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## 非一致格子上的超几何型差分方程：第二类解的 Rodrigues 型表示公式 \*

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**摘要：**通过建立非一致格子上的二阶伴随方程，得到了非一致格子上超几何型差分方程第二类解的 Rodrigues 型表示公式，它们推广了经典 Rodrigues 公式。由此得到由经典 Rodrigues 公式和广义罗德里格斯公式线性组合而成的通解。

**关键词：**特殊函数；正交多项式；伴随差分方程；超几何型差分方程；非一致格子。

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### 1 引言

数学物理的特殊函数，即经典正交多项式和超几何及圆柱函数，是超几何型差分方程的解。

设  $\sigma(x)$  和  $\tau(x)$  分别为至多二次和一次多项式，且  $\lambda$  为常数。以下二阶微分方程

$$\sigma(x)y''(x) + \tau(x)y'(x) + \lambda y(x) = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

称为超几何型微分方程。如果对于正整数  $n$ ，有

$$\lambda = \lambda_n := -\frac{n(n-1)\sigma''}{2} - n\tau', \text{ 且 } \lambda_m \neq \lambda_n \text{ 对 } m = 0, 1, \dots, n-1,$$

方程 (1.1) 有一个次数为  $n$  阶的多项式解  $y_n(x)$ ，它用 Rodrigues 公式表示 [1-11]

$$y_n(x) = \frac{1}{\rho(x)} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (\rho(x)\sigma^n(x)),$$

这里  $\rho(x)$  满足 Pearson 方程

$$(\sigma(x)\rho(x))' = \tau(x)\rho(x).$$

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这些解在量子力学, 群表示理论和计算数学上是非常有用的. 基于此, 经典超几何型方程理论被著名数学家如 Andrews, Askey<sup>[12–13]</sup>, Wilson, Ismail<sup>[14–17]</sup>; Nikiforov, Suslov, Uvarov, Atakishiyev<sup>[8–10,18–20]</sup>; George, Rahman<sup>[21]</sup>; Koornwinder<sup>[22]</sup> 等大大向前发展; 以及其他许多研究者如 Álvarez-Nodarse, Cardoso, Area, Godoy, Ronveaux, Zarzo, Robin, Dreyfus, Kac, Cheung, Jia, Cheng, Feng 等<sup>[23–32]</sup>.

如果已知方程 (1.1) 的一个多项式解, 就可以用许多方式建立该方程线性独立的解: 例如常数变易法<sup>[1]</sup>, 用 Cauchy 积分表示公式<sup>[4,9]</sup>. 然而, Area 等在文献 [23] 中首先给出了方程 (1.1) 第二类型解的推广的 Rodrigues 型表示公式, 其表达式是

$$y_n(x) = \frac{C_1}{\rho(x)} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (\rho(x)\sigma^n(x)) + \frac{C_2}{\rho(x)} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \rho(x)\sigma^n(x) \int \frac{dx}{\rho(x)\sigma^{n+1}(x)} \right),$$

这里  $C_1, C_2$  是任意常数.

最近, 受文献 [3] 启发, Robin<sup>[24]</sup> 给出了更一般的 Rodrigues 公式

$$y_n(x) = \frac{1}{\rho(x)} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left[ \rho(x)\sigma^n(x) \left( \int \frac{P_n(x) + D_n}{\rho(x)\sigma^{n+1}(x)} dx + C_n \right) \right],$$

这里  $P_n(x)$  是一个任意的  $n$  阶多项式, 且  $C_n, D_n$  是一个任意常数.

1983 年以来, 超几何型微分方程经典理论已经被 Nikiforov, Suslov 和 Uvarov<sup>[8–10]</sup> 等数学家极大地向前推进, 他们是从以下推广开始的. 他们用变步长的非一致格子  $\nabla x(s) = x(s) - x(s-1)$  上的差分方程替换方程 (1.1)

$$\tilde{\sigma}[x(s)] \frac{\Delta}{\Delta x(s-1/2)} \left[ \frac{\nabla y(s)}{\nabla x(s)} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\tau}[x(s)] \left[ \frac{\Delta y(s)}{\Delta x(s)} + \frac{\nabla y(s)}{\nabla x(s)} \right] + \lambda y(s) = 0, \quad (1.2)$$

这里  $\tilde{\sigma}(x)$  和  $\tilde{\tau}(x)$  分别是关于  $x(s)$  的至多二阶和一阶多项式,  $\lambda$  是一个常数,

$$\Delta y(s) = y(s+1) - y(s), \quad \nabla y(s) = y(s) - y(s-1),$$

$x(s)$  满足

$$\frac{x(s+1) + x(s)}{2} = \alpha x(s + \frac{1}{2}) + \beta \quad (1.3)$$

(这里  $\alpha, \beta$  是常数) 且

$$x^2(s+1) + x^2(s) \text{ 是关于 } x(s + \frac{1}{2}) \text{ 的至多二阶多项式.} \quad (1.4)$$

在非一致格子上, 通过逼近微分方程 (1.1) 得到的差分方程 (1.2) 具有独立的重要意义, 并且引出其它许多重要的问题. 它的解实质上拓广了原超几何微分方程的解, 且其本身有重要独立意义. 它的一些解在量子力学、群论和计算数学中已经被长期使用了. 有关非一致格子上超几何型差分方程 (1.2) 的更多信息, 读者可以查阅相关文献如 Koekoek, Lesky, Swarttouw<sup>[7]</sup>, Nikiforov, Suslov, Uvarov, Atakishiyev, Rahman<sup>[8–10,18–20]</sup>, Magnus<sup>[33]</sup>, Fouopouagnigni<sup>[34–35]</sup>, Witte<sup>[36]</sup>.

**定义 1.1** 两类格子函数  $x(s)$  被称为非一致格子如果它们满足条件 (1.3) 和 (1.4)

$$x(s) = c_1 q^s + c_2 q^{-s} + c_3, \quad (1.5)$$

$$x(s) = \tilde{c}_1 s^2 + \tilde{c}_2 s + \tilde{c}_3, \quad (1.6)$$

这里  $c_i, \tilde{c}_i$  是任意常数且  $c_1 c_2 \neq 0, \tilde{c}_1 \tilde{c}_2 \neq 0$ .

对于方程 (1.2) 中  $\lambda$  的某些值, 通过 Rodrigues 公式的差分模拟, 也有一个关于  $x(s)$  的多项式解. 自然地, 人们可以问, 在非一致格子差分方程中是否有 Rodrigues 公式的推广. 据我们所知, 在一致格子如  $x(s) = s$  和  $x(s) = q^s$  的情形, 文献 [28] 已经做出有效的推广. 然而, 在非一致格子 (1.5) 或 (1.6) 的情况下, 这将是十分复杂和困难的, 因此在这种情况下, 包括文献 [28] 在内, 自 2005 年以来没有出现过任何该方面的相关进展和结果.

本文的目的, 将在非一致格子 (1.5) 和 (1.6) 情形下, 给出 Rodrigues 公式的两个推广. 本论安排组织如下. 第 2 节中介绍了非一致格子上的差分与和分基本概念、性质. 在第 3 节和第 4 节, 回顾非一致格子上的经典 Rodrigues 公式, 并给出了一些必需的记号和一些引理. 第 5 节, 我们在非一致格子上, 建立并化简一个二阶超几何超几何差分方程的伴随差分方程, 这个新结果也有独立的重要意义. 利用伴随差分方程, 第 6 节, 我们在定理 6.2 中给出了罗德里格斯公式的一种拓展. 在第 7 节中, 用不同于第 6 节的方法, 建立另一个更一般的罗德里格斯公式定理 7.1.

