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## On a unified integral formula involving the product of multivariable

# Aleph-function and multivariable I-function with applications II 

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$$

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## ABSTRACT

In this paper we first evaluate a new unified finite integral involving products of multivariable Aleph-function, multivariable I-function, general class of multivariable polynomials and the generalized hypergeometric function. Next, we make use of the results given by Orr and Cayley in establishing three theorems. On account of most general nature of the functions and their arguments occuring in our main findings, several new results follow as their simple special cases. The present study thus provides interesting unifications and extansions of a number of integrals.

Keywords:Multivariable Aleph-function, class of multivariable polynomials, generalized hypergeometric function, finite integral, multivariable Ifunction, multivariable H -function.

## 2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 33C99, 33C60, 44A20

## 1.Introduction and preliminaries.

The function Aleph of several variables generalize the multivariable I-function recently study by C.K. Sharma and Ahmad [2], 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.

We define $: \aleph\left(z_{1}, \cdots, z_{r}\right)=\aleph_{P_{i}, Q_{i}, \tau_{i} ; R: P_{i(1)}, Q_{i(1)}, \tau_{i(1)} ; R^{(1)} ; \cdots ; P_{i(r)}, Q_{i(r)} ; \tau_{i(r)} ; R^{(r)}}\left(\left.\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{Z}_{1} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \mathrm{Z}_{r}\end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$

$$
\begin{array}{cl}
{\left[\left(\mathrm{a}_{j} ; \alpha_{j}^{(1)}, \cdots, \alpha_{j}^{(r)}\right)_{1, N}\right]} & ,\left[\tau_{i}\left(a_{j i} ; \alpha_{j i}^{(1)}, \cdots, \alpha_{j i}^{(r)}\right)_{N+1, P_{i}}\right]: \\
\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \cdots \cdots & ,\left[\tau_{i}\left(b_{j i} ; \beta_{j i}^{(1)}, \cdots, \beta_{j i}^{(r)}\right)_{M+1, Q_{i}}\right]:
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left.\left.\left[\left(\mathrm{c}_{j}^{(1)}\right) ; \gamma_{j}^{(1)}\right)_{1, N_{1}}\right],\left[\tau_{i^{(1)}}\left(c_{j i(1)}^{(1)} ; \gamma_{j i^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right)_{N_{1}+1, P_{i}^{(1)}}\right] ; \cdots ;\left[\left(\mathrm{c}_{j}^{(r)}\right) ; \gamma_{j}^{(r)}\right)_{1, N_{r}}\right],\left[\tau_{i^{(r)}}\left(c_{j i(r)}^{(r)} ; \gamma_{j i^{(r)}}^{(r)}\right)_{N_{r}+1, P_{i}^{(r)}}\right] \\
& \left.\left.\left.\left[\left(\mathrm{d}_{j}^{(1)}\right) ; \delta_{j}^{(1)}\right)_{1, M_{1}}\right],\left[\tau_{i^{(1)}}\left(d_{j i^{(1)}}^{(1)} ; \delta_{j i^{(1)}}^{(1)}\right)_{M_{1}+1, Q_{i}^{(1)}}\right] ; \cdots ;\left[\left(\mathrm{d}_{j}^{(r)}\right) ; \delta_{j}^{(r)}\right)_{1, M_{r}}\right],\left[\tau_{i^{(r)}}\left(d_{j i^{(r)}}^{(r)} ; \delta_{j i^{(r)}}^{(r)}\right)_{M_{r}+1, Q_{i}^{(r)}}\right]\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
=\frac{1}{(2 \pi \omega)^{r}} \int_{L_{1}} \cdots \int_{L_{r}} \psi\left(s_{1}, \cdots, s_{r}\right) \prod_{k=1}^{r} \theta_{k}\left(s_{k}\right) y_{k}^{s_{k}} \mathrm{~d} s_{1} \cdots \mathrm{~d} s_{r} \tag{1.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

with $\omega=\sqrt{-} 1$
$\psi\left(s_{1}, \cdots, s_{r}\right)=\frac{\prod_{j=1}^{N} \Gamma\left(1-a_{j}+\sum_{k=1}^{r} \alpha_{j}^{(k)} s_{k}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{R}\left[\tau_{i} \prod_{j=N+1}^{P_{i}} \Gamma\left(a_{j i}-\sum_{k=1}^{r} \alpha_{j i}^{(k)} s_{k}\right) \prod_{j=1}^{Q_{i}} \Gamma\left(1-b_{j i}+\sum_{k=1}^{r} \beta_{j i}^{(k)} s_{k}\right)\right]}$
and $\theta_{k}\left(s_{k}\right)=\frac{\prod_{j=1}^{M_{k}} \Gamma\left(d_{j}^{(k)}-\delta_{j}^{(k)} s_{k}\right) \prod_{j=1}^{N_{k}} \Gamma\left(1-c_{j}^{(k)}+\gamma_{j}^{(k)} s_{k}\right)}{\sum_{i^{(k)}=1}^{R_{i}^{(k)}}\left[\tau_{i^{(k)}} \prod_{j=M_{k}+1}^{Q_{i}(k)} \Gamma\left(1-d_{j i(k)}^{(k)}+\delta_{j i^{(k)}}^{(k)} s_{k}\right) \prod_{j=N_{k}+1}^{P_{i}(k)} \Gamma\left(c_{j i(k)}^{(k)}-\gamma_{j i(k)}^{(k)} s_{k}\right)\right]}$
Suppose, as usual , that the parameters
$b_{j}, j=1, \cdots, Q ; a_{j}, j=1, \cdots, P ;$
$c_{j i}^{(k)}, j=n_{k}+1, \cdots, P_{i(k)} ; c_{j}^{(k)}, j=1, \cdots, N_{k} ;$
$d_{j i(k)}^{(k)}, j=M_{k}+1, \cdots, Q_{i^{(k)}} ; d_{j}^{(k)}, j=1, \cdots, M_{k} ;$
with $k=1 \cdots, r, i=1, \cdots, R, i^{(k)}=1, \cdots, R^{(k)}$
are complex numbers, and the $\alpha^{\prime} s, \beta^{\prime} s, \gamma^{\prime} s$ and $\delta^{\prime} s$ are assumed to be positive real numbers for standardization purpose such that

$$
\begin{align*}
& U_{i}^{(k)}=\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{j}^{(k)}+\tau_{i} \sum_{j=N+1}^{P_{i}} \alpha_{j i}^{(k)}+\sum_{j=1}^{N_{k}} \gamma_{j}^{(k)}+\tau_{i^{(k)}} \sum_{j=n_{k}+1}^{P_{i}(k)} \gamma_{j i(k)}^{(k)}-\tau_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{Q_{i}} \beta_{j i}^{(k)}-\sum_{j=1}^{M_{k}} \delta_{j}^{(k)} \\
& -\tau_{i(k)} \sum_{j=M_{k}+1}^{Q_{i(k)}} \delta_{j i(k)}^{(k)} \leqslant 0 \tag{1.4}
\end{align*}
$$

