IDENTITIES OF SYMMETRY FOR THE GENERALIZED DEGENERATE EULER POLYNOMIALS

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Abstract. In this paper, we give some identities of symmetry for the generalized degenerate Euler polynomials attached to $\chi$ which are derived from the symmetric properties for certain fermionic $p$-adic integrals on $\mathbb{Z}_p$.

1. Introduction and preliminaries

Let $p$ be a fixed odd prime. Throughout this paper, $\mathbb{Z}_p$, $\mathbb{Q}_p$ and $\mathbb{C}_p$ will be the ring of $p$-adic integers, the field of $p$-adic rational numbers and the completion of the algebraic closure of $\mathbb{Q}_p$, respectively.

The $p$-adic norm $|\cdot|_p$ in $\mathbb{C}_p$ is normalized as $|p|_p = \frac{1}{p}$. Let $f(x)$ be a continuous function on $\mathbb{Z}_p$. Then the fermionic $p$-adic integral on $\mathbb{Z}_p$ is defined as

$$I_{-1}(f) = \int_{\mathbb{Z}_p} f(x) \, d\mu_{-1}(x)$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{x=0}^{p^N-1} f(x) \, (-1)^x, \quad \text{(see [9]).}$$

From (1.1), we note that

$$I_{-1}(f_n) + (-1)^{n-1} I_{-1}(f) = 2 \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{n-1-l} f(l), \quad \text{(see [7]),}$$

where $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

As is well known, the Euler polynomials are defined by the generating function

$$\int_{\mathbb{Z}_p} e^{(x+y)t} \, d\mu_{-1}(y) = \frac{2}{e^t + 1} e^{xt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}.$$

When $x = 0$, $E_n = E_n(0)$ are called the Euler numbers (see [1–19]).

For a fixed odd integer $d$ with $(p, d) = 1$, we set

$$X = \lim_{N \to \infty} \mathbb{Z}/dp^Nz, \quad X^* = \bigcup_{0 < a < dp} (a + dp\mathbb{Z}_p),$$

$$a + dp^N\mathbb{Z}_p = \{ x \in X \mid x \equiv a \pmod{dp^N} \},$$

where $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ lies in $0 \leq a < dp^N$.

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It is known that
\[ \hat{Z} f(x) d\mu_{-1}(x) = \int_X f(x) d\mu_{-1}(x), \quad \text{(see [7–9])}, \]
where \( f \) is a continuous function on \( \mathbb{Z}_p \).

Let \( d \in \mathbb{N} \) with \( d \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \) and let \( \chi \) be a Dirichlet character with conductor \( d \). Then the generalized Euler polynomials attached to \( \chi \) are defined by the generating function
\[ (1.4) \quad \left( \frac{2 \sum_{a=0}^{d-1} (-1)^a \chi(a) e^{at}}{e^{dt} + 1} \right) e^{xt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_{n,\chi}(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}. \]
In particular, for \( x = 0 \), \( E_{n,\chi}(0) \) are called the generalized Euler numbers attached to \( \chi \).

For \( d \in \mathbb{N} \) with \( d \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \), by (1.2), we get
\[ (1.5) \quad \int_X \chi(y) e^{(x+y)t} d\mu_{-1}(y) = \frac{2}{e^{dt} + 1} \sum_{a=0}^{d-1} (-1)^a \chi(a) e^{at} e^{xt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_{n,\chi}(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}, \quad \text{(see [9–11])}. \]

From (1.5), we have
\[ (1.6) \quad \int_X \chi(y) (x+y)^n d\mu_{-1}(y) = E_{n,\chi}(x), \quad (n \geq 0). \]

Carlitz considered the degenerate Euler polynomials given by the generating function
\[ (1.7) \quad \frac{2}{(1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{\lambda}{\mu}} + 1} (1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{x}{\mu}} \]
\[ = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}_n(x | \lambda) \frac{t^n}{n!}, \quad \text{(see [3])}. \]

Note that \( \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \mathcal{E}_n(x | \lambda) = E_n(x), (n \geq 0) \).

From (1.2), we note that
\[ (1.8) \quad \int_X \frac{2}{(1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{\lambda}{\mu}} + 1} (1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{x}{\mu}} d\mu_{-1}(y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}_n(x | \lambda) \frac{t^n}{n!}. \]

Thus, by (1.8), we get
\[ (1.9) \quad \int_X (y + x | \lambda)_n d\mu_{-1}(y) = \mathcal{E}_n(x | \lambda), \quad (n \geq 0), \]
where \( (x | \lambda)_n = x(x-\lambda) \cdots (x-(n-1)\lambda) \), for \( n \geq 1 \), and \( (x | \lambda)_0 = 1 \).

From (1.2), we can derive the following equation:
\begin{align}
\int_X \chi (y) (1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{d}{\lambda}} d\mu_{-1} (y) \\
= \frac{2 \sum_{a=0}^{d-1} (-1)^a \chi (a) (1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{a}{\lambda}} (1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{d}{\lambda} + 1}}{(1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{d}{\lambda} + 1}},
\end{align}

where \( d \in \mathbb{N} \) with \( d \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \).