## 2 非一致格子上的差分及和分

设  $x(s)$  是一个格子, 这里  $s \in \mathbb{C}$ . 对任何整数  $k$ ,  $x_k(s) = x(s + \frac{k}{2})$  也是一个格子. 给定函数  $f(s)$ , 定义关于  $x_k(s)$  的两种差分算子如下

$$\Delta_k f(s) = \frac{\Delta f(s)}{\Delta x_k(s)}, \quad \nabla_k f(s) = \frac{\nabla f(s)}{\nabla x_k(s)}. \quad (2.1)$$

进一步, 对任何非负整数  $n$ , 让

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_k^{(n)} f(s) &= \begin{cases} f(s), & n = 0, \\ \frac{\Delta}{\Delta x_{k+n-1}(s)} \cdots \frac{\Delta}{\Delta x_{k+1}(s)} \frac{\Delta}{\Delta x_k(s)} f(s), & n \geq 1. \end{cases} \\ \nabla_k^{(n)} f(s) &= \begin{cases} f(s), & n = 0, \\ \frac{\nabla}{\nabla x_{k-n+1}(s)} \cdots \frac{\nabla}{\nabla x_{k-1}(s)} \frac{\nabla}{\nabla x_k(s)} f(s), & n \geq 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

下面这些性质容易验证.

**命题 2.1** 给定具有复变量  $s$  的两个函数  $f(s), g(s)$ , 则有

$$\Delta_k(f(s)g(s)) = f(s+1)\Delta_k g(s) + g(s)\Delta_k f(s) = g(s+1)\Delta_k f(s) + f(s)\Delta_k g(s),$$

$$\Delta_k \left( \frac{f(s)}{g(s)} \right) = \frac{g(s+1)\Delta_k f(s) - f(s+1)\Delta_k g(s)}{g(s)g(s+1)} = \frac{g(s)\Delta_k f(s) - f(s)\Delta_k g(s)}{g(s)g(s+1)},$$

$$\nabla_k(f(s)g(s)) = f(s-1)\nabla_k g(s) + g(s)\nabla_k f(s) = g(s-1)\nabla_k f(s) + f(s)\nabla_k g(s),$$

$$\nabla_k \left( \frac{f(s)}{g(s)} \right) = \frac{g(s-1)\nabla_k f(s) - f(s-1)\nabla_k g(s)}{g(s)g(s-1)} = \frac{g(s)\nabla_k f(s) - f(s)\nabla_k g(s)}{g(s)g(s-1)}.$$

为了处理逆算子  $\nabla_k$ , 它是一种和分, 延续 Bangerezako 在文献 [29] 的记号, 令  $\nabla_k f(t) = g(t)$ . 那么

$$f(t) - f(t-1) = g(t)[x_k(t) - x_k(t-1)].$$

选取  $N, s \in \mathbb{C}$ . 从  $t = N$  到  $t = s$  相加, 有

$$f(s) - f(N-1) = \sum_{t=N}^{t=s} g(t) \nabla x_k(t).$$

因此, 我们定义

$$\int_N^s g(t) d_\nabla x_k(t) = \sum_{t=N}^{t=s} g(t) \nabla x_k(t). \quad (2.2)$$

容易验证

**命题 2.2** 给定具有复变量  $N, s$  的两个函数  $f(s), g(s)$ , 则有

$$(1) \quad \nabla_k \left[ \int_N^s g(t) d_\nabla x_k(t) \right] = g(s),$$

$$(2) \quad \int_N^s \nabla_k f(t) d_\nabla x_k(t) = f(s) - f(N).$$

### 3 Rodrigues 公式

运用第二节中的记号, 超几何型 (1.2) 的差分方程可以写成

$$\tilde{\sigma}[x(s)] \Delta_{-1} \nabla_0 y(s) + \frac{\tilde{\tau}[x(s)]}{2} [\Delta_0 y(s) + \nabla_0 y(s)] + \lambda y(s) = 0. \quad (3.1)$$

在下文中, 我们假设格子  $x(s)$  有 (1.5) 式和 (1.6) 式两种形式.

让

$$z_k(s) = \Delta_0^{(k)} y(s) = \Delta_{k-1} \Delta_{k-2} \cdots \Delta_0 y(s).$$

那么对非负整数  $k$ ,  $z_k(s)$  满足与方程 (3.1) 同型的方程<sup>[10]</sup>

$$\tilde{\sigma}_k[x_k(s)] \Delta_{k-1} \nabla_k z_k(s) + \frac{\tilde{\tau}_k[x_k(s)]}{2} [\Delta_k z_k(s) + \nabla_k z_k(s)] + \mu_k z_k(s) = 0, \quad (3.2)$$

这里  $\tilde{\sigma}_k(x_k)$  和  $\tilde{\tau}_k(x_k)$  分别是关于  $x_k$  的至多二阶和一阶多项式,  $\mu_k$  是一常数, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\sigma}_k[x_k(s)] &= \frac{\tilde{\sigma}_{k-1}[x_{k-1}(s+1)] + \tilde{\sigma}_{k-1}[x_{k-1}(s)]}{2} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} \Delta_{k-1} \tilde{\tau}_{k-1}(s) \frac{\Delta x_k(s) + \nabla x_k(s)}{2 \Delta x_{k-1}(s)} [\Delta x_{k-1}(s)]^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{\tilde{\tau}_{k-1}[x_{k-1}(s+1)] + \tilde{\tau}_{k-1}[x_{k-1}(s)]}{2} \frac{\Delta x_k(s) - \nabla x_k(s)}{4}, \\ \tilde{\sigma}_0[x_0(s)] &= \tilde{\sigma}[x(s)]; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\tau}_k[x_k(s)] &= \Delta_{k-1} \tilde{\sigma}_{k-1}[x_{k-1}(s)] + \Delta_{k-1} \tilde{\tau}_{k-1}[x_{k-1}(s)] \frac{\Delta x_k(s) - \nabla x_k(s)}{4} \\ &\quad + \frac{\tilde{\tau}_{k-1}[x_{k-1}(s+1)] + \tilde{\tau}_{k-1}[x_{k-1}(s)]}{2} \frac{\Delta x_k(s) + \nabla x_k(s)}{2 \Delta x_{k-1}(s)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{\tau}_0[x_0(s)] = \tilde{\tau}[x(s)];$$

$$\mu_k = \mu_{k-1} + \Delta_{k-1} \tilde{\tau}_{k-1}[x_{k-1}(s)], \quad \mu_0 = \lambda.$$

为了研究方程 (3.2) 解的更多性质, 下面的方程是有用的

$$\frac{1}{2} [\Delta_k z_k(s) + \nabla_k z_k(s)] = \Delta_k z_k(s) - \frac{1}{2} \Delta [\nabla_k z_k(s)].$$

将方程 (3.2) 改写为等价形式

$$\sigma_k(s) \Delta_{k-1} \nabla_k z_k(s) + \tau_k(s) \Delta_k z_k(s) + \mu_k z_k(s) = 0, \quad (3.3)$$