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 $\Gamma\left(d_{j}^{(k)}-\delta_{j}^{(k)} s_{k}\right)$ with $j=1$ to $m_{k}$ are separated from those of $\Gamma\left(1-a_{j}+\sum_{i=1}^{r} \alpha_{j}^{(k)} s_{k}\right)$ with $j=1$ to $N$ and $\Gamma\left(1-c_{j}^{(k)}+\gamma_{j}^{(k)} s_{k}\right)$ 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 :
$\left|\arg z_{k}\right|<\frac{1}{2} A_{i}^{(k)} \pi$, where

$$
\begin{align*}
& A_{i}^{(k)}=\sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{j}^{(k)}-\tau_{i} \sum_{j=N+1}^{P_{i}} \alpha_{j i}^{(k)}-\tau_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{Q_{i}} \beta_{j i}^{(k)}+\sum_{j=1}^{N_{k}} \gamma_{j}^{(k)}-\tau_{i(k)} \sum_{j=N_{k}+1}^{P_{i(k)}} \gamma_{j i(k)}^{(k)} \\
& +\sum_{j=1}^{M_{k}} \delta_{j}^{(k)}-\tau_{i(k)} \sum_{j=M_{k}+1}^{Q_{i(k)}} \delta_{j i(k)}^{(k)}>0, \text { with } k=1, \cdots, r, i=1, \cdots, R, i^{(k)}=1, \cdots, R^{(k)} \tag{1.5}
\end{align*}
$$

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 :
$\aleph\left(z_{1}, \cdots, z_{r}\right)=0\left(\left|z_{1}\right|^{\alpha_{1}}, \cdots,\left|z_{r}\right|^{\alpha_{r}}\right), \max \left(\left|z_{1}\right|, \cdots,\left|z_{r}\right|\right) \rightarrow 0$
$\aleph\left(z_{1}, \cdots, z_{r}\right)=0\left(\left|z_{1}\right|^{\beta_{1}}, \cdots,\left|z_{r}\right|^{\beta_{r}}\right), \min \left(\left|z_{1}\right|, \cdots,\left|z_{r}\right|\right) \rightarrow \infty$
where, with $k=1, \cdots, r: \alpha_{k}=\min \left[\operatorname{Re}\left(d_{j}^{(k)} / \delta_{j}^{(k)}\right)\right], j=1, \cdots, M_{k}$ and

$$
\beta_{k}=\max \left[\operatorname{Re}\left(\left(c_{j}^{(k)}-1\right) / \gamma_{j}^{(k)}\right)\right], j=1, \cdots, N_{k}
$$

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

$$
\begin{align*}
& \aleph\left(y_{1}, \cdots, y_{r}\right)=\sum_{G_{1}, \cdots, G_{r}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_{1}=0}^{M_{1}} \cdots \sum_{g_{r}=0}^{M_{r}} \frac{(-)^{G_{1}+\cdots+G_{r}}}{\delta_{g_{1}} G_{1}!\cdots \delta_{g_{r}} G_{r}!} \psi\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots, \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) \\
& \times \theta_{1}\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}\right) \cdots \theta_{r}\left(\eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) y_{1}^{-\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}} \cdots y_{r}^{-\eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}} \tag{1.6}
\end{align*}
$$

Where $\psi(., \cdots,),. \theta_{i}(),. i=1, \cdots, r$ are given respectively in (1.2), (1.3) and

$$
\begin{equation*}
\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}=\frac{d_{g_{1}}^{(1)}+G_{1}}{\delta_{g_{1}}^{(1)}}, \cdots, \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}=\frac{d_{g_{r}}^{(r)}+G_{r}}{\delta_{g_{r}}^{(r)}} \tag{1.7}
\end{equation*}
$$

which is valid under the conditions $\delta_{g_{i}}^{(i)}\left[d_{j}^{i}+p_{i}\right] \neq \delta_{j}^{(i)}\left[d_{g_{i}}^{i}+G_{i}\right]$
for $j \neq M_{i}, M_{i}=1, \cdots \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}} ; P_{i}, N_{i}=0,1,2, \cdots, ; y_{i} \neq 0, i=1, \cdots, r$
In the document, we will note :
$G\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots, \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right)=\phi\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots, \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) \theta_{1}\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}\right) \cdots \theta_{r}\left(\eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right)$
where $\phi\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots, \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right), \theta_{1}\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}\right), \cdots, \theta_{r}\left(\eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right)$ are given respectively in (1.2) and (1.3)

We will note the Aleph-function of r variables $\aleph_{u: w}^{0, N: v}\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{Z}_{1} \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{Z}_{r}\end{array}\right)$

The multivariable I-function is defined in term of multiple Mellin-Barnes type integral :
$I\left(z_{1}, z_{2}, \ldots z_{s}\right)=I_{p_{2}, q_{2}, p_{3}, q_{3} ; \cdots ; p_{s}, q_{s}: p^{\prime}, q^{\prime} ; \cdots ; p^{(s)}, q^{(s)}}^{0, n_{2} ; 0, n_{3} ; \cdots ; 0, n_{r} ; m^{\prime}, n^{\prime} ; \cdots ; m^{(s)}, n^{(s)}}\left(\begin{array}{c|c}\mathrm{z}_{1} & \left(\mathrm{a}_{2 j} ; \alpha_{2 j}^{\prime}, \alpha_{2 j}^{\prime \prime}\right)_{1, p_{2}} ; \cdots ; \\ \cdot & \\ \cdot & \\ \cdot & \left(\mathrm{b}_{2 j} ; \beta_{2 j}^{\prime}, \beta_{2 j}^{\prime \prime}\right)_{1, q_{2}} ; \cdots ; ;\end{array}\right.$
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\left(\mathrm{a}_{s j} ; \alpha_{s j}^{\prime}, \cdots, \alpha_{s j}^{(s)}\right)_{1, p_{s}}:\left(a_{j}^{\prime}, \alpha_{j}^{\prime}\right)_{1, p^{\prime}} ; \cdots ;\left(a_{j}^{(s)}, \alpha_{j}^{(s)}\right)_{1, p^{(s)}} \\ \left(\mathrm{b}_{s j} ; \beta_{s j}^{\prime}, \cdots, \beta_{s j}^{(s)}\right)_{1, q_{s}}:\left(b_{j}^{\prime}, \beta_{j}^{\prime}\right)_{1, q^{\prime}} ; \cdots ;\left(b_{j}^{(s)}, \beta_{j}^{(s)}\right)_{1, q^{(s)}}\end{array}\right)$

$$
\begin{equation*}
=\frac{1}{(2 \pi \omega)^{s}} \int_{L_{1}} \cdots \int_{L_{s}} \xi\left(t_{1}, \cdots, t_{s}\right) \prod_{i=1}^{s} \phi_{i}\left(t_{i}\right) z_{i}^{t_{i}} \mathrm{~d} t_{1} \cdots \mathrm{~d} t_{s} \tag{1.12}
\end{equation*}
$$

The defined integral of the above function, the existence and convergence conditions, see Y,N Prasad [1]. Throughout the present document, we assume that the existence and convergence conditions of the multivariable I-function.

