PARTIAL-FRACTION DECOMPOSITIONS
AND HARMONIC NUMBER IDENTITIES

CHU WENCHANG

ABSTRACT. By means of partial fraction method, we investigate the decomposition of rational functions. Several striking identities on harmonic numbers and generalized Apéry numbers will be established, including the binomial-harmonic number identity associated with Beukers’ conjecture on Apéry numbers.

1. Introduction

The generalized harmonic numbers are defined to be partial sums of the Riemann-Zeta series:

\[ H^{(m)}_0 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad H^{(m)}_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^m} \quad \text{for} \quad m, n = 1, 2, \cdots. \quad (1) \]

When \( m = 1 \), they reduce to the classical ones, shortened as \( H_n = H^{(1)}_n \).

If the shifted factorial is defined by

\[(c)_0 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad (c)_n = c(c+1)\cdots(c+n-1) \quad \text{for} \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots \quad (2)\]

then we can establish, by means of the standard partial-fraction decompositions, the following algebraic identities:

\[
\frac{n!}{(x)_{n+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \frac{(-1)^k}{x + k} \quad \text{(3)}
\]

\[
\frac{(n!)^2}{(x^2)_{n+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k}^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{(x + k)^2} + \frac{2}{x + k}(H_k - H_{n-k}) \right\} \quad \text{(4)}
\]

\[
\frac{(n!)^3}{(x^3)_{n+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^3 \left\{ \frac{1}{(x + k)^3} + \frac{3}{(x + k)^2}(H_k - H_{n-k}) \right. \]
\[ \quad \left. + \frac{3}{2(x + k)} \left[ 3(H_k - H_{n-k})^2 + (H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)}) \right] \right\}. \quad \text{(5a)}
\]

\[
\begin{aligned}
\text{Multiplying (5a and 5b) across by } x \text{ and then letting } x \to \infty, \text{we recover one identity among the hardest challenges claimed in [4, Eq 16], [5, Eq 12] and [10, Eq 20]:}
\end{aligned}
\]

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^3 \left\{ 3(H_k - H_{n-k})^2 + (H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)}) \right\} = 0. \quad (6)
\]
This has best exemplified the power of partial fraction method. For more general rational functions, we will investigate their partial fraction decompositions in the second section, which involve the complete Bell polynomials (or cyclic indicators of symmetric groups) on the generalized harmonic numbers. Several further examples and miscellaneous formulae will be collected in the third and last section. In order to facilitate consultation for readers, three short tables of the complete Bell polynomials on the generalized harmonic numbers will be presented in the appendices.

2. Partial Fraction Decompositions

For two natural numbers $n$ and $k$ with $0 \leq k \leq n$, define two functions related to harmonic numbers by

$$H_{\ell}(x) := \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{(x-i)^{\ell}} \implies H_{\ell}(-k) = H_{n+k}^{(\ell)} - H_{k}^{(\ell)} \quad (7a)$$

$$H_{\ell}(x) := \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{1}{(x+i)^{\ell}} \implies H_{\ell}(-k) = H_{n-k}^{(\ell)} + (-1)^{\ell}H_{k}^{(\ell)}. \quad (7b)$$

They come respectively from the logarithmic derivatives of the binomial coefficients

$$h(x) = \frac{(1-x)^{n}}{n!} = \binom{n-x}{n} \quad (8a)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{n!(x+k)}{(x)_{n+1}} = \frac{\binom{n}{k}}{\binom{x+k-1}{k} \binom{x+n}{n-k}}. \quad (8b)$$

Let $\sigma(\ell)$ be the set of partitions of $\ell$ represented by $\ell$-tuples of nonnegative integers $(m_1, m_2, \cdots, m_\ell)$ such that $\sum_{k=1}^{\ell} km_k = \ell$. Its subset of $\ell$-partitions into $m$ parts with $\sum_{k=1}^{\ell} m_k = m$ is denoted by $\sigma_m(\ell)$.

