A new class of generalized Bernoulli polynomials and Euler polynomials

N. I. Mahmudov
Eastern Mediterranean University
Gazimagusa, TRNC, Mersin 10, Turkey
Email: nazim.mahmudov@emu.edu.tr

December 21, 2013

Abstract

The main purpose of this paper is to introduce and investigate a new class of generalized Bernoulli polynomials and Euler polynomials based on the $q$-integers. The $q$-analogues of well-known formulas are derived. The $q$-analogue of the Srivastava–Pintér addition theorem is obtained. We give new identities involving $q$-Bernstein polynomials.

1 Introduction

Throughout this paper, we always make use of the following notation: $\mathbb{N}$ denotes the set of natural numbers, $\mathbb{N}_0$ denotes the set of nonnegative integers, $\mathbb{R}$ denotes the set of real numbers, $\mathbb{C}$ denotes the set of complex numbers.

The $q$-shifted factorial is defined by

\[
(a; q)_0 = 1, \quad (a; q)_n = \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} (1 - q^j a), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (a; q)_{\infty} = \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^j a), \quad |q| < 1, \quad a \in \mathbb{C}.
\]

The $q$-numbers and $q$-numbers factorial is defined by

\[
[a]_q = \frac{1 - q^a}{1 - q}, \quad (q \neq 1); \quad [0]_q! = 1; \quad [n]_q! = [1]_q [2]_q \ldots [n]_q \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad a \in \mathbb{C}
\]

respectively. The $q$-polynomial coefficient is defined by

\[
\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q = \frac{(q; q)_n}{(q; q)_{n-k} (q; q)_k}.
\]

The $q$-analogue of the function $(x + y)^n$ is defined by

\[
(x + y)_q^n := \sum_{k=0}^{n} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q q^{\frac{1}{2}k(k-1)} x^{n-k} y^k, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.
\]

The $q$-binomial formula is known as

\[
(1 - a)_q^n = (a; q)_n = \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} (1 - q^j a) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_q q^{\frac{1}{2}k(k-1)} (-1)^k a^k.
\]
In the standard approach to the $q$-calculus two exponential functions are used:

$$e_q(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{[n]_q!} = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1 - (1 - q)q^kz)}, \quad 0 < |q| < 1, |z| < \frac{1}{|1 - q|},$$

$$E_q(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n z^n = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 + (1 - q)q^kz), \quad 0 < |q| < 1, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

From this form we easily see that $e_q(z)E_q(-z) = 1$. Moreover,

$$D_qe_q(z) = e_q(z), \quad D_qE_q(z) = E_q(qz),$$

where $D_q$ is defined by

$$D_qf(z) := \frac{f(qz) - f(z)}{qz - z}, \quad 0 < |q| < 1, \quad 0 \neq z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

The above $q$-standard notation can be found in [1].

Over 70 years ago, Carlitz extended the classical Bernoulli and Euler numbers and polynomials and introduced the $q$-Bernoulli and the $q$-Euler numbers and polynomials (see [2], [3] and [4]). There are numerous recent investigations on this subject by, among many other authors, Cenk et al. ([12], [13], [14]), Choi et al. ([15] and [16]), Kim et al. ([17]-[24]), Ozden and Simsek [25], Ryoo et al. [28], Simsek ([29], [30] and [31]), and Luo and Srivastava [11], Srivastava et al. [32].

We first give here the definitions of the $q$-Bernoulli and the $q$-Euler polynomials of higher order as follows.