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 :
$\left|\arg z_{i}\right|<\frac{1}{2} \Omega_{i} \pi$, where

$$
\begin{align*}
& \Omega_{i}=\sum_{k=1}^{n^{(i)}} \alpha_{k}^{(i)}-\sum_{k=n^{(i)}+1}^{p^{(i)}} \alpha_{k}^{(i)}+\sum_{k=1}^{m^{(i)}} \beta_{k}^{(i)}-\sum_{k=m^{(i)}+1}^{q^{(i)}} \beta_{k}^{(i)}+\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n_{2}} \alpha_{2 k}^{(i)}-\sum_{k=n_{2}+1}^{p_{2}} \alpha_{2 k}^{(i)}\right)+\cdots+ \\
& \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n_{s}} \alpha_{s k}^{(i)}-\sum_{k=n_{s}+1}^{p_{s}} \alpha_{s k}^{(i)}\right)-\left(\sum_{k=1}^{q_{2}} \beta_{2 k}^{(i)}+\sum_{k=1}^{q_{3}} \beta_{3 k}^{(i)}+\cdots+\sum_{k=1}^{q_{s}} \beta_{s k}^{(i)}\right) \tag{1.13}
\end{align*}
$$

where $i=1, \cdots, s$
The complex numbers $z_{i}$ are not zero.Throughout this document, we assume the existence and absolute convergence conditions of the multivariable I-function.

We may establish the the asymptotic expansion in the following convenient form :
$I\left(z_{1}, \cdots, z_{s}\right)=0\left(\left|z_{1}\right|^{\alpha_{1}^{\prime}}, \cdots,\left|z_{s}\right|^{\alpha_{s}^{\prime}}\right), \max \left(\left|z_{1}\right|, \cdots,\left|z_{s}\right|\right) \rightarrow 0$
$I\left(z_{1}, \cdots, z_{s}\right)=0\left(\left|z_{1}\right|^{\beta_{1}^{\prime}}, \cdots,\left|z_{s}\right|^{\beta_{s}^{\prime}}\right), \min \left(\left|z_{1}\right|, \cdots,\left|z_{s}\right|\right) \rightarrow \infty$
where, with $k=1, \cdots, z: \alpha_{k}^{\prime}=\min \left[\operatorname{Re}\left(b_{j}^{(k)} / \beta_{j}^{(k)}\right)\right], j=1, \cdots, m_{k}$ and

$$
\beta_{k}^{\prime}=\max \left[\operatorname{Re}\left(\left(a_{j}^{(k)}-1\right) / \alpha_{j}^{(k)}\right)\right], j=1, \cdots, n_{k}
$$

We will use these following notations in this paper :
$U=p_{2}, q_{2} ; p_{3}, q_{3} ; \cdots ; p_{s-1}, q_{s-1} ; V=0, n_{2} ; 0, n_{3} ; \cdots ; 0, n_{s-1}$
$W=\left(p^{\prime}, q^{\prime}\right) ; \cdots ;\left(p^{(s)}, q^{(s)}\right) ; X=\left(m^{\prime}, n^{\prime}\right) ; \cdots ;\left(m^{(s)}, n^{(s)}\right)$
$A_{1}=\left(a_{2 k}, \alpha_{2 k}^{\prime}, \alpha_{2 k}^{\prime \prime}\right) ; \cdots ;\left(a_{(s-1) k}, \alpha_{(s-1) k}^{\prime}, \alpha_{(s-1) k}^{\prime \prime}, \cdots, \alpha_{(s-1) k}^{(s-1)}\right)$
$B_{1}=\left(b_{2 k}, \beta_{2 k}^{\prime}, \beta_{2 k}^{\prime \prime}\right) ; \cdots ;\left(b_{(s-1) k}, \beta^{\prime}{ }_{(s-1) k}, \beta_{(s-1) k}^{\prime \prime}, \cdots, \beta_{(s-1) k}^{(s-1)}\right)$
$\mathfrak{A}=\left(a_{s k} ; \alpha^{\prime}{ }_{s k}, \alpha_{s k}^{\prime \prime}, \cdots, \alpha_{s k}^{s}\right): \mathfrak{B}=\left(b_{s k} ; \beta^{\prime}{ }_{s k}, \beta_{s k}^{\prime \prime}, \cdots, \beta_{s k}^{s}\right)$
$A^{\prime}=\left(a_{k}^{\prime}, \alpha_{k}^{\prime}\right)_{1, p^{\prime}} ; \cdots ;\left(a_{k}^{(s)}, \alpha_{k}^{(s)}\right)_{1, p^{(s)}} ; B^{\prime}=\left(b_{k}^{\prime}, \beta_{k}^{\prime}\right)_{1, q^{\prime}} ; \cdots ;\left(b_{k}^{(s)}, \beta_{k}^{(s)}\right)_{1, q^{(s)}}$
The multivariable I-function write :
$I\left(z_{1}, \cdots, z_{s}\right)=I_{U: p_{s}, q_{s} ; W}^{V ; 0, n_{s} ; X}\left(\begin{array}{c|c}\mathrm{z}_{1} & \mathrm{~A}_{1} ; \mathfrak{A} ; A^{\prime} \\ \cdot & \\ \cdot & \\ \cdot & \mathrm{B}_{1} ; \mathfrak{B} ; B^{\prime}\end{array}\right)$

The generalized polynomials defined by Srivastava [5], is given in the following manner :
$S_{N_{1}^{\prime}, \cdots, N_{t}^{\prime}}^{M_{1}^{\prime}, \cdots, M_{t}^{\prime}}\left[y_{1}, \cdots, y_{t}\right]=\sum_{K_{1}=0}^{\left[N_{1}^{\prime} / M_{1}^{\prime}\right]} \cdots \sum_{K_{t}=0}^{\left[N_{t}^{\prime} / M_{t}^{\prime}\right]} \frac{\left(-N_{1}^{\prime}\right)_{M_{1}^{\prime} K_{1}}}{K_{1}!} \cdots \frac{\left(-N_{t}^{\prime}\right)_{M_{t}^{\prime} K_{t}}}{K_{t}!}$
$A\left[N_{1}^{\prime}, K_{1} ; \cdots ; N_{t}^{\prime}, K_{t}\right] y_{1}^{K_{1}} \cdots y_{t}^{K_{t}}$

Where $M_{1}^{\prime}, \cdots, M_{s}^{\prime}$ are arbitrary positive integers and the coefficients $A\left[N_{1}^{\prime}, K_{1} ; \cdots ; N_{t}^{\prime}, K_{t}\right]$ are arbitrary constants, real or complex. In the present paper, we use the following notation
$a_{1}=\frac{\left(-N_{1}^{\prime}\right)_{M_{1}^{\prime} K_{1}}}{K_{1}!} \cdots \frac{\left(-N_{t}^{\prime}\right)_{M_{t}^{\prime} K_{t}}}{K_{t}!} A\left[N_{1}^{\prime}, K_{1} ; \cdots ; N_{t}^{\prime}, K_{t}\right]$
Srivastava and Garg introduced and defined a general class of multivariable polynomials [6] as follows

$$
\begin{equation*}
S_{E}^{F_{1}, \cdots, F_{v}}\left[z_{1}, \cdots, z_{v}\right]=\sum_{L_{1}, \cdots, L_{v}=0}^{F_{1} L_{1}+\cdots F_{v} L_{v} \leqslant E}(-E)_{F_{1} L_{1}+\cdots+F_{v} L_{v}} B\left(E ; L_{1}, \cdots, L_{v}\right) \frac{z_{1}^{L_{1}} \cdots z_{v}^{L_{v}}}{L_{1}!\cdots L_{v}!} \tag{1.23}
\end{equation*}
$$

