Higher-order Cauchy of the second kind and poly-Cauchy of the second kind mixed type polynomials

by
Dae San Kim and Taekyun Kim

Abstract
In this paper, we investigate some properties of higher-order Cauchy of the second kind and poly-Cauchy of the second mixed type polynomials with umbral calculus viewpoint. From our investigation, we derive many interesting identities of higher-order Cauchy of the second kind and poly-Cauchy of the second kind mixed type polynomials.

1 Introduction
For $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\lambda \neq 1$, the Frobenius-Euler polynomials of order $\alpha (\alpha \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})$ are defined by the generating function to be

\[
\left( \frac{1 - \lambda}{e^t - \lambda} \right)^\alpha e^{xt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} H_n^{(\alpha)}(x|\lambda) \frac{t^n}{n!}, \quad (\text{see [2, 4, 5, 6, 13]}).
\]

(1)

As is well known, the Bernoulli polynomials of order $\alpha \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ are also defined by the generating function to be

\[
\left( \frac{t}{e^t - 1} \right)^\alpha e^{xt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(\alpha)}(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}, \quad (\text{see [1, 2, 4, 7, 8]}).
\]

(2)

When $x = 0$, $B_n^{(\alpha)} = B_n^{(\alpha)}(0)$ are called the Bernoulli numbers of order $\alpha$.

The Stirling number of the first kind is defined by

\[
(x)_n = x(x - 1) \cdots (x - n + 1) = \sum_{l=0}^{n} S_1(n, l)x^l, \quad (n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}).
\]

(3)
From (3), we note that

$$(\log(1 + x))^m = m! \sum_{l=m}^{\infty} S_1(l, m) \frac{x^l}{l!} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{m!}{(l+m)!} S_1(l + m, m)x^{l+m}. \quad (4)$$

It is known that the Stirling number of the second kind is given by

$$(e^x - 1)^m = m! \sum_{l=m}^{\infty} \frac{S_2(l + m)}{l!} x^l, \quad (m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}), \quad (see \ [14, 15]). \quad (5)$$

The poly-logarithm factorial function is defined by

$$Lif_k(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!(m+1)^k}, \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}), \quad (see \ [9, 10, 11]). \quad (6)$$

The poly-Cauchy polynomials of the second kind is given by

$$Lif_k(-\log(1 + x))(1 + t)^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tilde{C}^{(k)}(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}, \quad (see \ [10 - 12]). \quad (7)$$

and the Cauchy numbers of the second kind with order $r$ ($r \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$) are defined by the generating function to be

$$\left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{C^{(r)}(t^n)}{n!}, \quad (see \ [10 - 12]). \quad (8)$$

Now, we consider the polynomials $\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x)$ whose generating function is defined by

$$\left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r Lif_k(-\log(1 + x))(1 + t)^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(t^n) \frac{t^n}{n!}, \quad (9)$$

where $r \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. $\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x)$ are called higher-order Cauchy of the second kind and poly-Cauchy of the second kind mixed type polynomials. When $x = 0$, $\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)} = \tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(0)$ are called the higher-order Cauchy of the second kind and poly-Cauchy of the second kind mixed type numbers.

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be the set of all formal power series in the variable $t$ over $\mathbb{C}$ as follows:

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \frac{t^k}{k!} \bigg| a_k \in \mathbb{C} \right\}. \quad (10)$$
Let $\mathbb{P} = \mathbb{C}[x]$ and let $\mathbb{P}^*$ be the vector space of all linear functionals on $\mathbb{P}$. $\langle L | p(x) \rangle$ denotes the action of the linear functional $L$ on the polynomial $p(x)$, and the vector space operations on $\mathbb{P}^*$ are defined by $\langle L + M | p(x) \rangle = \langle L | p(x) \rangle + \langle M | p(x) \rangle$, $\langle cL | p(x) \rangle = c \langle L | p(x) \rangle$, where $c$ is a complex constant. For $f(t) \in \mathcal{F}$, let $\langle f(t) | x^n \rangle = a_n$. Then, by (10), we see that

$$\langle t^k | x^n \rangle = n! \delta_{n,k}, \quad \text{(see [14, 15])},$$

(11)

where $\delta_{n,k}$ is the Kronecker’s symbol.