这里

$$\sigma_k(s) = \tilde{\sigma}_k[x_k(s)] - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\tau}_k[x_k(s)] \nabla x_{k+1}(s), \quad (3.4)$$

$$\tau_k(s) = \tilde{\tau}_k[x_k(s)]. \quad (3.5)$$

我们发现

$$\tau_k(s) = \frac{\sigma(s+k) - \sigma(s) + \tau(s+k) \nabla x_1(s+k)}{\nabla x_{k+1}(s)}, \quad (3.6)$$

$$\mu_k = \lambda + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \Delta_j \tau_j(s). \quad (3.7)$$

**注 3.1** 当  $k$  是一负整数时, 我们也记等式 (3.6) 右边为  $\tau_k$ .

将方程 (3.3) 改写成自相伴形式

$$\Delta_{k-1} [\sigma_k(s) \rho_k(s) \nabla_k z_k(s)] + \mu_k \rho_k(s) z_k(s) = 0,$$

这里  $\rho_k(s)$  满足 Pearson 型差分方程

$$\Delta_{k-1} [\sigma_k(s) \rho_k(s)] = \tau_k(s) \rho_k(s).$$

让  $\rho(s) = \rho_0(s)$ , 我们发现

$$\rho_k(s) = \rho(s+k) \prod_{i=1}^k \sigma(s+i).$$

如果对正整数  $n$ , 有

$$\lambda = \lambda_n := - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Delta_j \tau_j(s), \text{ 且 } \lambda_m \neq \lambda_n \text{ 对 } m = 0, 1, \dots, n-1, \quad (3.8)$$

那么方程 (3.1) 有一个关于  $x(s)$  的  $n$  阶多项式解  $y_n[x(s)]$ , 它可以表示成 Rodriguez 型公式  
的差分模拟 [8-10]

$$y_n[x(s)] = \frac{1}{\rho(s)} \nabla_n^{(n)} [\rho_n(s)] = \frac{1}{\rho(s)} \Delta_{-n}^{(n)} [\rho_n(s-n)].$$

#### 4 $\tau_k(s), \mu_k$ 和 $\lambda_n$ 的显示表示

现在, 我们在非一致格子 (1.5) 和 (1.6) 下, 分别给出  $\tau_k(s), \mu_k$  和  $\lambda_n$  的显示表达式.

**命题 4.1** 给定任意整数  $k$ , 如果  $x(s) = c_1 q^s + c_2 q^{-s} + c_3$ , 那么

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_k(s) &= \left[ \frac{q^k - q^{-k}}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} + (q^k + q^{-k}) \frac{\tilde{\tau}'}{2} \right] x_k(s) + c(k) \\ &= [\nu(2k) \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} + \alpha(2k) \tilde{\tau}'] x_k(s) + c(k) = \kappa_{2k+1} x_k(s) + c(k),\end{aligned}$$

这里

$$\nu(\mu) = \begin{cases} \frac{q^{\frac{\mu}{2}} - q^{-\frac{\mu}{2}}}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}} & , \\ \mu & \end{cases}, \quad \alpha(\mu) = \begin{cases} \frac{q^{\frac{\mu}{2}} + q^{-\frac{\mu}{2}}}{2} & , \\ 1 & \end{cases},$$

且

$$\kappa_\mu = \alpha(\mu - 1) \tilde{\tau}' + \nu(\mu - 1) \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2}.$$

如果  $x(s) = \tilde{c}_1 s^2 + \tilde{c}_2 s + \tilde{c}_3$ , 那么

$$\tau_k(s) = [k \tilde{\sigma}'' + \tilde{\tau}'] x_k(s) + \tilde{c}(k) = \kappa_{2k+1} x_k(s) + \tilde{c}(k),$$

这里  $c(k), \tilde{c}(k)$  是关于  $k$  的函数

$$\begin{aligned}c(k) &= c_3 (1 - q^{\frac{k}{2}}) (q^{\frac{k}{2}} - q^{-k}) + c_3 \frac{(2 - q^{\frac{k}{2}} - q^{-\frac{k}{2}})(q^{\frac{k}{2}} - q^{-\frac{k}{2}})}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &\quad + \tilde{\tau}(0) (q^{\frac{k}{2}} + q^{-\frac{k}{2}}) + \tilde{\sigma}(0) \frac{q^{\frac{k}{2}} - q^{-\frac{k}{2}}}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}}, \\ \tilde{c}(k) &= \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{4} \tilde{c}_1 k^3 + \frac{3\tilde{\tau}'}{4} \tilde{c}_1 k^2 + \tilde{\sigma}(0) k + 2\tilde{\tau}(0).\end{aligned}$$

**证** 我们仅仅证明  $x(s) = c_1 q^s + c_2 q^{-s} + c_3$  的情形. 由 (3.4), (3.5) 和 (3.6) 式, 我们有

$$\tau_k(s) = \frac{\tilde{\sigma}[x(s+k)] - \tilde{\sigma}[x(s)] + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\tau}[x(s+k)] \Delta x(s+k - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\tau}[x(s)] \Delta x(s - \frac{1}{2})}{\Delta x_{k-1}(s)}. \quad (4.1)$$

一些简单的计算后, 我们得到

$$x(s+k) - x(s) = (q^{\frac{k}{2}} - q^{-\frac{k}{2}})(c_1 q^{s+\frac{k}{2}} - c_2 q^{-s-\frac{k}{2}}),$$

$$x(s+k) + x(s) = (q^{\frac{k}{2}} + q^{-\frac{k}{2}}) x_k(s) + c_3 (2 - q^{\frac{k}{2}} - q^{-\frac{k}{2}}),$$

$$\Delta x_{k-1}(s) = (q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}})(c_1 q^{s+\frac{k}{2}} - c_2 q^{-s-\frac{k}{2}}).$$

进一步,  $\tilde{\sigma}[x(s)] = \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} x^2(s) + \tilde{\sigma}'(0) x(s) + \tilde{\sigma}(0)$ . 那么

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\tilde{\sigma}[x(s+k)] - \tilde{\sigma}[x(s)]}{\Delta x_{k-1}(s)} &= \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} \frac{x^2(s+k) - x^2(s)}{\Delta x_{k-1}(s)} + \tilde{\sigma}'(0) \frac{x(s+k) - x(s)}{\Delta x_{k-1}(s)} \\ &= \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} \frac{q^k - q^{-k}}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}} x_k(s) + \tilde{\sigma}'(0) \frac{q^{\frac{k}{2}} - q^{-\frac{k}{2}}}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &\quad + c_3 \frac{(2 - q^{\frac{k}{2}} - q^{-\frac{k}{2}})(q^{\frac{k}{2}} - q^{-\frac{k}{2}})}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}}. \quad (4.2)\end{aligned}$$

进一步, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & x(s+k)\Delta x(s+k-\frac{1}{2}) + x(s)\Delta x(s-\frac{1}{2}) \\ &= (q^k + q^{-k})(q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}})(c_1 q^{s+\frac{k}{2}} - c_2 q^{-s-\frac{k}{2}})x_k(s) \\ &\quad + c_3(q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}})(c_1 q^{s+\frac{k}{2}} - c_2 q^{-s-\frac{k}{2}})(1 - q^{\frac{k}{2}})(q^{\frac{k}{2}} - q^{-k}), \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\Delta x(s+k-\frac{1}{2}) + \Delta x(s-\frac{1}{2}) = (q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}})(q^{\frac{k}{2}} + q^{-\frac{k}{2}})(c_1 q^{s+\frac{k}{2}} - c_2 q^{-s-\frac{k}{2}}), \quad (4.4)$$