The generalized hypergeometric serie is defined as follows.
${ }_{p} F_{q}(y)=\sum_{s^{\prime}=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left[\left(a_{p}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}}}{\left[\left(b_{q}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}}} s^{s^{\prime}}$
where $\left[\left(a_{p}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}}=\left(a_{1}\right)_{s^{\prime}} \cdots\left(a_{p}\right)_{s^{\prime}} ;\left[\left(b_{q}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}}=\left(b_{1}\right)_{s^{\prime}} \cdots\left(b_{q}\right)_{s^{\prime}}$. The serie (1.24) converge if $p \leqslant q$ and $|y|<1$ In the document, we note :
$G\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots, \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right)=\phi\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots, \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) \theta_{1}\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}\right) \cdots \theta_{r}\left(\eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right)$
$A_{1}^{\prime}=\frac{\left(-N_{1}\right)_{\mathfrak{M}_{1} K_{1}}}{K_{1}!} \cdots \frac{\left(-N_{u}\right)_{\mathfrak{M}_{u} K_{u}}}{K_{u}!} A\left[N_{1}, K_{1} ; \cdots ; N_{u}, K_{u}\right]$
$B_{1}^{\prime}=\frac{(-E)_{F_{1} L_{1}+\cdots+F_{v} L_{v}} B\left(E ; L_{1}, \cdots, L_{v}\right)}{L_{1}!\cdots L_{v}!}$

## 2. Main integral

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \int_{0}^{a} x^{\rho-1}(a-x)^{\sigma}{ }_{p} F_{q}\left(\left(a_{p}\right) ;\left(b_{q}\right) ; b x^{\eta}(a-x)^{\lambda}\right) S_{N_{1}, \cdots, N_{u}}^{\mathfrak{M}_{1}, \cdots, \mathfrak{N}_{u}}\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{y}_{1} x^{e_{1}}(a-x)^{f_{1}} \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\mathrm{y}_{u} x^{e_{u}}(a-x)^{f_{u}}
\end{array}\right) \\
& S_{E}^{F_{1}, \cdots, F_{v}}\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{x}_{1} x^{g_{1}}(a-x)^{h_{1}} \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\mathrm{x}_{v} x^{g_{v}}(a-x)^{h_{v}}
\end{array}\right) \aleph\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{z}^{\prime}{ }_{1} x^{c_{1}}(a-x)^{d_{1}} \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\mathrm{z}_{r}^{\prime} x^{c_{r}}(a-x)^{d_{r}}
\end{array}\right) I\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{1}}(a-x)^{\delta_{1}} \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{s}}(a-x)^{\delta_{s}}
\end{array}\right) \mathrm{d} x \\
& =\sum_{G_{1}, \cdots, G_{r}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_{1}=0}^{m_{1}} \cdots \sum_{g_{r}=0}^{m_{r}} \sum_{K_{1}=0}^{\left[N_{1} / \mathfrak{M}_{1}\right]} \cdots \sum_{K_{u}=0}^{\left[N_{u} / \mathfrak{M}_{u}\right] F_{F_{1} L_{1}+\cdots F_{v} L_{v} \leqslant E} \sum_{L_{1}, \cdots, L_{v}=0} \sum_{s^{\prime}=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left[\left(a_{p}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}}}{\left[\left(b_{q}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}} s^{\prime}!} A_{1}^{\prime} B_{1}^{\prime} \frac{(-)^{G_{1}+\cdots+G_{r}}}{\delta_{g_{1}} G_{1}!\cdots \delta_{g_{r}} G_{r}!}}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
G\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) y_{1}^{K_{1}} \cdots y_{u}^{K_{u}} x_{1}^{L_{1}} \cdots x_{v}^{L_{v}} z_{1}^{\prime} \eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}} \cdots z_{r}^{\prime \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}} b^{s^{\prime}}}
$$

$$
a^{\rho+\sigma+(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}+\sum_{i=1}^{u}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right) K_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}+\sum_{i=1}^{v}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) L_{i}} I_{U: p_{s}+2, q_{s}+1 ; W}^{V ; 0, n_{s}+2 ; X}\left(\begin{array}{c|c}
\mathrm{z}_{1} a^{\gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}} & \mathrm{~A}_{1} ; \\
\cdot & \cdot \\
\cdot & \cdot \\
\mathrm{z}_{s} a^{\gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}} & \mathrm{~B}_{1} ;
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\left(1-\rho-\eta s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} e_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} g_{i} L_{i} ; \gamma_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}\right) \\
\left(-\rho-\sigma-(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} K_{i}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right)-\sum_{i=1}^{v} L_{i}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) ; \gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}\right)
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{gather*}
\left(-\sigma-\lambda s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} d_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} f_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} h_{i} L_{i} ; \delta_{1}, \cdots, \delta_{s}\right), \mathfrak{A}: A^{\prime}  \tag{2.1}\\
\cdots \cdot \\
\mathfrak{B}: \text { B' }
\end{gather*}
$$

where $G\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots, \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right), A_{1}, B_{1}$ are defined by (1.25), (1.26) respectively.

## Provided that

a) $\min \left(e_{i}, f_{i}, c_{j}, d_{j}, g_{k}, h_{k}, \gamma_{l}, \delta_{l}, \rho, \sigma\right) \geqslant 0$, (not all zero simultaneously) with $i=1, \cdots, u ; j=1, \cdots, r$ $k=1, \cdots, v$ and $l=1, \cdots, s$
b) $R e\left[\rho+\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_{i} \min _{1 \leqslant j \leqslant M_{i}} \frac{d_{j}^{(i)}}{\delta_{j}^{(i)}}+\sum_{i=1}^{s} \gamma_{i} \min _{1 \leqslant j \leqslant m^{(i)}} \frac{b_{j}^{(i)}}{\beta_{j}^{(i)}}\right]>0$
c) $R e\left[1+\sigma+\sum_{i=1}^{r} d_{i} \min _{1 \leqslant j \leqslant M_{i}} \frac{d_{j}^{(i)}}{\delta_{j}^{(i)}}+\sum_{i=1}^{s} \delta_{i} \min _{1 \leqslant j \leqslant m^{(i)}} \frac{b_{j}^{(i)}}{\beta_{j}^{(i)}}\right]>0$
d) $\left|\arg z_{k}^{\prime}\right|<\frac{1}{2} A_{i}^{(k)} \pi$, where $A_{i}^{(k)}$ is defined by (1.5); $i=1, \cdots, r$
e) $\left|\arg z_{k}\right|<\frac{1}{2} \Omega_{i} \pi$, where $\Omega_{i}$ is defined by (1.11); $i=1, \cdots, s$

