



HAL
open science

A new class of identities involving Cauchy numbers, harmonic numbers and zeta values

Bernard Candelpergher, Marc-Antoine Coppo

► **To cite this version:**

Bernard Candelpergher, Marc-Antoine Coppo. A new class of identities involving Cauchy numbers, harmonic numbers and zeta values. 2010. hal-00495767v7

HAL Id: hal-00495767

<https://univ-cotedazur.hal.science/hal-00495767v7>

Preprint submitted on 18 Nov 2010 (v7), last revised 19 Dec 2011 (v9)

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

A new class of identities involving Cauchy numbers, harmonic numbers and zeta values

Bernard Candelpergher and Marc-Antoine Coppo
University of Nice Sophia Antipolis
Laboratory Jean Alexandre Dieudonné
Parc Valrose
F-06108 Nice Cedex 2
FRANCE

Bernard.CANDELPERGHER@unice.fr
Marc-Antoine.COPPO@unice.fr

Preprint submitted
2010

Abstract

Improving an old idea of Hermite, we associate to each natural number k a modified zeta function of order k . The evaluation of the values of these functions F_k at positive integers reveals a wide class of identities linking Cauchy numbers, harmonic numbers and zeta values.

Mathematical Subject Classification (2000) : 11B83, 11M41, 33B15, 40G99.

Keywords : Cauchy numbers, Bell polynomials, Harmonic numbers, Laplace-Borel transform, Mellin transform, zeta values, Ramanujan summation, Hermite's formula.

1 Introduction

It is well known since the second-half of the 19th century that the Riemann zeta function may be represented by the (normalized) Mellin transform

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1-e^{-t}} dt \quad \text{for } \Re(s) > 1,$$

and from late works of Hermite (cf. [10]) that one has also

$$\zeta(s) - \frac{1}{s-1} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1-e^{-t}} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} (1-e^{-t})^n \right) dt \quad \text{for } \Re(s) \geq 1,$$

where $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\lambda_{n+1} = \int_0^1 x(1-x)\cdots(n-x) dx$ are the (non-alternating) Cauchy numbers¹.

Improving Hermite's idea, one may, more generally, consider Mellin transforms of type

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1-e^{-t}} f(1-e^{-t}) dt$$

with $f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \omega_n \frac{z^n}{n^k}$ for suitable sequences $(\omega_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of rational numbers. The simplest interesting case $\omega_n = 1$ corresponds to the *Arakawa-Kaneko zeta function* and has been studied in [7]. In this article, we investigate the case $\omega_n = \frac{\lambda_n}{n!}$ i.e. we study the function

$$F_k(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1-e^{-t}} f_k(1-e^{-t}) dt \text{ with } f_k(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n z^n}{n! n^k} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

which is *a priori* defined in the half-plane $\Re(s) \geq 1$ but analytically continues in the whole complex s -plane (Theorem 7). We call this function F_k the *modified zeta function of order k* . For $k = 0$, one must keep in mind that $F_0(s)$ is nothing else than $\zeta(s) - \frac{1}{s-1}$.

An evaluation by two different ways of the values $F_k(q)$ at positive integers q leads to a new class of identities linking Cauchy numbers, harmonic numbers and zeta values which naturally extends *Hermite's formula* for ζ (cf. [6]) i.e.

$$F_0(q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n! n} P_{q-1}(H_n, H_n^{(2)}, \dots, H_n^{(q-1)}) = \zeta(q) - \frac{1}{q-1},$$

where the polynomials P_m are the *modified Bell polynomials* defined by the generating function

$$\exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x_k \frac{z^k}{k}\right) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P_m(x_1, \dots, x_m) z^m,$$

and $H_n^{(m)}$ are the harmonic numbers. In the simplest case $k = 1$, this extension of Hermite's formula translates into the following relation (Theorem 10) :

$$F_1(q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n! n^2} P_{q-1}(H_n, H_n^{(2)}, \dots, H_n^{(q-1)}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n+1)}{n^q} + \gamma \zeta(q) + \zeta(q+1) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_n}{n^q} - \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^k n^{q-k}}.$$

¹These numbers have been introduced for the first time in 1670 by James Gregory in a letter to John Collins.

For example, for $q = 2$, since $P_1(H_n) = H_n$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_n}{n^2} = 2\zeta(3)$, then the previous relation may be written

$$F_1(2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n}{n! n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n+1)}{n^2} + \gamma\zeta(2) - \zeta(3) - 1,$$

and this generalizes

$$F_0(2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n}{n! n} = \zeta(2) - 1.$$

The function F_k has also an interesting interpretation in terms of Ramanujan summation (cf. [3]) as underscored by Theorem 11. In particular, one shows the identity

$$F_k(1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} \frac{1}{n^{k+1}} = \sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{P_k(H_n, H_n^{(2)}, \dots, H_n^{(k)})}{n}$$

where, in the right member, $\sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}}$ denotes the sum (in the sense of Ramanujan) of the divergent series. This raises a kind of “duality” between $F_k(1)$ and $F_0(k+1)$.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 The non-alternating Cauchy numbers

Definition 1. The *Cauchy numbers* (cf. [11]) are the rational numbers \mathcal{C}_m defined for all natural numbers m by the exponential generating function :

$$\sum_{m \geq 0} \mathcal{C}_m \frac{z^m}{m!} = \frac{z}{\log(1+z)}.$$

Let $\lambda_{n+1} := (-1)^n \mathcal{C}_{n+1}$, then $\lambda_{n+1} > 0$, and changing z in $-z$, we get the following relation

$$\frac{1}{\log(1-z)} + \frac{1}{z} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{\lambda_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} z^n. \quad (1)$$

For $z = 1 - e^{-t}$ and $t > 0$, this relation may be rewritten

$$\frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}} - \frac{1}{t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-1}. \quad (2)$$

For each integer $n \geq 1$, we will call λ_n the n th *non-alternating* Cauchy number.