且  $\tau[x(s)] = \tilde{\tau}'x(s) + \tilde{\tau}(0)$ . 因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tilde{\tau}[x(s+k)]\Delta x(s+k-\frac{1}{2}) + \tilde{\tau}[x(s)]\Delta x(s-\frac{1}{2})}{\Delta x_{k-1}(s)} \\ &= \frac{\tilde{\tau}'}{2} \frac{x(s+k)\Delta x(s+k-\frac{1}{2}) + x(s)\Delta x(s-\frac{1}{2})}{\Delta x_{k-1}(s)} + \frac{\tilde{\tau}(0)}{2} \frac{\Delta x(s+k-\frac{1}{2}) + \Delta x(s-\frac{1}{2})}{\Delta x_{k-1}(s)} \\ &= \frac{\tilde{\tau}'}{2} (q^k + q^{-k})x_k(s) + c_3(1 - q^{\frac{k}{2}})(q^{\frac{k}{2}} - q^{-k}) + \tilde{\tau}(0)(q^{\frac{k}{2}} + q^{-\frac{k}{2}}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

将 (4.2) 和 (4.5) 式代入 (3.5) 式, 就可得结论. |

**引理 4.1**<sup>[18]</sup> 对  $\alpha(\mu), \nu(\mu)$ , 我们有

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \alpha(2j) = \alpha(k-1)\nu(k), \quad \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \nu(2j) = \nu(k-1)\nu(k).$$

从 (3.7) 式, (3.8) 式和引理 4.1, 我们有

**命题 4.2** 若  $x(s) = c_1 q^s + c_2 q^{-s} + c_3$  或  $x(s) = \tilde{c}_1 s^2 + \tilde{c}_2 s + \tilde{c}_3$ , 那么

$$\mu_k = \lambda + \kappa_k \nu(k), \quad (4.6)$$

这里  $\kappa_k = \alpha(k-1)\tilde{\tau}' + \frac{1}{2}\nu(k-1)\tilde{\sigma}''$ .

**证** 如果  $x(s) = c_1 q^s + c_2 q^{-s} + c_3$ , 那么

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_k &= \lambda + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left[ \frac{q^j - q^{-j}}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} + q^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} - (q^j + q^{-j}) \frac{\tilde{\tau}'}{2} \right] \\ &= \lambda + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \nu(2j) \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \alpha(2j) \tilde{\tau}' \\ &= \lambda + \nu(k-1)\nu(k) \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} + \alpha(k-1)\nu(k) \tilde{\tau}' \\ &= \lambda + \kappa_k \nu(k), \end{aligned}$$

这里

$$\kappa_k = \alpha(k-1)\tilde{\tau}' + \frac{1}{2}\nu(k-1)\tilde{\sigma}''. \quad (4.7)$$

如果  $x(s) = \tilde{c}_1 s^2 + \tilde{c}_2 s + \tilde{c}_3$ , 那么

$$\mu_k = \lambda + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [j\tilde{\sigma}'' + \tilde{\tau}'] = \lambda + \frac{(k-1)k}{2} \tilde{\sigma}'' + k\tilde{\tau}' = \lambda + \kappa_k \nu(k).$$

证毕. |

由命题 4.2 和 (3.8) 式, 我们有

$$\lambda_n = -n\kappa_n. \quad (4.8)$$

## 5 非一致格子上超几何差分方程的伴随方程

让

$$L[y] = \sigma(s)\Delta_{-1}\nabla_0y(s) + \tau(s)\Delta_0y(s) + \lambda y(s) = 0. \quad (5.1)$$

那么方程 (5.1) 有自相伴形式

$$\Delta_{-1}[\sigma(s)\rho(s)\nabla_0y(s)] + \lambda\rho(s)y(s) = 0, \quad (5.2)$$

这里  $\rho(s)$  满足 Pearson 型方程

$$\Delta_{-1}[\sigma(s)\rho(s)] = \tau(s)\rho(s). \quad (5.3)$$

为了得到非一致格子上 Rodriguez 型公式的推广, 如何定义和建立非一致格子上超几何差分方程的伴随方程至关重要.

让  $w(s) = \rho(s)y(s)$ . 那么

$$\nabla_0y(s) = \nabla_0\frac{w(s)}{\rho(s)} = \frac{\rho(s-1)\nabla_0w(s) - w(s-1)\nabla_0\rho(s)}{\rho(s)\rho(s-1)}. \quad (5.4)$$

将 (5.4) 式代入 (5.2) 式, 我们得

$$\Delta_{-1}\left[\sigma(s)(\nabla_0w(s) - w(s-1)\frac{\nabla_0\rho(s)}{\rho(s-1)})\right] + \lambda w(s) = 0. \quad (5.5)$$

由 Pearson 型方程 (5.3), 有

$$\frac{\Delta[\sigma(s)\rho(s)]}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)} = \frac{\sigma(s+1)\Delta\rho(s) + \Delta\sigma(s)\rho(s)}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)} = \tau(s)\rho(s).$$

那么

$$\frac{\nabla\rho(s)}{\rho(s-1)} = \frac{\tau(s-1)\nabla_{-1}(s) - \nabla\sigma(s)}{\sigma(s)}. \quad (5.6)$$

将 (5.6) 式代入 (5.5) 式, 可得

$$L^*[w] := \sigma^*(s)\Delta_{-1}\nabla_0w(s) + \tau^*(s)\Delta_0w(s) + \lambda^*w(s) = 0, \quad (5.7)$$

这里

$$\sigma^*(s) = \sigma(s-1) + \tau(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s), \quad (5.8)$$

$$\tau^*(s) = \frac{\sigma(s+1) - \sigma(s-1)}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)} - \tau(s-1)\frac{\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)}, \quad (5.9)$$

$$\lambda^* = \lambda - \Delta_{-1}\left(\tau(s-1)\frac{\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\nabla x(s)} - \frac{\nabla\sigma(s)}{\nabla x(s)}\right). \quad (5.10)$$

**定义 5.1** 方程 (5.7) 被称为对应于方程 (5.1) 的相伴方程.

由定义 5.1, 容易得到

**命题 5.1** 对  $y(s)$ , 我们有

$$L^*[\rho y] = \rho L[y]. \quad (5.11)$$

**引理 5.1<sup>[18]</sup>** 让  $x = x(s)$  是一个满足 (1.5) 和 (1.6) 式的非一致格子, 那么由下面等式所定义的函数  $\tilde{\sigma}_\nu(s)$  和  $\tau_\nu(s)$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_\nu(s) = \sigma(s) + \frac{1}{2}\tau_\nu(s)\nabla x_{\nu+1}(s), \quad (5.12)$$

$$\tau_\nu(s)\nabla x_{\nu+1}(s) = \sigma(s+\nu) - \sigma(s) + \tau(s+\nu)\nabla x_1(s+\nu), \quad (5.13)$$

分别是关于变量  $x_\nu = x(s + \frac{\nu}{2}), \nu \in \mathbb{R}$  的至多二阶或一阶多项式.

