Identities on poly-Dedekind sums

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Abstract

Dedekind sums occur in the transformation behavior of the logarithm of the Dedekind eta-function under substitutions from the modular group. In 1892, Dedekind showed a reciprocity relation for the Dedekind sums. Apostol generalized Dedekind sums by replacing the first Bernoulli function appearing in them by any Bernoulli functions and derived a reciprocity relation for the generalized Dedekind sums. In this paper, we consider the poly-Dedekind sums obtained from the Dedekind sums by replacing the first Bernoulli function by any type 2 poly-Bernoulli functions of arbitrary indices and prove a reciprocity relation for the poly-Dedekind sums.

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1 Introduction

To give concise definition of the Dedekind sums, we introduce the notation

\[(\{x\}) = \begin{cases} 
  x - \lfloor x \rfloor - \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Z}, \\
  0 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Z}, 
\end{cases} \quad \text{(see [1, 4])},
\]

where \(\lfloor x \rfloor\) denotes the greatest integer not exceeding \(x\).

It is well known that the Dedekind sums are defined by

\[S(h, m) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right) \left( \frac{h\mu}{m} \right) \quad \text{(see [1, 4, 6–8, 11–13])},
\]

where \(h\) is any integer.

From (2) we note that

\[S(h, m) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\mu}{m} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{h\mu}{m} \right) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m} \frac{\mu}{m} \left( \frac{h\mu}{m} \right) \quad \text{(see [7, 8])}.
\]

As is well known, the Bernoulli polynomials are given by

\[\frac{te^{tx} - 1}{e^{tx} - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n(x) \frac{t^n}{n!} \quad \text{(see [1–13])}.
\]
When \( x = 0 \), \( B_n = B_n(0) \) \((n \geq 0)\) are called the Bernoulli numbers.

From (4) we note that
\[
B_n(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} B_l x^{n-l} = (B + x)^n \quad (n \geq 0) \text{ (see [2–5, 7, 8])},
\]
with the usual convention about replacing \( B^n \) by \( B_n \).

We observe that
\[
\sum_{l=0}^{n-1} l^t = \frac{t}{t(e^t - 1)} (e^{nt} - 1) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{B_{j+1}(n) - B_{j+1}}{j+1} \right) \frac{t^j}{j!} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).
\]

Thus by (6) we get
\[
\sum_{l=0}^{n-1} l^t = \frac{1}{j+1} \left( B_{j+1}(n) - B_{j+1} \right) \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}, j \geq 0).
\]

Recently, Kim and Kim [5, 9] considered the polyexponential function of index \( k \) given by
\[
E_{i,k}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^k (n-1)!} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).
\]

Note that \( E_{i,1}(x) = e^x - 1 \).

In [5] the type 2 poly-Bernoulli polynomials of index \( k \) are defined in terms of the polyexponential function of index \( k \) as
\[
\frac{E_{i,k}(\log(1 + t))}{e^t - 1} e^{xt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_{n}^{(k)}(x) \frac{t^n}{n!} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).
\]

When \( x = 0 \), \( B_{n}^{(k)} = B_{n}^{(k)}(0) \) \((n \geq 0)\) are called the type 2 poly-Bernoulli numbers of index \( k \).

Note that \( B_{n}^{(1)}(x) = B_n(x) \) are the Bernoulli polynomials.

The fractional part of \( x \) is denoted by
\[
\langle x \rangle = x - [x].
\]

The Bernoulli functions are defined by
\[
\overline{B}_{n}(x) = B_n(\langle x \rangle) \quad (n \geq 0) \text{ (see [1, 4, 11])}.
\]

Thus by (3) and (11) we get
\[
\overline{S}(h, m) = \frac{m}{h} \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} \mu \left( \frac{h \mu}{m} - \left[ \frac{h \mu}{m} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \right)
\]
\[
= \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} \frac{\mu}{m} \overline{B}_{1} \left( \frac{h \mu}{m} \right) + \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} \overline{B}_{1} \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right) \overline{B}_{1} \left( \frac{h \mu}{m} \right),
\]
where \( h, m \) are relatively prime positive integers.
We need the following lemma, which is well-known and easily shown.

