$ NB. $\text{Arctg}(0.435261)$ 0.41052960560528229	$(* 1r2 \ 1 \ H. \ 3r2 \ @*:) \ 0.319856$ 0.33148668913171264 $\_7 \ o. \ 0.319856$ NB. $\text{Argth}(0.319856)$ 0.33148668913171253
--	---

### Algorithme de calcul de PI :

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - z\right) = \cos(z) \Leftrightarrow (p-z)Fh\left(\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{(p-z)^2}{4}\right) = Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{z^2}{4}\right) \text{ où } p = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$p = z + \frac{Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{z^2}{4}\right)}{Fh\left(\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{(p-z)^2}{4}\right)} \text{ d'où la formule itérative :}$$

$$p_k = z + \frac{Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{z^2}{4}\right)}{Fh\left(\frac{3}{2}; -\frac{(p_{k-1}-z)^2}{4}\right)} \text{ qui converge plus ou moins vite } \forall z \in \left]0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right[$$

Un rapide essai permet de trouver  $z=1.6$  avec initialisation à  $y = 2p_0 = 3.14$

```
Iter =: 3 : '+:z+('' 'H.(1r2)-*:z%2)%('' 'H.(3r2)_1r4** :z-y%2) '
, .Iter^:(i.6) 3.14 [ z=.1.6
3.1400000000000001
3.14159219462086
3.1415926534593073
3.1415926535897558
3.1415926535897931 NB. 4 itérations suffisent
3.1415926535897931
1p1 NB. Vérification
3.1415926535897931
```

# FONCTIONS SPÉCIALES AVEC PROGRAMMATION EN J

## Fonction d'erreur

$$\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \text{Fh}\left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; -x^2\right)$$

Démonstration :

$$\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-t^2)^n}{n!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^x t^{2n} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \left[ \frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right]_0^x = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} ; \gamma_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} ; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(-1)^n} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \frac{2n+1}{2n+3} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{x^{2n}} = \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})}{(n+\frac{3}{2})} \frac{(-x^2)}{n+1} \Rightarrow \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = x \text{Fh}\left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{3}{2}; -x^2\right) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

En J : `Fherf =: 2p_1r2*] *1r2 H. 3r2@-@*:`

Utilisation : `Res =. Fherf x (où 0 ≤ x )`

Ex : **Fherf 0.8**

NB. Fonction erf(0.8)

0.74210096470766063

`2p_1r2*50((3 : '^-*:y') INCC 7 )0 0.8` NB. Intégr méthode de Newton-Cotes

0.74210096470766196

## Fonction Gamma incomplète

$$\gamma(p, x) = \int_0^x e^{-t} t^{p-1} dt = \frac{x^p}{p} \text{Fh}(p; p+1; -x)$$

Démonstration

$$\int_0^x e^{-t} t^{p-1} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-t)^n}{n!} t^{p-1} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^x t^{n+p-1} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{x^{n+p}}{n+p} ; \gamma_0 = \frac{x^p}{p} ; \gamma_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \frac{x^{n+p}}{n+p}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(-1)^n} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \frac{n+p}{n+p+1} \frac{x^{n+p+1}}{x^{n+p}} = \frac{(n+p)}{(n+p+1)} \frac{(-x)}{n+1} \Rightarrow \int_0^x e^{-t} t^{p-1} dt = \frac{x^p}{p} \text{Fh}(p; p+1; -x) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

En J : `Fhgi =: 1 : '(y^m)%m)*(m H. (m+1))-y'`

Utilisation : `Res =. p Fhgi x (où 0 ≤ x )`

Ex: **2.3 Fgi 1.7**

NB. Fonction gamma incomplète  $\int_0^{1.7} e^{-t} t^{2.3-1} dt$

0.486337856130

`1500 ((3 : '^y)*y^1.3') INCC 7)0 1.7` NB. Intégr méthode de Newton-Cotes

0.486337856148

## Fonction Beta incomplète

$$\text{Fonction Beta incomplète : } \beta(p, q, x) = \int_0^x t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt = \frac{x^p}{p} Fh(p, 1-q; p+1; x)$$