Example 1. The first non-alternating Cauchy numbers are

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{6}, \lambda_3 = \frac{1}{4}, \lambda_4 = \frac{19}{30}, \lambda_5 = \frac{9}{4}.$$

2.2 The modified Bell polynomials and the harmonic numbers

Definition 2. The *modified Bell polynomials* (cf. [9]) are the polynomials P_m defined for all natural numbers m by $P_0 = 1$ and the generating function

$$\exp\left(\sum_{k \geq 1} x_k \frac{z^k}{k}\right) = 1 + \sum_{m \geq 1} P_m(x_1, \dots, x_m) z^m. \quad (3)$$

Proposition 1. For all natural numbers m , and each integer $n \geq 1$,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t}(1 - e^{-t})^{n-1} \frac{t^m}{m!} dt = \frac{P_m(H_n, \dots, H_n^{(m)})}{n} \quad (4)$$

with

$$H_n^{(m)} := \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^m} \quad \text{and} \quad H_n := H_n^{(1)}.$$

Proof. One starts from the classical Euler's relation :

$$B(a, b) = \int_0^1 u^{a-1}(1-u)^{b-1} du = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)}$$

and substitute $u = e^{-t}$, $a = 1 - z$ and $b = n + 1$, then one obtains

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t}(1 - e^{-t})^n e^{tz} dt = \frac{n!}{(1-z)(2-z)\dots(n+1-z)}.$$

Moreover, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n!}{(1-z)(2-z)\dots(n+1-z)} &= \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} \times \prod_{j=0}^n \left(1 - \frac{z}{j+1}\right)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)} \times \exp\left(-\sum_{j=0}^n \log\left(1 - \frac{z}{j+1}\right)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)} \times \exp\left(\sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k(j+1)^k}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)} \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} H_{n+1}^{(k)} \frac{z^k}{k}\right) \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{P_m(H_{n+1}^{(1)}, \dots, H_{n+1}^{(m)})}{n+1} z^m \quad (\text{by (3)}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus (4) results by identification of the term in z^m . □

Example 2. For small values of m , one has

$$P_1(H_n) = H_n; P_2(H_n, H_n^{(2)}) = \frac{(H_n)^2}{2} + \frac{H_n^{(2)}}{2};$$

$$P_3(H_n, H_n^{(2)}, H_n^{(3)}) = \frac{(H_n)^3}{6} + \frac{H_n H_n^{(2)}}{2} + \frac{H_n^{(3)}}{3}.$$

2.3 The Laplace-Borel transformation

We consider the vector space E of complex-valued functions $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(]0, +\infty[)$ such that

for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $C_\varepsilon > 0$ such that $|f(t)| \leq C_\varepsilon e^{\varepsilon t}$ for all $t \in]0, +\infty[$.

In particular, a function $f \in E$ satisfies the two following properties :

- a) for all x with $\Re(x) > 0$, $t \mapsto e^{-xt} f(t)$ is integrable on $]0, +\infty[$,
- b) for all β with $0 < \beta < 1$, $t \mapsto |f(t)| \frac{1}{t^\beta}$ is integrable on $]0, 1[$.

We recall now some basic properties (cf. [12]) of the Laplace transformation in this frame which is appropriate for our purpose.

Definition 3. Let f be a function in E . The *Laplace transform* $\mathcal{L}(f)$ of f is defined by

$$\mathcal{L}(f)(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} f(t) dt \quad \text{for } \Re(x) > 0.$$

Proposition 2 (cf. [12]). Let $\mathcal{E} := \mathcal{L}(E)$ be the image of E under \mathcal{L} . If a is a function in \mathcal{E} , then

- a) a is an analytic function of x in the half-plane $\Re(x) > 0$.
- b) $a(x) \rightarrow 0$ when $\Re(x) \rightarrow +\infty$.
- c) $\mathcal{L} : E \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is an isomorphism.

Definition 4. Let $a \in \mathcal{E}$. The *Borel transform* of a is the unique function $\hat{a} \in E$ such that $a = \mathcal{L}(\hat{a})$. One has the two reciprocal formulas

$$\hat{a}(t) = \frac{1}{2i\pi} \int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} e^{zt} a(z) dz \quad \text{for all } c > 0 \text{ and } t > 0,$$

and

$$a(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} \hat{a}(t) dt \quad \text{for } \Re(x) > 0.$$

Definition 5. Let f and g be two functions in E . The convolution product $f * g$ of f and g is the function defined for all $t > 0$ by

$$(f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(u)g(t-u) du.$$

Proposition 3 (cf. [12]). If $f \in E$ and $g \in E$, then $f * g \in E$ and

$$\mathcal{L}(f * g) = \mathcal{L}(f) \mathcal{L}(g). \quad (5)$$

Hence, if $a \in \mathcal{E}$ and $b \in \mathcal{E}$ then $ab \in \mathcal{E}$ since $ab = \mathcal{L}(\widehat{a} * \widehat{b})$.

Theorem 1. Let a be a function in \mathcal{E} . Then the series

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-1} \widehat{a}(t) dt$$

converges and

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-1} \widehat{a}(t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}} - \frac{1}{t} \right) e^{-t} \widehat{a}(t) dt. \quad (6)$$

Proof. By (2)

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}} - \frac{1}{t} \right) e^{-t} \widehat{a}(t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-1} e^{-t} \widehat{a}(t) dt.$$

In the right member, the order of $\int_0^{+\infty}$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ may be interchanged since

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-1} e^{-t} \widehat{a}(t) \right| dt &= \int_0^{+\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-1} e^{-t} |\widehat{a}(t)| dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}} - \frac{1}{t} \right) e^{-t} |\widehat{a}(t)| dt \end{aligned}$$

and the convergence of this last integral follows from the assumption that $a \in \mathcal{E}$. \square

Example 3. Let $a(x) = \frac{1}{x^s}$ with $\Re(s) \geq 1$. Then $a \in \mathcal{E}$ and $\widehat{a}(t) = \frac{t^{s-1}}{\Gamma(s)}$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-1} \frac{t^{s-1}}{\Gamma(s)} dt &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}} - \frac{1}{t} \right) t^{s-1} dt \\ &= \begin{cases} \gamma & \text{if } s = 1 \\ \zeta(s) - \frac{1}{s-1} & \text{if } s \neq 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

where γ refers to the Euler constant. In particular, since

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-1} dt = \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{for each integer } n \geq 1,$$

then

$$\gamma = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} \frac{1}{n}.$$

3 The operator D

Proposition 4. If $a \in \mathcal{E}$, then the integral

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t}(1 - e^{-t})^{x-1} \widehat{a}(t) dt$$

converges for all x with $\Re(x) > 0$.