Let us assume that $f_L(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle L | x^k \rangle \frac{t^k}{k!}$. By (11), we see that $\langle f_L(t) | x^n \rangle = \langle L | x^n \rangle$. That is, $f_L(t) = L$. Additionally, the map $L \mapsto f_L(t)$ is a vector space isomorphism from $\mathbb{P}^*$ onto $\mathcal{F}$. Henceforth, $\mathcal{F}$ denotes both the algebra of the formal power series in $t$ and the vector space of all linear functionals on $\mathbb{P}$, and so an element $f(t)$ of $\mathcal{F}$ will be thought as a formal power series and a linear functional. $\mathcal{F}$ is called the umbral algebra. The umbral calculus is the study of umbral algebra.

The order of the power series $f(t)(\neq 0)$ is the smallest integer for which $a_k$ does not vanish. The order of $f(t)$ is denoted by $O(f(t))$. If $O(f(t)) = 0$, then $f(t)$ is called an invertible series. If $O(f(t)) = 1$, then $f(t)$ is said to be a delta series.

For $f(t) \in \mathcal{F}$ and $p(x) \in \mathbb{P}$, we have

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle f(t) | x^k \rangle \frac{t^k}{k!}, \quad p(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \langle t^k | p(x) \rangle \frac{x^k}{k!}, \quad \text{(see [14])}. \quad (12)$$

Thus, by (12), we get

$$p^{(k)}(x) = \frac{d^k p(x)}{dx^k} = \sum_{l=k}^{\infty} \langle t^l | p(x) \rangle \frac{x^{l-k}}{(l-k)!}, \quad p^{(k)}(0) = \langle t^k | p(x) \rangle = \langle 1 | p^{(k)}(x) \rangle. \quad (13)$$

From (13), we note that

$$t^k p(x) = p^{(k)}(x), \quad e^{yt} p(x) = p(x + y), \quad \langle e^{yt} | p(x) \rangle = p(y). \quad (14)$$

For $O(f(t)) = 1$, $O(g(t)) = 0$, there exists a unique sequence $s_n(x)$ of polynomials such that $\langle g(t) f(t)^k | s_n(x) \rangle = n! \delta_{n,k}$, for $n, k \geq 0$. The sequence $s_n(x)$ is called the Sheffer sequence for $(g(t), f(t))$ which is denoted by $s_n(x) \sim (g(t), f(t))$.

Let $p(x) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $f(t) \in \mathcal{F}$. Then we see that

$$\langle f(t) | xp(x) \rangle = \langle \partial_t f(t) | p(x) \rangle = \langle f'(t) | p(x) \rangle, \quad \text{(see [14])}. \quad (15)$$
For \( s_n(x) \sim (g(t), f(t)) \), we have the following equations:

\[
s_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{1}{j!} \langle g(\bar{f}(t))^{-1} \bar{f}(t)^j \mid x^n \rangle x^j,
\]

(16)

where \( \bar{f}(t) \) is the compositional inverse of \( f(t) \) with \( \bar{f}(f(t)) = t \),

\[
\frac{1}{g(f(t))} e^{xf(t)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} s_n(x) \frac{t^n}{n!}, \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{C},
\]

(17)

\[
s_n(x + y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} s_k(x) p_{n-k}(y), \text{ where } p_{n-k}(y) = g(t)s_{n-k}(y),
\]

(18)

and

\[
s_{n+1}(x) = \left( x - \frac{g'(t)}{g(t)} \right) s_n(x), \quad f(t)s_n(x) = ns_{n-1}(x), \quad (\text{see [3, 5, 9, 14]}).
\]

(19)

For \( s_n(x) \sim (g(t), f(t)) \), \( r_n(x) \sim (h(t), l(t)) \), we have

\[
s_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} C_{n,m} r_m(x),
\]

(20)

where

\[
C_{n,m} = \frac{1}{m!} \left\langle \frac{h(\bar{f}(t))}{g(\bar{f}(t))} \bar{f}(t)^m \mid x^n \right\rangle, \quad (\text{see [14]}).
\]

(21)