**Theorem** (Partial fraction decomposition). Let $\lambda$, $\mu$ and $n$ be three natural numbers with $\lambda + (\lambda - \mu)n > 0$. Then there holds the algebraic identity:

$$\frac{(n!)^{\lambda-\mu}(1-x)^{\mu}}{(x)_{n+1}^{\lambda}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k\lambda} \binom{n}{k}^{\lambda} \binom{n+k}{k}^{\mu} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\lambda-1} \frac{\Omega_{\ell}(\lambda, \mu, -k)}{\ell! (x+k)^{\lambda-\ell}} \quad (9)$$

with the $\Omega$-coefficients being determined by the Bell polynomials (or the cyclic indicators of symmetric groups):

$$\Omega_{\ell}(\lambda, \mu, x) = (-1)^{\ell} \ell! \sum_{\sigma(\ell)} \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \left\{ \lambda H_{i}(x) - (-1)^{i} \mu H_{i}(x) \right\}^{m_i} \frac{m_i!}{m_i! i^{m_i}} \quad (10)$$

where the multiple sum runs over $\sigma(\ell)$, the set of $\ell$-partitions represented by $\ell$-tuples of nonnegative integers $(m_1, m_2, \cdots, m_\ell)$ such that $\sum_{k=1}^{\ell} km_k = \ell$.

In particular, the $\Omega$-coefficients read explicitly as

$$\Omega_{\ell}(\lambda, \mu, -k) = \ell! \sum_{\sigma(\ell)} \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \left\{ \lambda \left[H_{k}^{(i)} + (-1)^{i} H_{n-k}^{(i)} \right] + \mu \left[H_{k}^{(i)} - H_{n+k}^{(i)} \right] \right\}^{m_i} \frac{m_i!}{m_i! i^{m_i}}. \quad (11)$$
Proof. By means of partial fraction decomposition, we can formally write

\[
\frac{h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x)}{(x + k)^\lambda} = \frac{(n!)^{\lambda-\mu} (1 - x)^n}{(x)^n + 1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lambda-1} \sum_{\ell=0}^{n} C(k, \ell) (x + k)^{\lambda-\ell}
\]

where the coefficients \( C(k, \ell) \) are to be determined. Letting \( D_x = \frac{d}{dx} \) stand for the derivative operator with respect to \( x \) and then noting that

\[
h(-k) = (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}
\]

\[
h(-k) = \binom{n + k}{k}
\]

we first demonstrate that for \( 0 \leq \ell < \lambda \) there holds:

\[
C(k, \ell) = h^\lambda(-k) h^\mu(-k) \times \frac{\Omega_\ell(\lambda, \mu, -k)}{\ell!}
\]

(12)

where the \( \Omega \)-coefficients are given by the following logarithmic derivatives:

\[
\Omega_\ell(\lambda, \mu, x) = \frac{D_x^\ell \{ h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x) \}}{h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x)}.
\]

(13)

For \( \ell = 0 \), we have obviously \( \Omega_0(\lambda, \mu, x) \equiv 1 \) and that

\[
C(k, 0) = \lim_{x \to -k} h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x) \times \Omega_0(\lambda, \mu, x)
\]

\[
= h^\lambda(-k) h^\mu(-k) \times \Omega_0(\lambda, \mu, -k).
\]

Next for \( \ell = 1 \), we can check through L’Hospital’s rule that

\[
C(k, 1) = \lim_{x \to -k} \frac{(x + k)^{\lambda-1} \left\{ h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x) - C(k, 0) \right\}}{(x + k)^\lambda}
\]

\[
= \lim_{x \to -k} \frac{h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x) - C(k, 0)}{x + k}
\]

\[
= \lim_{x \to -k} D_x \{ h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x) \}
\]

\[
= h^\lambda(-k) h^\mu(-k) \times \Omega_1(\lambda, \mu, -k).
\]

Supposing now the truth of (12) for \( \ell = 0, 1, \ldots, m - 1 \) with \( m < \lambda \), then we have to verify it also for \( \ell = m \). Applying again the L’Hospital rule for \( m \)-times, we can determine the coefficient

\[
C(k, m) = \lim_{x \to -k} \frac{(x + k)^{\lambda-m} \left\{ h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x) - \sum_{\ell=0}^{m-1} C(k, \ell) (x + k)^{\lambda-\ell} \right\}}{(x + k)^\lambda}
\]

\[
= \lim_{x \to -k} \frac{1}{(x + k)^m} \left\{ h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x) - \sum_{\ell=0}^{m-1} C(k, \ell) \times (x + k)^\ell \right\}
\]

\[
= \lim_{x \to -k} \frac{D_x^m \{ h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x) \}}{m! f^\lambda(x)}
\]

\[
= h^\lambda(-k) h^\mu(-k) \times \frac{\Omega_m(\lambda, \mu, -k)}{m!}.
\]

Based on the induction principle, we have confirmed that the coefficients in partial fraction decomposition are determined by (12).
To complete the proof of the theorem, it remains to show that these coefficients can be calculated explicitly through equation (10) and therefore (11) (Bell polynomials and/or the cyclic indicators of symmetric groups).

