

# Multiple integral involving a general sequence of functions, a class of polynomials and multivariable Aleph-functions I

F.Y. AYANT<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Teacher in High School , France  
 E-mail : fredericayant@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

In the present paper we evaluate a generalized multiple integral involving the product of a general sequence of functions, multivariable Aleph-functions and general class of polynomials of several variables. The importance of the result established in this paper lies in the fact they involve the Aleph-function of several variables which is sufficiently general in nature and capable to yielding a large of results merely by specializing the parameters their in.

**Keywords:**Multivariable Aleph-function, general class of polynomials, multiple integral, General sequence of functions

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## 1.Introduction and preliminaries.

The function Aleph of several variables generalize the multivariable I-function recently study by C.K. Sharma and Ahmad [6] , itself is an a generalisation of G and H-functions of multiple variables. The multiple Mellin-Barnes integral occuring in this paper will be referred to as the multivariables Aleph-function throughout our present study and will be defined and represented as follows.

$$\text{We define : } \aleph^{0, n; m_1, n_1, \dots, m_r, n_r} \left( \begin{matrix} Y_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ Y_r \end{matrix} \middle| \begin{matrix} p_i, q_i, \tau_i; R: p_i^{(1)}, q_i^{(1)}, \tau_i^{(1)}; R^{(1)}; \dots; p_i^{(r)}, q_i^{(r)}, \tau_i^{(r)}; R^{(r)} \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$[(a_j; \alpha_j^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_j^{(r)})_{1, n}] \quad , [\tau_i(a_{ji}; \alpha_{ji}^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{ji}^{(r)})_{n+1, p_i}] :$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad , [\tau_i(b_{ji}; \beta_{ji}^{(1)}, \dots, \beta_{ji}^{(r)})_{m+1, q_i}] :$$

$$\left[ (c_j^{(1)}; \gamma_j^{(1)})_{1, n_1}, [\tau_{i(1)}(c_{ji(1)}; \gamma_{ji(1)})_{n_1+1, p_i^{(1)}}]; \dots ; [(c_j^{(r)}; \gamma_j^{(r)})_{1, n_r}, [\tau_{i(r)}(c_{ji(r)}; \gamma_{ji(r)})_{n_r+1, p_i^{(r)}}] \right]$$

$$\left[ (d_j^{(1)}; \delta_j^{(1)})_{1, m_1}, [\tau_{i(1)}(d_{ji(1)}; \delta_{ji(1)})_{m_1+1, q_i^{(1)}}]; \dots ; [(d_j^{(r)}; \delta_j^{(r)})_{1, m_r}, [\tau_{i(r)}(d_{ji(r)}; \delta_{ji(r)})_{m_r+1, q_i^{(r)}}] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\omega)^r} \int_{L_1} \dots \int_{L_r} \psi(s_1, \dots, s_r) \prod_{k=1}^r \theta_k(s_k) y_k^{s_k} ds_1 \dots ds_r \tag{1.1}$$

with  $\omega = \sqrt{-1}$

$$\psi(s_1, \dots, s_r) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^n \Gamma(1 - a_j + \sum_{k=1}^r \alpha_j^{(k)} s_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^R [\tau_i \prod_{j=n+1}^{p_i} \Gamma(a_{ji} - \sum_{k=1}^r \alpha_{ji}^{(k)} s_k) \prod_{j=1}^{q_i} \Gamma(1 - b_{ji} + \sum_{k=1}^r \beta_{ji}^{(k)} s_k)]} \tag{1.2}$$

$$\text{and } \theta_k(s_k) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{m_k} \Gamma(d_j^{(k)} - \delta_j^{(k)} s_k) \prod_{j=1}^{n_k} \Gamma(1 - c_j^{(k)} + \gamma_j^{(k)} s_k)}{\sum_{i^{(k)}=1}^{R^{(k)}} [\tau_{i^{(k)}} \prod_{j=m_k+1}^{q_{i^{(k)}}} \Gamma(1 - d_{ji^{(k)}} + \delta_{ji^{(k)}} s_k) \prod_{j=n_k+1}^{p_{i^{(k)}}} \Gamma(c_{ji^{(k)}} - \gamma_{ji^{(k)}} s_k)]} \tag{1.3}$$

Suppose , as usual , that the parameters

$$a_j, j = 1, \dots, p; b_j, j = 1, \dots, q;$$

$$c_j^{(k)}, j = 1, \dots, n_k; c_{j^{i(k)}}^{(k)}, j = n_k + 1, \dots, p_{i(k)};$$

$$d_j^{(k)}, j = 1, \dots, m_k; d_{j^{i(k)}}^{(k)}, j = m_k + 1, \dots, q_{i(k)};$$

$$\text{with } k = 1 \dots, r, i = 1, \dots, R, i^{(k)} = 1, \dots, R^{(k)}$$

are complex numbers , and the  $\alpha' s, \beta' s, \gamma' s$  and  $\delta' s$  are assumed to be positive real numbers for standardization purpose such that

$$\begin{aligned} U_i^{(k)} &= \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j^{(k)} + \tau_i \sum_{j=n+1}^{p_i} \alpha_{j^i}^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} \gamma_j^{(k)} + \tau_{i^{(k)}} \sum_{j=n_k+1}^{p_{i^{(k)}}} \gamma_{j^{i^{(k)}}}^{(k)} - \tau_i \sum_{j=1}^{q_i} \beta_{j^i}^{(k)} - \sum_{j=1}^{m_k} \delta_j^{(k)} \\ &- \tau_{i^{(k)}} \sum_{j=m_k+1}^{q_{i^{(k)}}} \delta_{j^{i^{(k)}}}^{(k)} \leq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