In this paper, we consider higher-order Cauchy of the second kind and poly-Cauchy of the second kind mixed type polynomials and we investigate some properties of those polynomials with umbral calculus viewpoint. From our investigation, we can derive many interesting identities related to higher-order Cauchy of the second kind and poly-Cauchy of the second kind mixed type polynomials.
2 Higer-order Cauchy of the second kind and poly-Cauchy of the second kind mixed type polynomials

From (3) and (17), we note that \( \tilde{A}^{(r,k)}_n(x) \) is the Sheffer sequence for the pair \( \left( \left( \frac{t e^t}{e^t - 1} \right)^r, \frac{1}{\text{Li}_k(-t)}, e^t - 1 \right) \). That is,

\[
\tilde{A}^{(r,k)}_n(x) \sim \left( \left( \frac{t e^t}{e^t - 1} \right)^r, \frac{1}{\text{Li}_k(-t)}, e^t - 1 \right) . \tag{22}
\]

Komatsu considered the number \( \tilde{A}^{(r,k)}_n \), which was denoted by \( \tilde{T}^{(k)}_{r+1}(n) \) (see [10 – 12]). By (22), we easily see that

\[
\left( \frac{t e^t}{e^t - 1} \right)^r \frac{1}{\text{Li}_k(-t)} \tilde{A}^{(r,k)}_n(x) \sim (1, e^t - 1) , \tag{23}
\]

and we see that \( (x)_n \sim (1, e^t - 1) \).

From the uniqueness of Sheffer sequence, we note that

\[
\left( \frac{t e^t}{e^t - 1} \right)^r \frac{1}{\text{Li}_k(-t)} A^{(r,k)}_n(x) = (x)_n = \sum_{m=0}^{n} S_1(n, m)x^m \sim (1, e^t - 1) . \tag{24}
\]

By (24), we get

\[
A^{(r,k)}_n(x) = \left( \frac{e^t - 1}{t e^t} \right)^r \text{Li}_k(-t)(x)_n = \sum_{m=0}^{n} S_1(n, m) \left( \frac{e^t - 1}{t e^t} \right)^r \text{Li}_k(-t)x^m \tag{25}
\]

\[
= \sum_{m=0}^{n} S_1(n, m) \left( \frac{e^t - 1}{t e^t} \right)^r \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-t)^l}{l! (l+1)^k} x^m \\
= \sum_{m=0}^{n} S_1(n, m) \sum_{l=0}^{m} \frac{(-1)^l (m)_l}{l! (l+1)^k} \left( \frac{e^{-t} - 1}{-t} \right)^r x^{m-l} \\
= \sum_{m=0}^{n} S_1(n, m) \sum_{l=0}^{m} \frac{(-1)^l (m)_l}{l! (l+1)^k} \\
\times \sum_{a=0}^{m-l} \frac{r!}{(a + r)!} S_2(a + r, r)(-1)^a (m - l)_a x^{m-l-a}
\]

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\[\sum_{m=0}^{n} \sum_{l=0}^{m} \sum_{a=0}^{m-l} (-1)^m \binom{m}{l} \binom{m-l}{a} \frac{S_1(n, m) S_2(a + r, r)}{(l + 1)^k} (-x)^{m-l-a}\]

\[= \sum_{j=0}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{m=j}^{n} \sum_{l=0}^{m-j} (-1)^m \binom{m}{l} \binom{m-l}{j} \frac{S_1(n, m) S_2(m - l - j + r, r)}{(l + 1)^k} \right\} (-x)^j.\]

Therefore, by (25), we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 1.** For \(n, r \geq 0, k \in \mathbb{Z}\), we have

\[\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{m=j}^{n} \sum_{l=0}^{m-j} (-1)^m \binom{m}{l} \binom{m-l}{j} \frac{S_1(n, m) S_2(m - l - j + r, r)}{(l + 1)^k} \right\} (-x)^j.\]