Démonstration :

$$t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} = t^{p-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{q-1}^k (-t)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{q-1}^k (-1)^k t^{k+p-1}$$

$$\int_0^x t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{q-1}^k (-1)^k t^{k+p-1} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{q-1}^k (-1)^k \int_0^x t^{k+p-1} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{q-1}^k (-1)^k \frac{x^{k+p}}{k+p}$$

$$\gamma_k = C_{q-1}^k (-1)^k \frac{x^{k+p}}{k+p} ; \gamma_0 = \frac{x^p}{p} ; \gamma_{k+1} = \frac{C_{q-1}^{k+1} (-1)^{k+1}}{C_{q-1}^k (-1)^k} \frac{k+p}{k+p+1} \frac{x^{k+p+1}}{x^{k+p}} = \frac{q-k-1}{k+1} \frac{k+p}{k+p+1} (-x) = \frac{(k+p)(k-q+1)}{(k+p+1)} x$$

donc  $\int_0^x t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt = \frac{x^p}{p} Fh(p, 1-q; p+1; x)$  cqfd

En J : `Fhbi =: 1 : '(y^p)%p*(p,1-q)H.(p+1)y[''p q''=.m'`

Utilisation : `Res =. (p,q) Fhbi x ( où 0 < x < 1)`

Ex : `3.2 1.7 Fhbi 0.7`

`0.058089503038215189`

`10000 ((3 : '(y^3.2-1)*(1-y)^1.7-1') INCC 7) 0 0.7`

`0.058089503038215258`

**Z-Series** (voir article Z-series : le verbe Z)

$$Z_k(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^k z^n = z \text{Fh}(k \text{ fois } 2; k-1 \text{ fois } 1; z) ; k \in \mathbb{N} ; z \in \mathbb{C} \quad |z| < 1$$

Démonstration :

$$Z_k(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^k z^n = z \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^k z^{n-1} = z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)^k z^n ; \gamma_n = (n+1)^k z^n ; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(n+2)^k z^{n+1}}{(n+1)^k z^n} = \frac{(n+2)^k}{(n+1)^{k-1}} \frac{z}{n+1} \text{ donc : } Z_k(z) = z \text{Fh}(k \text{ fois } 2; k-1 \text{ fois } 1; z) \text{ cqfd}$$

En J : **FhZ =: 1 : 'y\*((m\$2) H. ((m-1)\$1))y'**

Utilisation : **Res =. k FhZ z**  $k \in \mathbb{N}$   $z \in \mathbb{C}$   $|z| < 1$

Ex1 : **5x z 8r9**

NB.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^k \frac{8^n}{9^n}$

44945352

**x: 5x FhZ 8r9**

44945352

Ex2 : **Flot E 7x z 89r90**

20748116295048260610

2.0748116295048262e19

**Flot E x: 7x FhZ 89r90**

20748116295048744960

2.0748116295048745e19

NB. Valeur exacte

## Fonction MULTILOG

$$Li_k(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n^k} = zFh(k+1 \text{ fois } 1; k \text{ fois } 2; z) ; k \in \mathbb{N} ; z \in \mathbb{C} \quad |z| < 1$$

Démonstration :

$$Li_k(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n^k} = z \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n-1}}{n^k} = z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{(n+1)^k} ; \gamma_n = \frac{z^n}{(n+1)^k} ; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\gamma_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)^k}{(n+2)^k} \frac{z^{n+1}}{z^n} = \frac{(n+1)^{k+1}}{(n+2)^k} \frac{z}{n+1} \quad \text{donc : } Li_k(z) = zFh(k+1 \text{ fois } 1; k \text{ fois } 2; z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

