A \((p, \nu)\)-EXTENSION OF SRIVASTAVA’S TRIPLE HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTION \(H_C\)

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Abstract. We obtain a \((p, \nu)\)-extension of Srivastava’s triple hypergeometric function \(H_C(\cdot)\) by employing the extended Beta function \(B_{p,\nu}(x,y)\) introduced in Parmar et al. [J. Class. Anal. 11 (2017), 91–106]. We give some of the main properties of this extended function, which include several integral representations, the Mellin transform, a differential formula, recursion formulas and a bounded inequality.

1. Introduction and preliminaries

In the present paper, we employ the following notations:

\[
\mathbb{N} := \{1, 2, \ldots\}, \quad \mathbb{N}_0 := \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, \quad \mathbb{Z}_0^- := \mathbb{Z}^- \cup \{0\},
\]

where the symbols \(\mathbb{N}\) and \(\mathbb{Z}\) denote the set of integer and natural numbers; as usual, the symbols \(\mathbb{R}\) and \(\mathbb{C}\) denote the set of real and complex numbers, respectively.

Hypergeometric functions of a single variable have a long history and arise in numerous branches of mathematics and physics. The Gauss hypergeometric function is defined for \(b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{C}, \ c_1 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_0^-\) by

\[
_{2}F_{1}\left(b_1, b_2; c_1; z \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_1)_n(b_2)_n}{(c_1)_n} \frac{z^n}{n!} \quad (|z| < 1),
\]

where \((a)_n\) denotes the Pochhammer symbol (or the shifted factorial) defined by \((a)_n = \Gamma(a + n)/\Gamma(a) = a(a + 1) \ldots (a + n - 1)\). Extensions of this function to include \(p\) numerator parameters \(b_j\) (\(1 \leq j \leq p\)) and \(q\) denominator parameters \(c_j\) (\(1 \leq j \leq q\)) also find wide application; see [17]. Triple hypergeometric functions (that is functions of three variables \(x, y\) and \(z\)) have been introduced and investigated by Srivastava and Karlsson [21, Chapter 3] who provide a table of 205 distinct such functions. In [18,19], Srivastava introduced the triple hypergeometric functions \(H_A, H_B\) and \(H_C\) of the second order. It is known that \(H_C\) and \(H_B\) are

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generalizations of Appell’s hypergeometric functions \( F_1 \) and \( F_2 \), while \( H_A \) is the generalization of both \( F_1 \) and \( F_2 \).

In the present study, we shall confine our attention to Srivastava’s triple hypergeometric function \( H_C \) given by [21] p. 43, 1.5(11) to 1.5(13)] (see also [18] and [20] p. 68)

\[
(1.2) \quad H_C(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) := \sum_{m, n, k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_1)_{m+k}(b_2)_{m+n}(b_3)_{n+k}}{(c_1)_{m+n+k}} \frac{x^m y^n z^k}{m! n! k!}
\]

Here \( B(\alpha, \beta) \) denotes the classical Beta function defined by [13] (5.12.1)]

\[
(1.3) \quad B(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} 
\int_0^1 t^{\alpha-1}(1-t)^{\beta-1} dt, & (\text{Re}(\alpha) > 0, \text{Re}(\beta) > 0) \\
\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}, & (\alpha, \beta) \in C \setminus \mathbb{Z}_0 
\end{cases}
\]

The convergence region for the hypergeometric series \( H_C(\cdot) \) is given in [11] p. 243 as \(|x| < \alpha, |y| < \beta, |z| < \gamma\), where \( \alpha, \beta, \gamma \) satisfy the relation

\[
(1.4) \quad \alpha + \beta + \gamma - 2\sqrt{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)(1-\gamma)} < 2.
\]

We shall also find it convenient to introduce an additional parameter \( a \) into \( H_C(\cdot) \) in the form

\[
(1.5) \quad H_C^{(a)}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) := \sum_{m, n, k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)_{m+n}(b_3)_{n+k}}{(c_1)_{m+n+k}} \frac{B(b_1 + a + m + k, c_1 + a + n - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 + n - b_1)} \frac{x^m y^n z^k}{m! n! k!}
\]

which reduces to \( H_C^{(0)} \) when \( a = 0 \).