利用命题 4.1 和引理 5.1, 不难得到

**推论 5.1** 对 (5.9) 和 (5.10) 式, 我们有

$$\tau^*(s) = -\tau_{-2}(s+1) = [\gamma(4)\frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} - \alpha(4)\tilde{\tau}']x_0(s) + c(-2), \quad (5.14)$$

且

$$\lambda^* = \lambda - \Delta_{-1}\tau_{-1}(s) = \lambda - \gamma(2)\frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} - \alpha(2)\tilde{\tau}' = \lambda - \kappa_{-1}. \quad (5.15)$$

**证** 由于

$$\sigma(s-1) - \sigma(s+1) + \tau(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s) = \sigma(s-1) - \sigma(s+1) + \tau(s-1)\nabla x_1(s-1).$$

置  $s+1 = z$ , 则由 (5.13) 式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma(s-1) - \sigma(s+1) + \tau(s-1)\nabla x_1(s-1) \\ &= \sigma(z-2) - \sigma(z) + \tau(z-2)\nabla x_1(z-2) \\ &= \tau_{-2}(z)\nabla x_{-1}(z) = \tau_{-2}(s+1)\nabla x_{-1}(s+1) \\ &= \tau_{-2}(s+1)\Delta x_{-1}(s), \end{aligned}$$

现在由 (5.9) 式和命题 4.1, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^*(s) &= -\tau_{-2}(s+1) = -[\gamma(-4)\frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} + \alpha(-4)\tilde{\tau}']x_{-2}(s+1) + c(-2) \\ &= [\gamma(4)\frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} - \alpha(4)\tilde{\tau}']x_0(s) + c(-2). \end{aligned}$$

同理, 从 (5.10) 和 (5.13) 式, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^* &= \lambda - \Delta_{-1}\tau_{-1}(s) = \lambda - \Delta_{-1}\{[\gamma(-2)\frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} + \alpha(-2)\tilde{\tau}]x_{-1}(s)\} \\ &= \lambda + \gamma(2)\frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} - \alpha(2)\tilde{\tau}' = \lambda - \kappa_{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

证毕. |

关于伴随方程 (5.7), 我们发现它具有下面有趣的对偶性质.

**命题 5.2** 对于伴随方程 (5.7), 我们有

$$\sigma(s) = \sigma^*(s-1) + \tau^*(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s), \quad (5.16)$$

$$\tau(s) = \frac{\sigma^*(s+1) - \sigma^*(s-1)}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)} - \tau^*(s-1)\frac{\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)}, \quad (5.17)$$

$$\lambda = \lambda^* - \Delta_{-1} \left( \tau^*(s-1) \frac{\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\nabla x(s)} - \frac{\nabla \sigma^*(s)}{\nabla x(s)} \right). \quad (5.18)$$

证 从 (5.9) 式我们有

$$\tau^*(s)\Delta x_{-1}(s) = \sigma(s+1) - \sigma(s-1) - \tau(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s), \quad (5.19)$$

从 (5.8) 和 (5.19) 式, 我们有

$$\sigma(s+1) = \sigma^*(s) + \tau^*(s)\Delta x_{-1}(s),$$

因此

$$\sigma(s) = \sigma^*(s-1) + \tau^*(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s).$$

由 (5.8) 式, 我们得

$$\tau(s-1) = \frac{\sigma^*(s) - \sigma(s-1)}{\nabla x_{-1}(s)} = \frac{\sigma^*(s) - \sigma^*(s-2) - \tau^*(s-2)\nabla x_{-1}(s-1)}{\nabla x_{-1}(s)},$$

因此

$$\tau(s) = \frac{\sigma^*(s+1) - \sigma^*(s-1) - \tau^*(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)}.$$

进一步

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s) - \nabla \sigma(s) &= \sigma^*(s) - \sigma(s-1) - \nabla \sigma(s) \\ &= \sigma^*(s) - \sigma(s) \\ &= \sigma^*(s) - [\sigma^*(s-1) + \tau^*(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s)] \\ &= \nabla \sigma^*(s) - \tau^*(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s), \end{aligned} \quad (5.20)$$

因此, 由 (5.10) 和 (5.20) 式, 可得

$$\lambda = \lambda^* + \Delta_{-1} \left[ \frac{\tau(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s) - \nabla \sigma(s)}{\nabla x(s)} \right] = \lambda^* - \Delta_{-1} \left[ \frac{\tau^*(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s) - \nabla \sigma^*(s)}{\nabla x(s)} \right].$$

证毕. |

用与推论 5.1 相同的方法, 我们得到

**推论 5.2** 对方程 (5.17) 和 (5.18), 我们有

$$\tau(s) = -\tau_{-2}^*(s+1), \quad (5.21)$$

且

$$\lambda = \lambda^* - \kappa_{-1}^*. \quad (5.22)$$

**命题 5.3** 伴随方程 (5.7) 可以改写为

$$\sigma(s+1)\Delta_{-1}\nabla_0 w(s) - \tau_{-2}(s+1)\nabla_0 w(s) + (\lambda - \kappa_{-1})w(s) = 0. \quad (5.23)$$

证 由于

$$\Delta_0 w(s) - \nabla_0 w(s) = \Delta \left( \frac{\nabla w(s)}{\nabla x(s)} \right),$$

我们有

$$\begin{aligned}\tau^*(s)\Delta_0 w(s) &= \tau^*(s)\nabla_0 w(s) + \tau^*(s)\Delta\left(\frac{\nabla w(s)}{\nabla x(s)}\right) \\ &= \tau^*(s)\nabla_0 w(s) + \tau^*(s)\Delta x_{-1}(s)\frac{\Delta}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)}\left(\frac{\nabla w(s)}{\nabla x(s)}\right),\end{aligned}\quad (5.24)$$

将 (5.24) 式代入 (5.7) 式, 我们有

$$[\sigma^*(s) + \tau^*(s)\Delta x_{-1}(s)]\frac{\Delta}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)}\left(\frac{\nabla w(s)}{\nabla x(s)}\right) + \tau^*(s)\nabla_0 w(s) + \lambda^* w(s) = 0. \quad (5.25)$$

由 (5.16) 式, 可得

$$\sigma^*(s) + \tau^*(s)\Delta x_{-1}(s) = \sigma(s+1). \quad (5.26)$$

将 (5.26) 式代入 (5.25) 式, 且由 (5.14) 式, 我们得

$$\sigma(s+1)\Delta_{-1}\nabla_0 w(s) - \tau_{-2}(s+1)\nabla_0 w(s) + (\lambda - \kappa_{-1})w(s) = 0.$$

证毕. |

接下来我们要证明伴随方程 (5.7) 或 (5.23) 也是非一致格子上的超几何型差分方程. 这仅需证明

$$\tilde{\sigma}^*(s) = \sigma^*(s) + \frac{1}{2}\tau^*(s)\Delta x_{-1}(s) = \sigma(s+1) + \frac{1}{2}\tau_{-2}(s+1)\Delta x_{-1}(s)$$

是关于变量  $x_0(s)$  的至多二阶多项式.

事实上, 由引理 5.1 和 (5.12) 式, 可得

$$\tilde{\sigma}^*(s) = \sigma(s+1) + \frac{1}{2}\tau_{-2}(s+1)\nabla x_{-1}(s+1) = \tilde{\sigma}_{-2}(s+1)$$

是关于变量  $x_{-2}(s+1) = x_0(s)$  的至多二阶多项式.

因此, 我们得到

**定理 5.1** 伴随方程 (5.23) 或

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{-2}(s+1)\Delta_{-1}\nabla_0 w(s) - \frac{1}{2}\tau_{-2}(s+1)[\Delta_0 w(s) + \nabla_0 w(s)] + (\lambda - \kappa_{-1})w(s) = 0 \quad (5.27)$$

也是非一致格子上的超几何型差分方程.