**Definition 1** Let $q, \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, \quad 0 < |q| < 1$. The $q$-Bernoulli numbers $B_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}$ and polynomials $B_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,y)$ in $x,y$ of order $\alpha$ are defined by means of the generating function functions:

$$\left( \frac{t}{e_q(t) - 1} \right)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}}{[n]_q!} \frac{t^n}{n!}, \quad |t| < 2\pi,$$

$$\left( \frac{t}{e_q(t) - 1} \right)^\alpha e_q(t x)E_q(t y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,y)}{[n]_q!} \frac{t^n}{n!}, \quad |t| < 2\pi.$$

**Definition 2** Let $q, \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, \quad 0 < |q| < 1$. The $q$-Euler numbers $E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}$ and polynomials $E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,y)$ in $x,y$ of order $\alpha$ are defined by means of the generating functions:

$$\left( \frac{2}{e_q(t) + 1} \right)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}}{[n]_q!} \frac{t^n}{n!}, \quad |t| < \pi,$$

$$\left( \frac{2}{e_q(t) + 1} \right)^\alpha e_q(t x)E_q(t y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,y)}{[n]_q!} \frac{t^n}{n!}, \quad |t| < \pi.$$

It is obvious that

$$B_{n,q}^{(\alpha)} = B_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(0,0), \quad \lim_{q \to 1} B_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,y) = B_n^{(\alpha)}(x+y), \quad \lim_{q \to 1} B_{n,q}^{(\alpha)} = B_n^{(\alpha)},$$

$$E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)} = E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(0,0), \quad \lim_{q \to 1} E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,y) = E_n^{(\alpha)}(x+y), \quad \lim_{q \to 1} E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)} = E_n^{(\alpha)},$$

$$\lim_{q \to 1} B_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,0) = B_n^{(\alpha)}(x), \quad \lim_{q \to 1} B_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(0,y) = B_n^{(\alpha)}(y),$$

$$\lim_{q \to 1} E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,0) = E_n^{(\alpha)}(x), \quad \lim_{q \to 1} E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(0,y) = E_n^{(\alpha)}(y).$$
Here \( B_n^{(\alpha)}(x) \) and \( E_n^{(\alpha)}(x) \) denote the classical Bernoulli and Euler polynomials of order \( \alpha \) which are defined by

\[
\left( \frac{t}{e^t - 1} \right)^\alpha e^{tx} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n^{(\alpha)}(x) \frac{t^n}{n! q^n} \quad \text{and} \quad \left( \frac{2}{e^t + 1} \right)^\alpha e^{tx} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n^{(\alpha)}(x) \frac{t^n}{n! q^n}.
\]

In fact Definitions 1 and 2 define two different type \( \mathcal{B}_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,0) \) and \( \mathcal{E}_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(0,y) \) of the \( q \)-Bernoulli polynomials and two different type \( \mathcal{S}_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,0) \) and \( \mathcal{C}_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(0,y) \) of the \( q \)-Euler polynomials. Both polynomials \( \mathcal{B}_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,0) \) and \( \mathcal{B}_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(0,y) \) (\( \mathcal{S}_{k,q}^{(\alpha)}(x,0) \) and \( \mathcal{C}_{k,q}^{(\alpha)}(0,y) \)) coincide with the classical high order Bernoulli polynomials (Euler polynomials) in the limiting case \( q \to 1 \).

For the \( q \)-Bernoulli numbers \( \mathcal{B}_{n,q} \), the \( q \)-Euler numbers \( \mathcal{E}_{n,q} \) of order \( n \), we have

\[
\mathcal{B}_{n,q}(0,0) = \mathcal{B}_{n,q}^{(1)}(0,0), \quad \mathcal{E}_{n,q}(0,0) = \mathcal{E}_{n,q}^{(1)}(0,0),
\]

respectively. Note that the \( q \)-Bernoulli numbers \( \mathcal{B}_{n,q} \) are defined and studied in [25].

The aim of the present paper is to obtain some results for the above defined \( q \)-Bernoulli and \( q \)-Euler polynomials. In this paper the \( q \)-analagues of well-known results, for example, Srivastava and Pintér [10], Cheon [5], etc., will be given. Also the formulas involving the \( q \)-Stirling numbers of the second kind, \( q \)-Bernoulli polynomials and Phillips \( q \)-Bernstein polynomials are derived.

## 2 Preliminaries and Lemmas

In this section we shall provide some basic formulas for the \( q \)-Bernoulli and \( q \)-Euler polynomials in order to obtain the main results of this paper in the next section. The following result is \( q \)-analogue of the addition theorem for the classical Bernoulli and Euler polynomials.