In 1997, Chaudhry et al. [11] Eq. (1.7)] introduced a \( p \)-extension of the Beta function \( B(x, y) \) given by

\[
B(x, y; p) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1} \exp \left[ \frac{-p}{t(1-t)} \right] dt, \quad (\text{Re}(p) > 0).
\]

Also, Chaudhry et al. [2] employed this function to extend the Gauss hypergeometric series \( 2F_1(\cdot) \) and its integral representations. A further extension of the Beta function has been given by Choi et al. [8] in the form

\[
B_{p,q}(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1} \exp \left[ -\frac{p}{t} - \frac{q}{1-t} \right] dt \quad (\text{Re}(p) > 0, \text{Re}(q) > 0),
\]

which reduces to \( B(x, y; p) \) when \( p = q \). Recently, Parmar et al. [15] have given a different extension of the Beta function in the form

\[
B_{p,\nu}(x, y) = \sqrt{2\pi} \int_0^1 t^{x-\frac{1}{2}}(1-t)^{y-\frac{1}{2}} K_{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{p}{t(1-t)} \right) dt,
\]
where \( \Re(p) > 0, \nu \geq 0 \) and \( K_\nu(z) \) is the modified Bessel function (sometimes known as the Macdonald function) of order \( \nu \). When \( \nu = 0 \), \((1.6)\) reduces to \( B(x, y; p) \), since \( K_0(z) = \sqrt{\pi/(2z)}e^{-z} \).

Many authors have studied integral representations of Srivastava’s triple hypergeometric function \( H_C(\cdot) \) defined in \((1.2)\); see \[3\]–[7]. Our aim in this paper is to introduce a \((p, \nu)\)-extension of this function, which we denote by \( H_{C, p, \nu}(\cdot) \), based on the extended Beta function in \((1.6)\). The Appell hypergeometric function of two variables defined by

\[
F_1(b_1,b_2,b_3; c_1; x, y) = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)_m(b_3)_n}{(c_1)_m} \frac{B(b_1 + m, c_1 - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 - b_1)} \frac{x^m y^n}{m! n!}
\]

where \((|x| < 1, |y| < 1)\) has been extended by replacement of the numerator Beta function (of the same arguments) with \( B(x, y; p) \) in \((1.4)\) and with \( B_{p, \nu}(x, y) \) in \[9\]. Similar extensions of \( H_A \) and \( H_B \) have been carried out in \[10\]–[16].

The plan of this paper is as follows. The extended function \( H_{C, p, \nu}(\cdot) \) is defined in Section 2 and some integral representations are presented involving the modified Bessel function and the Gauss hypergeometric function \(_2F_1\). The main properties of \( H_{C, p, \nu}(\cdot) \) namely, its Mellin transform, a differential formula, a bounded inequality and recursion formulas are established in Sections 3 to 6. Some concluding remarks are made in Section 7.

2. The \((p, \nu)\)-extended Srivastava triple hypergeometric function \( H_{C, p, \nu}(\cdot) \)

Srivastava introduced the triple hypergeometric function \( H_C(\cdot) \), together with its integral representations, in \[18\] and \[20\]. Here we consider the following \((p, \nu)\)-extension of this function, which we denote by \( H_{C, p, \nu}(\cdot) \), based on the extended Beta function \( B_{p, \nu}(x, y) \) defined in \((1.6)\). This is given by

\[
H_{C, p, \nu}(b_1,b_2,b_3; c_1; x, y, z) = \sum_{m,n,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)_{m+n}(b_3)_{n+k}}{(c_1)_n} \frac{B_{p, \nu}(b_1 + m, c_1 - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 - b_1)} \frac{x^m y^n z^k}{m! n! k!}
\]

where the parameters \( b_1, b_2, b_3 \in \mathbb{C} \) and \( c_1 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}^\nu \). The region of convergence is \(|x| < \alpha, |y| < \beta, |z| < \gamma\), where \( \alpha, \beta, \gamma \) satisfy \((1.3)\). This definition clearly reduces to the original function when \( \nu = 0 \).