**Lemma 1** Let $n$ be a nonnegative integer, and let $d$ be a positive integer. Then we have:

- (a) $\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} B_n\left(\frac{ix}{d}\right) = d^{1-n} B_n(x)$,
- (b) $\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \overline{B}_n\left(\frac{ix}{d}\right) = d^{1-n} \overline{B}_n(x)$, and
- (c) $\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} B_n\left(\frac{ix+1}{d}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} \overline{B}_n\left(\frac{ix}{d}\right)$ for all real $x$.

Dedekind showed that the quantity $S(h, m) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} \frac{\mu}{m} B_1\left(h \mu \frac{m}{h}\right)$ occurs in the transformation behavior of the logarithm of the Dedekind eta-function under substitutions from the modular group. In 1892, he showed the following reciprocity relation for Dedekind sums:

$$S(h, m) + S(m, h) = \frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{h}{m} + \frac{1}{hm} + \frac{m}{h} \right) - \frac{1}{4}$$

if $h$ and $m$ are relatively prime positive integers.

Apostol [1] considered the generalized Dedekind sums given by

$$S_p(h, m) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} \frac{\mu}{m} B_p\left(h \mu \frac{m}{h}\right)$$

(13)

and showed that they satisfy the reciprocity relation

$$(p + 1)(hm^p S_p(h, m) + mh^p S_p(m, h))$$

$$= p B_{p+1} + \sum_{s=0}^{p+1} \binom{p+1}{s} (-1)^s B_s B_{p+1-s} h^s m^{p+1-s}.$$ 

In this paper, we consider the poly-Dedekind sums defined by

$$S_{p}^{(k)}(h, m) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} \frac{\mu}{m} \overline{B}_p^{(k)}\left(h \mu \frac{m}{h}\right),$$

where $B_p^{(k)}(x)$ are the type 2 poly-Bernoulli polynomials of index $k$ (see (9)), and $\overline{B}_p^{(k)}(x) = B_p^{(k)}(x)$ are the type 2 poly-Bernoulli functions of index $k$. Note that $S_{p}^{(1)}(h, m) = S_p(h, m)$.

We show the following reciprocity relation for the poly-Dedekind sums (see Theorem 10):

$$hm^p S_{p}^{(k)}(h, m) + mh^p S_{p}^{(k)}(m, h)$$

$$= \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \sum_{k=0}^{p-j+1} \frac{(mh)^{p-j+1}(\mu)}{(p-j+1)!} B_{p-j+1}((\mu h)m^{p-j} + (mv)h^{p-j}) \overline{B}_p\left(\frac{v}{h} + \frac{\mu}{m}\right).$$

For $k = 1$, this reciprocity relation for the poly-Dedekind sums reduces to that for the generalized Dedekind sums given by (see Corollary 11)

$$hm^p S_p(h, m) + mh^p S_p(m, h)$$

$$= \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{h-1} (mh)^{p-1}(\mu h + mv) \overline{B}_p\left(\frac{v}{h} + \frac{\mu}{m}\right).$$
In Sect. 2, we derive various facts about the type 2 poly-Bernoulli polynomials, which will be needed in the next section. In Sect. 3, we define the poly-Dedekind sums and demonstrate a reciprocity relation for them.

2 On type 2 poly-Bernoulli polynomials

Note that by (9)

\[
\frac{E_i^k(\log(1 + t))}{e^x - 1} e^{xt} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} B_i^{(k)} \frac{t^l}{l!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!} t^m
\]

\[
= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} B_l^{(k)} x^{n-l} \right) \frac{t^n}{n!}.
\]

Thus by (14) we get

\[
B_n^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{l=0}^{n} \binom{n}{l} B_l^{(k)} x^{n-l} \quad (n \geq 0).
\]  

By (15) we get

\[
\frac{d}{dx} B_n^{(k)}(x) = n B_n^{(k)}(x) \quad (n \geq 1).
\]  

From (9) we have

\[
E_i^k(\log(1 + t)) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} B_i^{(k)} \frac{t^l}{l!} (e^x - 1)
\]

\[
= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( B_n^{(k)}(1) - B_n^{(k)} \right) \frac{t^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( B_n^{(k)}(1) - B_n^{(k)} \right) \frac{t^n}{n!}.
\]

On the other hand,

\[
E_i^k(\log(1 + t)) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\log(1 + t))^m}{m^k(m - 1)!} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^k} \frac{1}{m!} (\log(1 + t))^m
\]

\[
= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^{k-1}} \sum_{n=m}^{\infty} S_1(n, m) \frac{t^n}{n!}
\]

\[
= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{m=1}^{n} \frac{1}{m^{k-1}} S_1(n, m) \right) \frac{t^n}{n!},
\]

where \(S_1(n, m)\) are the Stirling numbers of the first kind.