## 6 Rodrigues 公式的一个推广

让

$$Y_n(s) = \rho_n(s-n) = \rho(s) \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \sigma(s-i).$$

现在构造一个形如 (3.3) 式的差分方程, 它有解  $Y_n(s)$ . 改写为  $Y_n(s) = \rho(s)\sigma(s) \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \sigma(s-i)$ .

那么利用命题 2.1 和 Pearson 方程 (5.3), 我们有

$$\nabla_{-n} Y_n(s) = \frac{\nabla Y_n(s)}{\nabla x_{-n}(s)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\nabla x_{-n}(s)} \left[ \rho(s)\sigma(s) \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \sigma(s-i) - \rho(s-1)\sigma(s-1) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \sigma(s-1-i) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\nabla x_{-n}(s)} \left\{ [\tau(s-1)\rho(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s) + \sigma(s-1)\rho(s-1)] \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \sigma(s-i) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \rho(s-1)\sigma(s-1) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \sigma(s-1-i) \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

那么我们得到一个解  $Y_n(s)$  的差分方程

$$\sigma(s-n)\nabla_{-n}Y_n(s) = \left( \frac{\sigma(s-1)-\sigma(s-n)}{\nabla x_{-n}(s)} + \tau(s-1)\frac{\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\nabla x_{-n}(s)} \right) Y_n(s-1). \quad (6.1)$$

**命题 6.1** 如果  $u_1(s)$  是以下差分方程的一个非平凡解

$$p_1(s)\nabla_k u(s) = p_0(s)u(s-1), \quad (6.2)$$

这里  $p_1(s) \neq 0$ , 那么它满足差分方程

$$\begin{aligned}
&(p_1(s) - p_0(s)\nabla x_k(s)) \Delta_{k-1} \nabla_k u(s) \\
&+ \left( \Delta_{k-1} p_1(s) - p_0(s) \frac{\nabla x_k(s)}{\Delta x_{k-1}(s)} \right) \Delta_k u(s) - \Delta_{k-1} p_0(s) u(s) = 0.
\end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

进一步, 差分方程 (6.3) 的其它解是

$$u_2(s) = C u_1(s) \int_N^s \frac{1}{p_1(t)u_1(t)} d_{\nabla} x_k(t),$$

这里  $C$  是常数.

**证** 将算子  $\Delta_{k-1}$  作用到方程 (6.2) 两边, 我们有

$$p_1(s)\Delta_{k-1}\nabla_k u(s) + \Delta_{k-1}p_1(s)\Delta_k u(s) = u(s)\Delta_{k-1}p_0(s) + p_0(s)\Delta_{k-1}u(s-1). \quad (6.4)$$

由于

$$\Delta_{k-1}\nabla_k u(s) = \frac{1}{\Delta x_{k-1}(s)} \left( \Delta_k u(s) - \frac{\nabla u(s)}{\nabla x_k(s)} \right),$$

则有

$$\Delta_{k-1}u(s-1) = \frac{\nabla x_k(s)}{\Delta x_{k-1}(s)} (\Delta_k u(s) - \Delta_{k-1}\nabla_k u(s)\Delta x_{k-1}(s)). \quad (6.5)$$

将 (6.5) 式代入 (6.4) 式, 我们得到关于  $u(s)$  的方程 (6.3). 记方程 (6.3) 其它另一解为  $u_2(s)$ , 那么

$$\nabla_k \left( \frac{u_2(s)}{u_1(s)} \right) = \frac{u_1(s-1)\nabla_k u_2(s) - u_2(s-1)\nabla_k u_1(s)}{u_1(s)u_1(s-1)}. \quad (6.6)$$

由以上推导,  $u_2(s)$  满足

$$\Delta_{k-1}[p_1(s)\nabla_k u(s) - p_0(s)u(s-1)] = 0.$$

因此对任意常数  $C$ , 有

$$p_1(s)\nabla_k u_2(s) - p_0(s)u_2(s-1) = C.$$

那么, 将 (6.2) 式代入 (6.6) 式, 可得

$$\nabla_k \left( \frac{u_2(s)}{u_1(s)} \right) = \frac{C}{p_1(s)u_1(s)}.$$

由命题 2.2, 有

$$u_2(s) = Cu_1(s) \int_N^s \frac{1}{p_1(t)u_1(t)} d_{\nabla}x_k(t).$$

证毕.

由上面命题, 可得

$$\hat{\sigma}(s)\Delta_{-(n+1)}\nabla_{-n}Y_n(s) + \hat{\tau}(s)\Delta_{-n}Y_n(s) + \hat{\lambda}Y_n(s) = 0, \quad (6.7)$$

这里

$$\hat{\sigma}(s) = \sigma(s-1) + \tau(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s) = \sigma^*(s), \quad (6.8)$$

$$\hat{\tau}(s) = \frac{\sigma(s-n+1) - \sigma(s-1)}{\Delta x_{-(n+1)}(s)} - \tau(s-1)\frac{\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\Delta x_{-(n+1)}(s)} = -\tau_{-(n+2)}(s+1), \quad (6.9)$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = -\Delta_{-(n+1)} \left( \frac{\sigma(s-1) - \sigma(s-n)}{\nabla x_{-n}(s)} + \tau(s-1)\frac{\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\nabla x_{-n}(s)} \right) = -\Delta_{-(n+1)}\tau_{-(n+1)}(s). \quad (6.10)$$

由与第五节类似的方法, 方程 (6.7) 可被改写成

$$\sigma(s+1)\Delta_{-(n+1)}\nabla_{-n}Y_n(s) - \tau_{-(n+2)}(s+1)\nabla_{-n}Y_n(s) + \hat{\lambda}Y_n(s) = 0. \quad (6.11)$$

记方程 (6.7) 另外的解为  $\hat{Y}_n(s)$ . 那么

$$\hat{Y}_n(s) = \rho(s) \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \sigma(s-j) \int_N^s \frac{1}{\rho(t) \prod_{j=0}^n \sigma(t-j)} d_{\nabla}x_{-n}(t). \quad (6.12)$$

现在, 对方程 (6.7), 让  $Y_n^{(n)}(s) = \Delta_{-n}^{(n)}Y_n(s)$ . 那么  $Y_n^{(n)}(s)$  满足

$$\hat{\sigma}(s)\Delta_{-1}\nabla_0 Y_n^{(n)}(s) + \hat{\tau}_n(s)\Delta_0 Y_n^{(n)}(s) + \hat{\mu}_n Y_n^{(n)}(s) = 0. \quad (6.13)$$

由递推关系式 (3.6) 和 (3.7), 对任何非负整数  $k$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\tau}_k(s) &= \frac{\hat{\sigma}(s+k) - \hat{\sigma}(s) + \hat{\tau}(s+k)\Delta x_{-n}(s+k-\frac{1}{2})}{\Delta x_{-n}(s+\frac{k-1}{2})} \\ &= \frac{\sigma(s-n+k+1) - \sigma(s-1) - \tau(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\Delta x_{-n}(s+\frac{k-1}{2})} \\ &= -\tau_{-(n-k+2)}(s+1), \end{aligned} \quad (6.14)$$

且

$$\hat{\mu}_n = \hat{\lambda} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \Delta_{k-n} \hat{\tau}_k(s). \quad (6.15)$$

当  $k$  是一个负整数, 我们也将 (6.14) 式的右边记为  $\hat{\tau}_k(s)$ . 当  $k = n$ , 我们得到

$$\hat{\tau}_n(s) = \frac{\sigma(s+1) - \sigma(s-1)}{\Delta x(s - \frac{1}{2})} - \tau(s-1) \frac{\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)} = -\tau_{-2}(s+1) = \tau^*(s).$$

由与第 5 节相同的方法, 方程 (6.13) 可被改写为

$$\sigma(s+1)\Delta_{-1}\nabla_0 Y_n(s) - \tau_{-2}(s+1)\nabla_0 Y_n(s) + \hat{\mu}_n Y_n(s) = 0. \quad (6.16)$$

为了计算  $\hat{\mu}_n$ , 我们需要一个引理, 它的证明类似于命题 4.1.