An integral representation for \( H_{C, p, \nu}(\cdot) \) involving the Gauss hypergeometric function \(_2F_1\) defined in \((1.1)\) can be given. We have

**Theorem 2.1.** The following integral representation of the function \( H_{C, p, \nu}(\cdot) \) holds for \( \Re(p) > 0, \Re(b_j) > 0 \) \((j = 1, 2, 3)\) and \( \Re(c_1 - b_1) > 0 \):

\[
H_{C, p, \nu}(b_1,b_2,b_3; c_1; x, y, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c_1)}{\Gamma(b_1)\Gamma(c_1 - b_1)} \sqrt{\frac{2p}{\pi}} \int_0^1 t^{b_1 - \frac{3}{2}}(1-t)^{c_1 - b_1 - \frac{3}{2}} K_{p, \nu + \frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{p}{t(1-t)} \right)
\]
\[ (2.3) \quad \times (1 - xt)^{-b_2}(1 - zt)^{-b_3} _2F_1\left(\frac{b_2, b_3}{c_1 - b_1}; \frac{(1 - t)y}{(1 - xt)(1 - zt)}\right)dt, \]

where \(|x| < 1, |y| < 1\) and \(|z| < 1\).

**Proof.** The proof of integral representation (2.3) follows by use of the extended beta function \((1.6)\) in \((2.1)\), a change in the order of integration and summation (with uniform convergence of the integral) to find

\[ H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) = \frac{\Gamma(c_1)}{\Gamma(b_1)\Gamma(c_1 - b_1)} \sqrt{\frac{2p}{\pi}} \int_0^1 t^{b_1 - \frac{1}{2}} (1 - t)^{c_1 - b_1 - \frac{1}{2}} K_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{p}{t(1 - t)}\right) \times \sum_{m,n,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)_n(b_3)_n}{(c_1 - b_1)_n} \frac{(xt)^m}{m!} \frac{(y(1 - t))^n}{n!} \frac{(zt)^k}{k!} \] \( dt. \)

Making use of the result \((a)_m + n = (a)_n(a + n)_m\) we can express the treble sum as

\[ (2.3) \quad = (1 - xt)^{-b_2}(1 - zt)^{-b_3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)_n(b_3)_n}{(c_1 - b_1)_n} \frac{(xt)^m}{m!} \frac{(y(1 - t))^n}{n!} \frac{(zt)^k}{k!} X^n, \quad X = \frac{y(1 - t)}{(1 - xt)(1 - zt)}, \]

where we have employed the binomial theorem

\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n w^n}{n!} = (1 - w)^{-a} \quad (a \in \mathbb{C}, |w| < 1) \]

to evaluate the sums over \(m\) and \(k\). Identification of the sum over \(n\) as a Gauss hypergeometric function by \((1.6)\), then yields \((2.3)\). \(\Box\)

The following variants of (2.3) can be obtained by making appropriate transformations of the integration variable. We have

\[ (2.4) \quad \Gamma(b_1)\Gamma(c_1 - b_1) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2p}} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) \]

\[ = \int_0^\infty e^{\xi t - \frac{1}{2}t} (1 + \xi)^{b_2 + b_3 - c_1 + 1} \Omega_1^{-b_2} \Omega_2^{-b_3} K_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{p}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}\right) _2F_1\left(\frac{b_2, b_3}{c_1 - b_1}; \sigma_3 y\right) d\xi, \]

where

\[ \sigma_1 = \frac{1}{1 + \xi}, \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{1 + \xi}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}, \quad \sigma_3 = \frac{1 + \xi}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}, \quad \Omega_1 = 1 + (1 - x)\xi, \quad \Omega_2 = 1 + (1 - z)\xi; \]

\[ (2.5) \quad \Gamma(b_1)\Gamma(c_1 - b_1) \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2p}} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) \]

\[ = \frac{\beta - \gamma}{\beta - \alpha} \frac{(\alpha - \gamma)^{c_1 - b_2 - b_3 - 2}}{(\beta - \gamma)^{c_1 - b_2 - b_3 - 2}} \int_0^\beta \frac{(\xi - \alpha)^{b_3 - \frac{1}{2}} (\beta - \xi)^{-b_3 - \frac{1}{2}}}{(\xi - \gamma)^{c_1 - b_2 - b_3 - 1}} \Omega_1^{-b_2} \Omega_2^{-b_3} \]
\[ x \times K_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{p}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} \right) \binom{b_2}{b_3} \binom{c_1 - b_1}{\sigma_3 y} d\xi, \]