In view of (1.5), we define the generalized degenerate Euler polynomials attached to \( \chi \) as follows:

\begin{align}
\sum_{d=0}^{d-1} a = 0 \left( -1 \right)^a \chi (a) (1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{a}{\lambda}} (1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{d}{\lambda} + 1} \chi (x) (1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{d}{\lambda} + 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}_{n, \lambda, \chi} (x) \frac{t^n}{n!}.
\end{align}

When \( x = 0 \), \( \mathcal{E}_{n, \lambda, \chi} = \mathcal{E}_{n, \lambda, \chi} (0) \) are called the generalized degenerate Euler numbers attached to \( \chi \).

Let \( n \) be an odd natural number. Then, by (1.2), we get

\begin{align}
\int_X \chi (x) (1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{d}{\lambda}} (1 + \lambda t)^\frac{d}{\lambda} + \int_X \chi (x) (1 + \lambda t)^\frac{d}{\lambda} d\mu_{-1} (x)
= 2 \sum_{l=0}^{d-1} (-1)^l \chi (l) (1 + \lambda t)^\frac{l}{\lambda}.
\end{align}

Now, we set

\begin{align}
R_k (n, \lambda | x) = 2 \sum_{l=0}^{n} (-1)^l \chi (l) (1 + \lambda)^\frac{l}{\lambda}.
\end{align}

From (1.2) and (1.12), we have

\begin{align}
\int_X (1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{d}{\lambda} + \frac{e}{\lambda}} \chi (x) d\mu_{-1} (x) + \int_X \chi (x) (1 + \lambda t)^\frac{d}{\lambda} d\mu_{-1} (x)
= \frac{2 \int_X (1 + \lambda t)^\frac{d}{\lambda} \chi (x) d\mu_{-1} (x)}{\int_X (1 + \lambda t)^\frac{d}{\lambda} d\mu_{-1} (x)}
= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} R_k (nd - 1, \lambda | \chi) \frac{t^k}{k!},
\end{align}

where \( n, d \in \mathbb{N} \) with \( n \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \), \( d \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \).

In this paper, we give some identities of symmetry for the generalized degenerate Euler polynomials attached to \( \chi \) derived from the symmetric properties of certain fermionic \( p \)-adic integrals on \( \mathbb{Z}_p \).

2. Identities of Symmetry for the Generalized Degenerate Euler Polynomials

Let \( w_1, w_2 \) be an odd natural numbers. Then we consider the following integral equation:

\begin{align}
\int_X \int_X (1 + \lambda t)^{\frac{d}{\lambda} + \frac{e}{\lambda}} \chi (x_1) \chi (x_2) d\mu_{-1} (x_1) d\mu_{-1} (x_2)
\int_X (1 + \lambda t)^\frac{d}{\lambda} d\mu_{-1} (x).
\end{align}
\[
\begin{align*}
&= 2 \frac{\left(1 + \lambda t\right)^{\frac{dw_1 w_2}{\lambda}} + 1}{\left(1 + \lambda t\right)^{\frac{dw_1}{\lambda}} + 1} \left(1 + \lambda t\right)^{\frac{dw_2}{\lambda}} + 1 \right) \\
&\times \sum_{a=0}^{d-1} \chi(a) \left(1 + \lambda t\right)^{\frac{w_1 a}{\lambda}} (-1)^a \\
&\times \sum_{b=0}^{d-1} \chi(b) \left(1 + \lambda t\right)^{\frac{w_2 b}{\lambda}} (-1)^b.
\end{align*}
\]

From (1.10) and (1.11), we note that
\[
(2.2) \quad \int_X \chi(y) (x + y \mid \lambda) \, d\mu_{-1}(y) = E_{n,\lambda,\chi}(x), \quad (n \geq 0).
\]

By (1.14), we get
\[
(2.3) \quad \int_X \chi(x) (x + \lambda t d n \mid \lambda) \, d\mu_{-1}(x) + \int_X \chi(x) (x \mid \lambda) \, d\mu_{-1}(x) = R_k(nd - 1, \lambda \mid x), \quad (k \geq 0).
\]

Thus, by (2.2) and (2.3), we get
\[
(2.4) \quad \mathcal{E}_{k,\lambda,\chi}(nd) + \mathcal{E}_{k,\lambda,\chi} = R_k(nd - 1, \lambda \mid \chi),
\]

where \(k \geq 0\), \(n, d \in \mathbb{N}\) with \(n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, d \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\).