En J : `FhLi =: 1 : '*((1,m$1)H.(m$2))'`

Utilisation : `Res =. k FhLi z`

Ex1 : 2 FhLi 2r5

0.44928297447128157

Flot +/(2r5^N)%N^2x [ N=.1x+i.100x

0.44928297447128163

NB. dilog

NB. précision du flottant

Ex2 : 3 FhLi 1r8j2r9

0.12014238478049152j0.2290805044408849

Flot +/(1r8j2r9^N)%N^3x [ N=.1x+i.100x

0.12014238478049152j0.2290805044408849

NB. trilog

NB. nb complexe

NB. vérification

Ex3 : 4 FhLi 0.2 0.7

0.20260558286083372 0.73621724094913821

Flot +/(0.2^N)%N^4x [ N=.1x+i.100x

0.2026055828608338

Flot +/(0.7^N)%N^4x [ N=.1x+i.100x

0.73621724094913832

NB. quadrilog

## FONCTIONS DE BESSEL

Fonctions de Bessel 1<sup>e</sup> espèce :  $\nu \in E ; z \in \mathbb{C}$

$$J_\nu(z) = \frac{2}{\pi^{1/2}(\nu - \frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu \int_0^1 \cos(zt)(1-t^2)^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!(\nu+k)!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k} = \frac{1}{\nu!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu Fh(\nu+1; -\frac{z^2}{4})$$

Fonctions de Bessel 2<sup>e</sup> espèce :  $\nu \in E ; z \in \mathbb{C}$

$$I_\nu(z) = \frac{1}{\pi^{1/2}(\nu - \frac{1}{2})} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu \int_{-1}^1 e^{-zt}(1-t^2)^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!(\nu+k)!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k} = \frac{1}{\nu!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu Fh(\nu+1; \frac{z^2}{4})$$

Remarque : les 2 formes intégrales convergent pour  $\text{Re}(\nu) > -\frac{1}{2}$  et les 2 séries  $\forall \nu \in \mathbb{C}$

On a  $I_\nu(z) = i^{-\nu} J_\nu(iz)$  où  $i = \sqrt{-1}$

Démonstration :

$$\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{-\nu} J_\nu(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!(\nu+k)!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k} ; \gamma_k = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!(\nu+k)!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{2k} ; \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{\nu!}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(-1)^k} \frac{k!}{(k+1)!} \frac{(k+\nu)!}{(k+\nu+1)!} \frac{z^{2k+2}}{z^{2k}} \frac{2^{2k}}{2^{2k+2}} = \frac{1}{(k+\nu+1)} \frac{1}{k+1} \left(\frac{-z^2}{4}\right)$$

$$\text{donc } J_\nu(z) = \frac{1}{\nu!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu Fh(\nu+1; -\frac{z^2}{4}) \quad \text{et } I_\nu(z) = i^{-\nu} J_\nu(iz) = \frac{1}{\nu!} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^\nu Fh(\nu+1; \frac{z^2}{4}) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

En J :

FhJ	::	1	:	'	(%!	m)	*	((	y%2)	^	m)	*	('	'	'	'	H.	(	m+1)	)	-*	:y%2'	NB. 1 <sup>e</sup> espèce
FhI	::	1	:	'	(%!	m)	*	((	y%2)	^	m)	*	('	'	'	'	H.	(	m+1)	)	*	:y%2'	NB. 2 <sup>e</sup> espèce

Utilisation : **Res = . v FhJ z ; Res = . v FhI z**

Ex1 : **3.5 FhJ 5.2**  
0.39669015914511746

Ex2 : **3.5 FhI 5.2**  
9.3329866540770912

Ex3 : **1 FhJ 4.4**  
\_0.20277552192308659

Ex4 : **0 FhJ 16.6**  
\_0.1948278558389325



# INTÉGRALES ELLIPTIQUES COMPLÈTES ( $0 < |z| < 1$ ) :

1<sup>e</sup> espèce :

$$K(z) = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(1-t^2)(1-z^2t^2)}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right]^2 z^{2n} = \frac{\pi}{2} Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; z^2\right)$$

2<sup>e</sup> espèce :

$$E(z) = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{(1-z^2t^2)}{(1-t^2)}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right]^2 \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n-1)} = \frac{\pi}{2} Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}; 1; z^2\right)$$

Démonstrations :

$$K(z) = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(1-t^2)(1-z^2t^2)}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{u^{-1/2}}{\sqrt{1-u}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{-1/2}^n (-z^2u)^n du = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{-1/2}^n (-1)^n z^{2n} \int_0^1 u^{(n+1/2)-1} (1-u)^{1/2-1} du$$

(chgt de variable  $u = t^2$ )