**Lemma 3** (Addition Theorems) For all \( x, y \in \mathbb{C} \) we have

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{B}_{n,q}(x,y) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{-k} \mathcal{B}_{k,q}(x+y) q^{-k}, \\
\mathcal{E}_{n,q}(x,y) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{-k} \mathcal{E}_{k,q}(x+y) q^{-k},
\end{align*}
\]

(3)

In particular, setting \( x = 0 \) and \( y = 0 \) in (1) and (2), we get the following formulas for \( q \)-Bernoulli and \( q \)-Euler polynomials, respectively.

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{B}_{n,q}(0,0) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{-k} \mathcal{B}_{k,q}^{(\alpha)}(0) q^{-k}, \\
\mathcal{E}_{n,q}(0,0) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{-k} \mathcal{E}_{k,q}^{(\alpha)}(0) q^{-k}.
\end{align*}
\]

(4)

Setting \( y = 1 \) and \( x = 1 \) in (1) and (2), we get

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{B}_{n,q}(1,1) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{-k} \mathcal{B}_{k,q}^{(\alpha)}(1) q^{-k}, \\
\mathcal{E}_{n,q}(1,1) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{-k} \mathcal{E}_{k,q}^{(\alpha)}(1) q^{-k}.
\end{align*}
\]

(5)

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{B}_{n,q}(1,0) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{-k} \mathcal{B}_{k,q}^{(\alpha)}(0) q^{-k}, \\
\mathcal{E}_{n,q}(1,0) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} q^{-k} \mathcal{E}_{k,q}^{(\alpha)}(0) q^{-k}.
\end{align*}
\]

(6)
Clearly (5) and (6) are \( q \)-analogues of
\[
B_n^{(\alpha)}(x + 1) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} B_k^{(\alpha)}(x), \quad E_n^{(\alpha)}(x + 1) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} E_k^{(\alpha)}(x),
\]
respectively.

**Lemma 4** We have
\[
D_{q,x} B_n^{(\alpha)}(x, y) = [n]_q B_{n-1,q}^{(\alpha)}(x, y), \quad D_{q,y} B_n^{(\alpha)}(x, y) = [n]_q B_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x, qy),
\]
\[
D_{q,x} E_n^{(\alpha)}(x, y) = [n]_q E_{n-1,q}^{(\alpha)}(x, y), \quad D_{q,y} E_n^{(\alpha)}(x, y) = [n]_q E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(x, qy).
\]

**Lemma 5** (Difference Equations) We have
\[
B_n^{(\alpha)}(1, y) - B_n^{(\alpha)}(0, y) = [n]_q B_{n-1,q}^{(\alpha-1)}(0, y), \quad (7)
\]
\[
E_n^{(\alpha)}(1, y) + E_n^{(\alpha)}(0, y) = 2 E_{n,q}^{(\alpha-1)}(0, y), \quad (8)
\]
From (7) and (3), (8) and (4) we obtain the following formulas.

**Lemma 6** We have
\[
B_{n-1,q}^{(\alpha-1)}(0, y) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n+1}{k} B_k^{(\alpha)}(0, y), \quad (9)
\]
\[
E_{n,q}^{(\alpha-1)}(0, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} E_k^{(\alpha)}(0, y) + E_{n,q}^{(\alpha)}(0, y) \right]. \quad (10)
\]
Putting \( \alpha = 1 \) in (9) and (10), and noting that
\[
B_{n,q}^{(0)}(0, y) = E_{n,q}^{(0)}(0, y) = q^{n(n-1)/2} y^n,
\]
we arrive at the following expansions:
\[
y^n = \frac{1}{q^{n(n-1)/2}} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n+1}{k} B_k(0, y),
\]
\[
y^n = \frac{1}{2q^{n(n-1)/2}} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} E_k(0, y) + E_n(0, y),
\]
which are \( q \)-analogues of the following familiar expansions
\[
y^n = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n+1}{k} B_k(y), \quad y^n = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} E_k(y) + E_n(y), \quad (11)
\]
respectively.
Lemma 7 (Recurrence Relationships) The polynomials $\mathcal{B}^{(\alpha)}_{n,q}(x,0)$ and $\mathcal{E}^{(\alpha)}_{n,q}(x,0)$ satisfy the following difference relationships:

\[
\sum_{j=0}^{k} \left[ \begin{array}{c} k \\ j \end{array} \right] m^j \mathcal{B}^{(\alpha)}_{j,q}(x,0) - \sum_{j=0}^{k} \left[ \begin{array}{c} k \\ j \end{array} \right] m^j \mathcal{B}^{(\alpha)}_{j,q}(x,-1) = \left[ \frac{k}{q} \right] \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} k-1 \\ j \end{array} \right] m^{j+1} \mathcal{B}^{(\alpha-1)}_{j,q}(x,-1), \tag{12}
\]

\[
\mathcal{B}^{(\alpha)}_{k,q} \left( \frac{1}{m}, y \right) - \sum_{j=0}^{k} \left[ \begin{array}{c} k \\ j \end{array} \right] \left( \frac{1}{m} - 1 \right)^{k-j} \mathcal{B}^{(\alpha)}_{j,q}(0, y) = \left[ \frac{k}{q} \right] \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} k-1 \\ j \end{array} \right] \left( \frac{1}{m} - 1 \right)^{k-j-1} \mathcal{B}^{(\alpha-1)}_{j,q}(0, y), \tag{13}
\]

\[
\mathcal{E}^{(\alpha)}_{k,q} \left( \frac{1}{m}, y \right) + \sum_{j=0}^{k} \left[ \begin{array}{c} k \\ j \end{array} \right] \left( \frac{1}{m} - 1 \right)^{k-j} \mathcal{E}^{(\alpha)}_{j,q}(0, y) = 2 \sum_{j=0}^{k} \left[ \begin{array}{c} k \\ j \end{array} \right] \left( \frac{1}{m} - 1 \right)^{k-j} \mathcal{E}^{(\alpha-1)}_{j,q}(0, y). \tag{15}
\]

3 Explicit relationship between the $q$-Bernoulli and $q$-Euler polynomials

In this section we shall investigate some explicit relationships between the $q$-Bernoulli and $q$-Euler polynomials. Here some $q$-analogues of known results will be given. We also obtain new formulas and their some special cases below. These formulas are some extensions of the formulas of Srivastava and Á. Pintér, Cheon and others.

We present natural $q$-extensions of the main results of the papers [10, 8], see Theorems 8 and 13.

Theorem 8 For $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, the following relationship

\[
\mathcal{B}^{(\alpha)}_{n,q}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2m^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left[ \begin{array}{c} n \\ k \end{array} \right] m^k \mathcal{B}^{(\alpha)}_{k,q}(x,0) + \sum_{j=0}^{k} \left[ \begin{array}{c} k \\ j \end{array} \right] m^j \mathcal{B}^{(\alpha)}_{j,q}(x,-1)
\]

\[
+ \left[ \frac{k}{q} \right] \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} k-1 \\ j \end{array} \right] m^{j+1} \mathcal{B}^{(\alpha-1)}_{j,q}(x,-1) \right] \mathcal{E}^{(\alpha)}_{n-k,q}(0,my),
\]

\[
\mathcal{B}^{(\alpha)}_{n,q}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2m^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \left[ \begin{array}{c} n \\ k \end{array} \right] m^k \mathcal{B}^{(\alpha)}_{k,q}(0, y) + \sum_{j=0}^{k} \left[ \begin{array}{c} k \\ j \end{array} \right] \left( \frac{1}{m} - 1 \right)^{k-j} \mathcal{B}^{(\alpha)}_{j,q}(0, y)
\]

\[
+ \left[ \frac{k}{q} \right] \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left[ \begin{array}{c} k-1 \\ j \end{array} \right] \left( \frac{1}{m} - 1 \right)^{k-1-j} \mathcal{B}^{(\alpha-1)}_{j,q}(0, y) \right] \mathcal{E}^{(\alpha)}_{n-k,q}(mx,0)
\]

holds true between the $q$-Bernoulli polynomials and $q$-Euler polynomials.

