# A NEW CLASS OF INTEGRALS INVOLVING GENERALIZED HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTION AND MULTIVARIABLE ALEPH-FUNCTION

DINESH KUMAR[1], FRÉDÉRIC AYANT[2,3], AND DEVENDRA KUMAR[4]

ABSTRACT. The aim of this paper is to evaluate an interesting integral involving generalized hypergeometric function and the multivariable Aleph-function. The integral is evaluated with the help of an integral involving generalized hypergeometric function obtained recently by Kim et al. [8]. The integral is further used to evaluate an interesting summation formula concerning the multivariable Aleph-function. A few interesting special cases and corollaries have also been discussed.

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

Hypergeometric function is an important and useful tool for special functions that plays an important role in the field of analysis. Transformation theory plays a major role to provide a platform for the development of beautiful transformation. It is important to mention that whenever generalized hypergeometric function reduces to a gamma function, the results are very important from application point of view in mathematics, statistics and mathematical physics [2, 11, 22]. Recently Rohira et al. [17] have evaluated a class of integrals involving generalized hypergeometric function and the $H$-function defined by Fox [5] (see also, [16]). In this paper, we aim to present a class of integrals involving generalized hypergeometric function and the multivariable Aleph-function.

The multivariable Aleph-function is an extension of the multivariable $I$-function defined by Sharma and Ahmad [20], which is a generalization of the multivariable $H$-function defined by Srivastava et al. [24, 25] (see also, [3, 4, 10, 23]). The multivariable Aleph-function is defined by means of the multiple contour integral given by the

following manner:

$$\aleph\left(z_1,\ldots,z_r\right)$$

$$= \aleph^{0,\mathfrak{n}:m_1,n_1,\ldots,m_r,n_r}_{p_i,q_i,\tau_i;R:p_{i(1)},q_{i(1)},\tau_{i(1)};R^{(1)};\ldots;p_{i(r)},q_{i(r)};\tau_{i(r)};R^{(r)}}\left( \begin{array}{c} z_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ z_r \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} \left[\left(a_j;\alpha_j^{(1)},\ldots,\alpha_j^{(r)}\right)_{1,\mathfrak{n}}\right], \\ \ldots\ldots\ldots, \end{array}\right.$$

$$\left[\tau_i\left(a_{ji};\alpha_{ji}^{(1)},\ldots,\alpha_{ji}^{(r)}\right)_{\mathfrak{n}+1,p_i}\right] : \left[\left(c_j^{(1)}\right),\left(\gamma_j^{(1)}\right)_{1,n_1}\right],$$
$$\left[\tau_i\left(b_{ji};\beta_{ji}^{(1)},\ldots,\beta_{ji}^{(r)}\right)_{m+1,q_i}\right] : \left[\left(d_j^{(1)}\right),\left(\delta_j^{(1)}\right)_{1,m_1}\right],$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{c}\left[\tau_{i^{(1)}}\left(c_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)},\gamma_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right)_{n_1+1,p_i^{(1)}}\right];\ldots;\left[\left(c_j^{(r)}\right),\left(\gamma_j^{(r)}\right)_{1,n_r}\right],\left[\tau_{i^{(r)}}\left(c_{ji^{(r)}}^{(r)},\gamma_{ji^{(r)}}^{(r)}\right)_{n_r+1,p_i^{(r)}}\right] \\ \left[\tau_{i^{(1)}}\left(d_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)},\delta_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right)_{m_1+1,q_i^{(1)}}\right];\ldots;\left[\left(d_j^{(r)}\right),\left(\delta_j^{(r)}\right)_{1,m_r}\right],\left[\tau_{i^{(r)}}\left(d_{ji^{(r)}}^{(r)},\delta_{ji^{(r)}}^{(r)}\right)_{m_r+1,q_i^{(r)}}\right]\end{array}\right)$$

(1.1)