Proof. If $a \in \mathcal{E}$ and $\Re(x) > 0$, we may write for $t \in]0, +\infty[$,

$$|e^{-t}(1 - e^{-t})^{x-1} \widehat{a}(t)| \leq e^{-t} e^{(1-\Re(x))(-\log(1-e^{-t}))} |\widehat{a}(t)| .$$

The convergence when $t \rightarrow +\infty$ results from the inequality

$$e^{-t} e^{(1-\Re(x))(-\log(1-e^{-t}))} |\widehat{a}(t)| \leq \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} |\widehat{a}(t)| \leq 2e^{-t} |\widehat{a}(t)| .$$

The convergence when $t \rightarrow 0$ results from the inequality

$$e^{(1-\Re(x))(-\log(1-e^{-t}))} \leq \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } \Re(x) \geq 1 \\ \frac{1}{(1-e^{-t})^{(1-\Re(x))}} & \text{si } 0 < \Re(x) < 1 \end{cases}$$

since the function $t \mapsto e^{-t} |\widehat{a}(t)| \frac{1}{(1-e^{-t})^\beta}$ is integrable at 0 for $0 < \beta < 1$ by definition of E . \square

Definition 6. Let a be a function in \mathcal{E} . We call $D(a)$ the function defined for all x with $\Re(x) > 0$ by

$$D(a)(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t}(1 - e^{-t})^{x-1} \widehat{a}(t) dt . \quad (7)$$

Remark 1. a) By Theorem 1, the series $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} D(a)(n)$ converges and its sum is given by formula (6).

b) The values of $D(a)$ at positive integers may be computed directly without the recourse to \widehat{a} . The development of $(1 - e^{-t})^n$ by the binomial theorem gives

$$D(a)(n+1) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} a(k+1) \quad \text{for all integer } n \geq 0. \quad (8)$$

Definition 7. We call Λ the C^1 -diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}_+ defined by $\Lambda(u) := -\log(1 - e^{-u})$. In particular, it is important to note that Λ is involutive :

$$\Lambda^{-1} = \Lambda .$$

Theorem 2. Let a be a function in \mathcal{E} . Then the function $D(a) \in \mathcal{E}$ and, moreover, verifies the relation

$$\widehat{D(a)} = \widehat{a}(\Lambda) \quad (9)$$

where $\widehat{a}(\Lambda)$ denotes $\widehat{a} \circ \Lambda$.

Proof. The change of variables $t = \Lambda(u)$ in (7) gives

$$D(a)(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xu} \widehat{a}(\Lambda(u)) du \quad \text{for } \Re(x) > 0.$$

Thus, $D(a) = \mathcal{L}(\widehat{a}(\Lambda))$. It remains to prove that $D(a) \in \mathcal{E}$. One has only to check that the function $\widehat{a}(\Lambda)$ is in E . This function being in $\mathcal{C}^1(]0, +\infty[)$, it suffices to show that for all $\varepsilon > 0$, the function $u \mapsto e^{-\varepsilon u} |\widehat{a}(-\log(1 - e^{-u}))|$ is bounded on $]0, +\infty[$. This results from the existence of $C_\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$|\widehat{a}(-\log(1 - e^{-u}))| \leq C_\varepsilon (1 - e^{-u})^\varepsilon \quad \text{for all } u \in]0, +\infty[.$$

□

Example 4. Let $a(x) = \frac{1}{x^s}$ with $\Re(s) \geq 1$. Then $\widehat{a}(t) = \frac{t^{s-1}}{\Gamma(s)}$. Thus, by (9),

$$D\left(\frac{1}{x^s}\right) = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{\Lambda^{s-1}}{\Gamma(s)}\right), \quad (10)$$

and if $s = m + 1$ with m a natural number and $n \geq 1$, then by (4),

$$D\left(\frac{1}{x^{m+1}}\right)(n) = \frac{P_m(H_n, \dots, H_n^{(m)})}{n}. \quad (11)$$

Remark 2. Theorem 2 may be summarized in the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{E} & \xrightarrow{D} & \mathcal{E} \\ \downarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1} & & \uparrow \mathcal{L} \\ E & \xrightarrow{\Lambda^*} & E \end{array}$$

where $\Lambda^*(\widehat{a}) := \widehat{a}(\Lambda)$. The algebraic properties of D are sum up in the following theorem.

Theorem 3. The operator D is an automorphism of \mathcal{E} which verifies $D = D^{-1}$ and lets the function $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$ invariant.

Proof. We can write $D = \mathcal{L}\Lambda^*\mathcal{L}^{-1}$ and Λ^* is an automorphism of E which verifies $\Lambda^* = (\Lambda^*)^{-1}$ since $\Lambda = \Lambda^{-1}$. Furthermore

$$D\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \mathcal{L}(1) = \frac{1}{x}.$$

□

4 The harmonic product

Our aim is to define the harmonic product of two functions a and b in \mathcal{E} as being the unique function f of \mathcal{E} such that

$$D(a)(x).D(b)(x) = D(f)(x).$$

Thus, we have to establish that such a function exists and is unique. In order to do this, we introduce first a Λ -convolution product of two functions in E .

4.1 The Λ -convolution product

Proposition 5. If a and b are in \mathcal{E} , then $\widehat{a}(\Lambda) * \widehat{b}(\Lambda) \in E$.