Manipulating the differential operation

\[
\frac{D_x^{1+\ell} \left\{ h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x) \right\}}{h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x)} = \frac{D_x \left\{ h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x) \right\}}{h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x)} \frac{D_x^{1+\ell} \left\{ h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x) \right\}}{h^\lambda(x) h^\mu(x)}
\]

we can derive for (13) the recurrence relation

\[
\Omega_{1+\ell}(\lambda, \mu, x) = \left\{ D_x - \lambda H_1(x) - \mu H_1(x) \right\} \Omega_{\ell}(\lambda, \mu, x). \tag{14}
\]

It is trivial to see that \(\Omega_{\ell}(\lambda, \mu, x)\) defined by (10) admits the initial condition \(\Omega_0(\lambda, \mu, x) \equiv 1\). If we can check that \(\Omega_{\ell}(\lambda, \mu, x)\) defined by (10) satisfies the same recurrence relation (14), then the validity of (10) would be confirmed for all the natural numbers \(\ell\).

Now substituting the RHS of (10) into the RHS of (14) and then noticing the differential relations

\[
D_x H_j(x) = +j H_{j+1}(x) \\
D_x H_{j}(x) = -j H_{j+1}(x)
\]

we get the following expression

\[
(-1)^{1+\ell} \ell! \left\{ \lambda H_1(x) + \mu H_1(x) \right\} \sum_{\sigma(\ell)} \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \frac{\lambda H_i(x) - (-1)^i \mu H_i(x)}{m_i! i^{m_i}} \tag{15a}
\]

\[
+ \sum_{\sigma(\ell)} \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \frac{\lambda H_i(x) - (-1)^i \mu H_i(x)}{m_i! i^{m_i}} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{\ell+1}} j m_j \frac{\lambda H_{i+j}(x) + (-1)^j \mu H_{i+j}(x)}{\lambda H_j(x) - (-1)^j \mu H_j(x)} \tag{15b}
\]

In accordance with the combinatorial structure, each \(\ell\)-partition enumerated by \(\sigma(\ell)\) becomes a \((1 + \ell)\)-partition with a “1”-part being shifted to a “1 + j”-part for \(0 \leq j \leq \ell\). Vice versa, every \((1 + \ell)\)-partition enumerated by \(\sigma(1 + \ell)\) reduces to a \(\ell\)-partition with a “1 + j”-part being replaced by a “1”-part for \(0 \leq j \leq \ell\). Then the sum over partitions should be reformulated accordingly.

First, the line (15a) with an extra part “1” yields a new factor \(M_1 := m_1 + 1\). Then if \(m_\ell = 0\), for each \(j\) corresponding to the shift from part “j” to part “1 + j” displayed in line (15a), the coefficient \(j m_j\) is replaced by \((1 + j)M_{j+1}\) under two index substitution \(M_j := m_j - 1\) and \(M_{j+1} := m_{1+j} + 1\) for \(1 \leq j \leq \ell\). Lastly if \(m_\ell = 1\), the coefficient \(\ell M_\ell\) will be replaced by \((1 + \ell)M_{\ell+1}\) with two summation index being substituted by \(M_{\ell} := m_\ell - 1\) and \(M_{\ell+1} := m_\ell\). Summing up, we may combine (15a) with (15b) and obtain the following expression

\[
(-1)^{1+\ell} \ell! \sum_{\sigma(1+\ell)} \prod_{i=1}^{1+\ell} \frac{\lambda H_i(x) - (-1)^i \mu H_i(x)}{M_i! i^{M_i}} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{\ell+1}} j M_j. \tag{16}
\]

According to (10), the last expression becomes \(\Omega_{1+\ell}(\lambda, \mu, x)\), i.e., the left member of (14) thanks for the \((1 + \ell)\)-partition \(1 + \ell = \sum_{j=1}^{1+\ell} j M_j\). This confirms that the RHS of (10) satisfies indeed the recurrence relation (14). We therefore have established equality (10) and (11). This completes the proof of the theorem. \(\square\)
In the theorem, multiplying the partial fraction decomposition by \(x\) and then letting \(x \to \infty\), we derive the following harmonic number identity.

**Corollary (Harmonic number identity).** Let \(\lambda, \mu\) and \(n\) be three natural numbers with \(\lambda + (\lambda - \mu)n > 1\). Then there holds the algebraic identity:

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^\lambda \binom{n+k}{k}^\mu \Omega_{\lambda-1}(\lambda, \mu, -k) = 0
\]

where the \(\Omega\)-coefficients are given by the Bell polynomials (10).