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\omega)^r}\int_{\mathcal{L}_1}\cdots\int_{\mathcal{L}_r}\psi\left(\xi_1,\ldots,\xi_r\right)\prod_{k=1}^{r}\theta_k\left(\xi_k\right)z_k^{\xi_k}\,\mathrm{d}\xi_1\ldots\mathrm{d}\xi_r,$$

with $\omega=\sqrt{-1}$,

$$\psi\left(\xi_1,\ldots,\xi_r\right) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{\mathfrak{n}}\Gamma\left(1-a_j+\sum_{k=1}^{r}\alpha_j^{(k)}\xi_k\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{R}\left[\tau_i\prod_{j=\mathfrak{n}+1}^{p_i}\Gamma\left(a_{ji}-\sum_{k=1}^{r}\alpha_{ji}^{(k)}\xi_k\right)\prod_{j=1}^{q_i}\Gamma\left(1-b_{ji}+\sum_{k=1}^{r}\beta_{ji}^{(k)}\xi_k\right)\right]}$$

and

$$\theta_k\left(\xi_k\right) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{m_k}\Gamma\left(d_j^{(k)}-\delta_j^{(k)}\xi_k\right)\prod_{j=1}^{n_k}\Gamma\left(1-c_j^{(k)}+\gamma_j^{(k)}\xi_k\right)}{\sum_{i^{(k)}=1}^{R^{(k)}}\left[\tau_{i^{(k)}}\prod_{j=m_k+1}^{q_{i^{(k)}}}\Gamma\left(1-d_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)}+\delta_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)}\xi_k\right)\prod_{j=n_k+1}^{p_{i^{(k)}}}\Gamma\left(c_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)}-\gamma_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)}\xi_k\right)\right]}.$$

For more details, reader can refer to recent works [1, 18]. The condition for absolute convergence of multiple Mellin-Barnes type contour can be obtained by extension of the corresponding conditions for multivariable $H$-function given as $|\arg z_k| < \frac{1}{2}A_i^{(k)}\pi$, where

$$A_i^{(k)} = \sum_{j=1}^{\mathfrak{n}}\alpha_j^{(k)} - \tau_i\sum_{j=\mathfrak{n}+1}^{p_i}\alpha_{ji}^{(k)} - \tau_i\sum_{j=1}^{q_i}\beta_{ji}^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_k}\gamma_j^{(k)} - \tau_{i^{(k)}}\sum_{j=n_k+1}^{p_{i(k)}}\gamma_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{m_k}\delta_j^{(k)}$$

$$- \tau_{i^{(k)}}\sum_{j=m_k+1}^{q_{i(k)}}\delta_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)} > 0, \quad \text{with } k=1,\ldots,r,\ i=1,\ldots,R,\ i^{(k)}=1,\ldots,R^{(k)},$$

where $k=1,\ldots,r,\ i=1,\ldots,R,\ i^{(k)}=1,\ldots,R^{(k)}$.

The complex numbers $z_i \neq 0$. Throughout the paper, we assume the existence and absolute convergence conditions of the multivariable Aleph-function. Here and

in the following, let $\mathrm{Re}(a)$ be the real part of a complex number $a$. We establish the asymptotic expansion in the convenient form, below

$$\aleph\left(z_1,\ldots,z_r\right) = 0\left(|z_1|^{\alpha_1},\ldots,|z_r|^{\alpha_r}\right), \quad \max\left(|z_1|,\ldots,|z_r|\right)\to 0,$$

$$\aleph\left(z_1,\ldots,z_r\right) = 0\left(|z_1|^{\beta_1},\ldots,|z_r|^{\beta_r}\right), \quad \min\left(|z_1|,\ldots,|z_r|\right)\to\infty,$$

where $k = 1,\ldots,r$, $\alpha_k = \min\left[\mathrm{Re}\left(d_j^{(k)}/\delta_j^{(k)}\right)\right]$, $j = 1,\ldots,m_k$ and $\beta_k = \max\left[\mathrm{Re}\left(\left(c_j^{(k)}-1\right)/\gamma_j^{(k)}\right)\right]$, $j = 1,\ldots,n_k$. For convenience, we will also use the following notations in this paper:

$$V = m_1,n_1;\ldots;m_r,n_r,$$

(1.2)
$$W = p_{i^{(1)}},q_{i^{(1)}},\tau_{i^{(1)}};R^{(1)};\ldots;p_{i^{(r)}},q_{i^{(r)}},\tau_{i^{(r)}};R^{(r)},$$