Proof. From the definition of the convolution product, one may write

$$\left(\widehat{a}(\Lambda) * \widehat{b}(\Lambda)\right)(t) = \int_0^t \widehat{a}(\Lambda(u))\widehat{b}(\Lambda(t-u))du.$$

Now, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $C_\varepsilon > 0$ and $D_\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \left|\widehat{a}(-\log(1 - e^{-u}))\right| &\leq C_\varepsilon(1 - e^{-u})^\varepsilon \text{ and} \\ \left|\widehat{b}(-\log(1 - e^{-(t-u)}))\right| &\leq D_\varepsilon(1 - e^{-(t-u)})^\varepsilon \text{ for all } u \in]0, +\infty[. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\left|(\widehat{a}(\Lambda) * \widehat{b}(\Lambda))(t)\right| \leq C_\varepsilon D_\varepsilon \int_0^t (1 - e^{-u})^\varepsilon (1 - e^{-(t-u)})^\varepsilon du.$$

One has also

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t (1 - e^{-u})^\varepsilon (1 - e^{-(t-u)})^\varepsilon du &= (1 - e^{-t})^{1+2\varepsilon} \int_0^1 u^\varepsilon (1 - u)^\varepsilon \frac{1}{(1 - (1 - e^{-t})u)^{\varepsilon+1}} du \\ &\leq (1 - e^{-t})^{1+2\varepsilon} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1 - (1 - e^{-t})u)^{\varepsilon+1}} du \leq (1 - e^{-t})^{1+2\varepsilon} \frac{e^{t\varepsilon} - 1}{(1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon} \\ &\leq (1 - e^{-t})^{2\varepsilon} \frac{e^{t\varepsilon} - 1}{\varepsilon} \leq \frac{e^{t\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\left|(\widehat{a}(\Lambda) * \widehat{b}(\Lambda))(t)\right| \leq C_\varepsilon D_\varepsilon \frac{e^{t\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon}$, which proves that this function belongs to E as required. \square

Definition 8. Let a and b two functions in \mathcal{E} . The Λ -convolution product $\widehat{a} \circledast \widehat{b}$ of \widehat{a} and \widehat{b} is defined by

$$\widehat{a} \circledast \widehat{b} = \Lambda^*(\Lambda^*(\widehat{a}) * \Lambda^*(\widehat{b}))$$

(or equivalently since $\Lambda^* = (\Lambda^*)^{-1}$)

$$(\widehat{a} \circledast \widehat{b})(\Lambda) = \widehat{a}(\Lambda) * \widehat{b}(\Lambda).$$

Remark 3. The Λ -convolution product inherits of the algebraic properties of the ordinary convolution product *i.e.* bilinearity, commutativity and associativity.

4.2 The harmonic product

Definition 9. Let a and b two functions in \mathcal{E} . The *harmonic product* $a \bowtie b$ of a and b is defined by

$$a \bowtie b = \mathcal{L}(\widehat{a} \otimes \widehat{b}) \in \mathcal{E}.$$

This construction may be summarized in the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (a, b) & \longrightarrow & (\widehat{a}, \widehat{b}) & \longrightarrow & (\widehat{a}(\Lambda), \widehat{b}(\Lambda)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ a \bowtie b & \longleftarrow & \widehat{a} \otimes \widehat{b} & \longleftarrow & \widehat{a}(\Lambda) * \widehat{b}(\Lambda) \end{array}$$

Remark 4. The harmonic product inherits of the properties of the Λ -convolution product : it is bilinear, commutative and associative.

Theorem 4. Let a and b in \mathcal{E} . Then,

$$D(a \bowtie b) = D(a) D(b) \tag{12}$$

and

$$D(ab) = D(a) \bowtie D(b). \tag{13}$$

Proof. One knows from Theorem 2 that

$$D = \mathcal{L}\Lambda^* \mathcal{L}^{-1}.$$

Hence

$$D(a \bowtie b) = \mathcal{L}\Lambda^* \mathcal{L}^{-1}(a \bowtie b) = \mathcal{L}\Lambda^*(\widehat{a} \otimes \widehat{b}) = \mathcal{L}(\Lambda^*(\widehat{a}) * \Lambda^*(\widehat{b}))$$

and it follows from (5) and (9) that

$$\mathcal{L}(\Lambda^*(\widehat{a}) * \Lambda^*(\widehat{b})) = \mathcal{L}(\Lambda^*(\widehat{a})) \mathcal{L}(\Lambda^*(\widehat{b})) = D(a) D(b)$$

which proves (12). Moreover, (12) enables to write

$$D(D(a) \bowtie D(b)) = D^2(a) D^2(b) = ab \quad (\text{since } D = D^{-1}),$$

and so

$$D(ab) = D^2(D(a) \bowtie D(b)) = D(a) \bowtie D(b)$$

which proves (13). □

Remark 5. The values of $(a \bowtie b)(n)$ may be computed without the recourse to \widehat{a} and \widehat{b} . By elementary transformations, it can be shown that

$$(a \bowtie b)(n+1) = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-t-s})(e^{-t} + e^{-s} - e^{-t}e^{-s})^n \widehat{a}(t) \widehat{b}(s) dt ds.$$

Hence, if the numbers $C_n^{k,l}$ are defined by

$$(X + Y - XY)^n = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq k \leq n \\ 0 \leq l \leq n}} C_n^{k,l} X^k Y^l,$$

then, one has the following explicit formula

$$(a \bowtie b)(n+1) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq k \leq n \\ 0 \leq l \leq n}} C_n^{k,l} a(k+1)b(l+1).$$

For small values of n , this enables to compute

$$\begin{aligned} (a \bowtie b)(1) &= a(1)b(1), \\ (a \bowtie b)(2) &= a(2)b(1) + a(1)b(2) - a(2)b(2), \\ (a \bowtie b)(3) &= a(3)b(1) + a(1)b(3) + 2a(2)b(2) - 2a(3)b(2) - 2a(2)b(3) + a(3)b(3). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 5. *Let*

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\bowtie k} := \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} \bowtie \frac{1}{x} \bowtie \cdots \bowtie \frac{1}{x}}_k \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

where $\frac{1}{x}$ denotes (improperly) the function $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$. Then, for all natural numbers $m \geq 0$,

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\bowtie(m+1)} = D\left(\frac{1}{x^{m+1}}\right).$$

In particular, for all integers $n \geq 1$,

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\bowtie(m+1)}(n) = \frac{P_m(H_n, \dots, H_n^{(m)})}{n}. \quad (14)$$

Proof. By (13) we have

$$D\left(\frac{1}{x^{m+1}}\right) = D\left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{x} \cdots \frac{1}{x}}_{m+1}\right) = \left(D\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)^{\bowtie(m+1)} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\bowtie(m+1)} \text{ since } D\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x}.$$

Thus, (14) results from (11). □

4.3 The harmonic property

The following theorem explains the reason why the harmonic product is called “harmonic”.