From (16) and (22), we note that

\[\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{1}{j!} \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (-\log (1 + t)) (\log (1 + t))^j \left| x^n \right| x^j\]

\[= \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{1}{j!} \sum_{l=0}^{n-j} \frac{j!}{(l + j)!} S_1(l + j, j)(n)_{l+j} \times \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (-\log (1 + t)) \left| x^{n-l-j} \right| x^j,\]

and

\[\left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (-\log (1 + t)) \left| x^{n-l-j} \right\rangle \right.\]

\[= \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \frac{\tilde{A}_a^{(r,k)}}{a!} \left( t^a \left| x^{n-l-j} \right) \right.\]

\[= \tilde{A}_{n-l-j}^{(r,k)}.\]
By (26) and (27), we get
\[
\tilde{A}_{n}^{(r,k)}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{n-j} \binom{n}{l+j} S_{1}(l+j,j) \tilde{A}_{n-l-j}^{(r,k)} \right\} x^{j} \tag{28}
\]
\[
= \sum_{j=0}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{n-j} \binom{n}{l} S_{1}(n-l,j) \tilde{A}_{l}^{(r,k)} \right\} x^{j}.
\]

Therefore, by (28), we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.** For \( n, r \geq 0 \) and \( k \in \mathbb{Z} \), we have
\[
\tilde{A}_{n}^{(r,k)}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{n-j} \binom{n}{l} S_{1}(n-l,j) \tilde{A}_{l}^{(r,k)} \right\} x^{j}.
\]

It is known that
\[
\left( \frac{t}{\log(1+t)} \right)^{n} (1 + t)^{x-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_{k}^{(k-n+1)}(x) \frac{t^{k}}{k!}. \tag{29}
\]
In particular, for \( x = 1 - r, \ n = r \), we have
\[
\left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log(1+t)} \right)^{r} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} B_{k}^{(k-r+1)}(1-r) \frac{t^{k}}{k!}. \tag{30}
\]

By (26) and (30), we get
\[
\tilde{A}_{n}^{(r,k)}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \sum_{l=0}^{n-j} \binom{n}{l+j} S_{1}(l+j,j) \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{a}^{(a-r+1)}(1-r)}{a!} \left( \frac{1}{a!} (n-l-j)_{a} \right)
\]
\[
\times \left( \text{Li}_{k} (- \log(1+t)) \right) x^{n-l-j} \right\} x^{j} \tag{31}
\]
\[
= \sum_{j=0}^{n-j} \binom{n}{l+j} S_{1}(l+j,j) \sum_{a=0}^{n-l-j} B_{a}^{(a-r+1)}(1-r) \frac{1}{a!} (n-l-j)_{a}
\]
\[
\times \left( \text{Li}_{k} (- \log(1+t)) \right) x^{n-l-j-a} \right\} x^{j}
\]
\[
= \sum_{j=0}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{n-j} \sum_{a=0}^{n-j-l} \binom{n}{l+j} \binom{n-j-l}{a} S_{1}(l+j,j) B_{a}^{(a-r+1)}(1-r)
\]
\[
\times \tilde{C}_{n-j-l-a}^{(k)} \right\} x^{j},
\]
where \( \tilde{C}_{n}^{(k)} \) are the poly-Cauchy numbers of the second kind.

Therefore, by (31), we obtain the following theorem.
Theorem 3. For $n, r \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$
\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{n-j} \sum_{a=0}^{n-j-l} \left( \begin{array}{c} n \\ l + j \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} n - j - l \\ a \end{array} \right) S_1(l + j, j) B_a^{(a-r+1)}(1 - r) \right. \\
\left. \times \tilde{C}_{n-j-l-a}^{(k)} \right\} x^j.
$$

By (29), we easily see that

$$
\frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(n)} \frac{t^n}{n!}.
$$

Thus, by (26) and (32), we get

$$
\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)} = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \sum_{l=0}^{n-j} \left( \begin{array}{c} n \\ l + j \end{array} \right) S_1(l + j, j) \\
\times \left\{ \sum_{a=0}^{n-j} \sum_{a_1+\ldots+a_r=a} \left( \begin{array}{c} n \\ l + j \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} n - j - l \\ a \end{array} \right) \left( a_1, \ldots, a_r \right) S_1(l + j, j) \right. \\
\left. \times \left( \prod_{i=1}^{r} B_{a_i}^{(a_i)} \right) \tilde{C}_{n-j-l-a}^{(k)} \right\} x^j.
$$

Therefore, by (33), we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 4. For $n \geq 0$, $r \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$
\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x + y) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \left( \begin{array}{c} n \\ j \end{array} \right) \tilde{A}_j^{(r,k)}(x)\tilde{A}_{n-j}^{(r,k)}(y), \quad (e^t - 1) \tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x) = n \tilde{A}_{n-1}^{(r,k)}(x).
$$