**引理 6.1** 给定一个整数  $k$ , 如果  $x(s) = c_1 q^s + c_2 q^{-s} + c_3$ , 那么

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\tau}_k(s) &= \left[ \frac{q^{k-n+2} - q^{n-k-2}}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} - (q^{k-n+2} + q^{n-k-2}) \frac{\tilde{\tau}'}{2} \right] x_{k-n}(s) + \hat{c}_1(k) \\ &= \{\nu[-2(n-k-2)] \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{2} - \alpha[-2(n-k-2)] \tau'\} x_{n-k}(s) + \hat{c}_1(k) \\ &= -\kappa_{2(n-k-2)+1} x_{k-n} + \hat{c}_1(k); \end{aligned}$$

如果  $x(s) = \tilde{c}_1 s^2 + \tilde{c}_2 s + \tilde{c}_3$ , 那么

$$\hat{\tau}_k(s) = [(k-n+2)\tilde{\sigma}'' - \tilde{\tau}'] x_{k-n}(s) + \hat{c}_2(k) = -\kappa_{2(n-k-2)+1} x_{k-n} + \hat{c}_2(k);$$

这里  $\hat{c}_1(k), \hat{c}_2(k)$  是关于  $k$  的函数

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{c}_1(k) &= \frac{q^{\frac{k-n+2}{2}} - q^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}}}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}} [\tilde{\sigma}'(0) + c_3(2 - q^{\frac{k-n+2}{2}} - q^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}})] \\ &\quad + \tilde{\tau}(0)(q^{\frac{k-n+2}{2}} + q^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}}) + c_3 \tilde{\tau}'^{\frac{k-n+2}{2}}(q^{\frac{k-n+2}{2}} - q^{n-k-2}), \\ \hat{c}_2(k) &= \tilde{\sigma}'(0)(k-n+2) + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}''}{4} \tilde{c}_1(k-n+2)^3 + \frac{3\tilde{\tau}'}{4} \tilde{c}_1(k-n+2)^2 + 2\tilde{\tau}(0). \end{aligned}$$

**推论 6.1** 如果  $x(s) = c_1 q^s + c_2 q^{-s} + c_3$  或  $x(s) = \tilde{c}_1 s^2 + \tilde{c}_2 s + \tilde{c}_3$ , 那么

$$\hat{\mu}_n = -\kappa_{-1} - \kappa_n \nu(n) = -\kappa_{n-1} \nu(n+1).$$

**证** 由 (6.10) 式, 我们看到  $\hat{\lambda} = \Delta_{-(n+1)} \tau_{-(n+1)}(s) = \Delta_{-(n+1)} \hat{\tau}_{-1}(s)$ . 那么, 我们将 (6.15) 式写成

$$\hat{\mu}_n = \hat{\lambda} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \Delta_{k-n} \hat{\tau}_k(s) = \sum_{k=-1}^{n-1} \Delta_{k-n} \hat{\tau}_k(s). \quad (6.17)$$

那么由引理 6.1, 如果  $x(s) = c_1 q^s + c_2 q^{-s} + c_3$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mu}_n &= \sum_{k=-1}^{n-1} \left[ \frac{q^{k-n+2} - q^{n-k-2}}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\sigma''}{2} - (q^{k-n+2} + q^{n-k-2}) \frac{\tau'}{2} \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=-1}^{n-1} \left[ \frac{q^{-k} - q^k}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\sigma''}{2} - (q^{-k} + q^k) \frac{\tau'}{2} \right] \\ &= -\kappa_{-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[ \frac{q^{-k} - q^k}{q^{\frac{1}{2}} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\sigma''}{2} - (q^{-k} + q^k) \frac{\tau'}{2} \right] \\ &= -\kappa_{-1} - \kappa_n \nu(n) = -\kappa_{n-1} \nu(n+1). \end{aligned}$$

如果  $x(s) = \tilde{c}_1 s^2 + \tilde{c}_2 s + \tilde{c}_3$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mu}_n &= \sum_{k=-1}^{n-1} [(k-n+2)\sigma'' - \tau'] = \sum_{k=-1}^{n-1} [-k\sigma'' - \tau'] \\ &= -\kappa_{-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [-k\sigma'' - \tau'] = -\kappa_{-1} - n\kappa_n = -(n+1)\kappa_{n-1}.\end{aligned}$$

证毕.

**定理 6.1** 如果  $\lambda = \lambda_n = -\kappa_n \nu(n)$ , 那么方程 (6.13) 是

$$L^*[Y_n^{(n)}(s)] = 0.$$

**证** 我们仅证明当  $\lambda = \lambda_n$  的情形, 有  $\hat{\mu}_n = \lambda^*$ . 由 (5.10) 式和命题 4.1, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda^* &= \lambda_n - \Delta_{-1} \left( \tau(s-1) \frac{\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\nabla x(s)} - \frac{\nabla \sigma(s)}{\nabla x(s)} \right) \\ &= \lambda_n - \Delta_{-1} \tau_{-1}(s) = -\kappa_n \nu(n) - \kappa_{-1} = -\kappa_{n-1} \nu(n+1).\end{aligned}\quad (6.18)$$

因此, 由推论 6.1, 我们得到  $\hat{\mu}_n = \lambda^*$ .

由等式 (5.11), 我们有  $L[\frac{1}{\rho} Y_n^{(n)}] = L^*[Y_n^{(n)}] = 0$ . 那么我们得到 Rodrigues 型公式的一个推广:

**定理 6.2** 如果

$$\lambda = \lambda_n \text{ 且 } \lambda_m \neq \lambda_n \text{ 对 } m = 0, 1, \dots, n-1,$$

那么方程 (3.1) 的通解是

$$\begin{aligned}y_n(s) &= \frac{C_1}{\rho(s)} \Delta_{-n}^{(n)} [\rho(s) \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \sigma(s-j)] \\ &\quad + \frac{C_2}{\rho(s)} \Delta_{-n}^{(n)} \left[ \rho(s) \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \sigma(s-j) \int_N^s \frac{1}{\rho(t) \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \sigma(t-j)} d_{\nabla} x_{-n}(t) \right].\end{aligned}$$

## 7 更一般的 Rodrigues 公式

**命题 7.1**<sup>[10, p62]</sup> 设格子函数  $x(s)$  具有形式

$$x(s) = c_1 q^s + c_2 q^{-s} + c_3 \text{ 或 } x(s) = c_1 s^2 + c_2 s + c_3,$$

这里  $q, c_1, c_2, c_3$  为常数. 如果  $P_n[x_k(s)]$  是关于  $x_k(s)$  ( $k$  是一任意整数) 的  $n$  阶多项式, 那么  $\Delta_k P_n[x_k(s)]$  是一个关于  $x_{k+1}(s)$  的  $n-1$  阶多项式.