Therefore by (17) and (18) we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 2** For \(n \geq 1\), we have

\[
B_n^{(k)}(1) - B_n^{(k)} = \sum_{m=1}^{n} S_1(n, m) \frac{1}{m^{k-1}} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).
\]
By Theorem 2 we get

\[ B_n^{(1)} - B_n^{(1)} = \delta_{1,n}, \quad B_0^{(k)} = 1, \quad B_1^{(k)} = -1 + \frac{1}{2^k}, \ldots, \]

where \( \delta_{n,k} \) is the Kronecker symbol.

With (16) in mind, we now compute

\[
\left( \frac{d}{dx} \right)^{s-1} (x B_p^{(k)}(x)) \bigg|_{x=1} = \sum_{l=0}^{s-1} \binom{s-1}{l} \left( \left( \frac{d}{dx} \right)^{l} x \right) \left( \left( \frac{d}{dx} \right)^{s-1-l} B_p^{(k)}(x) \right) \bigg|_{x=1} \tag{19}
\]

\[
= \left( \frac{d}{dx} \right)^{s-1} B_p^{(k)}(x) \bigg|_{x=1} + \left( s-1 \right) \left( \frac{d}{dx} \right)^{s-2} B_p^{(k)}(x) \bigg|_{x=1} + \cdots + \left( s-1 \right) \left( s-2 \right) \left( s-3 \right) \cdots \left( 1 \right) \left( \frac{d}{dx} \right)^{1} B_p^{(k)}(x) \bigg|_{x=1},
\]

\[
= \frac{s!}{p+1} \binom{p+1}{s} B_p^{(k)}(1) + \frac{s!}{(p+1)(p+2)} \binom{p+2}{s} B_p^{(k)}(1). \]

On the other hand, by (15) we get

\[
\left( \frac{d}{dx} \right)^{s-1} (x B_p^{(k)}(x)) \bigg|_{x=1} = \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)} \left( \left( \frac{d}{dx} \right)^{s-1} x^{p-v+1} \right) \bigg|_{x=1} \tag{20}
\]

\[
= \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)} (p-v+1) \cdots (p-v-s+3) \]

\[
= \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} s! B_v^{(k)} \frac{s-v+2}{s}.
\]

Therefore by (19) and (20) we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 3** For \( s, p \in \mathbb{N} \), we have

\[
\sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} \frac{(p-v+2)}{s} B_v^{(k)} = \binom{p+1}{s} B_{p+1}^{(k)} + \frac{s-1}{s+1} \binom{p+2}{s+1} B_{p+2}^{(k)} + \frac{1}{(s-2)} \binom{p+3}{s+2} B_{p+3}^{(k)}.
\]

Now we observe that

\[
\sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} \frac{(p-v+2)}{s} B_v^{(k)} = \sum_{v=0}^{p-s+2} \binom{p}{v} \frac{(p-v+2)}{s} B_v^{(k)} \]

\[
= \sum_{v=0}^{p-s+1} \binom{p}{v} \frac{(p-v+2)}{s} B_v^{(k)} + \frac{1}{s} \binom{p+3}{s+2} B_{p+3}^{(k)}.
\]

Therefore by Theorem 3 and (21) we obtain the following corollary.

**Corollary 4** For \( s, p \in \mathbb{N} \), we have

\[
\sum_{v=0}^{p-s+1} \binom{p}{v} \frac{(p-v+2)}{s} B_v^{(k)} = \binom{p+1}{s} B_{p+1}^{(k)} + \frac{s-1}{s+1} \binom{p+2}{s+1} B_{p+2}^{(k)} - \frac{1}{s} \binom{p+3}{s+2} B_{p+3}^{(k)}.
\]
From (16) we have

\[
\int_0^1 xB_p^{(k)}(x) \, dx = \left[ x \frac{B_{p+1}^{(k)}(x)}{p+1} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{p+1} \int_0^1 B_{p+1}^{(k)}(x) \, dx
\]

\[
= \frac{B_{p+1}^{(k)}(1)}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p+1} \left[ \frac{1}{p+2} B_{p+2}^{(k)}(x) \right]_0^1
\]

\[
= \frac{B_{p+1}^{(k)}(1)}{p+1} - \frac{B_{p+2}^{(k)}(1)}{(p+1)(p+2)} + \frac{B_{p+2}^{(k)}}{(p+1)(p+2)}.
\]