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By (19) and (22), we get
\[
\tilde{A}_{n+1}^{(r,k)}(x) = x\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x-1) - r \sum_{m=0}^{n} \sum_{l=0}^{m} \sum_{a=0}^{m-l} \frac{(-1)^{m-a}(m)}{(a+2)(a+1)(l+1)^k} S_1(n, m) \quad (35)
\]
\[
\times B_{m-l-a}^{(1-r)}(2-x) - \sum_{m=0}^{n} \sum_{a=0}^{m} \frac{(-1)^{m}(m)}{(a+2)^k} S_1(n, m) B_{m-a}^{(r)}(1-x).
\]

From (11), we note that
\[
\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(y) = \left\langle \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \tilde{A}_m^{(r,k)}(y) \frac{t^m}{m!} x^n \right\rangle \quad (36)
\]
\[
= \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (-\log (1+t)) (1+t)^y \right| x^n \right\rangle
\]
\[
= \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (-\log (1+t)) (1+t)^y \right| x x^{n-1} \right\rangle.
\]

By (15) and (36), we get
\[
\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(y) = \left\langle \partial_t \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (-\log (1+t)) (1+t)^y \right| x^{n-1} \right\rangle \quad (37)
\]
\[
= \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (-\log (1+t)) (1+t)^y \right| x^{n-1} \right\rangle + \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r (\partial_t (\text{Lif}_k (-\log (1+t)))) (1+t)^y \right| x^{n-1} \right\rangle
\]
\[
+ \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (-\log (1+t)) (\partial_t (1+t)^y) \right| x^{n-1} \right\rangle
\]
\[
= y\tilde{A}_{n-1}^{(r,k)}(y-1)
\]
\[
+ \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (-\log (1+t)) (1+t)^y \right| x^{n-1} \right\rangle + \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r (\partial_t (\text{Lif}_k (-\log (1+t)))) (1+t)^y \right| x^{n-1} \right\rangle.
\]
Now, we observe that
\[
\frac{\log (1 + t) - t x^l}{t^2} = \sum_{a=0}^{l} \frac{(-1)^{a-1}}{a + 2} t^a x^l = \sum_{a=0}^{l} \frac{(-1)^{a-1}}{a + 2} (l)_a x^{l-a} \tag{38}
\]
\[
= \sum_{a=0}^{l} \frac{(-1)^{l-a} (l)}{l - a + 2} (l - a)! x^a.
\]

By (38), we get
\[
\left\langle \left( \frac{\partial_t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r L i f_k (-\log (1 + t)) (1 + t)^y \bigg| x^{n-1} \right\rangle \tag{39}
\]
\[
= r \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^{r+1} \frac{\log (1 + t) - t}{t^2} L i f_k (-\log (1 + t)) (1 + t)^y \bigg| x^{a}\right\rangle
\]
\[
= r \sum_{a=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n-a} (n-a-1)!}{n-a+1} \binom{n-1}{a} \tilde{A}_{a}^{(r+1,k)}(y)
\]
\[
= r \sum_{a=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^a a!}{a + 2} \binom{n-1}{a} \tilde{A}_{n-1-a}^{(r+1,k)}(y).
\]

It is not difficult to show that
\[
(L i f_k (-\log (1 + t)))' = \frac{L i f_{k-1} (-\log (1 + t)) - L i f_k (-\log (1 + t))}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)}. \tag{40}
\]

By (40), we get
\[
\left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r \left( \frac{\partial_t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right) L i f_{k-1} (-\log (1 + t)) (1 + t)^y \bigg| x^{n-1} \right\rangle \tag{41}
\]
\[
= \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r \frac{L i f_{k-1} (-\log (1 + t)) - L i f_k (-\log (1 + t))}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right. \\
\times (1 + t)^y \left| \frac{1}{n} t x^n \right. \right\rangle
\]

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\[
= \frac{1}{n} \left( \tilde{A}_{n}^{(r+1,k-1)}(y) - \tilde{A}_{n}^{(r+1,k)}(y) \right).
\]