Proof. Using the following identity

\[
\left( \frac{t}{e_q(t) - 1} \right)^\alpha e_q(tx) E_q(ty) = \frac{2}{e_q \left( \frac{t}{m} + 1 \right)} \cdot E_q \left( \frac{t}{m} y \right) \cdot e_q \left( \frac{t}{e_q(t) - 1} \right)^\alpha e_q(tx)
\]
Corollary 9

For $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ the following relationship

\[
\mathfrak{B}_{n,q}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2m^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} [\begin{array}{c} n \\ k \end{array}]_q \left[ m^k \mathfrak{B}_{k,q}(x,0) + \sum_{j=0}^{k} [\begin{array}{c} k \\ j \end{array}]_q m^j \mathfrak{B}_{j,q}(x,-1) \right] + [k]_q \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [\begin{array}{c} k - 1 \\ j \end{array}]_q m^{j+1} (x-1)^j \mathfrak{E}_{n-k,q}(0,my),
\]

\[
\mathfrak{B}_{n,q}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2m^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} [\begin{array}{c} n \\ k \end{array}]_q \left[ m^k \mathfrak{B}_{k,q}(0,y) + \sum_{j=0}^{k} [\begin{array}{c} k \\ j \end{array}]_q \left( \frac{1}{m-1} \right)_q^{k-j} \mathfrak{B}_{j,q}(0,y) \right] + [k]_q \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [\begin{array}{c} k - 1 \\ j \end{array}]_q y^j \left( \frac{1}{m-1} \right)_q^{k-1-j} \mathfrak{E}_{n-k,q}(mx,0)
\]

holds true between the $q$-Bernoulli polynomials and $q$-Euler polynomials.
Corollary 10 For $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ the following relationship holds true.

$$B_n (x + y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \left( B_k (y) + k \frac{y^{k-1}}{2} \right) E_{n-k} (x),$$

$$B_n (x + y) = \frac{1}{2m^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \left[ m^k B_k (x) + m^k B_k \left( x - 1 + \frac{1}{m} \right) + km (1 + m (x - 1))^{k-1} \right] E_{n-k,q} (my).$$

Corollary 11 For $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ the following relationship holds true.

$$\mathfrak{B}_{n,q} (x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \left( \mathfrak{B}_{k,q} (0, y) + q^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{k} \right) E_{n-k,q} (x, 0).$$

Corollary 12 For $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ the following relationship holds true.

$$\mathfrak{B}_{n,q} (x, 0) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \mathfrak{B}_{k,q} \mathfrak{E}_{n-k,q} (x, 0) + \left( \mathfrak{B}_{1,q} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \mathfrak{E}_{n-1,q} (x, 0),$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_{n,q} (0, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \mathfrak{B}_{k,q} \mathfrak{E}_{n-k,q} (0, y) + \left( \mathfrak{B}_{1,q} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \mathfrak{E}_{n-1,q} (0, y).$$

The formulas (16)-(18) are $q$-extension of the Cheon’s main result [5]. Notice that $\mathfrak{B}_{1,q} = -\frac{1}{[2]_q}$, see [26], and the extra term becomes zero for $q \to 1$.  

**Theorem 13** For $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, the following relationship holds true between the $q$-Bernoulli polynomials and $q$-Euler polynomials.

\[
\mathfrak{E}^{(\alpha)}_{n,q} (x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{m^n k! [k + 1]_q} \left[ 2 \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{j} \left( \frac{1}{m} - 1 \right)_q^{k+1-j} \mathfrak{E}^{(\alpha-1)}_{j,q} (0, y) \right. \\
- \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{j} \left( \frac{1}{m} - 1 \right)_q^{k+1-j} \mathfrak{E}^{(\alpha)}_{j,q} (0, y) - \mathfrak{E}^{(\alpha)}_{k+1,q} (0, y) \] \\
\left. \mathfrak{B}_{n-k,q} (mx, 0), \right. \\
\mathfrak{E}^{(\alpha)}_{n,q} (x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{m^n k! [k + 1]_q} \left[ 2 \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{j} \mathfrak{E}^{(\alpha-1)}_{j,q} (x, 1) \right. \\
- \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{j} m^j \mathfrak{E}^{(\alpha)}_{j,q} (x, 1) - m^k \mathfrak{E}^{(\alpha)}_{k+1,q} (x, 0) \] \\
\left. \mathfrak{B}_{n-k,q} (0, my) \right)
\]