If defining further two sequences by

\[
\varpi_\ell(\lambda, x) = \Omega_\ell(\lambda, 0, x) = \frac{D_\ell h^\lambda(x)}{h^\lambda(x)} = \ell! \sum_{\sigma(\ell)} (-1)^{\ell} \lambda^m \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \frac{H_{n+k}^{(i)}(x)}{m_i! i^{m_i}}
\]  
\[
\omega_\ell(\mu, x) = \Omega_\ell(0, \mu, x) = \frac{D_\ell h^\mu(x)}{h^\mu(x)} = \ell! \sum_{\sigma(\ell)} (-1)^{\ell} \mu^m \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \frac{H_{n+k}^{(i)}(x)}{m_i! i^{m_i}}
\]

and then applying the Leibniz rule to (13), we find the following convolution formula:

\[
\Omega_\ell(\lambda, \mu, x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\ell} \binom{\ell}{i} \varpi_i(\lambda, x) \omega_{\ell-i}(\mu, x).
\]

Putting \(x = -k\), we write down the corresponding relation as follows:

\[
\Omega_\ell(\lambda, \mu, -k) = \sum_{i=0}^{\ell} \binom{\ell}{i} \varpi_i(\lambda, -k) \omega_{\ell-i}(\mu, -k)
\]

where \(\varpi\) and \(\omega\) are explicitly provided by the following formulae:

\[
\varpi_\ell(\lambda, -k) = \Omega_\ell(\lambda, 0, -k) = \ell! \sum_{\sigma(\ell)} \lambda^m \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \frac{\{H_{n+k}^{(i)} + (-1)^{i} H_{n+k}^{(i)}\}}{m_i! i^{m_i}}
\]
\[
\omega_\ell(\mu, -k) = \Omega_\ell(0, \mu, -k) = \ell! \sum_{\sigma(\ell)} \mu^m \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \frac{\{H_{n+k}^{(i)} - H_{n+k}^{(i)}\}}{m_i! i^{m_i}}.
\]

3. Examples: Harmonic Number Identities

By means of the theorem and the corollary, we will display several examples of partial fraction decompositions and the corresponding harmonic number identities.

**Example 1 \((\lambda = 1)\).** For \(\delta = 0, 1\), there hold partial fraction expansions

\[
(n!)^{1-\delta} \frac{(1 - x)^\mu}{(x)_{n+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \binom{n+k}{k}^\delta \frac{(-1)^k}{x+k}
\]

and the two corresponding harmonic number identities:

\[
(-1)^n \delta = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{n+k}{k}^\delta.
\]
When $\mu = 0$, the corresponding partial fraction expansion reads as the formula displayed in (4). For an alternative derivation, refer to the recent paper [7]. When $\mu = 1$, the last binomial identity is a special case of the Chu-Vandermonde convolution formula on binomial coefficients:

$$\binom{u + v}{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{u}{k} \binom{v}{n-k}.$$  

**Example 2** ($\lambda = 2$). For $\mu = 0, 1, 2$, there hold partial fraction expansions

$$(n!)^{2-\mu}\frac{(1-x)^{\mu}}{(x)^{2n+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k}^2 \binom{n+k}{k} \mu \left\{ \frac{1}{(x+k)^2} \right. + \frac{1}{x+k}(2+\mu)H_k - 2H_{n-k} - \mu H_{n+k} \left\} \right.$$  

and the three corresponding harmonic number identities:

$$0 = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k}^2 \binom{n+k}{k} \mu \left\{ (2+\mu)H_k - 2H_{n-k} - \mu H_{n+k} \right\}.$$  

For $\mu = 0$, the corresponding partial fraction expansion has been given by (4).

**Example 3** ($\lambda = 3$). For $\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$, there hold partial fraction expansions

$$(n!)^{3-\mu}\frac{(1-x)^{\mu}}{(x)^{3n+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^3 \binom{n+k}{k} \mu \left\{ \frac{1}{(x+k)^3} \right. + \frac{1}{(x+k)^2} \left\{ (3+\mu)H_k - 3H_{n-k} - \mu H_{n+k} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (3+\mu)H_k - 3H_{n-k} - \mu H_{n+k} \right\}^2 \right\} \right.$$  

and the four corresponding harmonic number identities:

$$0 = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k}^3 \binom{n+k}{k} \mu \left\{ (3+\mu)H_k - 3H_{n-k} - \mu H_{n+k} \right\}^2$$

When $\mu = 0$, the corresponding partial fraction decomposition and harmonic number identity have been exhibited respectively in (5a), (5b), and (6).