(1.3)
$$A = \left\{\left(a_j;\alpha_j^{(1)},\ldots,\alpha_j^{(r)}\right)_{1,n}\right\}, \left\{\tau_i\left(a_{ji};\alpha_{ji}^{(1)},\ldots,\alpha_{ji}^{(r)}\right)_{n+1,p_i}\right\}\left\{\left(c_j^{(1)};\gamma_j^{(1)}\right)_{1,n_1}\right\},$$

$$\left\{\tau_{i^{(1)}}\left(c_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)};\gamma_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right)_{n_1+1,p_{i^{(1)}}}\right\};\ldots;\left\{\left(c_j^{(r)};\gamma_j^{(r)}\right)_{1,n_r}\right\},\left\{\tau_{i^{(r)}}\left(c_{ji^{(r)}}^{(r)};\gamma_{ji^{(r)}}^{(r)}\right)_{n_r+1,p_{i^{(r)}}}\right\}.$$

(1.4)
$$B = \left\{\tau_i\left(b_{ji};\beta_{ji}^{(1)},\ldots,\beta_{ji}^{(r)}\right)_{m+1,q_i}\right\}:\left\{\left(d_j^{(1)};\delta_j^{(1)}\right)_{1,m_1}\right\},$$

$$\left\{\tau_{i^{(1)}}\left(d_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)};\delta_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right)_{m_1+1,q_{i^{(1)}}}\right\};\ldots;\left\{\left(d_j^{(r)};\delta_j^{(r)}\right)_{1,m_r}\right\},\left\{\tau_{i^{(r)}}\left(d_{ji^{(r)}}^{(r)};\delta_{ji^{(r)}}^{(r)}\right)_{m_r+1,q_{i^{(r)}}}\right\}.$$

## 2. Required Formula

Recently, Kim et al. [8] have obtained the following integral formula involving generalized hypergeometric function which will be required in our present study. Here and in the following, let $\mathbb{C}$ and $\mathbb{Z}_0^-$ be the sets of complex numbers and non-positive integers, respectively.

**Lemma 2.1.** *For* $\mathrm{Re}\left(2c-a-b\right) > -1$ *and* $d \in \mathbb{C}\backslash\mathbb{Z}_0^-$, *we have the following integral formula, given by*

$$\int_0^1 x^{c-1}\left(1-x\right)^c {}_3F_2\left[\begin{array}{c}a,b,d+1;\\\frac{1}{2}\left(a+b+1\right),d;\end{array}x\right]\mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{\pi\Gamma\left(c\right)4^{-c}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}b+\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(c-\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}b+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}b+\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(c-\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(c-\frac{1}{2}b+\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{2c-d}{d}\right)\frac{\pi\Gamma\left(c\right)4^{-c}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}b+\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(c-\frac{1}{2}a-\frac{1}{2}b+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}b\right)\Gamma\left(c-\frac{1}{2}a+1\right)\Gamma\left(c-\frac{1}{2}b+1\right)}.$$

## 3. Main Integrals

In this section, we evaluate the following interesting integral involving generalized hypergeometric function and the multivariable Aleph-function.

**Theorem 3.1.**

(3.1)

$$
\int_0^1 x^{c-1}\,(1-x)^c\; {}_3F_2\left[\begin{array}{c} a,b,d+1; \\ \tfrac{1}{2}\,(a+b+1),d; \end{array} x\right]\aleph\left(\begin{array}{c} z_1\,x^{h_1}\,(1-x)^{h_1} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ z_r\,x^{h_r}\,(1-x)^{h_r} \end{array}\right)\,\mathrm{d}x = A_1
$$

$$
\aleph^{0,\mathfrak{n}+2:V}_{p_i+2,q_i+2,\tau_i;R:W}\left(\begin{array}{c|c} z_1\,4^{-h_1} & (1-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r),\left(\tfrac{1}{2}+\tfrac{1}{2}a+\tfrac{1}{2}b-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),A \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ z_r\,4^{-h_r} & \left(\tfrac{1}{2}+\tfrac{1}{2}a-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),\left(\tfrac{1}{2}+\tfrac{1}{2}b-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),B \end{array}\right)
$$

$$
+\,A_2\,\aleph^{0,\mathfrak{n}+3:V}_{p_i+3,q_i+3,\tau_i;R:W}\left(\begin{array}{c|c} z_1\,4^{-h_1} & (1-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r),(d-2c;2h_1,\ldots,2h_r), \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ z_r\,4^{-h_r} & \left(\tfrac{1}{2}a-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),\left(\tfrac{1}{2}b-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right), \end{array}\right.
$$

$$
\left.\begin{array}{c} \left(\tfrac{1}{2}+\tfrac{1}{2}a+\tfrac{1}{2}b-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),A \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ (1+d-2c;2h_1,\ldots,2h_r),B \end{array}\right),
$$