On the other hand, by (15) we get

\[
\int_0^1 xB_p^{(k)}(x) \, dx = \sum_{s=0}^{p} \left( \frac{p}{s} \right) B_{s}^{(k)} \int_0^1 x^{p-s+1} \, dx
\]

\[
= \sum_{s=0}^{p} \left( \frac{p}{s} \right) B_{s}^{(k)} \frac{1}{p+2-s}.
\]

Therefore by (22) and (23) we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 5** For \( p \in \mathbb{N} \), we have

\[
\sum_{s=0}^{p} \left( \frac{p}{s} \right) B_{s}^{(k)} \frac{1}{p+2-s} = \frac{B_{p+1}^{(k)}(1)}{p+1} - \frac{B_{p+2}^{(k)}(1)}{(p+1)(p+2)} + \frac{B_{p+2}^{(k)}}{(p+1)(p+2)}.
\]

3 Poly-Dedekind sums

Apostol considered the generalized Dedekind sums given by

\[
S_p(h,m) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right) B_p(h\mu/m) \quad (h,m,p \in \mathbb{N}),
\]

where \( \overline{B}_p(h\mu/m) = B_p(h/\mu/m) \).

Note that, for any relatively prime positive integers \( h, m \), we have

\[
S_1(h,m) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right) \overline{B}_1(h\mu/m)
\]

\[
= \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right)(h\mu/m) = S(h,m).
\]

In this section, we consider the **poly-Dedekind sums** given by

\[
S_p^{(k)}(h,m) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right) B_p^{(k)}(h\mu/m),
\]

where \( h,m,p \in \mathbb{N}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \), and \( B_p^{(k)}(x) = B_p^{(k)}(\langle x \rangle) \) are the type 2 poly-Bernoulli functions of index \( k \).
Note that
\[ S_p^{(1)}(h, m) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} (\mu/m) \overline{B}_p(h \mu/m) = S_p(h, m). \]

Assume now that \( h = 1 \). Then we have
\[ S_p^{(k)}(1, m) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} (\mu/m) \overline{B}_p^{(k)}(\mu/m) \]
\[ = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} (\mu/m) \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)}(\mu/m)^{p-v} \]
\[ = \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)} m^{-(p-v+1)} \sum_{\mu=1}^{m-1} \mu^{p+1-v} \]
\[ = \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)} m^{-(p+1-v)} \frac{1}{p+2-v} \left( B_{p+2-v}(m) - B_{p+2-v} \right). \]

From (5) we have
\[ B_{p+2-v}(m) - B_{p+2-v} = \sum_{i=0}^{p+1-v} \binom{p+2-v}{i} B_i m^{p+2-v-i} - B_{p+2-v} \]
\[ = \sum_{i=0}^{p+1-v} \binom{p+2-v}{i} B_i m^{p+2-v-i}. \]

By (26) and (27) we get
\[ S_p^{(k)}(1, m) = \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)} m^{-(p+1-v)} \frac{1}{p+2-v} \left( B_{p+2-v}(m) - B_{p+2-v} \right) \]
\[ = \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)} m^{-(p+1-v)} \frac{1}{p+2-v} \sum_{i=0}^{p+1-v} \binom{p+2-v}{i} B_i m^{p+2-v-i}. \]

Now we assume that \( p \geq 3 \) is an odd positive integer, so that \( B_p = 0 \). Then we have
\[ m^p S_p^{(k)}(1, m) = \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)} \frac{p+1-v}{p+2-v} \sum_{i=0}^{p+1-v} \binom{p+2-v}{i} B_i m^{p+2-v-i} \]
\[ = \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)} \frac{p+1-v}{p+2-v} m^{p+1} + \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)} \frac{p+1-v}{p+2-v} \sum_{i=1}^{p+1-v} \binom{p+2-v}{i} B_i m^{p+2-v-i} \]
\[ = \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)} \frac{p+1-v}{p+2-v} m^{p+1} + \sum_{v=0}^{p} \sum_{i=1}^{p+1-v} \binom{p}{v} \binom{p+2-v}{i} B_i m^{p+2-v-i} \]
\[ = \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} B_v^{(k)} \frac{p+1-v}{p+2-v} m^{p+1} + \sum_{v=0}^{p} \sum_{i=1}^{p+1-v} \binom{p}{v} \binom{p+2-v}{i} B_i m^{p+2-v-i}. \]
Therefore by (29) we obtain the following proposition.