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_{-1/2}^n z^{2n} \beta(n+1/2, 1/2) = \frac{\Gamma(1/2)}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_{-1/2}^n \frac{\Gamma(n+1/2)}{n!} z^{2n} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{(-1)^n (2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n} n!} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right] \frac{z^{2n}}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right]^2 z^{2n} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} K(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right]^2 z^{2n} ; \gamma_n = \left[ \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right]^2 z^{2n} ; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \left[ \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n)!} \right]^2 \frac{2^{4n}}{2^{4n+4}} \left[ \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \right]^4 \frac{z^{2n+2}}{z^{2n}} = \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})^2}{(n+1)n+1} z^2 \Rightarrow K(z) = \frac{\pi}{2} Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; z^2\right) \text{ cqfd}$$

$$E(z) = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-z^2t^2}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{u^{-1/2} \sqrt{1-z^2u}}{\sqrt{1-u}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{u^{-1/2}}{\sqrt{1-u}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{1/2}^n (-z^2u)^n du = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_{1/2}^n z^{2n} \int_0^1 u^{(n+1/2)-1} (1-u)^{1/2-1} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_{1/2}^n \beta\left(n+\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) z^{2n} = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n C_{1/2}^n \frac{\Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{n!} z^{2n} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2 (2n-1)} \right] \left[ \frac{(2n)! \sqrt{\pi}}{2^{2n} n!} \right] \frac{z^{2n}}{n!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} E(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right]^2 \frac{z^{2n}}{(1-2n)} ; \gamma_n = (-1)^n \left[ \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right]^2 \frac{z^{2n}}{(1-2n)} ; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{n+1}}{\gamma_n} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(-1)^n} \left[ \frac{(2n+2)!}{(2n)!} \right]^2 \frac{2^{4n}}{2^{4n+4}} \left[ \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \right]^4 \frac{2n-1}{2n+1} \frac{z^{2n+2}}{z^{2n}} = \frac{-(2n+2)^2 (2n+1)^2 (2n-1) z^2}{(n+1)^4 2^4 (2n+1)} = \frac{(n+\frac{1}{2})(n-\frac{1}{2})}{(n+1)} \frac{(-z^2)}{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(z) = \frac{\pi}{2} Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}; 1; -z^2\right) \text{ cqfd}$$

En J : **FhK =: 1r2p1\*((1r2 1r2) H. 1 )@\*:**

**FhE =: 1r2p1\*((1r2 \_1r2) H. 1)@-@\*:**

Utilisation : **Res =. FhK z** NB. 1<sup>e</sup> espèce

**Res =. FhE z** NB. 2<sup>e</sup> espèce

Ex1: **FhK 0.8**  
1.9953027776647294

Ex2: **FhK 0.55 0.2345 0.128765**  
1.7153544956447948 1.5930855447442698 1.5773688786300912

Ex3: **FhE 0.7**  
1.7484065152056045

Ex4: **FhE 0.543 0.63877**  
1.6808612962365035 1.7204823344151297

## Moyenne arithmético-géométrique de 2 nombres tels que $0 < b < a$

$$M_{ag}(a,b) = \frac{a}{Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; 1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)} \quad \text{où } 0 < b < a$$

Démonstration (utilisation d'éléments de l'article « Intégrales elliptiques ») :

$$F(z) = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{(1-t^2)(1-z^2t^2)}} = \frac{\pi}{2Mag(1,k)} = \frac{a\pi}{2aMag(1,k)} = \frac{a\pi}{2Mag(a,b)} \Rightarrow Mag(a,b) = \frac{a\pi}{2F(z)} \quad (A)$$

en posant  $0 < z < 1$  ;  $0 < k < 1$  ;  $k^2 + z^2 = 1$  ;  $k = b/a$  ;  $z = \sqrt{1 - (b/a)^2}$  ;  $0 < b < a$

$$\text{Or : } F(z) = \frac{\pi}{2} Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; z^2\right) \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2F(z)} = \frac{1}{Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; z^2\right)} \quad (B)$$

$$(A, B) \Rightarrow Mag(a,b) = a / Fh\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}; 1; \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

Vérification en J

<b>Mag</b> =: { .@((-:@+/,%:@*/)^:_)	NB. Calcul direct
<b>Magfh</b> =: >./% 1r2 1r2 H.1@-.@*:@(<./%>./)	NB. Avec ft hypergéométrique