我们把 (5.7) 式与同类型的差分方程联系起来

$$\sigma^*(s) \Delta_{-(n+1)} \nabla_{-n} v(s) + \gamma(s, n) \Delta_{-n} v(s) + \eta(n) v(s) = P_{n-1}[x_{-n}(s)], \quad (7.1)$$

这里  $\gamma(s, n)$  和  $\eta(n)$  待定, 且  $P_{n-1}[x_{-n}(s)]$  是一个关于  $x_{-n}(s)$  的  $n-1$  阶任意多项式. 现假定

$$\begin{aligned}&\Delta_{-n}^{(n)} [\sigma^*(s) \Delta_{-(n+1)} \nabla_{-n} v(s) + \gamma(s, n) \Delta_{-n} v(s) + \eta(n) v(s)] \\ &= \sigma^*(s) \Delta_{-1} \nabla_0 w(s) + \tau^*(s) \Delta_0 w(s) + \lambda^* w(s) = 0\end{aligned}$$

且

$$w(s) = \Delta_{-n}^{(n)} v(s).$$

进一步, 我们假设

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma^*(s) \Delta_{-n-1} \nabla_{-n} v(s) + \gamma(s, n) \Delta_{-n} v(s) + \eta(n) v(s) \\ &= \Delta_{-(n+1)} [\sigma^*(s) \nabla_{-n} v(s) + \ell(s, n) v(s)], \end{aligned} \quad (7.2)$$

这里  $\ell(s, n)$  待定. 现在, 由递推关系式 (3.6) 和 (3.7), 对任何非负整数  $k$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_k(s, n) &= \frac{\sigma^*(s+k) - \sigma^*(s) + \gamma(s+k, n) \Delta x_{-n}(s+k-\frac{1}{2})}{\Delta x_{-n+k-1}(s)}, \quad \gamma_0(s, n) = \gamma(s, n), \\ \eta_k(n) &= \eta(n) + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \Delta_{j-n} \gamma_j(s, n), \quad \eta_0(n) = \eta(n). \end{aligned}$$

当  $k = n$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^*(s) = \gamma_n(s, n) &= \frac{\sigma^*(s+n) - \sigma^*(s) + \gamma(s+n, n) \Delta x_{-n}(s+n-\frac{1}{2})}{\Delta x_{-n}(s+\frac{n-1}{2})} \\ &= \frac{\sigma(s+1) - \sigma(s-1)}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)} - \tau(s-1) \frac{\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\Delta x_{-1}(s)}, \end{aligned} \quad (7.3)$$

$$\lambda^* = \eta(n) + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Delta_{j-n} \gamma_j(s, n) = \lambda - \nabla_{-1} \left( \tau(s-1) \frac{\nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\nabla x(s)} - \frac{\nabla \sigma(s)}{\nabla x(s)} \right). \quad (7.4)$$

由 (7.3) 式, 我们得

$$\gamma(s, n) = \frac{\sigma(s-n+1) - \sigma(s-1) - \tau(s-1) \nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\Delta x_{-n}(s-\frac{1}{2})}. \quad (7.5)$$

进一步, 从 (7.2) 式和命题 2.1, 我们得

$$\ell(s+1, n) \frac{\Delta x_{-n}(s)}{\Delta x_{-(n+1)}(s)} + \Delta_{-(n+1)} \sigma^*(s) = \gamma(s, n), \quad (7.6)$$

$$\Delta_{-(n+1)} \ell(s, n) = \eta(n). \quad (7.7)$$

从 (7.5) 和 (7.6) 式, 我们得

$$\ell(s, n) = \frac{\sigma(s-n) - \sigma(s-1) - \tau(s-1) \nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\nabla x_{-n}(s)}. \quad (7.8)$$

那么,  $\eta(n) = \hat{\lambda}$ . 现在, 我们计算  $\lambda$ . 注意到, 对任何非负整数  $k$ , 有

$$\gamma_k(s, n) = \frac{\sigma(s+k-n+1) - \sigma(s-1) - \tau(s-1) \nabla x_{-1}(s)}{\Delta x_{k-n-1}(s)} = \hat{\gamma}_k(s).$$

由 (6.17) 和 (6.18) 式, 可得

$$\lambda_n = \nabla_{-1} \tau_{-1}(s) + \hat{\lambda} + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Delta_{j-n} \hat{\gamma}_k(s).$$

那么由 (7.4), 我们得  $\lambda = \lambda_n$ .

由命题 7.1, 可得

$$\sigma^*(s)\nabla_{-n}v(s) + \ell(s, n)v(s) = P_n[x_{-(n+1)}(s)]. \quad (7.9)$$

现在, 我们解方程 (7.9). 首先, 我们考虑下面方程的解

$$\sigma^*(s)\nabla_{-n}v(s) + \ell(s)v(s) = 0. \quad (7.10)$$

方程 (7.10) 可被改写为

$$\sigma(s-n)v(s) = (\sigma(s-1) + \tau(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s))v(s-1). \quad (7.11)$$

进一步, 由 Pearson 方程 (5.3), 可得

$$\rho(s)\sigma(s) = [\sigma(s-1) + \tau(s-1)\nabla x_{-1}(s)]\rho(s-1).$$

那么方程 (7.11) 变成

$$\frac{v(s)}{v(s-1)} = \frac{\rho(s)\sigma(s)}{\rho(s-1)\sigma(s-n)}.$$

容易证明以上方程的解是

$$v(s) = C\rho(s) \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \sigma(s-i),$$

这里  $C$  是一个常数.

现在, 让

$$v(s) = C(s)\rho(s) \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \sigma(s-i). \quad (7.12)$$

那么, 将 (7.12) 式代入 (7.9) 式, 则有

$$\nabla_{-n}C(s) = \frac{P_n[x_{-(n+1)}(s)]}{\rho(s) \prod_{i=0}^n \sigma(s-i)}.$$

然后, 应用命题 2.2, 可得

$$C(s) = \int_N^s \frac{P_n[x_{-(n+1)}(t)]}{\rho(t) \prod_{i=0}^n \sigma(t-i)} d_{\nabla}x_{-n}(t) + \tilde{C},$$

这里  $\tilde{C}$  是一个常数. 由于

$$\rho(s)y(s) = w(s) = \Delta_{-n}^{(n)}v(s),$$

我们得如下定理.

**定理 7.1** 如果

$$\lambda = \lambda_n \text{ 和 } \lambda_m \neq \lambda_n \text{ 对 } m = 0, 1, \dots, n-1,$$

那么方程 (3.1) 的通解是

$$y_n(s) = \frac{C}{\rho(x)} \Delta_{-n}^{(n)} [\rho(s) \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \sigma(s-j)] + \frac{1}{\rho(x)} \Delta_{-n}^{(n)} \left[ \rho(s) \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \sigma(s-j) \int_N^s \frac{P_n[x_{-(n+1)}(t)]}{\rho(s) \prod_{j=0}^n \sigma(t-j)} d_\nabla x_{-n}(t) \right],$$

这里  $C$  是任意常数且  $P_n(\cdot)$  是一个  $n$ -阶多项式.

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## Hypergeometric Type Difference Equations on Nonuniform Lattices: Rodrigues Type Representation for the Second Kind Solution

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**Abstract:** By building a second order adjoint equation, the Rodrigues type representation for the second kind solution of a second order difference equation of hypergeometric type on nonuniform lattices is given. The general solution of the equation in the form of a combination of a standard Rodrigues formula and a “generalized” Rodrigues formula is also established.

**Key words:** Special function; Orthogonal polynomial; Adjoint difference equation; Hypergeometric difference equations; Nonuniform lattice.

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