*where A and B are given by* (1.3) *and* (1.4) *respectively. Also,*

(3.2)
$$
A_1 = \frac{\pi\,4^{-c}\,\Gamma\left(\tfrac{1}{2}a+\tfrac{1}{2}b+\tfrac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\tfrac{1}{2}a+\tfrac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\tfrac{1}{2}b+\tfrac{1}{2}\right)}
$$

*and*

(3.3)
$$
A_2 = \frac{\pi\,4^{-c}\,\Gamma\left(\tfrac{1}{2}a+\tfrac{1}{2}b+\tfrac{1}{2}\right)}{d\,\Gamma\left(\tfrac{1}{2}a\right)\Gamma\left(\tfrac{1}{2}b\right)}.
$$

*Provided that*

$$
h_i > 0, \quad for\ i = 1,\ldots,r,\ \mathrm{Re}\,(c) > 0,\ d \in \mathbb{C}\backslash\mathbb{Z}_0^-,
$$

$$
\mathrm{Re}\,(c) + \sum_{i=1}^{r} h_i \min_{1\le j\le m_i}\mathrm{Re}\left(\frac{d_j^{(i)}}{\delta_j^{(i)}}\right) > 0, \quad for\ i = 1,\ldots,r,
$$

$$
\left|\arg z_k\,x^{h_k}\,(1-x)^{h_k}\right| < \frac{1}{2}A_i^{(k)}\,\pi,
$$

*where* $A_i^{(k)}$ *is defined by* (1.2) *for* $k = 1,\ldots,r$.

*Proof.* To prove (3.1), first we assume the left side of (3.1) by the notation $\mathcal{F}_1$, and then express the Aleph-function of several variables involved on the left hand side of (3.1) in terms of Mellin-Barnes contour integral with the help of (1.1), and next change the order of integrations which is permissible under the stated conditions, so we obtain

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = \frac{1}{(2\pi\omega)^r} \int_{\mathcal{L}_1} \cdots \int_{\mathcal{L}_r} \psi(s_1, \ldots, s_r) \prod_{k=1}^{r} \theta_k(s_k) \, z_k^{s_k} \left[ \int_0^1 x^{c + \sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i - 1} \right.$$
$$\left. \times (1-x)^{c + \sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i} \, {}_3F_2 \left[ \begin{array}{c} a, b, d+1; \\ \frac{1}{2}(a+b+1), d; \end{array} x \right] dx \right] ds_1 \ldots ds_r.$$

Now, we evaluate the inner integral with the help of lemma 2.1, after algebraic manipulations, we have

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = \frac{\pi \, 4^{-c} \, \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \frac{1}{(2\pi\omega)^r} \int_{\mathcal{L}_1} \cdots \int_{\mathcal{L}_r} \psi(s_1, \ldots, s_r) \prod_{k=1}^{r} \theta_k(s_k) \, z_k^{s_k}$$
$$\times \frac{4^{-\sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i} \Gamma\left(c + \sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i\right) \Gamma\left(c + \sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i - \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(c + \sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i - \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(c + \sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i - \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}\right)} ds_1 \ldots ds_r$$
$$+ \frac{\pi \, 4^{-c} \, \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{d\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}a\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}b\right)} \frac{1}{(2\pi\omega)^r} \int_{\mathcal{L}_1} \cdots \int_{\mathcal{L}_r} \psi(s_1, \ldots, s_r) \prod_{k=1}^{r} \theta_k(s_k) \, z_k^{s_k}$$
$$\times \frac{4^{-\sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i} \Gamma\left(c + \sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i\right) \Gamma\left(c + \sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i - \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(c + \sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i - \frac{1}{2}a + 1\right) \Gamma\left(c + \sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i - \frac{1}{2}b + 1\right)}$$
$$\times \frac{\Gamma\left(2c - d + 2\sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(2c - d + 2\sum_{i=1}^r h_i s_i\right)} ds_1 \ldots ds_r,$$

and reinterpreting the multiple Mellin-Barnes contour integral in terms of Aleph-functions of $r$-variables, we obtain the desired result (3.1). $\qquad\square$