The reals numbers  $\tau_i$  are positives for  $i = 1$  to  $R$ ,  $\tau_{i^{(k)}}$  are positives for  $i^{(k)} = 1$  to  $R^{(k)}$

The contour  $L_k$  is in the  $s_k$ -p lane and run from  $\sigma - i\infty$  to  $\sigma + i\infty$  where  $\sigma$  is a real number with loop , if necessary ,ensure that the poles of  $\Gamma(d_j^{(k)} - \delta_j^{(k)} s_k)$  with  $j = 1$  to  $m_k$  are separated from those of  $\Gamma(1 - a_j + \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_j^{(k)} s_k)$  with  $j = 1$  to  $n$  and  $\Gamma(1 - c_j^{(k)} + \gamma_j^{(k)} s_k)$  with  $j = 1$  to  $n_k$  to the left of the contour  $L_k$  . The condition for absolute convergence of multiple Mellin-Barnes type contour (1.9) can be obtained by extension of the corresponding conditions for multivariable H-function given by as :

$$|argz_k| < \frac{1}{2} A_i^{(k)} \pi, \text{ where}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_i^{(k)} &= \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j^{(k)} - \tau_i \sum_{j=n+1}^{p_i} \alpha_{j^i}^{(k)} - \tau_i \sum_{j=1}^{q_i} \beta_{j^i}^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{n_k} \gamma_j^{(k)} - \tau_{i^{(k)}} \sum_{j=n_k+1}^{p_{i^{(k)}}} \gamma_{j^{i^{(k)}}}^{(k)} \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^{m_k} \delta_j^{(k)} - \tau_{i^{(k)}} \sum_{j=m_k+1}^{q_{i^{(k)}}} \delta_{j^{i^{(k)}}}^{(k)} > 0, \text{ with } k = 1 \dots, r, i = 1, \dots, R, i^{(k)} = 1, \dots, R^{(k)} \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

The complex numbers  $z_i$  are not zero. Throughout this document , we assume the existence and absolute convergence conditions of the multivariable Aleph-function.

We may establish the the asymptotic expansion in the following convenient form :

$$\aleph(y_1, \dots, y_r) = O(|y_1|^{\alpha_1} \dots |y_r|^{\alpha_r}), \max(|y_1| \dots |y_r|) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\aleph(y_1, \dots, y_r) = O(|y_1|^{\beta_1} \dots |y_r|^{\beta_r}), \min(|y_1| \dots |y_r|) \rightarrow \infty$$

where, with  $k = 1, \dots, r: \alpha_k = \min[Re(d_j^{(k)}/\delta_j^{(k)})], j = 1, \dots, m_k$  and

$$\beta_k = \max[Re((c_j^{(k)} - 1)/\gamma_j^{(k)})], j = 1, \dots, n_k$$

Serie representation of Aleph-function of several variables is given by

$$\aleph(y_1, \dots, y_r) = \sum_{G_1, \dots, G_r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_1=0}^{m_1} \dots \sum_{g_r=0}^{m_r} \frac{(-)^{G_1+\dots+G_r}}{\delta_{g_1}^{G_1!} \dots \delta_{g_r}^{G_r!}} \psi(\eta_{G_1, g_1}, \dots, \eta_{G_r, g_r})$$

$$\times \theta_1(\eta_{G_1, g_1}) \dots \theta_r(\eta_{G_r, g_r}) y_1^{-\eta_{G_1, g_1}} \dots y_r^{-\eta_{G_r, g_r}} \quad (1.6)$$

Where  $\psi(\dots), \theta_i(\dots), i = 1, \dots, r$  are given respectively in (1.2), (1.3) and

$$\eta_{G_1, g_1} = \frac{d_{g_1}^{(1)} + G_1}{\delta_{g_1}^{(1)}}, \dots, \eta_{G_r, g_r} = \frac{d_{g_r}^{(r)} + G_r}{\delta_{g_r}^{(r)}}$$

which is valid under the conditions  $\delta_{g_i}^{(i)} [d_j^i + p_i] \neq \delta_j^{(i)} [d_{g_i}^i + G_i]$  (1.7)

for  $j \neq m_i, m_i = 1, \dots, \eta_{G_i, g_i}; p_i, n_i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, ; y_i \neq 0, i = 1, \dots, r$  (1.8)