where, with \( \gamma < \alpha < \beta, \)
\[ \sigma_1 = \frac{(\beta - \gamma)(\xi - \alpha)}{(\beta - \alpha)(\xi - \gamma)}, \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{(\alpha - \gamma)(\beta - \xi)}{(\beta - \alpha)(\xi - \gamma)}, \quad \sigma_3 = \frac{(\alpha - \gamma)(\beta - \alpha)(\beta - \xi)(\xi - \gamma)}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2}, \]
\[ \Omega_1 = (\beta - \alpha)(\xi - \gamma) - x(\beta - \gamma)(\xi - \alpha), \quad \Omega_2 = (\beta - \alpha)(\xi - \gamma) - z(\beta - \gamma)(\xi - \alpha); \]

\[ (2.6) \quad \frac{\Gamma(b_1) \Gamma(c_1 - b_1)}{\Gamma(c_1)} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2p}} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) \]
\[ = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin^2 \xi)^{b_1-1} (\cos^2 \xi)^{c_1-b_1-1} \Omega_1^{-b_2} \Omega_2^{-b_3} \]
\[ \times K_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{p}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} \right) \binom{b_2}{b_3} \binom{c_1 - b_1}{\sigma_3 y} d\xi, \]

where
\[ \sigma_1 = \sin^2 \xi, \quad \sigma_2 = \cos^2 \xi, \quad \sigma_3 = \frac{\cos^2 \xi \Omega_1 \Omega_2}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2}, \quad \Omega_1 = 1 - x \sin^2 \xi, \quad \Omega_2 = 1 - z \sin^2 \xi; \]

and
\[ (2.7) \quad \frac{\Gamma(b_1) \Gamma(c_1 - b_1)}{\Gamma(c_1)} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2p}} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) \]
\[ = (1 + \lambda)^{b_1 - \frac{1}{2}} \int_0^1 \frac{\xi^{b_1 - \frac{1}{2}} (1 - \xi)^{c_1 - b_1 - \frac{1}{2}}}{(1 + \lambda \xi)^{c_1 - b_2 - b_3 - 1}} \Omega_1^{-b_2} \Omega_2^{-b_3} \]
\[ \times K_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{p}{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} \right) \binom{b_2}{b_3} \binom{c_1 - b_1}{\sigma_3 y} d\xi, \]

where, with \( \lambda > -1, \)
\[ \sigma_1 = \frac{(1 + \lambda)\xi}{1 + \lambda \xi}, \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{1 - \xi}{1 + \lambda \xi}, \quad \sigma_3 = \frac{(1 - \xi)(1 + \lambda \xi)}{\Omega_1 \Omega_2}, \]
\[ \Omega_1 = 1 + \lambda \xi - (1 + \lambda) x \xi, \quad \Omega_2 = 1 + \lambda \xi - (1 + \lambda) z \xi. \]

Integral representations \((2.4) - (2.7)\) can be proved directly by using the following transformations:

\[ (2.4) : \quad t = \frac{\xi}{1 + \xi}, \quad \frac{dt}{d\xi} = \frac{1}{(1 + \xi)^2} \]
\[ (2.5) : \quad t = \frac{(\beta - \gamma)(\xi - \alpha)}{(\beta - \alpha)(\xi - \gamma)}, \quad \frac{dt}{d\xi} = \frac{(\beta - \gamma)(\alpha - \gamma)}{(\beta - \alpha)(\xi - \gamma)^2}, \]
\[ (2.6) : \quad t = \sin^2 \xi, \quad \frac{dt}{d\xi} = 2 \sin \xi \cos \xi \]
\[ (2.7) : \quad t = \frac{(1 + \lambda)\xi}{1 + \lambda \xi}, \quad \frac{dt}{d\xi} = \frac{(1 + \lambda)}{(1 + \lambda \xi)^2}, \]

in turn in \((2.3)\) to obtain the right-hand side of each result.
Finally, use of the integral representation \cite[3.1]{13} p. 388]
\[ \mathcal{M}\{f(t)\}(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s+1)} \int_0^\infty t^{s-1} f(t) dt, \quad (\text{arg}(1-z) < \pi) \]
for Re\((c_1) > \text{Re}(b_2) > 0\), shows that
\[ H_{C,p,v}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) \]
\[ = \frac{\Gamma(c_1)}{\Gamma(b_1)\Gamma(b_2)\Gamma(c_1-b_1-b_2)} \sqrt{\frac{2p}{\pi}} \int_0^\infty \int_0^1 \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{(1-xt)^{b_3-b_2}}{(1-xt)(1-zt)-ys(1-zt)} ds \, dt \]
provided, in addition, Re\((c_1 - b_1 - b_2) > 0\).