**Theorem 3.2.**

$$\int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} \, \aleph \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \, x^{h_1} \, (1-x)^{l_1} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ z_r \, x^{h_r} \, (1-x)^{l_r} \end{pmatrix} dx$$

$$(3.4) \qquad = \aleph_{p_i+2, q_i+1, \tau_i; R:W}^{0, n+2:V} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & \left| \begin{array}{c} (1-\alpha; h_1, \ldots, h_r), (1-\beta; l_1, \ldots, l_r), A \end{array} \right. \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ z_r & \left| (1-\alpha-\beta; h_1 + l_1, \ldots, h_r + l_r), B \right. \end{pmatrix},$$

*here provided that*

$$h_i > 0, \ l_i > 0, \quad for \ i = 1, \ldots, r,$$

$$\text{Re}\,(\alpha) + \sum_{i=1}^{r} h_i \min_{1 \le j \le m_i} \text{Re}\left(\frac{d_j^{(i)}}{\delta_j^{(i)}}\right) > 0,$$

$$\text{Re}\,(\beta) + \sum_{i=1}^{r} l_i \min_{1 \le j \le m_i} \text{Re}\left(\frac{d_j^{(i)}}{\delta_j^{(i)}}\right) > 0, \quad i = 1, \ldots, r,$$

$$\left|\arg z_k \, x^{h_k} \, (1-x)^{l_k}\right| < \frac{1}{2} A_i^{(k)} \pi,$$

where $A_i^{(k)}$ is given by (1.2) for $k = 1, \ldots, r$.

*Proof.* To prove (3.4), we express the Aleph-function of several variables involved on the left hand side of (3.4) in the terms of Mellin-Barnes contour integral with the help of (1.1), and change the order of integrations which is permissible under the stated conditions and use the formula concerning beta-integral to evaluate the inner integral. Now reinterpreting the multiple Mellin-Barnes contour integrals in terms of Aleph-functions of $r$-variables, we obtain the desired result (3.4). □

## 4. Application in Obtaining a New Summation Formula

We have the following summation formula concerning the multivariable Aleph-function, defined as

**Theorem 4.1.**

(4.1)

$$\sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_s \, (b)_s \, (d+1)_s}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\,(a+b+1)\right)_s (d)_s \, s!}$$

$$\times \, \aleph_{p_i+2,q_i+1,\tau_i;R:W}^{0,\mathfrak{n}+2:V} \left( \begin{array}{c} z_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ z_r \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} (1-c-s; h_1, \ldots, h_r), (-c; h_1, \ldots, h_r), A \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ (-2c-s; 2h_1, \ldots, 2h_r), B \end{array} \right) = A_1$$

$$\aleph_{p_i+2,q_i+2,\tau_i;R:W}^{0,\mathfrak{n}+2:V} \left( \begin{array}{c} z_1 \, 4^{-h_1} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ z_r \, 4^{-h_r} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} (1-c; h_1, \ldots, h_r), \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b - c; h_1, \ldots, h_r\right), A \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}a - c; h_1, \ldots, h_r\right), \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}b - c; h_1, \ldots, h_r\right), B \end{array} \right)$$

$$+ A_2 \, \aleph_{p_i+3,q_i+3,\tau_i;R:W}^{0,\mathfrak{n}+3:V} \left( \begin{array}{c} z_1 \, 4^{-h_1} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ z_r \, 4^{-h_r} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} (1-c; h_1, \ldots, h_r), (d-2c; 2h_1, \ldots, 2h_r), \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}a - c; h_1, \ldots, h_r\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}b - c; h_1, \ldots, h_r\right), \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b - c; h_1, \ldots, h_r\right), \ A \\ . \\ . \\ (1 + d - 2c; 2h_1, \ldots, 2h_r), \ B \end{array} \right),$$

*where $A_1$ and $A_2$ are defined in (3.2) and (3.3) respectively, also the validity conditions can easily be obtained from (3.1).*

*Proof.* We have the following integral denoted by $\mathfrak{I}$ (say), given as

$$\mathfrak{I} = \int_0^1 x^{c-1} (1-x)^c \ {}_3F_2 \left[ \begin{array}{c} a, b, d+1; \\ \frac{1}{2}(a+b+1), d; \end{array} x \right] \aleph \left( \begin{array}{c} z_1 \, x^{h_1} (1-x)^{l_1} \\ . \\ . \\ z_r \, x^{h_r} (1-x)^{l_r} \end{array} \right) \mathrm{d}x.$$