Consider the Aleph-function of s variables

$$\aleph(z_1, \dots, z_s) = \aleph_{P_i, Q_i, t_i; r': P_{i(1)}, Q_{i(1)}, t_{i(1)}; r^{(1)}; \dots; P_{i(s)}, Q_{i(s)}, t_{i(s)}; r^{(s)}} \left( \begin{matrix} z_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ z_s \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$[(u_j; \mu_j^{(1)}, \dots, \mu_j^{(r')})_{1, N}] \quad , [l_i(u_{ji}; \mu_{ji}^{(1)}, \dots, \mu_{ji}^{(r')})_{N+1, P_i}] :$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad , [l_i(v_{ji}; v_{ji}^{(1)}, \dots, v_{ji}^{(r')})_{M+1, Q_i}] :$$

$$\left[ (a_j^{(1)}; \alpha_j^{(1)})_{1, N_1}, [l_{i(1)}(a_{ji(1)}^{(1)}; \alpha_{ji(1)}^{(1)})_{N_1+1, P_i^{(1)}}]; \dots; [(a_j^{(s)}; \alpha_j^{(s)})_{1, N_s}], [l_{i(s)}(a_{ji(s)}^{(s)}; \alpha_{ji(s)}^{(s)})_{N_s+1, P_i^{(s)}}] \right]$$

$$\left[ (b_j^{(1)}; \beta_j^{(1)})_{1, M_1}, [l_{i(1)}(b_{ji(1)}^{(1)}; \beta_{ji(1)}^{(1)})_{M_1+1, Q_i^{(1)}}]; \dots; [(b_j^{(s)}; \beta_j^{(s)})_{1, M_s}], [l_{i(s)}(b_{ji(s)}^{(s)}; \beta_{ji(s)}^{(s)})_{M_s+1, Q_i^{(s)}}] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi\omega)^s} \int_{L_1} \dots \int_{L_s} \zeta(t_1, \dots, t_s) \prod_{k=1}^s \phi_k(t_k) z_k^{t_k} dt_1 \dots dt_s \quad (1.9)$$

with  $\omega = \sqrt{-1}$

$$\zeta(t_1, \dots, t_s) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^N \Gamma(1 - u_j + \sum_{k=1}^s \mu_j^{(k)} t_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^{r'} [l_i \prod_{j=N+1}^{P_i} \Gamma(u_{ji} - \sum_{k=1}^s \mu_{ji}^{(k)} t_k) \prod_{j=1}^{Q_i} \Gamma(1 - v_{ji} + \sum_{k=1}^s v_{ji}^{(k)} t_k)]} \quad (1.10)$$

and  $\phi_k(t_k) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{M_k} \Gamma(b_j^{(k)} - \beta_j^{(k)} t_k) \prod_{j=1}^{N_k} \Gamma(1 - a_j^{(k)} + \alpha_j^{(k)} s_k)}{\sum_{i^{(k)}=1}^{r^{(k)}} [l_{i^{(k)}} \prod_{j=M_k+1}^{Q_{i^{(k)}}} \Gamma(1 - b_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)} + \beta_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)} t_k) \prod_{j=N_k+1}^{P_{i^{(k)}}} \Gamma(a_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)} - \alpha_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)} s_k)]} \quad (1.11)$

Suppose , as usual , that the parameters

$u_j, j = 1, \dots, P; v_j, j = 1, \dots, Q;$

$a_j^{(k)}, j = 1, \dots, N_k; a_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)}, j = n_k + 1, \dots, P_{i^{(k)}};$

$b_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)}, j = m_k + 1, \dots, Q_{i^{(k)}}; b_j^{(k)}, j = 1, \dots, M_k;$

with  $k = 1 \dots, s, i = 1, \dots, r', i^{(k)} = 1, \dots, r^{(k)}$

are complex numbers, and the  $\alpha's, \beta's, \gamma's$  and  $\delta's$  are assumed to be positive real numbers for standardization purpose such that

$$U_i^{(k)} = \sum_{j=1}^N \mu_j^{(k)} + \iota_i \sum_{j=N+1}^{P_i} \mu_{ji}^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_k} \alpha_j^{(k)} + \iota_{i^{(k)}} \sum_{j=N_k+1}^{P_{i^{(k)}}} \alpha_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)} - \iota_i \sum_{j=1}^{Q_i} \nu_{ji}^{(k)} - \sum_{j=1}^{M_k} \beta_j^{(k)} - \iota_{i^{(k)}} \sum_{j=M_k+1}^{Q_{i^{(k)}}} \beta_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)} \leq 0 \quad (1.12)$$

The real numbers  $\tau_i$  are positives for  $i = 1, \dots, r$ ,  $\iota_{i^{(k)}}$  are positives for  $i^{(k)} = 1 \dots r^{(k)}$

The contour  $L_k$  is in the  $t_k$ -p lane and run from  $\sigma - i\infty$  to  $\sigma + i\infty$  where  $\sigma$  is a real number with loop, if necessary, ensure that the poles of  $\Gamma(b_j^{(k)} - \beta_j^{(k)} t_k)$  with  $j = 1$  to  $M_k$  are separated from those of  $\Gamma(1 - u_j + \sum_{i=1}^s \mu_j^{(k)} t_k)$  with  $j = 1$  to  $N$  and  $\Gamma(1 - a_j^{(k)} + \alpha_j^{(k)} t_k)$  with  $j = 1$  to  $N_k$  to the left of the contour  $L_k$ . The condition for absolute convergence of multiple Mellin-Barnes type contour (1.9) can be obtained by extension of the corresponding conditions for multivariable H-function given by as :

$$|\arg z_k| < \frac{1}{2} B_i^{(k)} \pi, \text{ where}$$

$$B_i^{(k)} = \sum_{j=1}^N \mu_j^{(k)} - \iota_i \sum_{j=N+1}^{P_i} \mu_{ji}^{(k)} - \iota_i \sum_{j=1}^{Q_i} \nu_{ji}^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{N_k} \alpha_j^{(k)} - \iota_{i^{(k)}} \sum_{j=N_k+1}^{P_{i^{(k)}}} \alpha_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)} + \sum_{j=1}^{M_k} \beta_j^{(k)} - \iota_{i^{(k)}} \sum_{j=M_k+1}^{Q_{i^{(k)}}} \beta_{ji^{(k)}}^{(k)} > 0, \text{ with } k = 1 \dots, s, i = 1, \dots, r, i^{(k)} = 1, \dots, r^{(k)} \quad (1.13)$$