Therefore, by (37), (39) and (41), we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 5.** For \( n \geq 1, r, k \in \mathbb{Z} \) with \( r \geq 1 \), we have

\[
\tilde{A}_{n}^{(r,k)}(x) = x \tilde{A}_{n-1}^{(r,k)}(x-1) + r \sum_{a=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}a!}{a+2} \left( \begin{array}{c} n-1 \\ a \end{array} \right) \tilde{A}_{n-a}^{(r+1,k)}(x)
+ \frac{1}{n} \left( \tilde{A}_{n}^{(r+1,k-1)}(x) - \tilde{A}_{n}^{(r+1,k)}(x) \right).
\]

Now, we compute the following equation (42) in two different ways:

\[
\left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (- \log (1+t)) (\log (1+t))^m \right| x^n \right\rangle. \tag{42}
\]

On the one hand,

\[
\left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (- \log (1+t)) (\log (1+t))^m \right| x^n \right\rangle \tag{43}
= \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \frac{m!}{(l+m)!} S_1(l+m,m)(n)_{l+m}
\times \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (- \log (1+t)) \right| x^{n-l-m} \right\rangle
= \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} m! \left( \begin{array}{c} n \\ l+m \end{array} \right) S_1(l+m,m) \tilde{A}_{n-l-m}^{(r,k)}
= \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} m! \left( \begin{array}{c} n \\ l \end{array} \right) S_1(n-l,m) \tilde{A}_{l}^{(r,k)}.
\]

On the other hand, (42) is

\[
\left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (- \log (1+t)) (\log (1+t))^m \right| xx^{n-1} \right\rangle. \tag{44}
\]

\[
= \left\langle \partial_t \left( \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \text{Lif}_k (- \log (1+t)) (\log (1+t))^m \right) \right| x^{n-1} \right\rangle
\]

11
Here, we observe that

$$
\left\langle \left( \partial_t \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r \right) \text{Li}_k (-\log (1 + t)) (\log (1 + t))^m \right| x^{n-1} \right\rangle 
$$

$$
= r \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^{r+1} \log (1 + t) - t \frac{\text{Li}_k (-\log (1 + t))}{t^2} \times (\log (1 + t))^m \right| x^{n-1} \right\rangle
$$

$$
= r \sum_{l=0}^{n-m-1} \sum_{a=0}^{n-l-m} \frac{m!}{(l + m)!} S_1(l + m, m)(n - 1)_{l+m} 
$$

$$
\times \sum_{a=0}^{n-l-m-1} (-1)^{a+1} a! \frac{(n-l-m-1)}{a+2} \tilde{A}_{n-l-m-a-1}^{(r+1,k)}
$$

$$
= r \sum_{l=0}^{n-m-1} \sum_{a=0}^{n-l-m} \frac{(-1)^{a+1} a! m!}{a+2} \binom{n-1}{l+m} \binom{n-l-m-1}{a}
$$

$$
\times S_1(l + m, m) \tilde{A}_{n-l-m-a-1}^{(r+1,k)}
$$

and

$$
\left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r \left( \partial_t \text{Li}_k (-\log (1 + t)) \right) (\log (1 + t))^m \right| x^{n-1} \right\rangle
$$

$$
= \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r \left( \frac{\text{Li}_k (-\log (1 + t)) - \text{Li}_k (-\log (1 + t))}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right) \right. \left. (\log (1 + t))^m \right| x^{n-1} \right\rangle
$$
Thus, by (43), (44), (45), (46) and (47), we obtain the following theorem.

\[
\sum_{l=0}^{n-m-1} \frac{m!}{(l+m)!} S_1(l + m, m)(n - 1)_{l+m}\frac{1}{n - l - m} \left( \tilde{A}_{n-l-m}^{(r+1,k-1)} - \tilde{A}_{n-l-m}^{(r+1,k)} \right)
= \sum_{l=0}^{n-m-1} \frac{m!}{n - l - m} \left( n - 1 \right)_{l + m} S_1(l + m, m) \left( \tilde{A}_{n-l-m}^{(r+1,k-1)} - \tilde{A}_{n-l-m}^{(r+1,k)} \right).
\]