Expressing the generalized hypergeometric function ${}_3F_2$ as a series, and after algebraic manipulations we have

$$\mathfrak{I} = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_s \, (b)_s \, (d+1)_s}{\left(\frac{1}{2}(a+b+1)\right)_s (d)_s \ s!} \int_0^1 x^{c+s-1} (1-x)^c \ \aleph \left( \begin{array}{c} z_1 \, x^{h_1} (1-x)^{l_1} \\ . \\ . \\ z_r \, x^{h_r} (1-x)^{l_r} \end{array} \right) \mathrm{d}x.$$

Finally, evaluating the above integral with the help of (3.4), we arrive at

$$\mathfrak{I} = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_s \, (b)_s \, (d+1)_s}{\left(\frac{1}{2}(a+b+1)\right)_s (d)_s \ s!}$$

$$(4.2) \qquad \times \ \aleph_{p_i+2,q_i+1,\tau_i;R:W}^{0,n+2:V} \left( \begin{array}{c|c} z_1 & (1-c-s; h_1, \ldots, h_r), (-c; h_1, \ldots, h_r), A \\ . & . \\ . & . \\ z_r & (-2c-s; 2h_1, \ldots, 2h_r), B \end{array} \right).$$

Hence, the summation formula (4.1) follows from equating the two integrals (3.1) and (4.2). $\qquad\square$

When $d = 2c$, then above result reduces to the following interesting relation:

$$\sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_s \, (b)_s \, (2c+1)_s}{\left(\frac{1}{2}(a+b+1)\right)_s (2c)_s \ s!}$$

$$\times \ \aleph_{p_i+2,q_i+1,\tau_i;R:W}^{0,n+2:V} \left( \begin{array}{c|c} z_1 & (1-c-s; h_1, \ldots, h_r), (-c; h_1, \ldots, h_r), A \\ . & . \\ . & . \\ z_r & (-2c-s; 2h_1, \ldots, 2h_r), B \end{array} \right) = A_1,$$

$$\aleph^{0,\mathfrak{n}+2:V}_{p_i+2,q_i+2,\tau_i;R:W}\left(\begin{array}{c}z_1\,4^{-h_1}\\ \cdot\\ \cdot\\ z_r\,4^{-h_r}\end{array}\right|\left.\begin{array}{c}(1-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r),\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),\,A\\ \cdot\\ \cdot\\ \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),\,B\end{array}\right)$$

$$+\,A_2\,\aleph^{0,\mathfrak{n}+3:V}_{p_i+3,q_i+2,\tau_i;R:W}\left(\begin{array}{c}z_1\,4^{-h_1}\\ \cdot\\ \cdot\\ z_r\,4^{-h_r}\end{array}\right|\left.\begin{array}{c}(1-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r),(0;2h_1,\ldots,2h_r),\\ \cdot\\ \cdot\\ \left(\frac{1}{2}a-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),\left(\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),\end{array}\right.$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{c}\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),\,A\\ \cdot\\ \cdot\\ (1;2h_1,\ldots,2h_r),\,B\end{array}\right).$$

## 5. Special Cases

In this section, we will see the interesting special cases of integral formula (3.1) and summation formula (4.1).

Let $b=-2s$ and replace $a$ by $a+2s$, where $s$ is zero or a positive integer. In such case, one of the two terms on the right hand side of (3.1) will be vanished and we get the following interesting result, as concerning by the following corollary.

**Corollary 5.1.**

$$\int_0^1 x^{c-1}\,(1-x)^c\,{}_3F_2\left[\begin{array}{c}a+2s,-2s,d+1;\\ \frac{1}{2}(a+1),d;\end{array}x\right]\aleph\left(\begin{array}{c}z_1\,x^{h_1}\,(1-x)^{h_1}\\ \cdot\\ \cdot\\ z_r\,x^{h_r}\,(1-x)^{h_r}\end{array}\right)\mathrm{d}x$$

$$=\frac{(-)^s\,\sqrt{\pi}\,\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_s}{4^c\,\left(\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}\right)_s}\,\aleph^{0,\mathfrak{n}+2:V}_{p_i+2,q_i+2,\tau_i;R:W}\left(\begin{array}{c}z_1\,4^{-h_1}\\ \cdot\\ \cdot\\ z_r\,4^{-h_r}\end{array}\right|\left.\begin{array}{c}(1-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r),\\ \cdot\\ \cdot\\ \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a+s-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),\end{array}\right.$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{c}\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),\,A\\ \cdot\\ \cdot\\ \left(\frac{1}{2}-s-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right),\,B\end{array}\right),$$

*provided that the condition easily obtainable from (3.1) is satisfied.*

Let $b=-2s-1$ and replace $a$ by $a+2s+1$, where $s$ is zero or a positive integer. Then, one of the two terms on the right hand side of (3.1) will vanish and we get the following corollary.