Proof : Let $M\left\}=\frac{1}{(2 \pi \omega)^{s}} \int_{L_{1}} \cdots \int_{L_{s}} \xi\left(t_{1}, \cdots, t_{s}\right) \prod_{k=1}^{s} \phi_{k}\left(t_{k}\right)\{ \}\right.$
To prove (2.1), first we express the Aleph-function of r variables, two general class of polynomials of several variables, the generalized hypergeometric function in form of serie with the help of (1.6), (1.22), (1.23) and (1.24) respectively. Interchanging the order of summations and integration wich is possible under the stated conditions, we obtain.
$\sum_{G_{1}, \cdots, G_{r}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_{1}=0}^{m_{1}} \cdots \sum_{g_{r}=0}^{m_{r}} \sum_{K_{1}=0}^{\left[N_{1} / \mathfrak{M}_{1}\right]} \cdots \sum_{K_{u}=0}^{\left[N_{u} / \mathfrak{M}_{u}\right]} \sum_{L_{1}, \cdots, L_{v}=0} \sum_{s_{1}=0}^{L_{1}+\cdots F_{v} L_{v} \leqslant E} \frac{\left[\left(a_{p}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}}}{\left[\left(b_{q}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}} s^{\prime}!} A_{1} B_{1} \frac{(-)^{G_{1}+\cdots+G_{r}}}{\delta_{g_{1}} G_{1}!\cdots \delta_{g_{r}} G_{r}!}$
$G\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) y_{1}^{K_{1}} \cdots y_{u}^{K_{u}} x_{1}^{L_{1}} \cdots x_{v}^{L_{v}} z_{1}^{\prime} \eta_{\bar{G}_{1}, g_{1}} \cdots z_{r}^{\prime \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}} b^{s^{\prime}}}$
$\int_{0}^{a} x^{\rho+\eta s^{\prime}+\sum_{i=1}^{u} K_{i} e_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}+\sum_{i=1}^{v} g_{i} L_{i}-1}(a-x)^{\sigma+\lambda s^{\prime}+\sum_{i=1}^{u} K_{i} f_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{r} d_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}+\sum_{i=1}^{v} h_{i} L_{i}-1}$
$I\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{1}}(a-x)^{\delta_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{s}}(a-x)^{\delta_{s}}\end{array}\right) \mathrm{d} x$

Now expressing the I-function of s-variables in terms of Mellin-Barnes contour integrals and changing the order of integrations, we get
$\sum_{G_{1}, \cdots, G_{r}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_{1}=0}^{m_{1}} \cdots \sum_{g_{r}=0}^{m_{r}} \sum_{K_{1}=0}^{\left[N_{1} / \mathfrak{M}_{1}\right]} \cdots \sum_{K_{u}=0}^{\left[N_{u} / \mathfrak{M}_{\mathfrak{u}}\right] F_{1} L_{1}+\cdots F_{v} L_{v} \leqslant E} \sum_{L_{1}, \cdots, L_{v}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{s^{\prime}=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left[\left(a_{p}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}}}{\left[\left(b_{q}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}} s^{\prime}!} A_{1} B_{1} \frac{(-)^{G_{1}+\cdots+G_{r}}}{\delta_{g_{1}} G_{1}!\cdots \delta_{g_{r}} G_{r}!}$
$G\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) y_{1}^{K_{1}} \cdots y_{u}^{K_{u}} x_{1}^{L_{1}} \cdots x_{v}^{L_{v}} z_{1}^{\prime \eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}} \cdots z_{r}^{\prime \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}} b^{s^{\prime}}}$
$M\left(\int_{0}^{a} x^{\rho+\eta s^{\prime}+\sum_{i=1}^{u} K_{i} e_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}+\sum_{i=1}^{v} g_{i} L_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{s} \gamma_{i} t_{i}-1}\right.$
$\left.(a-x)^{\sigma+\lambda s^{\prime}+\sum_{i=1}^{u} K_{i} f_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{r} d_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}+\sum_{i=1}^{v} h_{i} L_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{s} \delta_{i} t_{i}-1} \mathrm{~d} x\right) \mathrm{d} t_{1} \cdots \mathrm{~d} t_{s}$
Now, evaluating the above integral with the help of Eulerian integral
$\int_{0}^{a} x^{\lambda-1}(a-x)^{\mu-1} \mathrm{~d} x=a^{\lambda+\mu} \frac{\Gamma(\lambda) \Gamma(\mu)}{\Gamma(\lambda+\mu)}$
Finally interpreting the result thus obtained with the Mellin-barnes contour integral, we arrive at the desired result.

## 3. Theorems

In this section, using Cayley-Orr type of identities involving bilateral hypergeometric serie due to Shukla [4], an attempt has been made to establish certain results which include the results due to Mrs Srivastava[8]. In the sequel, certain expansions involving generalized hypergeometric function have been deduced from some of these results.

## Theorem 1

$\left.\operatorname{If}(1-E) \Gamma\left[\begin{array}{c}1+\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{E} \\ \cdots \\ 2+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}-1-\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{D}-1-\mathrm{K}\end{array}\right]{ }_{1} H_{1}\left[\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{D}-1-\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{A} \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{D}\end{array}\right] ; x\right]$
${ }_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}\left[\begin{array}{cc}2+\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{D} \\ \cdots & ; x \\ 2-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}\end{array}\right]+\operatorname{Idem}(D ; E)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{n} x^{n}$ then
$\Gamma\left[\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, 2-\mathrm{D}, 2-\mathrm{E} \\ \dot{\cdots} \\ 1+\mathrm{B}, 1+\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{A},-\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B},-\mathrm{K}\end{array}\right] \int_{0}^{a} x^{\rho-1}(a-x)^{\sigma-1}{ }_{p} F_{q}\left(\left(a_{p}\right) ;\left(b_{q}\right) ; b x^{\eta}(a-x)^{\lambda}\right)$
${ }_{2} F_{1}\left[\frac{1}{2}(A+K+B), \frac{1}{2}(2+K+B) ; 1+B ; x\right]{ }_{2} F_{1}\left[\frac{1}{2}(A-K), \frac{1}{2}(1+A-K) ; 1+A ; x\right]$
$S_{E}^{F_{1}, \cdots, F_{v}}\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{x}_{1} x^{g_{1}}(a-x)^{h_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{x}_{v} x^{g_{v}}(a-x)^{h_{v}}\end{array}\right) \aleph\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{z}^{\prime}{ }_{1} x^{c_{1}}(a-x)^{d_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{z}^{\prime}{ }_{r} x^{c_{r}}(a-x)^{d_{r}}\end{array}\right) I\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{1}}(a-x)^{\delta_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{s}}(a-x)^{\delta_{s}}\end{array}\right) \mathrm{d} x$
$=\Gamma(\sigma) \sum_{G_{1}, \cdots, G_{r}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_{1}=0}^{m_{1}} \cdots \sum_{g_{r}=0}^{m_{r}} \sum_{L_{1}, \cdots, L_{v}=0}^{F_{1} L_{1}+\cdots F_{v} L_{v} \leqslant E} \sum_{s^{\prime}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left.\left[\left(a_{p}\right)\right]\right]_{s^{\prime}}}{\left[\left(b_{q}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}} s^{\prime}!} A_{1}^{\prime} B_{1}^{\prime} \frac{(-)^{G_{1}+\cdots+G_{r}}}{\delta_{g_{1}} G_{1}!\cdots \delta_{g_{r}} G_{r}!}$
$G\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) y_{1}^{K_{1}} \cdots y_{u}^{K_{u}} x_{1}^{L_{1}} \cdots x_{v}^{L_{v}} z_{1}^{\prime \eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}} \cdots z_{r}^{\prime \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}} b^{s^{\prime}}} a_{n} \frac{(1+A+B+n)_{n}}{2^{2 n}(A+1)_{n}},{ }^{2}(1)}$
$a^{n+\rho+\sigma+(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}+\sum_{i=1}^{u}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right) K_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}+\sum_{i=1}^{v}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) L_{i}} I_{U: p_{s}+2, q_{s}+1 ; W}^{V ; 0, n_{s}+2 ; X}\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{z}_{1} a^{\gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \mathrm{z}_{s} a^{\gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}}\end{array}\right)$

$$
\left.\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{A}_{1} ;\left(1-\rho-n-\eta s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} e_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} g_{i} L_{i} ; \gamma_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}\right) \\
\cdots \\
\cdots  \tag{3.1}\\
\mathrm{B}_{1} ;\left(-\rho-\sigma-n-(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} K_{i}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right)-\sum_{i=1}^{v} L_{i}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) ; \gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}\right) \\
\left(-\sigma-\lambda s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} d_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} f_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} h_{i} L_{i} ; \delta_{1}, \cdots, \delta_{s}\right), \mathfrak{A}: A^{\prime} \\
\cdots \cdots
\end{array}\right)
$$

under the same notations and conditions of validity that (2.1) and $\operatorname{Re}(\rho)>1$