**Example 4** ($\lambda = 4$). For $\mu = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, there hold partial fraction expansions

$$(n!)^{4-\mu}\frac{(1-x)^{\mu}}{(x)^{4n+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k}^4 \binom{n+k}{k} \mu \left\{ \frac{1}{(x+k)^4} + \frac{1}{(x+k)^2} \left\{ (4+\mu)H_k - 4H_{n-k} - \mu H_{n+k} \right\}^2 \right. $$

$$+ \frac{1}{6} \left\{ (4+\mu)H_k - 4H_{n-k} - \mu H_{n+k} \right\}^3 \right. + \frac{1}{x+k} \left\{ (4+\mu)H_k - 4H_{n-k} - \mu H_{n+k} \right\} \times \left\{ (4+\mu)H_k - 4H_{n-k} - \mu H_{n+k} \right\} \right.$$  

and the five corresponding harmonic number identities:

$$0 = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k}^4 \binom{n+k}{k} \mu \left\{ (4+\mu)H_k - 4H_{n-k} - \mu H_{n+k} \right\}^3$$

When $\mu = 0$, the corresponding partial fraction expansion has been given by (4).
Example 5 (λ = 5). For μ = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, there hold partial fraction expansions

\[
(n!)^{5-\mu} \frac{(1-x)^\mu}{(x)^n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{n+k}{k}^\mu \left( \frac{1}{(x+k)^n} + \frac{(5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^4} \right) + \frac{1}{(x+k)^3} \left[ \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^3 + 2 \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^2 + 3 \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{6(x+k)^2} \left[ \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^3 + 2 \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^2 + 3 \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{24(x+k)} \left[ \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^4 + 3 \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^3 + 6 \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^2 + 6(5+\mu)H_k^4 \right]
\]

and the six corresponding harmonic number identities:

\[
0 = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{n+k}{k}^\mu \left[ \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^4 + 3 \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^3 + 6 \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^2 + 6(5+\mu)H_k^4 \right] + 6 \left( \frac{5+\mu)H_k-5H_{n-k}-\mu H_{n+k}}{(x+k)^3} \right)^2 + 30(5+\mu)H_k^4 \right]
\]

By means of the standard partial fraction method, we can also derive the following algebraic identities and the corresponding harmonic number formulae, even though they are not consequences of the theorem and the corollary proved in the present paper.

Example 6. Partial fraction decomposition formula

\[
\frac{x(1-x)^2}{(x)^n+1} = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{n}{k}^2 \binom{n+k}{k}^2 \ \frac{x}{(x+k)^2} + \frac{1+2kH_{n+k}+2kH_{n-k}-4H_k}{x+k}
\]

and the corresponding harmonic number identity associated with Beukers’ conjecture (cf. [1] and [2]):

\[
0 = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{n}{k}^2 \binom{n+k}{k}^2 \left( 1+2kH_{n+k}+2kH_{n-k}-4H_k \right)
\]

Example 7. Partial fraction decomposition formula

\[
\frac{(1-x)^2}{(1+x)^n} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{n}{k}^2 \binom{n+k}{k}^2 \ \frac{k^2}{(x+k)^2} - \frac{2k^2}{x+k} \left( \frac{1}{k} + H_{n+k} + H_{n-k} - 2H_k \right)
\]

and the corresponding harmonic number identity:

\[
n(n+1) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 \binom{n}{k}^2 \binom{n+k}{k}^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{k} + H_{n+k} + H_{n-k} - 2H_k \right\}
\]
Example 8. Partial fraction expansion with denominator polynomial of type “2+1”

\[
\frac{n! \times (2n)!}{(x)^{n+1}(1-x)^n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( \binom{2n}{n+k} \frac{(-1)^k}{(n+k+1)(1+n)(n+k)} \right)
\]

\[
+ \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \left( \binom{2n}{n+k} \left\{ \frac{1}{(x+k)^2} + \frac{H_k + H_{n+k} - 2H_{n-k}}{x+k} \right\} \right)
\]

and the corresponding harmonic number identity:

\[
\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{2n}{n+k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \left( \binom{2n}{n+k} \left( 2H_{n-k} - H_k - H_{n+k} \right) \right).
\]