Finally, we easily see that

\[
\left. \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r \text{Li}_k \left( - \log (1 + t) \right) \left( \partial_t \left( \log (1 + t) \right)^m \right) \left| x^{n-1} \right) \right) \right| \right|_{x^{n-1}} = m \left( \frac{t}{(1 + t) \log (1 + t)} \right)^r \text{Li}_k \left( - \log (1 + t) \right) \left( 1 + t \right)^{-1} \left( \log (1 + t) \right)^{m-1} \left| x^{n-1} \right.
= m \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \frac{(m-1)!}{(l + m - 1)!} S_1(l + m - 1, m - 1)(n - 1)_{l+m-1} \tilde{A}_{n-l-m}^{(r,k)}(-1)
= m \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} m! \left( n - 1 \right)_{l + m - 1} S_1(l + m - 1, m - 1) \tilde{A}_{n-l-m}^{(r,k)}(-1).
\]

Therefore, by (43), (44), (45), (46) and (47), we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 6.** For \( n - 1 \geq m \geq 1 \), we have

\[
\sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \left( \frac{n}{l} \right) S_1(n - l, m) \tilde{A}_{l}^{(r,k)}
= r \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \sum_{a=0}^{n-l-m-1} \frac{(-1)^{a+1}a!}{a + 2} \left( \frac{n - 1}{l + m} \right) \left( \frac{n - l - m - 1}{a} \right) S_1(l + m, m) \tilde{A}_{n-l-m-a-1}^{(r+1,k)}
+ \sum_{l=0}^{n-m-1} \frac{1}{n - l - m} \left( n - 1 \right)_{l + m} S_1(l + m, m) \left( \tilde{A}_{n-l-m}^{(r+1,k-1)} - \tilde{A}_{n-l-m}^{(r+1,k)} \right)
+ \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \left( \frac{n - 1}{l + m - 1} \right) S_1(l + m - 1, m - 1) \tilde{A}_{n-l-m}^{(r,k)}(-1).
\]

For \( s_n(x) \sim (g(t), f(t)) \), we note that

\[
\frac{d}{dx} s_n(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{n}{l} \right) \left( \bar{f}(t) \right) x^{n-l} s_l(x).
\]
From (22) and (48), we can derive the following equation (49):

\[
\frac{d}{dx} \tilde{A}_{n}^{(r,k)}(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{l} \langle \log (1 + t) | x^{n-l} \rangle \tilde{A}_{l}^{(r,k)}(x) 
\]

\[
= \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{l} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{m+1} \langle t^{m+1} | x^{n-l} \rangle \tilde{A}_{l}^{(r,k)}(x) 
\]

\[
= \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{l} \frac{(-1)^{n-l-1}}{n-l} (n-l)! \tilde{A}_{l}^{(r,k)}(x) 
\]

\[
= (-1)^n n! \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{l+1}}{(n-l)!} \tilde{A}_{l}^{(r,k)}(x). 
\]

For \( \tilde{A}_{n}^{(r,k)}(x) \sim \left( \left( \frac{e^t}{e^t-1} \right)^r \frac{1}{\text{Li}_{k+1}(e^t)}, e^t - 1 \right), B_{n}^{(s)}(x) \sim \left( \left( \frac{e^t}{e^t-1} \right)^s, t \right) \), let us assume that

\[
\tilde{A}_{n}^{(r,k)}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} C_{n,m} B_{m}^{(s)}(x), \quad (r, s \in \mathbb{N}). 
\]

By (21), we get

\[
C_{n,m} = \frac{1}{m!} \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \left( \frac{t}{\log (1+t)} \right)^s \text{Li}_{k} (- \log (1+t)) \right. 
\]

\[
\times \left( \log (1+t) \right)^m \left| x^n \right. \right\rangle 
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{m!} \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \frac{m!}{(l+m)!} S_1(l + m, m)(n-l+m) 
\]

\[
\times \left\langle \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^{r+s} \text{Li}_{k} (- \log (1+t)) (1+t)^s \right| x^{n-l-m} \right\rangle 
\]

\[
= \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \binom{n}{l+m} S_1(l + m, m) \left\langle \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \tilde{A}_{a}^{(r+s,k)}(s) \frac{t^a}{a!} \right| x^{n-l-m} \right\rangle 
\]

\[
= \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \binom{n}{l} S_1(n-l, m) \tilde{A}_{l}^{(r+s,k)}(s). 
\]