**Mag 4 5**  
4.4860571605752053

**Magfh 4 5**  
4.486057160575208

**Mag 27.5381 52.8643**  
39.171275546086001

**Magfh 27.5381 52.8643**  
39.171275546085965

**Mag 0.25876 0.47831**  
0.36012195252331347

**Magfh 0.25876 0.47831**  
0.36012195252331342

**Mag 12345 67890**  
34306.166127557735

**Magfh 12345 67890**  
34306.166127557786

**Mag 67890 12345**  
34306.166127557735

**Magfh 67890 12345**  
34306.166127557786

# POLYNÔMES SPÉCIAUX

## Polynomes de Laguerre

$$L_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k n!}{(k!)^2 (n-k)!} z^k = Fh(-n; 1; z) \quad ; \quad n \in \mathbb{N} ; z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$L_n^\alpha(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\alpha+n)!}{k! (n-k)! (\alpha+k)!} z^k = C_{n+\alpha}^n Fh(-n; \alpha+1; z) \quad ; \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, \alpha \notin -\mathbb{N}^* \text{ (généralisés)}$$

Démonstration :

$$L_n^\alpha(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\alpha+n)!}{(k!) (n-k)! (\alpha+k)!} z^k \quad ; \quad \gamma_k = \frac{(-1)^k (\alpha+n)!}{(k!) (n-k)! (\alpha+k)!} z^k \quad ; \quad \gamma_0 = \frac{(\alpha+n)!}{n! \alpha!} = C_{n+\alpha}^n$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (n-k)! (\alpha+k)! z^{k+1}}{(-1)^k (n-k-1)! (\alpha+k+1)! z^k} = \frac{(k-n) z}{(k+\alpha+1) (k+1)} \quad \text{donc :}$$

$$L_n^\alpha(z) = C_{n+\alpha}^n Fh(-n; \alpha+1; z) \quad \text{et} \quad L_n(z) = L_n^0(z) = Fh(-n; 1; z) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

En J : `FhL =: 1 : '(N !N+a)*(-N)H.(a+1) y [ ''N a'' =. 2{.m,0'`

Utilisation :

<code>Res =.</code>	<code>n</code>	<code>FhL z</code>	NB. $L_n(z)$
<code>Res =.</code>	<code>(n,α)</code>	<code>FhL z</code>	NB. $L_n^\alpha(z)$

Ex1 : `5 FhL 6.2`  
`_3.5174026666666691`

Ex2 : `5 2r3 FhL 6.2`  
`_5.2637834622771456`

Ex3 : `6 2j1 FhL 6.2`  
`_8.986394133333139j_0.67445822222209628`

## Polynomes d'Euler

$$E_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_{2n}^{2k} \frac{z^{2k}}{(2n)^{2k}} = Fh\left(-n, -n + \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}; -\frac{z^2}{4n^2}\right) \text{ polynômes de degré } 2n$$

Démonstration :

$$E_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_{2n}^{2k} \frac{z^{2k}}{(2n)^{2k}} ; \gamma_k = (-1)^k C_{2n}^{2k} \frac{z^{2k}}{(2n)^{2k}} ; \gamma_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} C_{2n}^{2k+2} (2n)^{2k} z^{2k+2}}{(-1)^k C_{2n}^{2k} (2n)^{2k+2} z^{2k}} = (-1) \frac{(2k)! (2n-2k)! z^2}{(2k+2)! (2n-2k-2)! (2n)^2} = \frac{(2n-2k)(2n-2k-1) (-z^2)}{(2k+2)(2k+1) (2n)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(k-n)(k-n+\frac{1}{2}) (-\frac{z}{2n})^2}{(k+\frac{1}{2}) k+1} \Rightarrow E_n(z) = Fh\left(-n, \frac{1}{2} - n; \frac{1}{2}; -\left(\frac{z}{2n}\right)^2\right) \text{ cqfd}$$