**Corollary 5.2.** *By assuming that the validity condition easily obtainable from* (3.1) *is satisfied, then we have*

$$\int_0^1 x^{c-1} \left(1-x\right)^c {}_3F_2 \left[ \begin{array}{c} a+2s+1, -2s-1, d+1; \\ \frac{1}{2}\left(a+1\right), d; \end{array} x \right] \aleph \left( \begin{array}{c} z_1\, x^{h_1}\left(1-x\right)^{h_1} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ z_r\, x^{h_r}\left(1-x\right)^{h_r} \end{array} \right) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{(-)^{s-1}\,\sqrt{\pi}\,\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_s}{d\,2^{2c+1}\left(\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}\right)_s} \aleph_{p_i+3,q_i+3,\tau_i;R:W}^{0,n+3:V} \left( \begin{array}{c|c} z_1\,4^{-h_1} & \left(1-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right), \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ z_r\,4^{-h_r} & \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a+s-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right), \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right), \left(d-2c;2h_1,\ldots,2h_r\right), A \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \left(-\frac{1}{2}-s-c;h_1,\ldots,h_r\right), \left(1+d-2c;2h_1,\ldots,2h_r\right), B \end{array} \right).$$

Next, we will provide the special cases of the summation formula (4.1). Concerning the following corollary, we consider the Aleph-function of one variable defined by Südland et al. [26, 27] (see also, Saxena et al. [18]).

**Corollary 5.3.**

$$\sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_s\,(b)_s\,(d+1)_s}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(a+b+1\right)\right)_s\,(d)_s\,s!} \aleph_{p_1+2,q_1+1,\tau_{i(1)},R^{(1)}}^{m_1,n_1+2} \left( z_1 \left| \begin{array}{c} \left(1-c-s;h_1\right), \left(-c;h_1\right), \mathbf{A} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \left(-2c-s;2h_1\right), \mathbf{B} \end{array} \right. \right)$$

$$= A_1 \aleph_{p_1+2,q_1+2,\tau_{i(1)},R^{(1)}}^{m_1,n_1+2} \left( z_1\,4^{-h_1} \left| \begin{array}{c} \left(1-c;h_1\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1\right), \mathbf{A} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a-c;h_1\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1\right), \mathbf{B} \end{array} \right. \right)$$

$$+ A_2 \aleph_{p_1+3,q_1+3,\tau_{i(1)},R^{(1)}}^{m_1,n_1+3} \left( z_1\,4^{-h_1} \left| \begin{array}{c} \left(1-c;h_1\right), \left(d-2c;2h_1\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1\right), \mathbf{A} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}a-c;h_1\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1\right), \left(1+d-2c;2h_1\right), \mathbf{B} \end{array} \right. \right),$$

*where*

$$\mathbf{A} = \left\{ \left(c_j^{(1)};\gamma_j^{(1)}\right)_{1,n_1} \right\}, \left\{ \tau_{i^{(1)}}\left(c_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)};\gamma_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right)_{n_1+1,p_{i^{(1)}}} \right\}$$

*and*

$$\mathbf{B} = \left\{ \left(d_j^{(1)};\delta_j^{(1)}\right)_{1,m_1} \right\}, \left\{ \tau_{i^{(1)}}\left(d_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)};\delta_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right)_{m_1+1,q_{i^{(1)}}} \right\}.$$

*Provided that:*

$$h_1 > 0, \ \mathrm{Re}\,(c) > 0, \quad d \neq 0, -1, -2, \ldots,$$

$$\mathrm{Re}\,(c) + h_1 \min_{1 \leq l \leq m_1} \mathrm{Re}\left(\frac{d_l^{(1)}}{\delta_l^{(1)}}\right) > 0, \quad \left|\arg z_1 x^{h_1} (1-x)^{h_1}\right| < \frac{1}{2}\pi,$$

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \gamma_j^{(1)} - \tau_{i^{(1)}} \sum_{j=n_1+1}^{p_{i^{(1)}}} \gamma_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{m_1} \delta_j^{(1)} - \tau_{i^{(1)}} \sum_{j=m_1+1}^{q_{i^{(1)}}} \delta_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right) > 0.$$

Now, we consider the *I*-function defined by Saxena [19]. We have the following result.