**Proof.** The proof is based on the following identities

$$\left( \frac{2}{e_q (t) + 1} \right)^{\alpha} e_q (tx) E_q (ty) = \left( \frac{2}{e_q (t) + 1} \right)^{\alpha} E_q (ty) \cdot e_q \left( \frac{t}{m} \right) - 1 - e_q \left( \frac{t}{m} \right) E_q \left( \frac{t}{m} mx \right),$$

$$\left( \frac{2}{e_q (t) + 1} \right)^{\alpha} e_q (tx) E_q (ty) = \left( \frac{2}{e_q (t) + 1} \right)^{\alpha} e_q (tx) \cdot e_q \left( \frac{t}{m} \right) - 1 - e_q \left( \frac{t}{m} \right) E_q \left( \frac{t}{m} my \right)$$

and similar to that of Theorem 13.

Next we discuss some special cases of Theorem 13.
Corollary 14 For \( n \in \mathbb{N}_0, m \in \mathbb{N} \) the following relationship holds true:

\[
\mathcal{E}_{n,q} (x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \frac{m^{-n}}{[k+1]_q} \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{j} m^j (x-1)_q^j \right] - \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{j} m^j \mathcal{E}_{j,q} (x, -1) - m^{k+1} \mathcal{E}_{k+1,q} (x, 0) \right] \mathfrak{B}_{n-k,q} (0, my)
\]

holds true between the \( q \)-Bernoulli polynomials and \( q \)-Euler polynomials.

Corollary 15 For \( n \in \mathbb{N}_0, m \in \mathbb{N} \) the following relationship holds true.

\[
E_n (x + y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{2}{k+1} \binom{n}{k} \left( y^{k+1} - E_{k+1} (y) \right) B_{n-k} (x),
\]

\[
E_n (x + y) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} m^{k-n+1} + 1 \frac{k+1}{k+1} \left[ 2 \left( x + \frac{1-m}{m} \right)^{k+1} - E_{k+1} \left( x + \frac{1-m}{m} \right) - E_{k+1} (x) \right] B_{n-k} (my).
\]

Corollary 16 For \( n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \) the following relationship holds true.

\[
\mathcal{E}_{n,q} (x, 0) = - \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \frac{2}{[k+1]_q} \mathcal{E}_{k+1,q} \mathfrak{B}_{n-k,q} (x, 0),
\]

\[
\mathcal{E}_{n,q} (0, y) = - \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \frac{2}{[k+1]_q} \mathcal{E}_{k+1,q} \mathfrak{B}_{n-k,q} (0, y).
\]

These formulas are \( q \)-analogues of the formula of Srivastava and Á. Pintér [10].

4 \( q \)-Stirling Numbers and \( q \)-Bernoulli Polynomials

In this section, we aim to derive several formulas involving the \( q \)-Bernoulli polynomials, the \( q \)-Euler polynomials, the \( q \)-Stirling numbers of the second kind and \( q \)-Bernstein polynomials.

Theorem 18 Each of the following relationships holds true for the Stirling numbers \( S_2(n, k) \) of the second kind:

\[
\mathfrak{B}_{n,q}^{(\alpha)} (x, y) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \binom{mx}{j} \frac{m^{-n}}{j!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-j} \binom{n}{k} [k]_q \mathfrak{B}_{n-k,q}^{(\alpha)} (0, y) S_2 (n-k, j),
\]

\[
\mathcal{E}_{n,q}^{(\alpha)} (x, y) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \binom{mx}{j} \frac{m^{-n}}{j!} \sum_{k=0}^{n-j} \binom{n}{k} [k]_q \mathcal{E}_{n-k,q}^{(\alpha)} (0, y) S_2 (n-k, j).
\]