Example 9. Partial fraction expansion with denominator polynomial of type “3+1”

\[
\frac{(n!)^2 \times (2n)!}{(x)^{n+1}(1-x)^n} = \frac{1}{(1+n)^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{2n}{n+k} \frac{(-1)^k}{(n+k)^2 x-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \left( \binom{2n}{n+k} \right)^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{(x+k)^3} + \frac{2H_k + H_{n+k} - 3H_{n-k}}{(x+k)^2} + \frac{1}{2(x+k)} \left\{ \frac{(2H_k + H_{n+k} - 3H_{n-k})^2}{(x+k)^3} \right\} \right\}
\]

and the corresponding harmonic number identity:

\[
-\frac{2}{(1+n)^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{2n}{n+k} \binom{n}{n+k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \left( \binom{2n}{n+k} \right)^2 \left\{ \frac{(2H_k + H_{n+k} - 3H_{n-k})^2}{(x+k)^2} + \frac{(2H_k + H_{n+k} + 3H_{n-k})^2}{(x+k)^3} \right\}.
\]

Example 10. Partial fraction decomposition formula with denominator polynomial of type “3 + 2”

\[
\frac{n! \times \{(2n)!\}^2}{(x)^{n+1}(1-x)^2_n} = \frac{1}{1+n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{2n}{n+k} \left\{ \frac{1}{(x-k)^2} + \frac{H_k + 2H_{n-k} - 3H_{n+k}}{x-k} \right\}
\]

\[
+ \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \left( \binom{2n}{n+k} \right)^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{(x+k)^3} + \frac{H_k + 2H_{n+k} - 3H_{n-k}}{(x+k)^2} \right\}
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{2(x+k)} \left\{ (H_k + 2H_{n+k} - 3H_{n-k})^2 + (H_k + 2H_{n+k} + 3H_{n-k})^2 \right\}
\]

and the corresponding harmonic number identity:

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \left( \binom{2n}{n+k} \right)^2 \left\{ \left( H_k + 2H_{n+k} - 3H_{n-k} \right)^2 + H_k^2 + 2H_{n+k}^2 + 3H_{n-k}^2 \right\}
\]

\[
= \frac{2}{1+n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{n+k}{n+k+1} \left\{ 3H_{n+k} - H_{n-k} - 2H_{n-k} \right\}.
\]

Example 11. For nonnegative integer \( \theta \) with \( 0 \leq \theta < 4 + 4n \), there hold partial fraction decomposition formulae:

\[
\frac{(n!)^4 \theta}{(x)^{n+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k}^4 \left\{ \frac{(-k)^\theta}{(x+k)^4} + \frac{(-k)^{\theta-1}}{(x+k)^3} \left[ \theta - 4k(H_k - H_{n-k}) \right] \right\}
\]

\[
+ \frac{(-k)^{\theta-2}}{2(x+k)^2} \left\{ \theta - 4k(H_k - H_{n-k}) \right\}^2 - \frac{(-k)^{\theta-3}}{6(x+k)} \left[ \theta - 4k(H_k - H_{n-k}) \right] \right\}.
\]
The corresponding harmonic identities read as

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{n} \theta^{3} \binom{n}{k}^{4} \left[ \left( \theta-4k(H_{k}-H_{n-k}) \right)^{3} + 2 \left( \theta-4k^{3}(H_{n-k}^{(3)}-H_{n-k}^{(3)}) \right) \right] = 0,
\]

(22a)

\[
= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll}
0 & \text{for} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2 + 4n, \\
6(n!)^{4} & \text{for} \quad \theta = 3 + 4n.
\end{array} \right.
\]

(22b)

For \( \theta = 0, 1, 2 \), the corresponding results to this identity have been conjectured by Weideman [10, Eq 21] and confirmed by Driver et al [4, Eq 20]. In particular, we recover, with the case \( \theta = 1 \), the identity found by Driver et al [5, Eq 21].

The list can be endless. However, we are not bothered to extend it further. The interested reader can do that for enjoyment.