Theorem 6. *Let $a \in \mathcal{E}$. Then*

$$\frac{1}{x} \bowtie a = \frac{A(x)}{x}$$

where A denotes the function defined for $\Re(x) > 0$ by

$$A(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-xt} - 1}{e^{-t} - 1} e^{-t} \widehat{a}(t) dt.$$

In particular, for each integer $n \geq 1$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} \bowtie a \right) (n) = \frac{A(n)}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a(k) \right). \quad (15)$$

Proof. By the definition of the harmonic product, one has

$$\frac{1}{x} \bowtie a = \mathcal{L}(1 \circledast \widehat{a}).$$

Now :

$$(1 \circledast \widehat{a})(\Lambda(u)) = (1 * \widehat{a}(\Lambda))(u) = \int_0^u \widehat{a}(\Lambda(v)) dv = - \int_{+\infty}^{\Lambda(u)} \widehat{a}(t) \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} dt$$

(by the change of variables $t = \Lambda(v)$). Hence,

$$(1 \circledast \widehat{a})(u) = \int_u^{+\infty} \widehat{a}(t) \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} dt$$

Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} \bowtie a &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xu} \left(\int_u^{+\infty} \widehat{a}(t) \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} dt \right) du \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_0^t e^{-xu} du \right) \widehat{a}(t) \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{+\infty} (1 - e^{-xt}) \widehat{a}(t) \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} dt \\ &= \frac{A(x)}{x}. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, for each integer $n \geq 1$, we have

$$A(n) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-nt} - 1}{e^{-t} - 1} e^{-t} \widehat{a}(t) dt = \sum_{k=1}^n a(k).$$

□

Remark 6. The harmonic property (15) admits the following generalization

$$\left(\frac{1}{x(x+1)\dots(x+q)} \bowtie a \right) (n) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)\dots(n+q)} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k(k+1)\dots(k+q-1)}{q!} a(k).$$

For example, for $q = 1$ we get

$$\left(\frac{1}{x(x+1)} \bowtie a \right) (n) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \sum_{k=1}^n ka(k).$$

Example 5.

$$\frac{1}{x} \bowtie \frac{1}{x} = D\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \mathcal{L}(\Lambda) = \frac{H(x)}{x} \quad \text{with } H(x) := \psi(x+1) + \gamma,$$

ψ denoting the logarithmic derivative of Γ . In particular, for each integer $n \geq 1$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} \bowtie \frac{1}{x} \right) (n) = \frac{H(n)}{n} = \frac{H_n}{n}.$$

Example 6. For $\Re(s) \geq 1$,

$$\frac{1}{x} \bowtie \frac{1}{x^s} = \frac{H^{(s)}(x)}{x}$$

with

$$H^{(s)}(x) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-xt}}{1 - e^{-t}} e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt.$$

For each integer $n \geq 1$,

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} \bowtie \frac{1}{x^s} \right) (n) = \frac{H^{(s)}(n)}{n} = \frac{H_n^{(s)}}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{m^s} \right).$$

From (15), by induction on k , we deduce the following important corollary

Corollary 1. For each integer $k \geq 2$,

$$\left(\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\bowtie k} \bowtie a \right) (n) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{n \geq n_1 \geq \dots \geq n_k \geq 1} \frac{a(n_k)}{n_1 \dots n_{k-1}} \right) \quad (16)$$

Example 7. Applying (16) with $a(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ (and $k = m$), we get

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\bowtie(m+1)} (n) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{n \geq n_1 \geq \dots \geq n_m \geq 1} \frac{1}{n_1 \dots n_m} \right) \quad (17)$$

Hence, it follows from (14) and (17) that

$$P_m(H_n, H_n^{(2)}, \dots, H_n^{(m)}) = \sum_{n \geq n_1 \geq \dots \geq n_m \geq 1} \frac{1}{n_1 \dots n_m}, \quad (18)$$

which is a nice reformulation of Dilcher's formula (cf. [2], [8]).

5 The modified zeta function F_k

5.1 Integral representation

Definition 10. For all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\Re(s) \geq 1$ and each natural number k ,

$$F_k(s) := \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1-e^{-t}} f_k(1-e^{-t}) dt \quad \text{with} \quad f_k(z) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n z^n}{n! n^k}. \quad (19)$$

Remark 7. By (2), one has $F_0(s) = \zeta(s) - \frac{1}{s-1}$ (cf. Example 3).

The fact that F_k may be represented by a Mellin transform enables to analytically continue this function outside its half-plane of definition by a standard analytic method (cf. [13] section 6.7).

Theorem 7. *The function F_k analytically continues in the whole complex plane as an entire function.*

Proof. The function $z \mapsto \frac{1}{\log(1-z)} + \frac{1}{z}$ being analytic in the disc $D(0,1)$ with a singularity at 1, we deduce from (1) that the radius of convergence of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n z^n}{n!}$ is equal to 1. Thus 1 is also the radius of convergence of the serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n z^n}{n! n^k}$ which defines an analytic function f_k in the disc $D(0,1)$. Hence, the function

$$g_k : t \mapsto f_k(1 - e^{-t})$$

is analytic for all $t \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $1 - e^{-t} \in D(0,1)$. Since $1 - e^0 = 0$, it follows that g_k is analytic in a neighbourhood of 0. Since $g_k(0) = 0$, the function $t \mapsto g_k(t) \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}}$ is itself analytic in a neighbourhood of 0. It follows that its Mellin transform analytically continues in the complex plane with simple poles at negative integers which are all cancelled by the poles of Γ . \square

Theorem 8. *For all s with $\Re(s) > 1$ and each integer $k \geq 1$,*

$$F_k(s) = \vartheta(k)\zeta(s) + \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^j \vartheta(k-j) Z_j(s) + (-1)^k \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1-e^{-t}} T^k \left(\frac{e^{-t}-1}{t} \right) dt \quad (20)$$

with

$$\vartheta(k) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n! n^k}, \quad (21)$$

$$Z_j(s) := \sum_{n > n_1 > n_2 > \dots > n_j > 0} \frac{1}{n^s n_1 n_2 \dots n_j}, \quad (22)$$

$$Tf(t) := \int_t^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-u}}{1-e^{-u}} f(u) du. \quad (23)$$

Proof. Formula (20) results from the integral representation (19) and the two following lemmas.