**Corollary 5.4.**

$$\sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_s \, (b)_s \, (d+1)_s}{\left(\frac{1}{2}(a+b+1)\right)_s (d)_s \, s!} \, I_{p_1+2,q_1+1;R^{(1)}}^{m_1,n_1+2} \left(z_1 \left|\begin{array}{c} (1-c-s;h_1), (-c;h_1), \mathbf{A'} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ (-2c-s;2h_1), \mathbf{B'} \end{array}\right.\right)$$

$$= A_1 \, I_{p_1+2,q_1+2;R^{(1)}}^{m_1,n_1+2} \left(z_1 \, 4^{-h_1} \left|\begin{array}{c} (1-c;h_1), \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1\right), \mathbf{A'} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a-c;h_1\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1\right), \mathbf{B'} \end{array}\right.\right)$$

$$+ A_2 \, I_{p_1+3,q_1+3;R^{(1)}}^{m_1,n_1+3} \left(z_1 \, 4^{-h_1} \left|\begin{array}{c} (1-c;h_1), (d-2c;2h_1), \left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1\right), \mathbf{A'} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}a-c;h_1\right), \left(\frac{1}{2}b-c;h_1\right), (1+d-2c;2h_1), \mathbf{B'} \end{array}\right.\right),$$

*where*

$$\mathbf{A'} = \left\{\left(c_j^{(1)}; \gamma_j^{(1)}\right)_{1,n_1}\right\}, \left\{\left(c_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}; \gamma_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right)_{n_1+1,p_{i^{(1)}}}\right\}$$

*and*

$$\mathbf{B'} = \left\{\left(d_j^{(1)}; \delta_j^{(1)}\right)_{1,m_1}\right\}, \left\{\left(d_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}; \delta_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right)_{m_1+1,q_{i^{(1)}}}\right\}.$$

*Provided that*

$$h_1 > 0, \ \mathrm{Re}\,(c) > 0, \quad d \neq 0, -1, -2, \ldots,$$

$$\mathrm{Re}\,(c) + h_1 \min_{1 \leq l \leq m_1} \mathrm{Re}\left(\frac{d_l^{(1)}}{\delta_l^{(1)}}\right) > 0, \quad \left|\arg z_1 x^{h_1} (1-x)^{h_1}\right| < \frac{1}{2}\pi,$$

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_1} \gamma_j^{(1)} - \sum_{j=n_1+1}^{p_{i^{(1)}}} \gamma_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)} + \sum_{j=1}^{m_1} \delta_j^{(1)} - \sum_{j=m_1+1}^{q_{i^{(1)}}} \delta_{ji^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right) > 0.$$

*Remark* 5.1. By the similar methods, we can obtain the similar summation formula with the Aleph-function of two variables (see [9]), the *I*-function of two variables

(see [12, 21]), the multivariable $I$-function (see [13, 15]), the multivariable $A$-function (see [7]), the $A$-function [6], the modified multivariable $H$-function (see [14]) and the multivariable $H$-function (see [3, 4, 10, 24, 25]).

## 6. Concluding Remarks

In this paper, we have established two integrals formulas and one summation formula involving the generalized hypergeometric function and Aleph-function of $r$-variables. On account of the most general character of the multivariable Aleph-function in Theorems 3.1, 3.2 and 4.1, numerous other special cases associated with potentially useful higher transcendental functions, orthogonal polynomials of one and several variables can be deduced.

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[1]DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCES,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, SUMERPUR- PALI,
AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY OF JODHPUR, JODHPUR 342304, INDIA
*Email address*: dinesh_dino03@yahoo.com

[2]COLLÉGE JEAN L'HERMINIER,
ALLÉE DES NYMPHÉAS, 83500 LA SEYNE-SUR-MER, FRANCE

[3]SIX-FOURS-LES-PLAGES-83140, DEPARTMENT OF VAR, FRANCE
*Email address*: fredericayant@gmail.com

[4]DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS,
UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN,
JAIPUR-302004, RAJASTHAN, INDIA
*Email address*: devendra.maths@gmail.com