3. The Mellin transform for \(H_{C,p,v}(\cdot)\)

The Mellin transform of a locally integrable function \(f(x)\) on \((0, \infty)\) is given by (see, for example, \cite[p. 193, Section 2.1]{12})
\[ \Phi(s) = M\{f(x)\}(s) = \int_0^\infty x^{s-1} f(x) dx, \]
which defines an analytic function in its strip of analyticity \(a < \text{Re}(s) < b\). The inverse Mellin transform of the above function \(\Phi(s)\) is defined by
\[ f(x) = M^{-1}\{\Phi(s)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} x^{-s} \Phi(s) ds \quad (a < c < b). \]

**Theorem 3.1.** The following Mellin transform of the extended Srivastava triple hypergeometric function \(H_{C,p,v}(\cdot)\) holds true:
\[ M\{H_{C,p,v}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z)\}(s) = \int_0^\infty p^{s-1} H_{C,p,v}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) \, dp, \]
\[ \quad = \frac{2^{s-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \Gamma\left(\frac{s-\nu}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{s+\nu+1}{2}\right) H^{(s)}_C(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z), \]
where \(\text{Re}(s) > \nu > 0\), \(c_1 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_0\) and \(H^{(s)}_C(\cdot)\) is defined in \cite{13}.

**Proof.** Substituting the extended Srivastava function \(\Phi(s)\) into the integral on the left-hand side of \(\Phi(s)\), and changing the order of integration (by the uniform convergence of the integral), we obtain
\[ M\{H_{C,p,v}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z)\}(s) = \sum_{m,n,k=0}^\infty \frac{(b_2)_{m+n}(b_3)_{n+k}}{(c_1)_{n+m+k}} \frac{x^m y^n z^k}{m! n! k!} \int_0^\infty p^{s-1} B_{p,v}(b_1 + m + k, c_1 + n - b_1) \, dp. \]

Use of the extended Beta function \(\Phi(s)\) then shows that
\[ M\{H_{C,p,v}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z)\}(s) \]
\[ \left( \frac{1}{c} \right)_{c_1+n} \cdot \frac{x^n y^m}{n! \cdot k!} \times \int_0^1 t^{c_1+n-b_1-\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \int_0^\infty p^{s-\frac{1}{2}} K_{\nu+\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{t}{(1-t)} \right) dp \right\} dt. \]

If we apply the result \[13\] (10.43.19)\\)
\[ \int_0^\infty w^{s-\frac{1}{2}} K_{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}}(w) dw = 2^{s-\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma \left( \frac{s-\alpha}{2} \right) \Gamma \left( \frac{s+\alpha+1}{2} \right) \quad (|\text{Re}(\alpha)| < \text{Re}(s)) \]
followed by the substitution \( w = p/(t(1-t)) \), we obtain
\[ \mathcal{M}\{H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z)\}(s) = \frac{2^{s-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{s-\nu}{2} \right) \Gamma \left( \frac{s+\nu+1}{2} \right) \times \sum_{m,n,k=0}^\infty \frac{(b_2)_{m+n}(b_3)_{n+k}}{(c_1)_n} \frac{x^m y^n z^k}{n! \cdot m! \cdot k!} \int_0^1 t^{c_1+n-s-1} (1-t)^{c_1+n+s-b_1-1} dt. \]

Evaluation of the integral in terms of the classical Beta function, then finally yields
\[ \Phi(s) = \mathcal{M}\{H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z)\}(s) = \frac{2^{s-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{s-\nu}{2} \right) \Gamma \left( \frac{s+\nu+1}{2} \right) \times \sum_{m,n,k=0}^\infty \frac{(b_2)_{m+n}(b_3)_{n+k}}{(c_1)_n} \frac{B(b_1+s+m+k, c_1+s+n-b_1) x^m y^n z^k}{n! \cdot m! \cdot k!}. \]

Identifying the above sum as \( H_C^{(s)}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) \) defined in \[13\], we obtain the right-hand side of \[32\].