Now, we set
\[
(2.5) \quad I_{\chi}(w_1, w_2 \mid \lambda) = \int_X \int_X \chi(x_1) \chi(x_2) \left(1 + \lambda t\right)^{\frac{w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_1 w_2 x}{\lambda}} \, d\mu_{-1}(x_1) \, d\mu_{-1}(x_2).
\]

From (2.5), we have
\[
(2.6) \quad I_{\chi}(w_1, w_2 \mid \lambda) = \int_X \int_X \chi(x_1) \chi(x_2) \left(1 + \lambda t\right)^{\frac{w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + w_1 w_2 x}{\lambda}} \, d\mu_{-1}(x_1) \, d\mu_{-1}(x_2).
\]

Thus, by (2.5), we see that \(I_{\chi}(w_1, w_2 \mid \lambda)\) is symmetric in \(w_1, w_2\). By (1.12), (1.14), (2.2) and (2.5), we get
\[
(2.7) \quad 2I_{\chi}(w_1, w_2 \mid \lambda) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{l} \binom{l}{i} \mathcal{E}_{i, \frac{w_1}{2}, \chi}(w_1 x) w_1^l \right) \mathcal{E}_{l, \frac{w_2}{2}}(w_1 x) \left( d\mu_{-1} - \lambda \mid \chi \right) \frac{\lambda^l}{l!}.
\]

From the symmetric property of \(I_{\chi}(w_1, w_2 \mid \lambda)\) in \(w_1\) and \(w_2\), we have
\[
(2.8) \quad 2I_{\chi}(w_1, w_2 \mid \lambda)
\]
By (2.5), we get

\[ 2I_\chi (w_2, w_1 | \chi) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{i=0}^{l} \binom{l}{i} \mathcal{E}_{i, \frac{1}{N}, \chi} (w_2 x) w_i^l w_2^{l-i} R \left( dw_1 - 1, \frac{\lambda}{w_2} | \chi \right) \right) \frac{t^l}{l!}. \]

Therefore, by (2.7) and (2.8), we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 1.** For \( w_1, w_2, d \in \mathbb{N} \) with \( w_1 \equiv w_2 \equiv d \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \), let \( \chi \) be a Dirichlet character with conductor \( d \). Then, we have

\[ \sum_{l=0}^{I} \binom{l}{i} \mathcal{E}_{i, \frac{1}{w_2}, \chi} (w_1 x) w_i^l w_2^{l-i} R \left( dw_2 - 1, \frac{\lambda}{w_1} | \chi \right), \]

where \( l \geq 0 \).

When \( x = 0 \), by Theorem 1, we get

\[ \sum_{l=0}^{I} \binom{l}{i} \mathcal{E}_{i, \frac{1}{w_2}, \chi} w_i^l w_2^{l-i} R \left( dw_2 - 1, \frac{\lambda}{w_1} | \chi \right), \quad (l \geq 0) . \]

By (2.5), we get

\[ 2I_\chi (w_1, w_2 | \lambda) = \sum_{l=0}^{d w_2 - 1} (-1)^l \chi (l) \int_{\chi} (1 + \lambda t) \frac{\lambda \chi (w_2 + w_1 x + \frac{w_t}{w_2}) \chi (x_2) d \mu_{-1} (x) \chi (l) \chi (l) \mathcal{E}_{n, \frac{w_2}{w_2}, \chi} \left( w_2 x + \frac{w_t}{w_2} \right) w_2^n \right) \frac{t^n}{n!} \]

On the other hand,

\[ 2I_\chi (w_2, w_1 | \lambda) = 2I_\chi (w_1, w_2 | \lambda) = \sum_{n=0}^{d w_1 - 1} \left( \sum_{l=0}^{d w_1 - 1} (-1)^l \chi (l) \mathcal{E}_{n, \frac{w_1}{w_1}, \chi} \left( w_2 x + \frac{w_t}{w_1} \right) w_1^n \right) \frac{t^n}{n!}. \]

Therefore, by (2.9) and (2.10), we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.** For \( w_1, w_2, d \in \mathbb{N} \) with \( d \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \), \( w_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \) and \( w_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \), let \( \chi \) be a Dirichlet character with conductor \( d \). Then, we have

\[ w_2^n \sum_{l=0}^{d w_2 - 1} \left( (-1)^l \chi (l) \mathcal{E}_{n, \frac{w_2}{w_2}, \chi} \left( w_2 x + \frac{w_t}{w_2} \right) \right) \]

\[ = \sum_{l=0}^{d w_1 - 1} \left. (-1)^l \chi (l) \mathcal{E}_{n, \frac{w_1}{w_1}, \chi} \left( w_2 x + \frac{w_t}{w_1} \right) \right), \quad (n \geq 0). \]
To derive some interesting identities of symmetry for the generalized degenerate Euler polynomials attached to $\chi$, we used the symmetric properties for certain fermionic $p$-adic integrals on $\mathbb{Z}_p$. When $w_2 = 1$, from Theorem 2, we have

$$
\sum_{l=0}^{d-1} (-1)^l \chi(l) E_{n,\lambda,\chi}(w_1 x + w_1 l) = w_1^n \sum_{l=0}^{d w_1 - 1} (-1)^l \chi(l) E_{n,\lambda,\chi}(x + \frac{1}{w_1} l).
$$

In particular, for $x = 0$, we get

$$
\sum_{l=0}^{d-1} (-1)^l \chi(l) E_{n,\lambda,\chi}(w_1 l) = w_1^n \sum_{l=0}^{d w_1 - 1} (-1)^l \chi(l) E_{n,\lambda,\chi}(\frac{1}{w_1} l).
$$

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