The complex numbers  $z_i$  are not zero. Throughout this document, we assume the existence and absolute convergence conditions of the multivariable Aleph-function.

We may establish the asymptotic expansion in the following convenient form :

$$\aleph(z_1, \dots, z_s) = O(|z_1|^{\alpha'_1} \dots |z_s|^{\alpha'_s}), \max(|z_1| \dots |z_s|) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\aleph(z_1, \dots, z_s) = O(|z_1|^{\beta'_1} \dots |z_s|^{\beta'_s}), \min(|z_1| \dots |z_s|) \rightarrow \infty$$

where, with  $k = 1, \dots, s, z : \alpha'_k = \min[\operatorname{Re}(b_j^{(k)} / \beta_j^{(k)})], j = 1, \dots, M_k$  and

$$\beta'_k = \max[\operatorname{Re}((a_j^{(k)} - 1) / \alpha_j^{(k)})], j = 1, \dots, N_k$$

We will use these following notations in this paper

$$U = P_i, Q_i, \ell_i; r'; V = M_1, N_1; \dots; M_s, N_s \quad (1.15)$$

$$W = P_{i(1)}, Q_{i(1)}, \ell_{i(1)}; r^{(1)}, \dots, P_{i(r)}, Q_{i(r)}, \ell_{i(s)}; r^{(s)} \quad (1.16)$$

$$A = \{(u_j; \mu_j^{(1)}, \dots, \mu_j^{(s)})_{1,N}\}, \{\ell_i(u_{ji}; \mu_{ji}^{(1)}, \dots, \mu_{ji}^{(s)})_{N+1, P_i}\} \quad (1.17)$$

$$B = \{\ell_i(v_{ji}; v_{ji}^{(1)}, \dots, v_{ji}^{(s)})_{M+1, Q_i}\} \quad (1.18)$$

$$C = (a_j^{(1)}; \alpha_j^{(1)})_{1, N_1}, \ell_{i(1)}(a_{ji(1)}^{(1)}; \alpha_{ji(1)}^{(1)})_{N_1+1, P_{i(1)}}, \dots, (a_j^{(s)}; \alpha_j^{(s)})_{1, N_s}, \ell_{i(s)}(a_{ji(s)}^{(s)}; \alpha_{ji(s)}^{(s)})_{N_s+1, P_{i(s)}} \quad (1.19)$$

$$D = (b_j^{(1)}; \beta_j^{(1)})_{1, M_1}, \ell_{i(1)}(b_{ji(1)}^{(1)}; \beta_{ji(1)}^{(1)})_{M_1+1, Q_{i(1)}}, \dots, (b_j^{(s)}; \beta_j^{(s)})_{1, M_s}, \ell_{i(s)}(\beta_{ji(s)}^{(s)}; \beta_{ji(s)}^{(s)})_{M_s+1, Q_{i(s)}} \quad (1.20)$$

The multivariable Aleph-function write :

$$\aleph(z_1, \dots, z_s) = \aleph_{U:W}^{0, N:V} \left( \begin{array}{c|c} z_1 & \text{A : C} \\ \cdot & \cdot \cdot \cdot \\ \cdot & \text{B : D} \\ z_s & \end{array} \right) \quad (1.21)$$

The generalized polynomials defined by Srivastava [9], is given in the following manner :

$$S_{N_1, \dots, N_t}^{M_1, \dots, M_t} [y_1, \dots, y_t] = \sum_{K_1=0}^{[N_1/M_1]} \dots \sum_{K_t=0}^{[N_t/M_t]} \frac{(-N_1)_{M_1 K_1}}{K_1!} \dots \frac{(-N_t)_{M_t K_t}}{K_t!}$$

$$A[N_1, K_1; \dots; N_t, K_t] y_1^{K_1} \dots y_t^{K_t} \quad (1.22)$$

Where  $M_1, \dots, M_s$  are arbitrary positive integers and the coefficients  $A[N_1, K_1; \dots; N_t, K_t]$  are arbitrary constants, real or complex. In the present paper, we use the following notation

$$a_1 = \frac{(-N_1)_{M_1 K_1}}{K_1!} \dots \frac{(-N_t)_{M_t K_t}}{K_t!} A[N_1, K_1; \dots; N_t, K_t] \quad (1.23)$$