**Corollary 3.1.** The following inverse Mellin formula for \( H_{C,p,\nu}(\cdot) \) holds:
\[ H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) = \mathcal{M}^{-1}\{\Phi(s)\} = \frac{\pi^{-3/2}}{4i} \int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} \left( \frac{2}{p} \right)^s \Gamma \left( \frac{s-\nu}{2} \right) \Gamma \left( \frac{s+\nu+1}{2} \right) H_C^{(s)}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) ds, \]
where \( c > \nu \).

**4. A differentiation formula for \( H_{C,p,\nu}(\cdot) \)**

**Theorem 4.1.** The following derivative formula for \( H_{C,p,\nu}(\cdot) \) holds:
\[ \frac{\partial^{M+N+K}}{\partial x^M \partial y^N \partial z^K} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) = \frac{(b_1)_{M+K}(b_2)_{M+N}(b_3)_{N+K}}{(c_1)_{M+N+K}} \times H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1+M+K, b_2+M+N, b_3+N+K; c_1+M+N+K; x, y, z), \]
where \( M, N, K \in \mathbb{N}_0 \).
where
\[ \Re \left( \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \right) \]
in (2.1) with respect to \( x, y, z \) we obtain
\[ \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)_{m+n}(b_3)_{n+k}}{(c_1)_n} \frac{B_{p,p}(b_1 + m + k, c_1 + n - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 + n - b_1)} \frac{x^{m-1} y^n z^k}{(m-1)!(n)!k!}. \]

Repeated differentiation of (4.4) with respect to \( x, y, z \) then yields
\[ \frac{\partial^n H}{\partial x^n} = \sum_{m,n,k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)_{m+n}(b_3)_{n+k}}{(c_1)_n} \frac{B_{p,p}(b_1 + m + k, c_1 + n - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 + n - b_1)} \frac{x^{m-1} y^n z^k}{(m-1)!(n)!k!}. \]

A similar reasoning shows that
\[ H(y, z, w) = \frac{(b_1)_{M+1} (b_2)_M}{(c_1)_M} H_{C,p,N}(b_1 + M, b_2 + M, b_3 + M; x, y, z). \]

Repeated differentiation of (4.3) \( N \) times with respect to \( y \) then produces
\[ \frac{\partial^{M+N} H}{\partial x^M \partial y^N} = \frac{(b_1)_{M+1} (b_2)_M}{(c_1)_{M+N}} H_{C,p,N}(b_1 + M, b_2 + M, b_3 + M; x, y, z). \]

Application of the same procedure (making use of (4.2)) to deal with differentiation with respect to \( z \) then yields the result stated in (4.1).

5. An upper bound for \( H_{C,p,N}(\cdot) \)

**Theorem 5.1.** Let the parameters \( c_1 > 0, b_j > 0 \) \((1 \leq j \leq 3)\) with \( c_1 - b_1 > 0 \) and the variables \( x, y, z \) be complex. Then the following bound for \( H_{C,p,N}(\cdot) \) holds:
\[ |H_{C,p,N}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z)| \leq \frac{2^{\nu} |y|^{\nu+1} \Gamma(\nu + 1/2)}{\sqrt{\pi} |\Re(p)|^{2\nu+1}} H_{C,p,N}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; |x|, |y|, |z|), \]
where \( \Re(p) > 0, \nu > 0 \) and \( H_{C,p,N}(\cdot) \) is defined in (1.5).
The integral representation of the extension $H_{B, p, \nu}(\cdot)$ in (2.3) is associated with the modified Bessel function of the second kind, for which we have the following expression [13 (10.32.8)]

$$K_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}(z) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} (\frac{1}{2}z)^{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\nu + 1)} \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-zt}(t^2 - 1)^{\nu} dt, \quad (\nu > -1, \Re(z) > 0).$$

In our problem we have $\nu > 0$, $\Re(z) > 0$. Further, we let $x = \Re(z)$, so that

$$|K_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}(z)| \leq \frac{\sqrt{\pi} (\frac{1}{2}|z|)^{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\nu + 1)} \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-xt}(t^2 - 1)^{\nu} dt \leq \frac{\sqrt{\pi} (\frac{1}{2}|z|)^{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\nu + 1)} \int_{0}^{1} t^{2\nu} e^{-xt} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} (\frac{1}{2}|z|)^{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\nu + 1)} \Gamma(2\nu + 1, x),$$

where $\Gamma(a, z)$ is the upper incomplete gamma function [13 (8.2.2)]. We can simplify (5.2) by making use of the simple inequality $\Gamma(2\nu + 1, x) < \Gamma(2\nu + 1)$ to find

$$|K_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}(z)| < \frac{\sqrt{\pi} (\frac{1}{2}|z|)^{\nu + \frac{1}{2}} \Gamma(2\nu + 1)}{x^{2\nu+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2|z|}{x^2}\right)^{\nu + \frac{1}{2}} \Gamma\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

upon use of the duplication formula for the gamma function.