Lemma 1. For all $t > 0$,

$$f_k(1 - e^{-t}) = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j \vartheta(k-j) \frac{\Lambda^j(t)}{j!} + (-1)^k T^k \left(\frac{e^{-t} - 1}{t} \right)$$

where ϑ is defined by (21) and T is the operator defined by (23).

Proof. Let $g_k(t) := f_k(1 - e^{-t})$. The function g_k verifies the recursive relation

$$g'_k(t) = e^{-t} f'_k(1 - e^{-t}) = \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} f_{k-1}(1 - e^{-t}) = \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} g_{k-1}(t)$$

Thus

$$g_k(t) = \int_0^t \frac{e^{-u}}{1 - e^{-u}} g_{k-1}(u) du = g_k(+\infty) - \int_t^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-u}}{1 - e^{-u}} g_{k-1}(u) du$$

with

$$g_k(+\infty) = f_k(1) = \vartheta(k).$$

Thus, one has

$$g_k(t) = \vartheta(k) - \int_t^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-u}}{1 - e^{-u}} g_{k-1}(u) du = \vartheta(k) - T(g_{k-1}).$$

A repeated iteration k times of this relation gives

$$g_k(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \vartheta(k-j) (-1)^j T^j(1) + (-1)^k T^k(g_0).$$

Now, by (2),

$$g_0(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n (1 - e^{-t})^n}{n!} = \frac{e^{-t} - 1}{t} + 1,$$

and thus

$$T^k(g_0) = T^k \left(\frac{e^{-t} - 1}{t} \right) + T^k(1).$$

Hence

$$g_k(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \vartheta(k-j) (-1)^j T^j(1) + (-1)^k T^k(1) + (-1)^k T^k \left(\frac{e^{-t} - 1}{t} \right).$$

Since $\vartheta(0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} = 1$ (by (1) and a tauberian theorem), one deduces that

$$g_k(t) = \sum_{j=0}^k \vartheta(k-j) (-1)^j T^j(1) + (-1)^k T^k \left(\frac{e^{-t} - 1}{t} \right)$$

and, now, it remains to prove that

$$\frac{\Lambda^j(t)}{j!} = T^j(1)$$

which follows from the recursive relation

$$\frac{\Lambda^j(t)}{j!} = - \int_{+\infty}^t \frac{e^{-u}}{1 - e^{-u}} \frac{\Lambda^{j-1}(u)}{(j-1)!} du = T \left(\frac{\Lambda^{j-1}}{(j-1)!} \right).$$

□

Lemma 2. Let $Z_j(s)$ defined by (22). Then, for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\Re(s) > 1$,

$$Z_j(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} \frac{\Lambda^j(t)}{j!} dt.$$

Proof. From the recursive relation

$$\partial \frac{\Lambda^j(t)}{j!} = \frac{\Lambda^{j-1}(t)}{(j-1)!} \partial \Lambda(t) = - \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} \frac{\Lambda^{j-1}(t)}{(j-1)!} = - \sum_{m>0} e^{-mt} \frac{\Lambda^{j-1}(t)}{(j-1)!},$$

and $\Lambda(t) = \sum_{n>0} \frac{e^{-nt}}{n}$, one may check by induction on j that

$$\frac{\Lambda^j(t)}{j!} = \sum_{n_1 > n_2 > \dots > n_j > 0} \frac{e^{-n_1 t}}{n_1} \frac{1}{n_2} \dots \frac{1}{n_j}.$$

Furthermore, one has

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} e^{-Nt} \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} dt = \sum_{n>N} \frac{1}{n^s} \quad (\text{for } \Re(s) > 1).$$

Hence

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^{-t}} \frac{\Lambda^j(t)}{j!} dt = \sum_{n > n_1 > n_2 > \dots > n_j > 0} \frac{1}{n^s} \frac{1}{n_1} \frac{1}{n_2} \dots \frac{1}{n_j} = Z_j(s).$$

□

□

5.2 Values of F_k at integers

Theorem 9. For all s in \mathbb{C} with $\Re(s) \geq 1$ and each natural number k , then

$$F_k(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!n^k} D\left(\frac{1}{x^s}\right)(n). \quad (24)$$

In particular, for all natural numbers m ,

$$F_k(m+1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!n^{k+1}} P_m(H_n, H_n^{(2)}, \dots, H_n^{(m)}). \quad (25)$$

Proof. The change of variables $t = \Lambda(u)$ in (19) enables to write

$$F_k(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} f_k(e^{-u})(\Lambda(u))^{s-1} du.$$

Since $D\left(\frac{1}{x^s}\right) = \mathcal{L}\left(\frac{\Lambda^{s-1}}{\Gamma(s)}\right)$, we deduce (24) from this last expression of $F_k(s)$. Moreover,

by (11), one has $D\left(\frac{1}{x^{m+1}}\right)(n) = \frac{P_m(H_n, \dots, H_n^{(m)})}{n}$ which proves (25). \square

Corollary 2. Let $\vartheta(s)$ be the Dirichlet series defined for $\Re(s) > 0$ by

$$\vartheta(s) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} \frac{1}{n^s}.$$

Then for each natural number k ,

$$\vartheta(k+1) = F_k(1). \quad (26)$$

Example 8.

$$\begin{aligned} F_0(1) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!n} = \gamma = \vartheta(1), \\ F_0(2) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n}{n!n} = \zeta(2) - 1, \\ F_0(3) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n^2}{n!n} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n^{(2)}}{n!n} = \zeta(3) - \frac{1}{2}, \\ F_1(1) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!n^2} = \vartheta(2), \\ F_1(2) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n}{n!n^2}, \\ F_1(3) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n^2}{n!n^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n^{(2)}}{n!n^2}. \end{aligned}$$