**Proposition 6** Let \( p \geq 3 \) be an odd positive integer. Then we have

\[
m^pS_p^{(k)}(1, m) = \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} \frac{B_v^{(k)}}{p + v} m^{p+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{v=0}^{p-1} \binom{p}{v} \binom{p + v}{i} \frac{B_v^{(k)}}{p + v} B_i m^{p+1-i} + B_{p+1}.
\]

We still assume that \( p \geq 3 \) is an odd positive integer, so that \( B_p = 0 \). Then from Corollary 4, Theorem 5, and Proposition 6 we note that

\[
m^pS_p^{(k)}(1, m)
\]

\[
= \sum_{v=0}^{p} \binom{p}{v} \frac{B_v^{(k)}}{p + v} m^{p+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{v=0}^{p-1} \binom{p}{v} \binom{p + v}{i} \frac{B_v^{(k)}}{p + v} B_i m^{p+1-i} + B_{p+1}
\]

\[
= \left(\frac{B_{p+1}^{(k)}}{p + 1} - \frac{B_{p+2}^{(k)}}{(p + 1)(p + 2)}\right) m^{p+1} + B_{p+1}
\]

\[
+ \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \left(\frac{p + 1}{i} B_{p+1-i}^{(k)} + \frac{B_{p+2}^{(k)}}{i} B_{p-i}^{(k)}\right) m^{p+1-i}
\]

\[
- \left(\frac{p}{i - 2} B_{p+2-i}^{(k)}\right) B_i m^{p+1-i}.
\]

To proceed further, we note that \( \binom{p}{i} \frac{p+1}{i} = \frac{1}{p+2} \binom{p+2}{i} (i-1) \) for \( i \geq 1 \) and that \( B_{1}^{(k)}(1) - B_{1}^{(k)} = 1 \) by Theorem 2. Then from (30) we see that

\[
(p + 1)m^pS_p^{(k)}(1, m) = \left(\frac{B_{p+1}^{(k)}}{p + 1} - \frac{B_{p+2}^{(k)}}{p + 2}\right) m^{p+1}
\]

\[
+ \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \left(\frac{p + 1}{i} B_{p+1-i}^{(k)} + (p + 1) B_{p+1-i}\right) m^{p+1-i} + (p + 1) B_{p+1}
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{p + 2} \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \left(\frac{p + 2}{i} B_{p+1-i}^{(k)} (i-1) B_{p+2-i}^{(k)}\right) m^{p+1-i}
\]

\[
- \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \left(\frac{p}{i - 2} B_{p+2-i}^{(k)} B_i m^{p+1-i}\right)
\]

\[
= m^{p+1} B_{p+1}^{(k)} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \left(\frac{p + 1}{i} B_{p+1-i}^{(k)} B_{p-i}^{(k)}\right) m^{p+1-i} + B_{p+1}
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{p + 2} (-1)m^{p+1} \left(\frac{B_{p+2}^{(k)} \left( B_{p+2}^{(k)} - B_{p+1}^{(k)} \right)}{p + 2}\right).
\]
\[ p^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{p^{-1}} \left( \frac{p + 2}{i} \right) (i - 1)B_i m^{p + 1 - i} (p^{(k)}_{p+2-1}(1) - p^{(k)}_{p+2-1}) \]
\[ + \frac{p + 1}{p + 2} \sum_{i=0}^{p + 1} \left( \frac{p + 1}{i} \right) B_{i} m^{p + 1 - i} B_{p + 1 - i}(1) \]
\[ + \frac{1}{p + 2} \sum_{i=0}^{p + 1} \left( \frac{p + 2}{i} \right) (i - 1)B_i m^{p + 1 - i} (p^{(k)}_{p+2-1}(1) - p^{(k)}_{p+2-1}). \]

Therefore by (31) we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 7** For \( m \in \mathbb{N} \) and any odd positive integer \( p \geq 3 \), we have

\[ (p + 1)m^p S_p^{(k)}(1, m) \]
\[ = \sum_{i=0}^{p + 1} \left( \frac{p + 1}{i} \right) B_{i} m^{p + 1 - i} B_{p + 1 - i}(1) \]
\[ + \frac{1}{p + 2} \sum_{i=0}^{p + 1} \left( \frac{p + 2}{i} \right) (i - 1)B_i m^{p + 1 - i} (p^{(k)}_{p+2-1}(1) - p^{(k)}_{p+2-1}). \]