In the document , we note :

$$G(\eta_{G_1, g_1}, \dots, \eta_{G_r, g_r}) = \phi(\eta_{G_1, g_1}, \dots, \eta_{G_r, g_r}) \theta_1(\eta_{G_1, g_1}) \dots \theta_r(\eta_{G_r, g_r}) \quad (1.24)$$

where  $\phi(\eta_{G_1, g_1}, \dots, \eta_{G_r, g_r}), \theta_1(\eta_{G_1, g_1}), \dots, \theta_r(\eta_{G_r, g_r})$  are given respectively in (1.2) and (1.3)

## 2. Sequence of functions

Agarwal and Chaubey [1], Salim [5] and several others have studied a general sequence of functions. In the present document we shall study the following useful series formula for a general sequence of functions.

$$R_n^{\alpha, \beta} [x; E, F, g, h; p, q; \gamma; \delta; e^{-sx^r}] = \sum_{w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2} \psi(w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2) x^R \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{where } \sum_{w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2} = \sum_{w=0}^{\infty} \sum_{v=0}^n \sum_{u=0}^v \sum_{t=0}^n \sum_{c=0}^t \sum_{k_1=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k_2=0}^{\infty} \quad (2.2)$$

and the infinite series on the right side (2.1) is absolutely convergent,  $R = ln + qv + pt + rw + k_1r + k_2q$

$$\text{and } \psi(w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2) = \frac{(-)^{t+w+k_2}(-v)_u(-t)_e(\alpha)_t l^n}{w!v!u!t!e!K_{nk_1!k_2!}} \frac{s^{w+k_1} F^{\gamma n-t}}{(1-\alpha-t)_e} (\alpha-\gamma n)_e$$

$$(-\beta-\delta n)_v g^{v+k_2} h^{\delta n-v-k_2} (v-\delta n)_{k_2} E^t \left( \frac{pe+rw+\lambda+qn}{l} \right)_n \tag{2.3}$$

where  $K_n$  is a sequence of constants.

By suitably specializing the parameters involving in (2.1), a general sequence of function reduced to generalized polynomials set studied by Raizada [4], a class of polynomials introduced by Fujiwara [2] and several others authors.

### 3. Required integrals

We have the following multiple integral ,see Marichev et al ([3], 3.3.3 Eq.6, page 589)

$$\int_{x_1 \geq 0} \dots \int_{x_n \geq 0} \frac{x_1^{p_1-1} \dots x_n^{p_n-1}}{(x_1^{\alpha_1} + \dots + x_n^{\alpha_n})^\mu} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{p_1}{\alpha_1}\right) \dots \Gamma\left(\frac{p_n}{\alpha_n}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{p_1}{\alpha_1}\right) + \dots + \Gamma\left(\frac{p_n}{\alpha_n}\right)} \times$$

$$\frac{\alpha_1^{-1} \dots \alpha_n^{-1}}{\mu - \left(\frac{p_1}{\alpha_1}\right) - \dots - \left(\frac{p_n}{\alpha_n}\right)} \tag{3.1}$$

where  $x_1^{\alpha_1} + \dots + x_n^{\alpha_n} \geq 1, \alpha_i > 0, p_i \in \mathbb{R}, i = 1, \dots, n$  and  $Re(\mu) > \frac{p_1}{\alpha_1} + \dots + \frac{p_n}{\alpha_n}$ ,

### 3. Main integral

We note  $X_{p_1, \dots, p_n, \mu} = \frac{x_1^{p_1} \dots x_n^{p_n}}{(x_1^{\alpha_1} + \dots + x_n^{\alpha_n})^\mu}$

We have the following formula

#### Theorem

$$\int_{x_1 \geq 0} \dots \int_{x_n \geq 0} \frac{x_1^{p_1-1} \dots x_n^{p_n-1}}{(x_1^{\alpha_1} + \dots + x_n^{\alpha_n})^\mu} R_n^{\alpha', \beta'} [z X_{a_1, \dots, a_n, b}; E, F, g, h; p, q; \gamma; \delta; e^{-s(z X_{a_1, \dots, a_n, b})^r}]$$

$$S_{N_1, \dots, N_t}^{M_1, \dots, M_t} \left( \begin{matrix} y_1 X_{\gamma_1^1, \dots, \gamma_1^n, \mu_1} \\ \dots \\ y_t X_{\gamma_t^1, \dots, \gamma_t^n, \mu_t} \end{matrix} \right) \mathfrak{N}_{u:w}^{0, n; v} \left( \begin{matrix} z_1 X_{\alpha_1^1, \dots, \alpha_1^n, \beta_1} \\ \dots \\ z_r X_{\alpha_r^1, \dots, \alpha_r^n, \beta_r} \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$\mathfrak{N}_{U:W}^{0, N; V} \left( \begin{matrix} Z_1 X_{\eta_1^1, \dots, \eta_1^n, \epsilon_1} \\ \dots \\ Z_s X_{\eta_s^1, \dots, \eta_s^n, \epsilon_s} \end{matrix} \right) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \sum_{w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2} \sum_{G_1, \dots, G_r=0}^\infty \sum_{g_1=0}^{m_1} \dots \sum_{g_r=0}^{m_r}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{K_1=0}^{[N_1/M_1]} \cdots \sum_{K_t=0}^{[N_t/M_t]} a_1 \frac{(-)^{G_1+\cdots+G_r}}{\delta_{g_1} G_1! \cdots \delta_{g_r} G_r!} G(\eta_{G_1, g_1}, \dots, \eta_{G_r, g_r}) y_1^{K_1} \cdots y_t^{K_t} z_1^R z_1^{\eta_{G_1, g_1}} \cdots z_r^{\eta_{G_r, g_r}} \\
& \psi(w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2) \mathbb{N}_{U_{n+1,2}:W}^{0, N+n+1:V} \left( \begin{array}{c} Z_1 \\ \cdots \\ Z_s \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} \left[ 1 - \frac{p_{j'} + Ra_{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^t K_i \gamma_i^{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^{\eta} G_{i, g_i} \alpha_i^{j'}}{\alpha_{j'}}; \eta_1^{j'}, \dots, \eta_s^{j'} \right]_{1,n} \\ \cdots \\ B_1 \end{array} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \begin{array}{c} A_1, A : C \\ \cdots \\ B_2, B : D \end{array} \right) \right) \tag{4.1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{we note } Re(u') = Re[\mu + Rb + \sum_{i=1}^r \beta_i \min_{1 \leq j \leq m_i} \frac{d_j^{(i)}}{\delta_j^{(i)}} + \sum_{i=1}^s \epsilon_i \min_{1 \leq j \leq M_i} \frac{b_j^{(i)}}{\beta_j^{(i)}}] \tag{4.2}$$