Therefore, by (50) and (51), we obtain the following theorem.
Theorem 7. For \( n \geq 0, r, s \in \mathbb{N}, \) we have
\[
\tilde{A}^{(r,k)}_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \binom{n}{l} S_1(n-l, m) \tilde{A}^{(r+s,k)}_l(s) \right\} B_m^{(s)}(x).
\]

For \( \tilde{A}^{(r,k)}_n(x) \sim \left( \left( \frac{e^t}{e-1} \right)^r \frac{1}{Lif_k(-t)}, e^t - 1 \right), \) \( H_n^{(s)}(x|\lambda) \sim \left( \left( \frac{e^t-\lambda}{1-\lambda} \right)^s, t \right), \) let us assume that
\[
\tilde{A}^{(r,k)}_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} C_{n,m} H_m^{(s)}(x|\lambda), \tag{52}
\]
where \( \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \) with \( \lambda \neq 1, r, s \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( k \in \mathbb{Z}. \)

From (21), we have
\[
C_{n,m} = \frac{1}{m!} \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \left( \frac{1}{1-\lambda} \right)^s \left( 1 + \frac{t}{1-\lambda} \right)^s \tag{53}
\]
\[
\times \left( \log (1+t) \right)^m \left. \right|_{x^n}
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{m!} \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \frac{m!}{(l+m)!} S_1(l+m, m) (n)_{l+m}
\]
\[
\times \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \left( \frac{1}{1-\lambda} \right)^s \left( 1 + \frac{t}{1-\lambda} \right)^s \left. \right|_{x^{n-l-m}}
\]
\[
= \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \binom{n}{l+m} S_1(l+m, m) \sum_{a=0}^{n-l-m} \binom{s}{a} \left( \frac{1}{1-\lambda} \right)^a (n-l-m)_a
\]
\[
\times \left( \frac{t}{(1+t) \log (1+t)} \right)^r \left( \frac{1}{1-\lambda} \right)^s \left( 1 + \frac{t}{1-\lambda} \right)^s \left. \right|_{x^{n-l-m-a}}
\]
\[
= \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \binom{n}{l+m} S_1(l+m, m) \sum_{a=0}^{n-l-m} \binom{s}{a} \left( \frac{1}{1-\lambda} \right)^a (n-l-m)_a \tilde{A}^{(r,k)}_{n-l-m-a}
\]
\[
= \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \binom{n}{l+m} \sum_{a=0}^{l} \frac{(n)_a}{(1-\lambda)^a} (l)_a S_1(n-l, m) \tilde{A}^{(r,k)}_{l-a}.
\]
Therefore, by (52) and (53), we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 8. For \( n \geq 0, r, s \in \mathbb{N}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \) and \( \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \) with \( \lambda \neq 1, \) we have
\[
\tilde{A}^{(r,k)}_n(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^{n-m} \binom{n}{l+m} \sum_{a=0}^{l} \frac{(n)_a}{(1-\lambda)^a} (l)_a S_1(n-l, m) \tilde{A}^{(r,k)}_{l-a} \right\} H_m^{(s)}(x|\lambda).
\]
Let us consider the following two Sheffer sequences:

\[
\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x) \sim \left(\left(\frac{t e^t}{e^t - 1}\right)^r \frac{1}{L_i f_k(-t)}, e^t - 1\right)
\]

and

\[
(x)_n = \sum_{l=0}^{n} S_1(n, l) x^l \sim (1, e^t - 1).
\]

Suppose that

\[
\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} C_{n,m}(x)m.
\]  

(54)

By (21), we get

\[
C_{n,m} = \left(\begin{array}{c} n \\ m \end{array}\right) \tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x).
\]  

(55)

Therefore, by (54) and (55), we get

\[
\tilde{A}_n^{(r,k)}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} \left(\begin{array}{c} n \\ m \end{array}\right) \tilde{A}_{n-m}^{(r,k)}(x)m.
\]  

(56)

where \(r, n \geq 0\) and \(k \in \mathbb{Z}\).

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Department of Mathematics, Sogang University, Seoul 121-742, Republic of Korea

e-mail: dskim@sogang.ac.kr