## Theorem 2

If $(1-E) \Gamma\left[\begin{array}{c}1+\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}-\frac{A}{2}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{E} \\ \cdots \\ 2+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}, 1+\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{D}-1-\frac{A}{2}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{B}\end{array}\right]{ }_{1} H_{1}\left[\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{D}-1-\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{A} \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{D}\end{array} ; x\right]$

$$
{ }_{3} H_{3}\left[\begin{array}{c}
1+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\frac{A}{2}-\mathrm{D}, 1+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D} \\
\cdots \cdots \\
2-\mathrm{D}, 1+\frac{A}{2}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}
\end{array} ; x\right]+\operatorname{Idem}(D ; E)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{n} x^{n} \text { then }
$$

$\Gamma\left[\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, 1-\frac{A}{2}, 2-\mathrm{D}, 2-\mathrm{E} \\ \cdots \\ 1+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{W}, 1-\mathrm{A},-\frac{A}{2}, 1-\mathrm{B}\end{array}\right] \int_{0}^{a} x^{\rho-1}(a-x)^{\sigma-1}{ }_{p} F_{q}\left(\left(a_{p}\right) ;\left(b_{q}\right) ; b x^{\eta}(a-x)^{\lambda}\right)$

$$
{ }_{2} F_{1}\left[\frac{1}{2}(A+1), \frac{A}{2}+1 ; 1+A-B ; x\right]{ }_{2} F_{1}\left[\frac{1}{2}(1-W),-\frac{W}{2} ; 1+B-W ; x\right]
$$

$S_{E}^{F_{1}, \cdots, F_{v}}\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{x}_{1} x^{g_{1}}(a-x)^{h_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{x}_{v} x^{g_{v}}(a-x)^{h_{v}}\end{array}\right) \aleph\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{z}^{\prime}{ }_{1} x^{c_{1}}(a-x)^{d_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{z}^{\prime}{ }_{r} x^{c_{r}}(a-x)^{d_{r}}\end{array}\right) I\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{1}}(a-x)^{\delta_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{s}}(a-x)^{\delta_{s}}\end{array}\right) \mathrm{d} x$
$=\Gamma(\sigma) \sum_{G_{1}, \cdots, G_{r}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_{1}=0}^{m_{1}} \cdots \sum_{g_{r}=0}^{m_{r}} \sum_{L_{1}, \cdots, L_{v}=0}^{F_{1} L_{1}+\cdots F_{v} L_{v} \leqslant E} \sum_{s^{\prime}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left[\left(a_{p}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}}}{\left[\left(b_{q}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}} s^{\prime}!} A_{1}^{\prime} B_{1}^{\prime} \frac{(-)^{G_{1}+\cdots+G_{r}}}{\delta_{g_{1}} G_{1}!\cdots \delta_{g_{r}} G_{r}!}$

$$
\begin{align*}
& G\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) y_{1}^{K_{1}} \cdots y_{u}^{K_{u}} x_{1}^{L_{1}} \cdots x_{v}^{L_{v}} z_{1}^{\prime} \eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}} \cdots z_{r}^{\prime \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}} b^{s^{\prime}}} a_{n} \frac{(1+A+W+n)_{n}}{2^{2 n}(1+B-W)_{n}} \\
& a^{n+\rho+\sigma+(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}+\sum_{i=1}^{u}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right) K_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}+\sum_{i=1}^{v}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) L_{i} I_{U: p_{s}+2, q_{s}+1 ; W}^{V ; 0, n_{s}+2 ; X}\left(\left.\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{z}_{1} a^{\gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}} \\
\cdot \\
\cdot \\
\mathrm{z}_{s} a^{\gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}}
\end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.} \begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{A}_{1} ;\left(1-\rho-n-\eta s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} e_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} g_{i} L_{i} ; \gamma_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}\right), \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\mathrm{B}_{1} ;\left(-\rho-\sigma-n-(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} K_{i}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right)-\sum_{i=1}^{v} L_{i}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) ; \gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}\right), \\
\left(-\sigma-\lambda s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} d_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} f_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} h_{i} L_{i} ; \delta_{1}, \cdots, \delta_{s}\right), \mathfrak{A}: A^{\prime} \\
\cdots \\
\mathfrak{B}: \mathrm{B}^{\prime}
\end{array}
\end{align*}
$$

under the same notations and conditions of validity that (2.1) and $\operatorname{Re}(\rho)>1$

## Theorem 3

If $(1-E)(1-G) \Gamma\left[\begin{array}{c}1+\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{D}, 1+\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}-\frac{A}{2}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{G} \\ \cdots \\ 2+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{D}, 1+2 \mathrm{~B}+2 \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{D}-1-\frac{A}{2}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{C}\end{array}\right]$
${ }_{1} H_{1}\left[\begin{array}{cc}\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{A}-2 \mathrm{~B}-2 \mathrm{C} \\ \ldots & ; x \\ \mathrm{D} & \end{array}\right]{ }_{4} H_{4}\left[\begin{array}{cc}1+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\frac{A}{2}-\mathrm{D}, 1+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}, 1+\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{D} & \\ \cdots & \\ 2-\mathrm{D}, 1+\frac{A}{2}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{D} & \end{array}\right]$
$+\operatorname{Idem}(D ; E, G)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{n} x^{n}$ then
$\Gamma\left[\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{G}, 1-\frac{A}{2}, 2-\mathrm{D}, 2-\mathrm{E}, 2-\mathrm{G} \\ \cdots \dot{\cdots} \\ 1+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}, 1+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{C}, 2 \mathrm{~B}+2 \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{A}, 1-\mathrm{A},-\frac{A}{2}, 1-\mathrm{B}, 1-\mathrm{B}\end{array}\right] \int_{0}^{a} x^{\rho-1}(a-x)^{\sigma-1}{ }_{p} F_{q}\left(\left(a_{p}\right) ;\left(b_{q}\right) ; b x^{\eta}(a-x)^{\lambda}\right)$
${ }_{2} F_{1}\left[\frac{1}{2} A+1, \frac{1}{2}(A+1)-C ; 1+A-C ; x\right]{ }_{2} F_{1}\left[\frac{1}{2} A, \frac{1}{2}(1+A)-B-C ; 1+A-2 B-C ; x\right]$