**Proof.** Setting $z = p/(t(1-l))$, where $t \in (0, 1)$ and $\Re(p) > 0$, in (5.3) we obtain

$$|K_{\nu + \frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{p}{t(1-l)}\right)| < \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2|p|(1-t)}{(\Re(p))^2}\right)^{\nu + \frac{1}{2}} \Gamma\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

We shall assume that the parameters $c_1 > 0$, $b_j > 0$ ($1 \leq j \leq 3$), with $c_1 - b_1 > 0$. Then, from (2.3),

$$|H_{C, p, \nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z)| \leq \frac{2^{\nu} |p|^{\nu + 1} \Gamma(\nu + \frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi} (\Re(p))^{2\nu + 1}} \sum_{m, n, k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)_{m+n}(b_3)_{n+k}}{(c_1)_n B(b_1, c_1 - b_1 + n)} \times \frac{|x|^m |y|^n |z|^k}{m! n! k!} \int_{0}^{1} t^{b_1 + \nu + m + k - 1} (1-t)^{c_1 - b_1 + \nu + n - 1} dt$$

$$< \frac{2^{\nu} |p|^{\nu + 1} \Gamma(\nu + \frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi} (\Re(p))^{2\nu + 1}} \sum_{m, n, k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)_{m+n}(b_3)_{n+k}}{(c_1)_n} \times \frac{B(b_1 + \nu + m + k, c_1 - b_1 + \nu + n) |x|^m |y|^n |z|^k}{B(b_1, c_1 - b_1 + n) m! n! k!},$$

which is the result stated in (5.1).

**□**

6. Recursion formulas for $H_{C, p, \nu}(\cdot)$

In this section, we obtain two recursion formulas for the extended Srivastava function $H_{C, p, \nu}(\cdot)$. The first formula gives recursions with respect to the numerator parameters $b_2$ and $b_3$, and the second a recursion with respect to the denominator parameter $c_1$. 
The following recursions for $H_{C,p,\nu}(\cdot)$ with respect to the numerator parameters $b_2$ and $b_3$ hold:

\begin{align}
(6.1) \quad H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2 + 1, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) &= H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) \\
&+ \frac{xb_1}{c_1} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1 + 1, b_2 + 1, b_3; c_1 + 1; x, y, z) \\
&+ \frac{yb_3}{c_1} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2 + 1, b_3 + 1; c_1 + 1; x, y, z),
\end{align}

\begin{align}
(6.2) \quad H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3 + 1; c_1; x, y, z) &= H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) \\
&+ \frac{yb_2}{c_1} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2 + 1, b_3 + 1; c_1 + 1; x, y, z) \\
&+ \frac{zb_1}{c_1} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1 + 1, b_2, b_3 + 1; c_1 + 1; x, y, z).
\end{align}

**Proof.** From (2.1) and the result (6.1) and (6.2) hold:

\begin{align}
(6.3) \quad H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2 + 1, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) &= \sum_{m,n,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2 + 1)m+n(b_3)n+k}{(c_1)_n} \frac{B_{p,\nu}(b_1 + m + k, c_1 + n - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 + n - b_1)} \frac{x^m y^n z^k}{m! n! k!} \\
&+ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)m+n(b_3)n+k}{(c_1)_n} \frac{B_{p,\nu}(b_1 + m + k, c_1 + n - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 + n - b_1)} \frac{x^{m-1} y^n z^k}{(m-1)! n! k!} \\
&+ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)m+n(b_3)n+k}{(c_1)_n} \frac{B_{p,\nu}(b_1 + m + k, c_1 + n - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 + n - b_1)} \frac{x^m y^{n-1} z^k}{m! (n-1)! k!}.
\end{align}