The familiar \( q \)-Stirling numbers \( S(n, k) \) of the second kind are defined by

\[
\frac{(c_q (t) - 1)^k}{[k]_q !} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} S_2 (m, k) \frac{t^m}{[m]_q !},
\]

8
where \( k \in \mathbb{N} \). Next we give relationship between \( q \)-Bernstein basis defined by Phillips [27] and \( q \)-Bernoulli polynomials

\[
b_{n,k}(q;x) := x^k (1 - x)_q^{n-k}.
\]

**Theorem 19** We have

\[
b_{n,k}(q;x) = x^k \sum_{m=0}^{n} \left[ \begin{array}{c} n \\ m \end{array} \right]_q S_{2,q}(m,k) \mathfrak{B}_{n-m,q}(1,-x).
\]

**Proof.** The proof follows from the following identities.

\[
x^k t^k \frac{e_q(t) - 1}{k!} E_q(-xt) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \left[ \begin{array}{c} n \\ k \end{array} \right]_q \frac{(1-x)_q t^n}{[n]_q!} = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} b_{n,k}(q;x) \frac{t^n}{[n]_q!}.
\]

and

\[
x^k t^k \frac{e_q(t) - 1}{k!} E_q(-xt) = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{S_{2,q}(m,k)}{[m]_q!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \mathfrak{B}_{n-m,q}(1,-x) \frac{t^n}{[n]_q!} = \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{m=0}^{n} \left[ \begin{array}{c} n \\ m \end{array} \right]_q S_{2,q}(m,k) \mathfrak{B}_{n-m,q}(1,-x) \right) \frac{t^n}{[n]_q!}.
\]

Finally, in their limit case when \( q \to 1^- \), these last result (19) would reduce to the following formula for the classical Bernoulli polynomials \( B_{n,k}(x) \) and the Bernstein basis \( b_{n,k}(x) = x^k (1 - x)_q^{n-k} \):

\[
b_{n,k}(x) = x^k \sum_{m=0}^{n} \left[ \begin{array}{c} n \\ m \end{array} \right]_q S_{2}(m,k) \mathfrak{B}_{n-m}(1-x).
\]

**References**

[1] G. E. Andrews, R. Askey and R. Roy Special functions, volume 71 of Encyclopedia of Mathematics and its Applications, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1999.

[2] L. Carlitz, \( q \)-Bernoulli numbers and polynomials, Duke Math. J. 15 (1948) 987–1000.

[3] L. Carlitz, \( q \)-Bernoulli and Eulerian numbers, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 76 (1954) 332–350.

[4] L. Carlitz, Expansions of \( q \)-Bernoulli numbers, Duke Math. J. 25 (1958) 355–364.

[5] G.-S. Cheon, A note on the Bernoulli and Euler polynomials, Appl. Math. Lett. 16 (3) (2003) 365–368.

[6] L. Comtet, Advanced Combinatorics: The Art of Finite and Infinite Expansions (translated from French by J.W. Nienhuys), Reidel, Dordrecht, Boston, 1974.
[7] Q.-M. Luo, H.M. Srivastava, Some relationships between the Apostol–Bernoulli and Apostol–Euler polynomials, Comput. Math. Appl. 51 (2006) 631–642.

[8] Q.-M. Luo, Some results for the $q$-Bernoulli and $q$-Euler polynomials, J. Math. Anal. Appl. 363 (2010) 7–18.

[9] H.M. Srivastava, J. Choi, Series Associated with the Zeta and Related Functions, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, Boston, London, 2001.

[10] H.M. Srivastava, Á. Pintér, Remarks on some relationships between the Bernoulli and Euler polynomials, Appl. Math. Lett. 17 (2004) 375–380.

[11] Q.-M. Luo, H.M. Srivastava, $q$-extensions of some relationships between the Bernoulli and Euler polynomials, Taiwanese Journal Math., 15, No. 1, pp. 241-257, 2011.