$$Re(\mu^{j'}) = Re[p_{j'} + Ra_{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i^{j'} \min_{1 \leq j \leq m_i} \frac{d_j^{(i)}}{\delta_j^{(i)}} + \sum_{i=1}^s \eta_i^{j'} \min_{1 \leq j \leq M_i} \frac{b_j^{(i)}}{\beta_j^{(i)}}] \tag{4.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& B_1 = \left\{ 1 - \sum_{j'=1}^n \left[ \frac{p_{j'} + Ra_{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^t K_i \gamma_i^{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^{\eta} G_{i, g_i} \alpha_i^{j'}}{\alpha_{j'}} \right]; \eta_1^1 + \cdots + \eta_1^n, \right. \\
& \left. \cdots, \eta_s^1 + \cdots + \eta_s^n \right\} \tag{4.4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& A_1 = \left\{ 1 - [\mu + Rb + \sum_{i=1}^t K_i \mu_i + \sum_{i=1}^r \beta_i \min_{1 \leq j \leq m_i} \frac{d_j^{(i)}}{\delta_j^{(i)}}] + \right. \\
& \left. \sum_{j'=1}^n \left[ \frac{p_{j'} + Ra_{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^t K_i \gamma_i^{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^{\eta} G_{i, g_i} \alpha_i^{j'}}{\alpha_{j'}} \right]; \epsilon_1 - \eta_1^1 - \cdots - \eta_1^n, \right. \\
& \left. \cdots, \epsilon_s - \eta_s^1 - \cdots - \eta_s^n \right\} \tag{4.5}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{and } B_2 = \left\{ -[\mu + Rb + \sum_{i=1}^t K_i \mu_i + \sum_{i=1}^r \beta_i \min_{1 \leq j \leq m_i} \frac{d_j^{(i)}}{\delta_j^{(i)}}] + \right. \\
& \left. \sum_{j'=1}^n \left[ \frac{p_{j'} + Ra_{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^t K_i \gamma_i^{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^{\eta} G_{i, g_i} \alpha_i^{j'}}{\alpha_{j'}} \right]; \epsilon_1 - \eta_1^1 - \cdots - \eta_1^n, \right. \\
& \left. \cdots, \epsilon_s - \eta_s^1 - \cdots - \eta_s^n \right\} \tag{4.6}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{and } U_{n+1,2} = P_i + n + 1; Q_i + 2; \iota_i; r' \quad (4.7)$$

Provided that

$$\text{a) } \min\{\alpha_{j'}, p_{j'}, a_{j'}, b, \gamma_i^{j'}, \alpha_k^{j'}, \mu_i, \beta_k, \eta_l^{j'}, \epsilon_l\} > 0, i = 1, \dots, t, j' = 1, \dots, n, k = 1, \dots, r, l = 1, \dots, s$$

$$\text{b) } \operatorname{Re}(\mu') > \sum_{j'=1}^n \operatorname{Re}(\mu^{j'}) > 0 \text{ where } \operatorname{Re}(\mu'), \operatorname{Re}(\mu^{j'}) \text{ are defined by (3.2) and (3.3) respectively}$$

$$\text{c) } \operatorname{Re}[p_{j'} + Ra_{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i^{j'} \min_{1 \leq j \leq m_i} \frac{d_j^{(i)}}{\delta_j^{(i)}} + \sum_{i=1}^s \eta_i^{j'} \min_{1 \leq j \leq M_i} \frac{b_j^{(i)}}{\beta_j^{(i)}}] > 0, j' = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\text{d) } |\arg z_k| < \frac{1}{2} A_i^{(k)} \pi, \text{ where } A_i^{(k)} \text{ is defined by (1.5); } i = 1, \dots, r$$

$$\text{e) } |\arg Z_k| < \frac{1}{2} B_i^{(k)} \pi, \text{ where } B_i^{(k)} \text{ is defined by (1.13); } i = 1, \dots, s$$

$$\text{f) } x_1^{\alpha_1} + \dots + x_n^{\alpha_n} \geq 1, \alpha_i > 0, p_i \in \mathbb{R}, i = 1, \dots, n$$