$$
\begin{align*}
& S_{E}^{F_{1}, \cdots, F_{v}}\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{x}_{1} x^{g_{1}}(a-x)^{h_{1}} \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\mathrm{x}_{v} x^{g_{v}}(a-x)^{h_{v}}
\end{array}\right) \aleph\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{z}^{\prime}{ }_{1} x^{c_{1}}(a-x)^{d_{1}} \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\mathrm{z}^{\prime}{ }_{r} x^{c_{r}}(a-x)^{d_{r}}
\end{array}\right) I\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{1}}(a-x)^{\delta_{1}} \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{s}}(a-x)^{\delta_{s}}
\end{array}\right) \mathrm{d} x \\
& =\Gamma(\sigma) \sum_{G_{1}, \cdots, G_{r}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_{1}=0}^{m_{1}} \cdots \sum_{g_{r}=0}^{m_{r}} \sum_{L_{1}, \cdots, L_{v}=0}^{F_{1} L_{1}+\cdots F_{v} L_{v} \leqslant E} \sum_{s^{\prime}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left[\left(a_{p}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}}}{\left[\left(b_{q}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}} s^{\prime}!} A_{1}^{\prime} B_{1}^{\prime} \frac{(-)^{G_{1}+\cdots+G_{r}}}{\delta_{g_{1}} G_{1}!\cdots \delta_{g_{r}} G_{r}!} y_{1}^{K_{1}} \cdots y_{u}^{K_{u}} \\
& G\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) x_{1}^{L_{1}} \cdots x_{v}^{L_{v}} z_{1}^{\prime \eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}} \cdots z_{r}^{\prime \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}} a_{n} \frac{(1+A-B-C)_{n}(1+A-B)_{n}}{(1+2 A-2 B-2 C)_{n}(1+A-2 B-\rho)_{n}} \\
& b^{s^{\prime}} a^{n+\rho+\sigma+(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}+\sum_{i=1}^{u}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right) K_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}+\sum_{i=1}^{v}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) L_{i}} I_{U: p_{s}+2, q_{s}+1 ; W}^{V ; 0, n_{s}+2 ; X}\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{z}_{1} a^{\gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}} \\
\cdot \\
\dot{\sigma_{1}} \\
\mathrm{z}_{s} a^{\gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}}
\end{array}\right) \\
& \mathrm{A}_{1} ;\left(1-\rho-n-\eta s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} e_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} g_{i} L_{i} ; \gamma_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}\right), \\
& \mathrm{B}_{1} ;\left(-\rho-\sigma-n-(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\dot{\sum_{i=1}^{u}} K_{i}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right)-\sum_{i=1}^{v} L_{i}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) ; \gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}\right), \\
& \begin{array}{c}
\left(-\sigma-\lambda s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} d_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} f_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} h_{i} L_{i} ; \delta_{1}, \cdots, \delta_{s}\right), \mathfrak{A}: A^{\prime} \\
\cdot \cdot \cdot \\
\mathfrak{B}: \mathrm{B}^{\prime}
\end{array} \tag{3.3}
\end{align*}
$$

under the same notations and conditions of validity that (2.1) and $\operatorname{Re}(\rho)>1$

## Theorem 4

If $(1-E)(1-G) \Gamma\left[\begin{array}{c}1+\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{D}, 1+\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{G} \\ \cdots \\ 2+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{D}, 1+\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{C}\end{array}\right]{ }_{2} \mathrm{H}_{2}\left[\begin{array}{c}1+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}, 1+\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{D} \\ \cdots \\ 2-\mathrm{D}, 1+\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{D}\end{array} \quad ; x\right]$
${ }_{2} H_{2}\left[\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{A}-1, \mathrm{D}+\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{A}-1 \\ \underset{\sim}{\mathrm{M}} \\ \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{A}\end{array} ; x\right]+\operatorname{Idem}(D ; E, G)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{n} x^{n}$ then

$$
\Gamma\left[\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{G}, 2-\mathrm{D}, 2-\mathrm{E}, 2-\mathrm{G} \\
\cdots \\
1+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}, 1+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{~W},-\mathrm{A}, 1-\mathrm{A}, 1-\mathrm{B}, 1-\mathrm{C}
\end{array}\right] \int_{0}^{a} x^{\rho-1}(a-x)^{\sigma-A-1}{ }_{p} F_{q}\left(\left(a_{p}\right) ;\left(b_{q}\right) ; b x^{\eta}(a-x)^{\lambda}\right)
$$

$$
{ }_{4} F_{3}\left[B-A, C-A, \frac{1}{2}(W-A), \frac{1}{2}(1+W-A) ; W-A, B+C-A, 1-A ; x\right]
$$

$$
S_{E}^{F_{1}, \cdots, F_{v}}\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{x}_{1} x^{g_{1}}(a-x)^{h_{1}} \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\mathrm{x}_{v} x^{g_{v}}(a-x)^{h_{v}}
\end{array}\right) \aleph\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{z}^{\prime}{ }_{1} x^{c_{1}}(a-x)^{d_{1}} \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\mathrm{z}_{r}{ }_{r} x^{c_{r}}(a-x)^{d_{r}}
\end{array}\right) I\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{1}}(a-x)^{\delta_{1}} \\
\cdots \\
\cdots \\
\mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{s}}(a-x)^{\delta_{s}}
\end{array}\right) \mathrm{d} x
$$

$$
=\Gamma(\sigma) \sum_{G_{1}, \cdots, G_{r}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_{1}=0}^{m_{1}} \cdots \sum_{g_{r}=0}^{m_{r}} \sum_{L_{1}, \cdots, L_{v}=0}^{F_{1} L_{1}+\cdots F_{v} L_{v} \leqslant E} \sum_{s^{\prime}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left[\left(a_{p}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}}}{\left[\left(b_{q}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}} s^{\prime}!} A_{1}^{\prime} B_{1}^{\prime} \frac{(-)^{G_{1}+\cdots+G_{r}}}{\delta_{g_{1}} G_{1}!\cdots \delta_{g_{r}} G_{r}!} y_{1}^{K_{1}} \cdots y_{u}^{K_{u}}
$$

$$
G\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) x_{1}^{L_{1}} \cdots x_{v}^{L_{v}} z_{1}^{\prime} \eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}} \cdots z_{r}^{\prime \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}} y_{1}^{K_{1}} \cdots y_{u}^{K_{u}} a_{n} \frac{(W)_{n}}{(B+C-A)_{n}}
$$

$$
b^{s^{\prime}} a^{n+\rho+\sigma+(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}+\sum_{i=1}^{u}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right) K_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}+\sum_{i=1}^{v}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) L_{i}} I_{U: p_{s}+2, q_{s}+1 ; W}^{V ; 0, n_{s}+2 ; X}\left(\begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{z}_{1} a^{\gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}} \\
\cdot \\
\dot{y_{s}} \\
\mathrm{z}_{s} a^{\gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}}
\end{array}\right)
$$

$$
\mathrm{A}_{1} ;\left(1-\rho-n-\eta s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} e_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} g_{i} L_{i} ; \gamma_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}\right)
$$