[12] M. Cenkci and M. Can, Some results on $q$-analogue of the Lerch Zeta function, Adv. Stud. Contemp. Math., 12 (2006), 213-223.

[13] M. Cenkci, M. Can and V. Kurt, $q$-extensions of Genocchi numbers, J. Korean Math. Soc., 43 (2006), 183-198.

[14] M. Cenkci, V. Kurt, S. H. Rim and Y. Simsek, On $(i, q)$-Bernoulli and Euler numbers, Appl. Math. Lett., 21 (2008), 706-711.

[15] J. Choi, P. J. Anderson and H. M. Srivastava, Some $q$-extensions of the Apostol-Bernoulli and the Apostol-Euler polynomials of order $n$, and the multiple Hurwitz Zeta function, Appl. Math. Comput., 199 (2008), 723-737.

[16] J. Choi, P. J. Anderson and H. M. Srivastava, Carlitz’s $q$-Bernoulli and $q$-Euler numbers and polynomials and a class of $q$-Hurwitz zeta functions, Appl. Math. Comput., 215 (2009), 1185-1208.

[17] T. Kim, Some formulae for the $q$-Bernoulli and Euler polynomial of higher order, J. Math. Anal. Appl., 273 (2002), 236-242.

[18] T. Kim, $q$-Generalized Euler numbers and polynomials, Russian J. Math. Phys. 13 (2006), 293-298.

[19] T. Kim, On the $q$-Extension of Euler numbers and Genocchi numbers, J. Math. Anal. Appl., 326 (2007), 1458-1465.

[20] T. Kim, $q$-Bernoulli numbers and polynomials associated with Gaussian binomial coefficients, Russian J. Math. Phys., 15 (2008), 51-57.

[21] T. Kim, The modified $q$-Euler numbers and polynomials, Adv. Stud. Contemp. Math., 16 (2008), 161-170.

[22] T. Kim, L. C. Jang and H. K. Pak, A note on $q$-Euler numbers and Genocchi numbers, Proc. Japan Acad. Ser. A Math. Sci., 77 (2001), 139-141.

[23] T. Kim, Y.-H. Kim and K.-W. Hwang, On the $q$-extensions of the Bernoulli and Euler numbers. related identities and Lerch zeta function, Proc. Jangjeon Math. Soc., 12 (2009), 77-92.

[24] T. Kim, S.-H. Rim, Y. Simsek and D. Kim, On the analogs of Bernoulli and Euler numbers, related identities and zeta and $L$-functions, J. Korean Math. Soc., 45 (2008), 435-453.

[25] H. Ozden and Y. Simsek, A new extension of $q$-Euler numbers and polynomials related to their interpolation functions, Appl. Math. Lett., 21 (2008), 934-939.

[26] O-Yeat Chan, D. Manna, A new $q$-analogue for bernoulli numbers, Preprint, oyeat.com/papers/qBernoulli-20110825.pdf
[27] G. M. Phillips, On generalized Bernstein polynomials. Numerical analysis, 263–269, World Sci. Publ., River Edge, NJ, 1996.

[28] C. S. Ryoo, J. J. Seo and T. Kim, A note on generalized twisted $q$-Euler numbers and polynomials, J. Comput. Anal. Appl., 10 (2008), 483-493.

[29] Y. Simsek, $q$-Analogue of the twisted $l$-series and $q$-twisted Euler numbers, J. Number Theory, 110 (2005), 267-278.

[30] Y. Simsek, Twisted $(h, q)$-Bernoulli numbers and polynomials related to twisted $(h, q)$-zeta function and L-function, J. Math. Anal. Appl., 324 (2006), 790-804.

[31] Y. Simsek, Generating functions of the twisted Bernoulli numbers and polynomials associated with their interpolation functions, Adv. Stud. Contemp. Math., 16 (2008), 251-278.

[32] H. M. Srivastava, T. Kim and Y. Simsek, $q$-Bernoulli numbers and polynomials associated with multiple $q$-Zeta functions and basic L-series, Russian J. Math. Phys., 12 (2005), 241-268.