5.3 Identities linking Cauchy numbers, harmonic numbers and zeta values

Theorem 10. For all integers $q \geq 2$,

$$F_1(q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!n^2} P_{q-1}(H_n, H_n^{(2)}, \dots, H_n^{(q-1)}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n+1)}{n^q} + \gamma\zeta(q) + \zeta(q+1) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_n}{n^q} - \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^k n^{q-k}}. \quad (27)$$

Proof. By (20) and (25), one may write

$$F_k(q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!n^{k+1}} P_{q-1}(H_n, H_n^{(2)}, \dots, H_n^{(q-1)}) = \vartheta(k)\zeta(q) + \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^j \vartheta(k-j) Z_j(q) + (-1)^k \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{q-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1-e^{-t}} T^k \left(\frac{e^{-t}-1}{t} \right) dt. \quad (28)$$

We apply now (28) with $k = 1$. This gives

$$F_1(q) = \gamma\zeta(q) - \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{H_{n-1}}{n^q} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{q-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1-e^{-t}} E_1(t) dt$$

with $E_1(t) := -\text{Ei}(-t) = \int_t^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-u}}{u} du$. Thus,

$$F_1(q) = \gamma\zeta(q) - \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{H_n}{n^q} + \zeta(q+1) + I(q)$$

where

$$I(q) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{q-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1-e^{-t}} E_1(t) dt = \frac{1}{\Gamma(q)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-nt} t^{q-1} E_1(t) dt.$$

Since

$$E_1(t) = -\gamma - \log t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} t^n}{n n!},$$

and $-\gamma - \log t = \widehat{\frac{\log x}{x}}$ (cf. [12]), then $E_1 = \widehat{\frac{\log(x+1)}{x}}$. Thus

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-nt} t^{q-1} E_1(t) dt = (-1)^{q-1} \left(\frac{\log(x+1)}{x} \right)^{(q-1)} (n).$$

Hence, by a calculation of the $(q - 1)$ th derivative, we get

$$I(q) = \frac{(-1)^{q-1}}{(q-1)!} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\log(x+1)}{x} \right)^{(q-1)} (n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n+1)}{n^q} - \sum_{k=1}^{q-1} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^k n^{q-k}}.$$

□

Remark 8. 1) We recall *Euler's formula* (cf. [5])

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_n}{n^q} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(q+2)\zeta(q+1) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{q-2} \zeta(k+1)\zeta(q-k) & \text{for } q > 2 \\ 2\zeta(3) & \text{for } q = 2 \end{cases}$$

2) From $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)n} = 1$ and the decomposition

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)^k n^{q-k}} = \frac{1}{(n+1)^{k-1} n^{q-k}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^k n^{q-k-1}} \quad (0 < k < q),$$

the sum of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^k n^{q-k}}$ may be expressed as a linear combination of zeta values and integers.

Example 9.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n+1)}{n^2} + \gamma\zeta(2) - \zeta(3) - 1 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n}{n!n^2}, \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n+1)}{n^3} + \gamma\zeta(3) - \frac{1}{10}\zeta(2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\zeta(2) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n^2}{n!n^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n^{(2)}}{n!n^2}, \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log(n+1)}{n^4} + \gamma\zeta(4) - 2\zeta(5) + \zeta(2)\zeta(3) - \frac{2}{3}\zeta(3) + \frac{1}{3}\zeta(2) - \frac{1}{2} &= \\ \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n^3}{n!n^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n H_n^{(2)}}{n!n^2} + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n H_n^{(3)}}{n!n^2}. \end{aligned}$$

5.4 Link with the Ramanujan summation

The function F_k has strong connections with Ramanujan summation (cf. [3], [4]).

If $a \in \mathcal{E}$, then the series $\sum_{n \geq 1} a(n)$ may be written

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} a(n) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-nt} \widehat{a}(t) dt$$

and a formal permutation of $\sum_{n \geq 1}$ and $\int_0^{+\infty}$ would lead us to write

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} a(n) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}} e^{-t\widehat{a}(t)} dt.$$

However, this last integral may be divergent at 0. Nevertheless we can renormalize it by removing the singularity at zero. This may be done merely by subtracting the polar part $\frac{1}{t}$ of $\frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}}$. From Theorem 1, we know that

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}} - \frac{1}{t} \right) e^{-t\widehat{a}(t)} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} (1 - e^{-t})^{n-1} \widehat{a}(t) dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} D(a)(n).$$

This justifies the following definition :

Definition 11. Let a be a function in $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{L}(E)$. The *Ramanujan sum* of the series $\sum_{n \geq 1} a(n)$ is defined by

$$\sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} a(n) := \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-t}} - \frac{1}{t} \right) e^{-t\widehat{a}(t)} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} D(a)(n). \quad (29)$$

Lemma 3. Let a and b in \mathcal{E} . Then

$$\sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} (a \bowtie b)(n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} D(a)(n) D(b)(n). \quad (30)$$

Proof. This results directly from (12) and (29). □

Theorem 11. for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\Re(s) \geq 1$, one has

$$F_0(s) = \sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{n^s} \quad \text{and} \quad F_k(s) = \sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\bowtie k} \bowtie \frac{1}{x^s} \right) (n) \quad \text{for } k \geq 1. \quad (31)$$

Proof. By (24) and (30), taking into account the invariance of $\frac{1}{x}$ by D , one may write

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \left(\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\bowtie k} \bowtie \frac{1}{x^s} \right) (n) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} D \left(\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\bowtie k} \right) (n) D \left(\frac{1}{x^s} \right) (n) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^k (n) D \left(\frac{1}{x^s} \right) (n) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n! n^k} D \left(\frac{1}{x^s} \right) (n) = F_k(s). \end{aligned}$$

□

In particular, by (14), one deduces from (31) the following identity :

Corollary 3. For each natural number k ,

$$F_k(1) = \vartheta(k+1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} \frac{1}{n^{k+1}} = \sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{P_k(H_n, H_n^{(2)}, \dots, H_n^{(k)})}{n}. \quad (32)$$

Example 10.