$\mathrm{B}_{1} ;\left(-\rho-\sigma-n-(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} K_{i}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right)-\sum_{i=1}^{v} L_{i}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) ; \gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}\right)$,

$$
\begin{gather*}
\left(-\sigma-\lambda s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} d_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} f_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} h_{i} L_{i} ; \delta_{1}, \cdots, \delta_{s}\right), \mathfrak{A}: A^{\prime}  \tag{3.4}\\
\cdots \cdot \\
\mathfrak{B}: \mathrm{B}^{\prime}
\end{gather*}
$$

under the same notations and conditions of validity that (2.1) and $\operatorname{Re}(\rho)>1$
${ }_{2} H_{2}\left[\begin{array}{c}2+\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{D} \\ \cdots \\ 2-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}\end{array} ; x\right]+\operatorname{Idem}(D ; E)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{n} x^{n}$ then
$\left[\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, 2-\mathrm{D}, 2-\mathrm{E} \\ \cdots \\ 1+\mathrm{B}, 1+\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{A},-\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B},-\mathrm{K}\end{array}\right] \int_{0}^{a} x^{\rho-1}(a-x)^{\sigma-1}{ }_{p} F_{q}\left(\left(a_{p}\right) ;\left(b_{q}\right) ; b x^{\eta}(a-x)^{\lambda}\right)$
${ }_{2} F_{1}\left[\frac{1}{2}(A+K+B), \frac{1}{2}(2+K+B) ; 1+B ; x\right]{ }_{2} F_{1}\left[\frac{1}{2}(A-K), \frac{1}{2}(1+A-K) ; 1+A ; x\right]$
$S_{E}^{F_{1}, \cdots, F_{v}}\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{x}_{1} x^{g_{1}}(a-x)^{h_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{x}_{v} x^{g_{v}}(a-x)^{h_{v}}\end{array}\right) \aleph\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{z}^{\prime}{ }_{1} x^{c_{1}}(a-x)^{d_{1}} \\ \cdots \cdot \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{Z}^{\prime}{ }_{r} x^{c_{r}}(a-x)^{d_{r}}\end{array}\right) I\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{1}}(a-x)^{\delta_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{s}}(a-x)^{\delta_{s}}\end{array}\right) \mathrm{d} x$
$=\Gamma(\sigma) \sum_{G_{1}, \cdots, G_{r}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{g_{1}=0}^{m_{1}} \cdots \sum_{g_{r}=0}^{m_{r}} \sum_{L_{1}, \cdots, L_{v}=0}^{F_{1} L_{1}+\cdots F_{v} L_{v} \leqslant E} \sum_{s^{\prime}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left[\left(a_{p}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}}}{\left[\left(b_{q}\right)\right]_{s^{\prime}} s^{\prime}!} A_{1}^{\prime} B_{1}^{\prime} \frac{(-)^{G_{1}+\cdots+G_{r}}}{\delta_{g_{1}} G_{1}!\cdots \delta_{g_{r}} G_{r}!}$
$G\left(\eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}, \cdots \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}\right) y_{1}^{K_{1}} \cdots y_{u}^{K_{u}} x_{1}^{L_{1}} \cdots x_{v}^{L_{v}} z_{1}^{\prime \eta_{G_{1}, g_{1}}} \cdots z_{r}^{\prime \eta_{G_{r}, g_{r}}} b^{s^{\prime}} a_{n} \frac{(1+A+B+n)_{n}}{2^{2 n}(A+1)_{n}}$
$a^{n+\rho+\sigma+(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}+\sum_{i=1}^{u}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right) K_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}+\sum_{i=1}^{v}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) L_{i}} I_{U: p_{s}+2, q_{s}+1 ; W}^{V ; 0, n_{s}+2 ; X}\left(\left.\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{z}_{1} a^{\gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \mathrm{Z}_{s} a^{\gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}}\end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$

$$
\mathrm{A}_{1} ;\left(1-\rho-n-\eta s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} c_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} e_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} g_{i} L_{i} ; \gamma_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}\right)
$$

$\mathrm{B}_{1} ;\left(-\rho-\sigma-n-(\eta+\lambda) s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r}\left(c_{i}+d_{i}\right) \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} K_{i}\left(e_{i}+f_{i}\right)-\sum_{i=1}^{v} L_{i}\left(g_{i}+h_{i}\right) ; \gamma_{1}+\delta_{1}, \cdots, \gamma_{s}+\delta_{s}\right)$,
$\left(-\sigma-\lambda s^{\prime}-\sum_{i=1}^{r} d_{i} \eta_{G_{i}, g_{i}}-\sum_{i=1}^{u} f_{i} K_{i}-\sum_{i=1}^{v} h_{i} L_{i} ; \delta_{1}, \cdots, \delta_{s}\right), \mathfrak{A}: A^{\prime}$
$\mathfrak{B}: \mathrm{B}^{\prime}$

## Proof of theorem 1

We have due to Shukla [4].If $\left.(1-E) \Gamma\left[\begin{array}{c}1+\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{E} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 2+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}-1-\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{D}-1-\mathrm{K}\end{array}\right]{ }_{1} H_{1}\left[\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{D}-1-\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{A} \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{D}\end{array}\right] ; x\right]$
${ }_{2} H_{2}\left[\begin{array}{c}2+\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{D} \\ \cdots \\ 2-\mathrm{D}, 2+\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{D}\end{array} ; x\right]+\operatorname{Idem}(D ; E)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{n} x^{n}$
then
$\Gamma\left[\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, 2-\mathrm{D}, 2-\mathrm{E} \\ \cdots \\ 1+\mathrm{B}, 1+\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{A},-\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B},-\mathrm{K}\end{array}\right]{ }_{2} F_{1}\left[\frac{1}{2}(A+K+B), \frac{1}{2}(2+K+B) ; 1+B ; x\right]$
${ }_{2} F_{1}\left[\frac{1}{2}(A-K), \frac{1}{2}(1+A-K) ; 1+A ; x\right]=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n} \frac{(1+A+B+n)_{n}}{2^{2 n}(A+1)_{n}} x^{n}$

Multiplying both sides of (3.7) by :
$x^{\rho-1}(a-x)^{\sigma-1}{ }_{p} F_{q}\left(\left(a_{p}\right) ;\left(b_{q}\right) ; b x^{\eta}(a-x)^{\lambda}\right) S_{N_{1}, \cdots, N_{u}}^{\mathfrak{M}_{1}, \cdots, \mathfrak{M}_{u}}\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{y}_{1} x^{e_{1}}(a-x)^{f_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{y}_{u} x^{e_{u}}(a-x)^{f_{u}}\end{array}\right)$
$S_{E}^{F_{1}, \cdots, F_{v}}\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{x}_{1} x^{g_{1}}(a-x)^{h_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{x}_{v} x^{g_{v}}(a-x)^{h_{v}}\end{array}\right) \aleph\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{z}^{\prime}{ }_{1} x^{c_{1}}(a-x)^{d_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{z}^{\prime}{ }_{r} x^{c_{r}}(a-x)^{d_{r}}\end{array}\right) \aleph\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{1}}(a-x)^{\delta_{1}} \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \mathrm{z}_{s} x^{\gamma_{s}}(a-x)^{\delta_{s}}\end{array}\right)$
and integrating the equation with respect to x between the limits 0 to a. Evaluating the right side thus obtained by interchanging the order of integration ans summations (which is justified due to a absolute convergence of the integral involved in the process ) and then integrating the inner integral with the help of the result (2.1). We get the desired equation (3.1).
The proof of theorem 2,theorem 3 and theorem 4, we can be established on the similar methods.
Remarks :We have the similar formulas with the multivariable I-function defined by Sharma et al [1], the multivariable H -function defined by Srivastava et al [7] and the Aleph-function of two variables defined by Sharma [3].

## 4. Conclusion

The aleph-function of several variables and multivariable I-function presented in this paper, is quite basic in nature. Therefore, on specializing the parameters of this function, we may obtain various other special functions o several variables such as multivariable I-function defined by Sharma et al [2] ,multivariable Fox's H-function defined by Srivastava et al [7], Fox's H-function, Meijer's G-function, Wright's generalized Bessel function, Wright's generalized hypergeometric function, MacRobert's E-function, generalized hypergeometric function, Bessel function of first kind, modied Bessel function, Whittaker function, exponential function, binomial function etc. as its special cases, and therefore, various unified integral presentations can be obtained as special cases of our results.

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