En J `EULfh =: 4 : '((-x),1r2-x)H. 1r2) -*:y%2*x'` NB.  $E_n(z)$

Utilisation : `Res =. n EULfh z`

Vérification :

```
'n z k'=. 3 ; 5.2 ; i.50
(+/(_1^k)*((2*k)!2*n)*(z%2*n)^2*k) ,: (n EULfh z)
_2.2279009272976680
_2.2279009272976675
```

```
'n z k'=. 5 ; 3.7 ; i.50
(+/(_1^k)*((2*k)!2*n)*(z%2*n)^2*k) ,: (n EULfh z)
_1.7478063741910796
_1.7478063741910799
```

```
'n z k'=. 6 ; 3j2 ; i.50
(+/(_1^k)*((2*k)!2*n)*(z%2*n)^2*k) ,: (n EULfh z)
_3.5032952068785574j_2.4119185598603692
_3.5032952068785574j_2.4119185598603683
```

## Polynômes de Jacobi

$$P_n^{(\alpha, \beta)}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n+\alpha)!(n+\alpha+\beta+k)!}{k!(n-k)!(k+\alpha)!(n+\alpha+\beta)!} \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^k = \frac{(\alpha+1)_n}{n!} Fh(-n, 1+n+\alpha+\beta; 1+\alpha; \frac{1-z}{2})$$

Démonstration :

$$P_n^{\alpha, \beta}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n+\alpha)!(n+\alpha+\beta+k)!}{k!(n-k)!(k+\alpha)!(n+\alpha+\beta)!} \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^k = \frac{(n+\alpha)!}{(n+\alpha+\beta)!} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(k+n+\alpha+\beta)!}{k!(n-k)!(k+\alpha)!} \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^k$$

$$\gamma_k = \frac{(k+n+\alpha+\beta)!}{k!(n-k)!(k+\alpha)!} \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^k ; \quad \gamma_0 = \frac{(n+\alpha+\beta)!}{n!\alpha!} ; \quad \frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{(k+(n+\alpha+\beta))(k-n)}{(k+(\alpha+1))} \frac{\left(\frac{1-z}{2}\right)}{(k+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n^{\alpha, \beta}(z) = \frac{(\alpha+1)_n}{n!} Fh(-n, n+\alpha+\beta+1; \alpha+1; \frac{1-z}{2}) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

En J :

$$\text{JACfh} =: 2 : '(((a+1)POC n)\%!n)*((-n), 1+n+a+b)H. (a+1))--:-.y[''a b''=.m'$$

Utilisation :  $\text{Res} = . ((\alpha, \beta) \text{ JACfh } n) z$  NB.  $P_n^{\alpha, \beta}(z)$

## Polynômes de Legendre

$$P_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n+k)!}{(k!)^2(n-k)!} \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^k = Fh(-n, n+1; 1; \frac{1-z}{2})$$

Démonstration :

$$P_n(z) = P_n^{0,0}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(n+k)!}{(k!)^2(n-k)!} \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^k = Fh(-n, n+1; 1; \frac{1-z}{2}) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

En J **Pfh =: 1 : '((-m), m+1)H. 1) -:-.y'**

Utilisation : **Res =. n Pfh z NB. P<sub>n</sub>(z)**

## Polynômes de Gegenbauer

$$C_n^{\nu}(z) = \frac{(2\nu)_n}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-n)_k (n+2\nu)_k}{\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)_k} \frac{\left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^k}{k!} = \frac{(2\nu)_n}{n!} Fh\left(-n, 2\nu+n; \nu + \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1-z}{2}\right)$$

Démonstration :

$$C_n^{\nu}(z) = \frac{(2\nu)_n}{\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)_n} P_n^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}, \nu-\frac{1}{2}}(z) = \frac{(2\nu)_n}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-n)_k (n+2\nu)_k}{\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)_k} \frac{\left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^k}{k!} = \frac{(2\nu)_n}{n!} Fh\left(-n, 2\nu+n; \nu + \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1-z}{2}\right) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

En J :

$$\overline{\text{GEGfh}} =: 2 : '(((+ : m) \text{POC } n) \% !n) * (((-n), n++ : m) H. (m+1r2)) - : -.y'$$

Utilisation :  $\text{Res} = . (\nu \text{ GEGfh } n) z \quad \text{NB. } C_n^{\nu}(z)$