## Proof

First, expressing the generalized the sequence of functions in multiple serie with the help of equation (2.1), the Aleph-function of r variables in series with the help of equation (1.6), the general class of polynomial of several variables  $S_{N_1, \dots, N_t}^{M_1, \dots, M_t}$  with the help of equation (1.22) and the Aleph-function of s variables in Mellin-Barnes contour integral with the help of equation (1.9), changing the order of integration and summation (which is easily seen to be justified due to the absolute convergence of the integral and the summations involved in the process) and then evaluating the resulting multiple integral with the help of equation (3.1). Finally interpreting the result thus obtained with the Mellin-barnes contour integral, we arrive at the desired result.

## 5. Multivariable I-function

If  $\iota_i, \iota_{i(1)}, \dots, \iota_{i(s)} \rightarrow 1$ , the Aleph-function of several variables degenerate to the I-function of several variables. The simple integral have been derived in this section for multivariable I-functions defined by Sharma et al [6].

### Corollary 1

$$\int_{x_1 \geq 0} \dots \int_{x_n \geq 0} \frac{x_1^{p_1-1} \dots x_n^{p_n-1}}{(x_1^{\alpha_1} + \dots + x_n^{\alpha_n})^\mu} R_n^{\alpha', \beta'} [z X_{a_1, \dots, a_n, b}; E, F, g, h; p, q; \gamma; \delta; e^{-s(z X_{a_1, \dots, a_n, b})^r}]$$

$$S_{N_1, \dots, N_t}^{M_1, \dots, M_t} \left( \begin{matrix} y_1 X_{\gamma_1^1, \dots, \gamma_1^n, \mu_1} \\ \dots \\ y_t X_{\gamma_t^1, \dots, \gamma_t^n, \mu_t} \end{matrix} \right) \mathfrak{N}_{u:w}^{0, n; v} \left( \begin{matrix} z_1 X_{\alpha_1^1, \dots, \alpha_1^n, \beta_1} \\ \dots \\ z_r X_{\alpha_r^1, \dots, \alpha_r^n, \beta_r} \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$I_{U:W}^{0, N; V} \left( \begin{matrix} Z_1 X_{\eta_1^1, \dots, \eta_1^n, \epsilon_1} \\ \dots \\ Z_s X_{\eta_s^1, \dots, \eta_s^n, \epsilon_s} \end{matrix} \right) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \sum_{w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2} \sum_{G_1, \dots, G_r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_1=0}^{m_1} \dots \sum_{g_r=0}^{m_r}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{K_1=0}^{[N_1/M_1]} \cdots \sum_{K_t=0}^{[N_t/M_t]} a_1 \frac{(-)^{G_1+\cdots+G_r}}{\delta_{g_1} G_1! \cdots \delta_{g_r} G_r!} G(\eta_{G_1, g_1}, \dots, \eta_{G_r, g_r}) y_1^{K_1} \cdots y_t^{K_t} z^R z_1^{\eta_{G_1, g_1}} \cdots z_r^{\eta_{G_r, g_r}} \\
& \psi(w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2) I_{U_{n+1, 2}: W}^{0, N+n+1: V} \left( \begin{array}{c} Z_1 \\ \cdots \\ Z_s \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} \left[ 1 - \frac{p_{j'} + Ra_{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^t K_i \gamma_i^{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^n G_{i, g_i} \alpha_i^{j'}}{\alpha_{j'}}; \eta_1^{j'}, \dots, \eta_s^{j'} \right]_{1, n} \\ \cdots \\ B_1 \end{array} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \begin{array}{c} A_1, A : C \\ \cdots \\ B_2, B : D \end{array} \right) \right) \tag{5.1}
\end{aligned}$$

under the same conditions and notations that (3.1) with  $l_i, l_{i(1)}, \dots, l_{i(s)} \rightarrow 1$

## 6. Aleph-function of two variables

If  $s = 2$ , we obtain the Aleph-function of two variables defined by K.Sharma [8], and we have the following simple integrals.

$$\int_{x_1 \geq 0} \cdots \int_{x_n \geq 0} \frac{x_1^{p_1-1} \cdots x_n^{p_n-1}}{(x_1^{\alpha_1} + \cdots + x_n^{\alpha_n})^\mu} R_n^{\alpha', \beta'} [z X_{a_1, \dots, a_n, b}; E, F, g, h; p, q; \gamma; \delta; e^{-s(z X_{a_1, \dots, a_n, b})^r}]$$

$$S_{N_1, \dots, N_t}^{M_1, \dots, M_t} \left( \begin{array}{c} y_1 X_{\gamma_1^1, \dots, \gamma_1^n, \mu_1} \\ \cdots \\ y_t X_{\gamma_t^1, \dots, \gamma_t^n, \mu_t} \end{array} \right) \aleph_{u:w}^{0, n: v} \left( \begin{array}{c} z_1 X_{\alpha_1^1, \dots, \alpha_1^n, \beta_1} \\ \cdots \\ z_r X_{\alpha_r^1, \dots, \alpha_r^n, \beta_r} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\aleph_{U:W}^{0, N: V} \left( \begin{array}{c} Z_1 X_{\eta_1^1, \dots, \eta_1^n, \epsilon_1} \\ \cdots \\ Z_2 X_{\eta_2^1, \dots, \eta_2^n, \epsilon_2} \end{array} \right) dx_1 \cdots dx_n = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n} \sum_{w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2} \sum_{G_1, \dots, G_r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_1=0}^{m_1} \cdots \sum_{g_r=0}^{m_r}$$