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Appendix A. Table for Ω-coefficients computed via [11] and [11]

\[
\Omega_{0}(\lambda, \mu, -k) \equiv 1. \tag{A1}
\]

\[
\Omega_{1}(\lambda, \mu, -k) = \lambda \left( H_{k} - H_{n-k} \right) + \mu \left( H_{k} - H_{n+k} \right). \tag{A2}
\]

\[
\Omega_{2}(\lambda, \mu, -k) = \left\{ \lambda \left( H_{k} - H_{n-k} \right) + \mu \left( H_{k} - H_{n+k} \right) \right\}^{2} + \lambda \left( H_{k}^{(2)} - H_{n-k}^{(2)} \right) + \mu \left( H_{k}^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)} \right). \tag{A3a}
\]

\[
\Omega_{3}(\lambda, \mu, -k) = \left\{ \lambda \left( H_{k} - H_{n-k} \right) + \mu \left( H_{k} - H_{n+k} \right) \right\}^{3} + 2 \left\{ \lambda \left( H_{k}^{(3)} - H_{n-k}^{(3)} \right) + \mu \left( H_{k}^{(3)} - H_{n+k}^{(3)} \right) \right\} + 3 \left\{ \lambda \left( H_{k} - H_{n-k} \right) + \mu \left( H_{k} - H_{n+k} \right) \right\} \times \left\{ \lambda \left( H_{k}^{(2)} - H_{n-k}^{(2)} \right) + \mu \left( H_{k}^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)} \right) \right\}. \tag{A3b}
\]


\[ \Omega_4(\lambda, \mu, -k) = \left\{ \lambda(H_k - H_{n-k}) + \mu(H_k - H_{n+k}) \right\}^4 \]  
(A5a)

\[ + 6 \left( \lambda(H_k^{(4)} + H_{n-k}^{(4)}) + \mu(H_k^{(4)} - H_{n+k}^{(4)}) \right) \]  
(A5b)

\[ + 8 \left( \lambda(H_k - H_{n-k}) + \mu(H_k - H_{n+k}) \right) \]  
(A5c)

\[ \times \left\{ \lambda(H_k^{(3)} - H_{n-k}^{(3)}) + \mu(H_k^{(3)} - H_{n+k}^{(3)}) \right\} \]  
(A5d)

\[ + 6 \left( \lambda(H_k - H_{n-k}) + \mu(H_k - H_{n+k}) \right)^2 \]  
(A5e)

\[ \times \left( \lambda(H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)}) + \mu(H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)}) \right) \]  
(A5f)

\[ + 3 \left( \lambda(H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)}) + \mu(H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)}) \right)^2. \]  
(A5g)

\[ \Omega_5(\lambda, \mu, -k) = \left\{ \lambda(H_k - H_{n-k}) + \mu(H_k - H_{n+k}) \right\} \]  
(A6a)

\[ + 24 \left( \lambda(H_k^{(5)} - H_{n-k}^{(5)}) + \mu(H_k^{(5)} - H_{n+k}^{(5)}) \right) \]  
(A6b)

\[ + 10 \left( \lambda(H_k - H_{n-k}) + \mu(H_k - H_{n+k}) \right)^3 \]  
(A6c)

\[ \times \left( \lambda(H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)}) + \mu(H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)}) \right) \]  
(A6d)

\[ + 20 \left( \lambda(H_k - H_{n-k}) + \mu(H_k - H_{n+k}) \right)^2 \]  
(A6e)

\[ \times \left( \lambda(H_k^{(3)} - H_{n-k}^{(3)}) + \mu(H_k^{(3)} - H_{n+k}^{(3)}) \right) \]  
(A6f)

\[ + 15 \left( \lambda(H_k - H_{n-k}) + \mu(H_k - H_{n+k}) \right) \]  
(A6g)

\[ \times \left( \lambda(H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)}) + \mu(H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)}) \right)^2 \]  
(A6h)

\[ + 30 \left( \lambda(H_k - H_{n-k}) + \mu(H_k - H_{n+k}) \right) \]  
(A6i)

\[ \times \left( \lambda(H_k^{(3)} - H_{n-k}^{(3)}) + \mu(H_k^{(3)} - H_{n+k}^{(3)}) \right) \]  
(A6j)

\[ + 20 \left( \lambda(H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)}) + \mu(H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)}) \right) \]  
(A6k)

\[ \times \left( \lambda(H_k^{(3)} - H_{n-k}^{(3)}) + \mu(H_k^{(3)} - H_{n+k}^{(3)}) \right). \]  
(A6l)