Now we employ the notation

\[ B_n(x) = (B + x)^n, \quad B_n^{(k)}(x) = (B^{(k)} + x)^n \quad (n \geq 0). \]

Assume that \( h, m \) are relatively prime positive integers. Then we see that

\[ m^{p} \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \sum_{s=0}^{p+1} \left( \frac{p + 1}{s} \right) h^s B_s^{(k)}(\mu/m) B_{p + 1 - s}(h - [h\mu/m]) \]
\[ = m^{p} \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \sum_{s=0}^{p+1} \left( \frac{p + 1}{s} \right) h^s (B^{(k)} + \mu m^{-1})^s (B + h - [h\mu/m])^{p+1-s} \]
\[ = m^{p} \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} (h B^{(k)} + h \mu m^{-1} + B + h - [h\mu/m])^{p+1} \]
\[ = m^{p} \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \left( h B^{(k)} + h + B + \frac{h\mu}{m} - [h\mu/m] - \frac{1}{2} \right)^{p+1} \]
\[ = m^{p} \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \left( h B^{(k)} + h + B + \frac{1}{2} + B_1(h\mu/m) \right)^{p+1}. \]

Now, as the index \( \mu \) ranges over the values \( \mu = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, m - 1 \), the product \( h\mu \) ranges over a complete residue system modulo \( m \), and due to the periodicity of \( B_1(x) \), the term \( B_1(h\mu/m) \) may be replaced by \( B_1(\mu/m) \) without altering the sum over \( \mu \). Thus the sum
(32) is equal to

\[ m^p \sum_{m=0}^{m-1} \left( hB^{(k)} + B + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\mu}{m} \right)^{p+1} \]

\[ = m^p \sum_{m=0}^{m-1} \left( h(B^{(k)} + 1) + B + \frac{\mu}{m} \right)^{p+1} \]

\[ = m^p \sum_{m=0}^{m-1} \sum_{s=0}^{p+1} \left( \frac{p+1}{s} \right) (B + \frac{\mu}{m}) \right)^{s} h^{p+1-s} (B^{(k)} + 1)^{p+1-s} \]

\[ = m^p \sum_{m=0}^{m-1} \sum_{s=0}^{p+1} \left( \frac{p+1}{s} \right) B_s \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right) \right)^{s} h^{p+1-s} B^{(k)}_{p+1-s}(1) \]

\[ = \sum_{s=0}^{p+1} \left( \frac{p+1}{s} \right) m^{p-1} \sum_{\mu=0}^{s-1} \left( \frac{p+1}{\mu} \right) (mh)^{p+1-s} B^{(k)}_{p+1-s}(1) \]

where we used the fact (a) in Lemma 1.

Therefore we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 8** For \( m, n, h \in \mathbb{N} \) with \((h, m) = 1\) and any positive odd integer \( p \geq 3\), we have

\[ \sum_{s=0}^{p+1} \left( \frac{p+1}{s} \right) B_s B^{(k)}_{p+1-s}(1)(mh)^{p+1-s} \]

\[ = m^p \sum_{m=0}^{m-1} \sum_{s=0}^{p+1} \left( \frac{p+1}{s} \right) h^{s} B^{(k)}_{s}(\mu/m)B_{p+1-s} \left( h - \left[ \frac{h\mu}{m} \right] \right) \]

Now we observe that

\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B^{(k)}_n(x) \frac{t^n}{n!} = \frac{\text{Ei}_k(\log(1 + t))}{e^t - 1} e^x = \frac{\text{Ei}_k(\log(1 + t))}{e^t - 1} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} e^{i(x)t} \]

\[ = \frac{\text{Ei}_k(\log(1 + t))}{e^t - 1} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} e^{i(x)t} \frac{dt}{e^{it} - 1} \]

\[ = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d^{j-1} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} B_j \left( \frac{x + i}{d} \right) \frac{t^j}{j!} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\log(1 + t))^j \frac{1}{(i-1)!k} \]

\[ = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d^{j-1} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} B_j \left( \frac{x + i}{d} \right) \frac{t^j}{j!} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} S_1(m, l) \frac{t^m}{m!} \]

\[ = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d^{j-1} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} B_j \left( \frac{x + i}{d} \right) \frac{t^j}{j!} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} S_1(m, l) \frac{t^m}{m!} \]

\[ = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} d^{j-1} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} B_j \left( \frac{x + i}{d} \right) \frac{t^j}{j!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} S_1(m + 1, l) \frac{t^m}{m!} \]
Theorem 9  For \( k \in \mathbb{Z}, d \in \mathbb{N}, \) and \( n \geq 0, \) we have

\[
B_n^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} \frac{n}{j} B_j \left( \frac{x + i}{d} \right) S_1(n + n + 1, l) \left( \frac{n}{n + 1} \right).
\]