## Polynômes de Tchebychev (1<sup>e</sup> espèce)

$$T_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-n)_k (n)_k}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_k} \frac{\left(\frac{1-z}{2}\right)^k}{k!} = Fh\left(-n, n; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1-z}{2}\right)$$

$$T_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-n)_k (n)_k}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_k} \frac{\left(\frac{1-z}{2}\right)^k}{k!} = Fh\left(-n, n; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1-z}{2}\right)$$

## Polynômes de Tchebychev (2<sup>e</sup> espèce)

$$U_n(z) = (n+1) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-n)_k (n+2)_k}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_k} \frac{\left(\frac{1-z}{2}\right)^k}{k!} = Fh\left(-n, n+2; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{1-z}{2}\right)$$

Démonstrations :

$$T_n(z) = \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_n} P_n^{\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-1}{2}}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-n)_k (n)_k}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_k} \frac{\left(\frac{1-z}{2}\right)^k}{k!} = Fh\left(-n, n; \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1-z}{2}\right) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

$$U_n(z) = \frac{(n+1)!}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_k} P_n^{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}(z) = (n+1) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-n)_k (n+2)_k}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_k} \frac{\left(\frac{1-z}{2}\right)^k}{k!} = (n+1) Fh\left(-n, n+2; \frac{3}{2}; \frac{1-z}{2}\right) \quad \text{cqfd}$$

En J :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tfh} &:: 1 : '( (m, -m) H. 1r2) - : - . y ' && \text{NB. 1}^{\text{e}} \text{ espèce} \\ \text{Ufh} &:: 1 : '( (m+1) * ((-m), m+2) H. 3r2) - : - . y ' && \text{NB. 2}^{\text{e}} \text{ espèce} \end{aligned}$$

Utilisation :

$$\boxed{\text{Res} = . \quad n \quad \text{Tfh} \quad z \quad \text{ou} \quad \text{Res} = . \quad n \quad \text{Ufh} \quad z}$$

## Polynômes de Hermite

$H_{2n}(z) = (2n)! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{(2k)!(n-k)!} (2z)^{2k} = (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{n!} Fh\left(-n; \frac{1}{2}; z^2\right)$	degrés pairs
$H_{2n+1}(z) = (2n+1)! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{(2k+1)!(n-k)!} (2z)^{2k+1} = (-1)^n \frac{(2n+1)!}{n!} (2z) Fh\left(-n; \frac{3}{2}; z^2\right)$	degrés impairs

Démonstrations :

$$H_{2n}(z) = (-1)^n (2n)! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!(n-k)!} (2z)^{2k} ; \gamma_k = \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!(n-k)!} (2z)^{2k} ; \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(-1)^k} \frac{(2k)!}{(2k+2)!} \frac{(n-k)!}{(n-k-1)!} \frac{(2z)^{2k+2}}{(2z)^{2k}} = \frac{(k-n)}{(k+\frac{1}{2})} \frac{z^2}{k+1} \Rightarrow H_{2n}(z) = (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{n!} Fh\left(-n; \frac{1}{2}; z^2\right) \text{ cqfd}$$

$$H_{2n+1}(z) = (-1)^n (2n+1)! (2z) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!(n-k)!} (2z)^{2k} ; \gamma_k = \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!(n-k)!} (2z)^{2k} ; \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{k+1}}{\gamma_k} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(-1)^k} \frac{(2k+1)!}{(2k+3)!} \frac{(n-k)!}{(n-k-1)!} \frac{(2z)^{2k+2}}{(2z)^{2k}} = \frac{(k-n)}{(k+\frac{3}{2})} \frac{z^2}{k+1} \Rightarrow H_{2n+1}(z) = (-1)^n \frac{(2n+1)!}{n!} (2z) Fh\left(-n; \frac{3}{2}; z^2\right) \text{ cqfd}$$

En J :

$$\boxed{\text{Hfh} = :1 : ' (-1 \wedge N) * (N! m) * ((+ : y) \wedge I) * ((-N) H. (1r2+I)) * : y [I = .m > + : N = . < . - : m ]$$

Utilisation : **Res = . n Hfh z** NB.  $H_n(z)$  (n pair ou impair)