APPENDIX B. TABLE FOR \( \omega \)-COEFFICIENTS COMPUTED VIA

\[ \omega_0(\lambda, -k) = 1. \]  
(B1)

\[ \omega_1(\lambda, -k) = \lambda \left( H_k - H_{n-k} \right). \]  
(B2)

\[ \omega_2(\lambda, -k) = \lambda^2 \left( H_k - H_{n-k} \right)^2 + \lambda \left( H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)} \right). \]  
(B3)

\[ \omega_3(\lambda, -k) = \lambda^3 \left( H_k - H_{n-k} \right)^3 + 2\lambda \left( H_k^{(3)} - H_{n-k}^{(3)} \right). \]  
(B4a)

\[ + 3\lambda^2 \left( H_k - H_{n-k} \right) \times \left( H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)} \right). \]  
(B4b)

\[ \omega_4(\lambda, -k) = \lambda^4 \left( H_k - H_{n-k} \right)^4 + 6\lambda \left( H_k^{(4)} + H_{n-k}^{(4)} \right) \]  
(B5a)

\[ + 8\lambda^2 \left( H_k - H_{n-k} \right) \times \left( H_k^{(3)} - H_{n-k}^{(3)} \right) \]  
(B5b)

\[ + 6\lambda^3 \left( H_k - H_{n-k} \right)^2 \times \left( H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)} \right). \]  
(B5c)

\[ + 3\lambda^2 \left( H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)} \right)^2. \]  
(B5d)
\[ \omega_5(\lambda, -k) = \lambda^5 \left\{ H_k - H_{n-k} \right\}^5 + 24\lambda \left\{ H_k^{(5)} - H_{n-k}^{(5)} \right\} \] (B6a)
\[ + 10\lambda^4 \left\{ H_k - H_{n-k} \right\}^3 \times \left\{ H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)} \right\} \] (B6b)
\[ + 20\lambda^3 \left\{ H_k - H_{n-k} \right\}^2 \times \left\{ H_k^{(3)} - H_{n-k}^{(3)} \right\} \] (B6c)
\[ + 15\lambda^2 \left\{ H_k - H_{n-k} \right\} \times \left\{ H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)} \right\}^2 \] (B6d)
\[ + 30\lambda \left\{ H_k - H_{n-k} \right\} \times \left\{ H_k^{(4)} + H_{n-k}^{(4)} \right\} \] (B6e)
\[ + 20\lambda^2 \left\{ H_k^{(2)} + H_{n-k}^{(2)} \right\} \times \left\{ H_k^{(3)} - H_{n-k}^{(3)} \right\}. \] (B6f)

**Appendix C. Table for \(\omega\)-Coefficients Computed via \(\text{2011}\)**

\[ \omega_0(\mu, -k) \equiv 1. \] (C1)
\[ \omega_1(\mu, -k) = \mu \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\}. \] (C2)
\[ \omega_2(\mu, -k) = \mu^2 \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\}^2 + \mu \left\{ H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)} \right\}. \] (C3)
\[ \omega_3(\mu, -k) = \mu^3 \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\}^3 + 2\mu \left\{ H_k^{(3)} - H_{n+k}^{(3)} \right\} \] (C4a)
\[ + 3\mu^2 \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\} \times \left\{ H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)} \right\} \] (C4b)
\[ \omega_4(\mu, -k) = \mu^4 \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\} + 6\mu \left\{ H_k^{(4)} - H_{n+k}^{(4)} \right\} \] (C5a)
\[ + 8\mu^3 \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\} \times \left\{ H_k^{(3)} - H_{n+k}^{(3)} \right\} \] (C5b)
\[ + 6\mu^2 \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\}^2 \times \left\{ H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)} \right\} \] (C5c)
\[ + 3\mu \left\{ H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)} \right\}^2. \] (C5d)
\[ \omega_5(\mu, -k) = \mu^5 \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\} + 24\mu \left\{ H_k^{(5)} - H_{n+k}^{(5)} \right\} \] (C6a)
\[ + 10\mu^4 \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\}^3 \times \left\{ H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)} \right\} \] (C6b)
\[ + 20\mu^3 \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\}^2 \times \left\{ H_k^{(3)} - H_{n+k}^{(3)} \right\} \] (C6c)
\[ + 15\mu^2 \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\} \times \left\{ H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)} \right\}^2 \] (C6d)
\[ + 30\mu \left\{ H_k - H_{n+k} \right\} \times \left\{ H_k^{(4)} - H_{n+k}^{(4)} \right\} \] (C6e)
\[ + 20\mu^2 \left\{ H_k^{(2)} - H_{n+k}^{(2)} \right\} \times \left\{ H_k^{(3)} - H_{n+k}^{(3)} \right\}. \] (C6f)

**Prof. CHU Wenchang**

DIPARTIMENTO DI MATEMATICA
Università degli Studi di Lecce
Lecce-Arnesano P. O. Box 193
73100 LECCE, ITALIA
TEL 39+0832+297409
FAX 39+0832+297594
EMAIL chu.wenchang@unile.it