From (25), using Theorem 9 and (c) in Lemma 1, we see that

\[
hm^p S_p^{(k)}(h, m) + mh^p S_p^{(k)}(m, h)
\]

\[
= hm^p \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} B_{\mu} \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right) + mh^p \sum_{v=0}^{h-1} B_{v} \left( \frac{v}{h} \right)
\]

\[
= hm^p \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \mu \sum_{j=0}^{p} \sum_{l=1}^{p-j+1} B_j \left( \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{v}{h} \right) S_1(p - j + 1, l) \left( \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{v}{h} \right)
\]

\[
+ mh^p \sum_{v=0}^{h-1} \sum_{j=0}^{p} \sum_{l=1}^{p-j+1} B_j \left( \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{v}{h} \right) S_1(p - j + 1, l) \left( \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{v}{h} \right)
\]

\[
= \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \mu \sum_{j=0}^{p} \sum_{l=1}^{p-j+1} \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right) + mh^p \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \mu \sum_{j=0}^{p} \sum_{l=1}^{p-j+1} B_j \left( \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{v}{h} \right) S_1(p - j + 1, l) \left( \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{v}{h} \right)
\]

Therefore we obtain the following reciprocity relation.

Theorem 10  For \( m, h, p \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( k \in \mathbb{Z}, \) we have

\[
hm^p S_p^{(k)}(h, m) + mh^p S_p^{(k)}(m, h)
\]

\[
= \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{p} \sum_{l=1}^{p-j+1} \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right) S_1(p - j + 1, l) \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right) + mh^p \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \sum_{j=0}^{p} \sum_{l=1}^{p-j+1} B_j \left( \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{v}{h} \right) S_1(p - j + 1, l) \left( \frac{\mu}{m} + \frac{v}{h} \right).
\]
In the case \( k = 1 \), we obtain the following reciprocity relation for the generalized Dedekind sum defined by Apostol.

**Corollary 11** For \( m, h, p \in \mathbb{N} \), we have

\[
\begin{align*}
hm^p S_p(h, m) + mh^p S_p(m, h) &= \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \sum_{\nu=0}^{h-1} (mh)^{p-1}(\mu h + \nu m) B_p \left( \frac{\nu}{h} + \frac{\mu}{m} \right) \\
&= (mh)^p \sum_{\mu=0}^{m-1} \sum_{\nu=0}^{h-1} (mh)^{-1}(\mu h + \nu m) B_p \left( \frac{\nu}{h} + \frac{\mu}{m} \right).
\end{align*}
\]

### 4 Conclusion

The Dedekind sums are defined by

\[
S(h, m) = \sum_{\mu=1}^{m} \left( \frac{\mu}{m} \right) \left( \frac{b_{h\mu}}{m} \right) \quad (see \ [1, 4, 6–8, 11–13]).
\]

In 1952, Apostol considered the generalized Dedekind sums and introduced interesting and important identities and theorems related to his generalized Dedekind sums. These Dedekind sums are a field studied by various researchers. Recently, the modified Hardy polyexponential function of index \( k \) is introduced by

\[
E_k(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^k(n-1)!} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad (see \ [5, 9]).
\]

In [5] the type 2 poly-Bernoulli polynomials of index \( k \) are defined in terms of the polyexponential function of index \( k \) by

\[
\frac{E_k(\log(1 + t))}{e^t - 1} e^{xt} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(k)}(x) \frac{t^n}{n!} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).
\]

In this paper, we thought of the poly-Dedekind sums from the perspective of the Apostol generalized Dedekind sums. That is, we considered the poly-Dedekind sums derived from the type 2 poly-Bernoulli functions and polynomials.

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TK and DSK conceived of the framework and structured the whole paper; TK and DSK wrote the paper; L-CJ and HL checked the results of the paper; DSK and TK completed the revision of the paper. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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