$$\sum_{K_1=0}^{[N_1/M_1]} \cdots \sum_{K_t=0}^{[N_t/M_t]} a_1 \frac{(-)^{G_1+\cdots+G_r}}{\delta_{g_1} G_1! \cdots \delta_{g_r} G_r!} G(\eta_{G_1, g_1}, \dots, \eta_{G_r, g_r}) y_1^{K_1} \cdots y_t^{K_t} z^R z_1^{\eta_{G_1, g_1}} \cdots z_r^{\eta_{G_r, g_r}}$$

$$\psi(w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2) \aleph_{U_{n+1, 2}: W}^{0, N+n+1: V} \left( \begin{array}{c} Z_1 \\ \cdots \\ Z_2 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} \left[ 1 - \frac{p_{j'} + Ra_{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^t K_i \gamma_i^{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^n G_{i, g_i} \alpha_i^{j'}}{\alpha_{j'}}; \eta_1^{j'}, \eta_2^{j'} \right]_{1, n} \\ \cdots \\ B_1 \end{array} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \left. \begin{array}{c} A_1, A : C \\ \cdots \\ B_2, B : D \end{array} \right) \right) \tag{6.1}$$

under the same notation and conditions that (3.1) with  $s = 2$

### 7. I-function of two variables

If  $\iota_i, \iota'_i, \iota''_i \rightarrow 1$ , then the Aleph-function of two variables degenerate in the I-function of two variables defined by sharma et al [7] and we obtain the same formula with the I-function of two variables.

#### Corollary 3

$$\int_{x_1 \geq 0} \dots \int_{x_n \geq 0} \frac{x_1^{p_1-1} \dots x_n^{p_n-1}}{(x_1^{\alpha_1} + \dots + x_n^{\alpha_n})^\mu} R_n^{\alpha', \beta'} [z X_{a_1, \dots, a_n, b}; E, F, g, h; p, q; \gamma; \delta; e^{-s(z X_{a_1, \dots, a_n, b})^r}]$$

$$S_{N_1, \dots, N_t}^{M_1, \dots, M_t} \left( \begin{matrix} y_1 X_{\gamma_1^1, \dots, \gamma_1^n, \mu_1} \\ \dots \\ y_t X_{\gamma_t^1, \dots, \gamma_t^n, \mu_t} \end{matrix} \right) N_{u:w}^{0, n; v} \left( \begin{matrix} z_1 X_{\alpha_1^1, \dots, \alpha_1^n, \beta_1} \\ \dots \\ z_r X_{\alpha_r^1, \dots, \alpha_r^n, \beta_r} \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$I_{U:W}^{0, N; V} \left( \begin{matrix} Z_1 X_{\eta_1^1, \dots, \eta_1^n, \epsilon_1} \\ \dots \\ Z_2 X_{\eta_2^1, \dots, \eta_2^n, \epsilon_2} \end{matrix} \right) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{1}{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \sum_{w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2} \sum_{G_1, \dots, G_r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_1=0}^{m_1} \dots \sum_{g_r=0}^{m_r}$$

$$\sum_{K_1=0}^{[N_1/M_1]} \dots \sum_{K_t=0}^{[N_t/M_t]} a_1 \frac{(-)^{G_1 + \dots + G_r}}{\delta_{g_1}^{G_1} G_1! \dots \delta_{g_r}^{G_r} G_r!} G(\eta_{G_1, g_1}, \dots, \eta_{G_r, g_r}) y_1^{K_1} \dots y_t^{K_t} z^R z_1^{\eta_{G_1, g_1}} \dots z_r^{\eta_{G_r, g_r}}$$

$$\psi(w, v, u, t, e, k_1, k_2) I_{U_{n+1, 2}: W}^{0, N+n+1; V} \left( \begin{matrix} Z_1 \\ \dots \\ Z_2 \end{matrix} \left| \left[ 1 - \frac{p_{j'} + Ra_{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^t K_i \gamma_i^{j'} + \sum_{i=1}^n G_{i, g_i} \alpha_i^{j'}}{\alpha_{j'}}; \eta_1^{j'}, \eta_2^{j'} \right]_{1, n} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} A_1, A : C \\ \dots \\ B_2, B : D \end{matrix} \right) \tag{7.1}$$

under the same notation and conditions that (3.1) with  $s = 2$  and  $\iota_i, \iota'_i, \iota''_i \rightarrow 1$

### 8. Conclusion

In this paper we have evaluated multiple integral involving the multivariable Aleph-functions, a class of polynomials of several variables and the general of sequence of functions. The integral established in this paper is of very general nature as it contains multivariable Aleph-function, which is a general function of several variables studied so far. Thus, the integral established in this research work would serve as a key formula from which, upon specializing the parameters, as many as desired results involving the special functions of one and several variables can be obtained.

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