

СЕКЦІЯ МАТЕМАТИКИ

УДК 517.581

Kh.T. Drohomyretska

*Lviv Polytechnic National University,
St. Bandera str., 12, 79013, Lviv, Ukraine*

TAYLOR SERIES OF $ca(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, w)$ SPECIAL ATEB-FUNCTION

The Taylor expansion of 2π -periodic special function $ca(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, w)$ [2], where

$$\bar{m} = \frac{2\nu_1 + 1}{2\nu_2 + 1}; \bar{n} = \frac{2\mu_1 + 1}{2\mu_2 + 1}; \nu_1, \nu_2, \mu_1, \mu_2 = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots; \quad (1)$$

$\Pi = B\left(\frac{1}{\bar{n} + 1}; \frac{1}{\bar{m} + 1}\right)$ -Beta - function is under consideration. Basing on the rules for differentiation of Ateb-functions $\frac{dsa(\bar{n}, \bar{m}, w)}{dw} = \frac{2}{\bar{n} + 1}(ca(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, w))^{\bar{m}}$, $\frac{dca(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, w)}{dw} = -\frac{2}{\bar{m} + 1}(sa(\bar{n}, \bar{m}, w))^{\bar{n}}$ and their values at $w = 0$ ($sa(\bar{n}, \bar{m}, w) = 0$, $ca(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, w) = 1$) it is obvious [3] that Ateb-functions $ca(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, w)$ and $sa(\bar{n}, \bar{m}, w)$ have the derivatives of all orders in the neighborhood of $w = 0$ when $\bar{n} = 2k - 1$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}$) and arbitrary values \bar{m} . Thus, the Taylor expansion of Ateb-functions can be constructed. By the analogy to [1] the Taylor expansion of $ca(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, w)$ special Ateb-function have been obtained.

Theorem Let $ca(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, w) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k w^k$ be the Taylor expansion of $ca(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, w)$ in the neighborhood of the point $w = 0$ and \bar{n} is of the form (1). Then $c_0 = 1$ and $c_s = 0$ ($s \geq 2$) when s is not a multiple of $\bar{n} + 1$ while \bar{m} takes arbitrary possible values.

According to the theorem 2 the Taylor expansion of $ca(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, w)$ in the neighborhood of $w = 0$ can be written

$$ca(\bar{m}, \bar{n}, w) = 1 + \frac{d_{\bar{n}+1}}{(\bar{n} + 1)!} w^{\bar{n}+1} + \frac{d_{2(\bar{n}+1)}}{(2(\bar{n} + 1))!} w^{2(\bar{n}+1)} + \dots + \frac{d_{k(\bar{n}+1)}}{(k(\bar{n} + 1))!} w^{k(\bar{n}+1)} + \dots, \quad (2)$$

where $k \in \mathbb{N}$; $d_{\bar{n}+1}, d_{2(\bar{n}+1)}, \dots, d_{k(\bar{n}+1)}$ can be obtained directly.

When $\bar{m} = \bar{n} = 1$ one can obtain the Taylor series of $\cos w$.

1. Drohomyretska Kh.T. Some aspects of Taylor expansion. // *Матеріали Одинадцятій міжнародної конференції ім. М. Кравчука*. – Київ. – 2006. – С.418.
2. Сенік П.М. Про Атеб-функції//ДАН УРСР, сер.А.–1968.– №1.–с.23-26.
3. Г.М.Фихтенгольц *Курс дифференциального и интегрального исчисления, т.2* // Москва. – ОГИЗ. – 1948. – 860 с.