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta(1) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!n} = \sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{n} = \gamma, \\ \vartheta(2) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!n^2} = \sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{H_n}{n}, \\ \vartheta(3) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!n^3} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{H_n^2}{n} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{H_n^{(2)}}{n}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 9. Comparing (32) with

$$F_0(k+1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!n} P_k(H_n, H_n^{(2)}, \dots, H_n^{(k)}),$$

one may observe a kind of duality between $F_k(1)$ and $F_0(k+1)$. This results from the fact that $D = D^{-1}$.

Remark 10. In the case $q = 1$, (27) is meaningless since both the series $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\log(n+1)}{n}$ and $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{H_n}{n}$ diverge. However, since

$$\log(x+1) - (\psi(x+1) + \gamma) = \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-xu} - 1) \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{-u}} - \frac{1}{u} \right) e^{-u} du,$$

it follows that

$$\left(\frac{\widehat{\log(x+1)}}{x} - \frac{\widehat{\psi(x+1) + \gamma}}{x} \right) (t) = \int_t^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{-u}} - \frac{1}{u} \right) e^{-u} du,$$

one may easily deduce from (29) the relation

$$\sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{\log(n+1)}{n} = \sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{H_n}{n} - \frac{\gamma^2}{2}$$

which may be rewritten under the following form

$$\sum_{n \geq 1}^{\mathcal{R}} \frac{\log(n+1)}{n} = \vartheta(2) - \frac{1}{2} \vartheta(1)^2.$$

5.5 Link with the Arakawa-Kaneko zeta function

For $\Re(s) \geq 1$ and $k \geq 1$, one can define in an algebraic fashion a function ξ_k by

$$\xi_k(s) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D \left(\left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\boxtimes k} \boxtimes \frac{1}{x^s} \right) (n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k} D \left(\frac{1}{x^s} \right) (n). \quad (33)$$

In particular, one has for positive integers m

$$\xi_k(m+1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k} D \left(\frac{1}{x^{m+1}} \right) (n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{P_m(H_n, H_n^{(2)}, \dots, H_n^{(m)})}{n^{k+1}}.$$

Since $D \left(\frac{1}{x^s} \right) = \mathcal{L} \left(\frac{\Lambda^{s-1}}{\Gamma(s)} \right)$, one may also rewrite (33) as

$$\xi_k(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} \text{Li}_k(e^{-u}) (\Lambda(u))^{s-1} du,$$

and the change of variables $t = \Lambda(u)$ leads to the integral representation

$$\xi_k(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1-e^{-t}} \text{Li}_k(1-e^{-t}) dt$$

which is the analogue of (19) (with Li_k in place of f_k) and also the original definition of the Arakawa-Kaneko zeta function (cf. [1], [7]).

Thus, taking in account the facts that $\xi_k(1) = \zeta(k+1)$ and $\text{Li}_1(1-e^{-t}) = t$, and following the same process as in the proof of Theorem 8, one obtains the following analogue of (20) :

$$\xi_{k+1}(s) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j \zeta(k+1-j) Z_j(s) + (-1)^k \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} \frac{e^{-t}}{1-e^{-t}} T^k(t) dt \quad (34)$$

In particular, in the simplest case $k=1$, since

$$T(t) = \int_t^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-u}}{1-e^{-u}} u du = \sum_{m>0} \int_t^{+\infty} e^{-mu} u du = \sum_{m>0} \frac{e^{-tm}}{m} t + \sum_{m>0} \frac{e^{-tm}}{m^2},$$

(34) translates into the formula

$$\xi_2(s) = \zeta(2)\zeta(s) - s \sum_{n>m>0} \frac{1}{n^{s+1}} \frac{1}{m} - \sum_{n>m>0} \frac{1}{n^s} \frac{1}{m^2}$$

already obtained by Arakawa and Kaneko (cf. [1] Theorem 6 (ii)).

References

- [1] T. Arakawa, M. Kaneko, Multiple zeta values, Poly-Bernoulli numbers and related zeta functions, *Nagoya Math. J.* **153** (1999), 189-209.
- [2] K. Boyadzhiev, Harmonic number identities via Euler's transform, *Journal of Integer Sequences*, **12** (2009), Article 09.6.1.
- [3] B. Candelpergher, M.A. Coppo, and E. Delabaere, La sommation de Ramanujan, *L'Enseignement Mathématique* **43** (1997), 93-132.
- [4] B. Candelpergher, H. Gadiyar, and R. Padma, Ramanujan summation and the exponential generating function $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!} \zeta'(-k)$, *The Ramanujan J.* **21** (2010), 99-122.
- [5] J. Choi and H. M. Srivastava, Explicit evaluation of Euler and related sums, *The Ramanujan J.* **10** (2005), 51-70.
- [6] M-A. Coppo, Nouvelles expressions des formules de Hasse et de Hermite pour la fonction zêta d'Hurwitz, *Expositiones Math.* **27** (2009), 79-86.
- [7] M-A. Coppo and B. Candelpergher, The Arakawa-Kaneko Zeta function, *The Ramanujan J.* **22** (2010), 153-162.
- [8] K. Dilcher, Some q -series identities related to divisors functions, *Discrete Math.* **145** (1995), 83-93.
- [9] P. Flajolet and R. Sedgewick, Mellin Transforms and Asymptotics : Finite differences and Rice's integrals, *Theoretical Computer Science* **144** (1995), 101-124.
- [10] C. Hermite, Extrait de quelques lettres de M. Ch. Hermite à M. S. Pincherle, *Annali di Matematica Pura ed Applicata* **5** (1901), 55-72.
- [11] D. Merlini, R. Sprugnoli, and C. Verri, The Cauchy numbers, *Discrete Math.* **306** (2006), 1906-1920.
- [12] J. Schiff, *The Laplace transform : theory and applications*, Springer, New-York, 1999.
- [13] E. Zeidler, *Quantum Field Theory I : Basics in Mathematics and Physics*, Springer, Berlin Heidelberg, 2006.