Consider the first sum in (6.3) which we denote by $S$. Put $m \to m+1$ and use the identity $(a)_{n+1} = a(a+1)_n$ to find

\begin{align}
S &= \frac{x}{b_2} \sum_{m,n,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2+m+1)b_3+n+k}{(c_1)_n} \frac{B_{p,\nu}(b_1 + 1 + m + k, c_1 + n - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 + n - b_1)} \frac{x^m y^n z^k}{m! n! k!} \\
&= \frac{x}{b_2} \sum_{m,n,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2 + 1)m+n(b_3)n+k}{(c_1)_n} \frac{B_{p,\nu}(b_1 + 1 + m + k, c_1 + n - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 + n - b_1)} \frac{x^m y^n z^k}{m! n! k!}.
\end{align}

Using (4.2), we then obtain

\begin{align}
(6.4) \quad S &= \frac{xb_1}{c_1} \sum_{m,n,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2 + 1)m+n(b_3)n+k}{(c_1 + 1)_n} \frac{B_{p,\nu}(b_1 + 1 + m + k, c_1 + n - b_1)}{B(b_1 + 1, c_1 + n - b_1)} \frac{x^m y^n z^k}{m! n! k!} \\
&= \frac{xb_1}{c_1} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1 + 1, b_2 + 1, b_3; c_1 + 1; x, y, z).
\end{align}
Proceeding in a similar manner for the second series in (6.3) with \( n \to n + 1 \), we find that this sum can be expressed as

\[
(6.5) \quad \frac{y b_3}{c_1} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2 + 1, b_3 + 1; c_1 + 1; x, y, z).
\]

Combination of (6.4) and (6.5) with (6.3) then produces the result stated in (6.1). The proof of (6.2) can be established in a similar manner.

\[\square\]

**Corollary 6.1.** From (6.1) and (6.2) the following recursions hold:

\[
H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2 + N, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) = H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) 
+ \frac{y b_1}{c_1} \sum_{\ell=1}^{N} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1 + 1, b_2 + \ell, b_3; c_1 + 1; x, y, z)
+ \frac{y b_3}{c_1} \sum_{\ell=1}^{N} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2 + \ell, b_3 + 1; c_1 + 1; x, y, z),
\]

\[
H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3 + N; c_1; x, y, z) = H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z)
+ \frac{y b_2}{c_1} \sum_{\ell=1}^{N} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2 + 1, b_3 + \ell; c_1 + 1; x, y, z)
+ \frac{z b_1}{c_1} \sum_{\ell=1}^{N} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1 + 1, b_2, b_3 + \ell; c_1 + 1; x, y, z)
\]

for positive integer \( N \).

**Theorem 6.2.** The following 3-term recursion for \( H_{C,p,\nu}(\cdot) \) with respect to the denominator parameter \( c_1 \) holds:

\[
(6.6) \quad H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z) = H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1 + 1; x, y, z)
+ \frac{y b_2 b_3}{c_1 (c_1 + 1)} H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2 + 1, b_3 + 1; c_1 + 2; x, y, z).
\]

**Proof.** Consider the case when \( c_1 \) is reduced by 1, namely

\[
H = H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1 - 1; x, y, z)
\]

and use \((c_1 - 1)_n = (c_1)_n / (1 + 1/c_1-1)\). Then

\[
H = \sum_{m,n,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)_m + (b_3)_n + k}{(c_1 - 1)_n} \frac{B_{p,\nu}(b_1 + m + k, c_1 + n - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 + n - b_1)} \frac{x^m y^n z^k}{m! n! k!}
= \sum_{m,n,k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b_2)_m + (b_3)_n + k}{(c_1)_n} \frac{B_{p,\nu}(b_1 + m + k, c_1 + n - b_1)}{B(b_1, c_1 + n - b_1)} (1 + \frac{n}{c_1 - 1}) \frac{x^m y^n z^k}{m! n! k!}
= H_{C,p,\nu}(b_1, b_2, b_3; c_1; x, y, z)
\]
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7. Concluding remarks

We have introduced the \((p, \nu)\)-extension of Srivastava’s triple hypergeometric function given by \(H_{C,p,\nu}(\cdot)\) in (2.1). We have given some integral representations of this function that involve the modified Bessel function of the second kind and a Gauss hypergeometric function. We have also established some properties of the function \(H_{C,p,\nu}(\cdot)\), namely the Mellin transform, a differential formula, a bounded inequality and some recursion relations.

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