

**STUDY OF CERTAIN INTEGRAL INVOLVING GAUSS'S
HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTION OF SERIES F_1^1 AND F_1^2**

RAMA DEVI VISHWAKARMA*
Department of Mathematics,
Awdhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa - (M.P.), India.

DR. RAJEEV SHRIVASTAVA
Department of Mathematics,
Govt. Indra Gandhi Girls P.G. College Shahdol - (M.P.), India.

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ABSTRACT

In this present work our main aim is to obtain integral involving Hypergeometric function of the series F_1^1 and F_1^2 by employing one of the integral obtained by MacRobert. Main interesting result of this research paper is that it comes out in the products of the ratio of the Gamma function with Special Cases. For the application point of view integral comes in terms of Gamma function is very useful in engineering Applications. On specialization the parameters, we can easily obtain some new integrals by Rathie and others which are given in Book of Mathai and Saxena.

Key Words: Generalized Hypergeometric functions, Gamma function and integrals.

1. INTRODUCTION

The definition of the Gauss's Hypergeometric Series [6] and denoted by $F_1^2 \left[\begin{matrix} a, b \\ c \end{matrix} \middle| z \right]$ which can be further written as

$$F_1^2 \left[\begin{matrix} a, b \\ c \end{matrix} \middle| z \right] = 1 + \frac{ab}{c} \frac{z}{1!} + \frac{a(a+1)b(b+1)}{c(c+1)} \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{a(a+1)(a+2)b(b+1)(b+2)}{c(c+1)(c+2)} \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$F_1^2 \left[\begin{matrix} a, b \\ c \end{matrix} \middle| z \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(c)_n} \frac{z^n}{n!} \tag{1.1}$$

For $a = 1$ and $b = c$ or $b = 1$ and $a = c$, the series (1.1) reduced to the well known geometric series. and for $a = 0$ and $b = 0$ or both zero, the series becomes unity. If a or b or both are negative integers, the series becomes polynomial.

The natural generalization of the above mentioned functions is the generalized hypergeometric function with p numerator parameters and q denominator parameters denoted by F_q^p and is defined in the following manner [3].

$$F_q^p \left[\begin{matrix} a_1, a_2, \dots, a_p \\ b_1, b_2, \dots, b_q \end{matrix} \middle| x \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{i=1}^p (a_i)_n}{\prod_{i=1}^q (b_i)_n} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

Also, if we take $p = q = 1$, the generalized Hypergeometric function reduces to confluent Hypergeometric function [5], given as

$$F_1^1 [a; b|z] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} \frac{z^n}{n!} \tag{1.2}$$

The result will be defined with the help of known and interesting result by MacRobert [1]. The aim of this paper is Providing an integral involving Hypergeometric function. few interested well known results have been obtained as a limiting cases of main result.

Corresponding Author: Rama Devi Vishwakarma*
Department of Mathematics, Awdhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa - (M.P.), India.

2. RESULT REQUIRED

In our present investigation we use the following interesting result by MacRobert [1]

$$\int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}[ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta} dx = \frac{1}{a^\alpha b^\beta} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \quad (2.1)$$

$Re(\alpha) > 0, Re(\beta) > 0$. Provided $Re(\alpha) > 0, Re(\beta) > 0$ and a, b are non zero constants and expression $[ax+b(1-x)]$ where $0 \leq x \leq 1$ is not zero and

$$(a)_{2n} = 2^{2n} \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{a+1}{2}\right)_n \quad (2.2)$$

$$(a)_{mn} = m^{mn} \left(\frac{a}{m}\right)_n \left(\frac{a+1}{m}\right)_n \left(\frac{a+2}{m}\right)_n \dots \dots \left(\frac{a+m-1}{m}\right)_n \quad (2.3)$$

$$(a)_n = \frac{\Gamma(a+n)}{\Gamma a} \quad (2.4)$$

3. MAIN RESULT

In this section we evaluate integral involving confluent hypergeometric function

Theorem 3.1: For $Re(\alpha) > 0, Re(\beta) > 0$ and a, b are non zero constants and expression $[ax+b(1-x)]$ where $0 \leq x \leq 1$, the following result holds true.

$$\int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}[ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta} F_1^1 \left[\begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{4abx^2(1-x)^2}{[ax+b(1-x)]^4} \right] dx = \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) {}_5F \left[\begin{matrix} a, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{\beta+1}{2} \\ b, \frac{a+\beta}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+1}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+2}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+3}{4} \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{1}{4ab} \right] \quad (3.1)$$

Proof: Let us consider,

$$F_1^1 \left[\begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{4abx^2(1-x)^2}{[ax+b(1-x)]^4} \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} \frac{4^n a^n b^n x^{2n} (1-x)^{2n}}{[ax+b(1-x)]^{4n} n!} \quad (3.2)$$

From Left hand side of (3.1) we have

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}[ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} \frac{4^n a^n b^n x^{2n} (1-x)^{2n}}{[ax+b(1-x)]^{4n} n!} dx \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n a^n b^n (a)_n}{(b)_n n!} \int_0^1 x^{2n+\alpha-1} (1-x)^{2n+\beta-1} [ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta-4n} dx \end{aligned}$$

By using (2.1) we have

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n a^n b^n (a)_n}{(b)_n} \frac{1}{a^{2n+\alpha} b^{2n+\beta}} \frac{\Gamma(2n+\alpha)\Gamma(2n+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+4n) n!} \\ I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n (a)_n}{(b)_n} \frac{1}{a^{n+\alpha} b^{n+\beta}} \frac{(\alpha)_{2n} (\beta)_{2n}}{(\alpha+\beta)_{4n} n!} \quad (3.3) \end{aligned}$$

By using (2.2), (2.3), (2.4) in (3.3) we have

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{a+1}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta+1}{2}\right)_n}{(b)_n n! a^{n+\alpha} b^{n+\beta} 2^{2n} \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+1}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+2}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+3}{4}\right)_n} \\ I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{a+1}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta+1}{2}\right)_n}{(b)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+1}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+2}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+3}{4}\right)_n} \frac{1}{n! a^n b^n 2^{2n}} \\ I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) {}_5F \left[\begin{matrix} a, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{\beta+1}{2} \\ b, \frac{a+\beta}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+1}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+2}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+3}{4} \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{1}{4ab} \right] \\ I &= \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}[ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta} F_1^1 \left[\begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{4abx^2(1-x)^2}{[ax+b(1-x)]^4} \right] dx \\ I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) {}_5F \left[\begin{matrix} a, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{\beta+1}{2} \\ b, \frac{a+\beta}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+1}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+2}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+3}{4} \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{1}{4ab} \right] \end{aligned}$$

This complete the proof of Theorem 3.1.

Theorem 3.2: For $Re(\alpha) > 0, Re(\beta) > 0$ and a, b are non zero constants and expression $[ax+b(1-x)]$ where $0 \leq x \leq 1$, the following result holds true.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}[ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta} F_1^1 \left[\begin{matrix} a+b \\ ab \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{4abx^2(1-x)^2}{[ax+b(1-x)]^4} \right] dx \\ = \left(\frac{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) F_5^5 \left[\begin{matrix} a+b, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{\beta+1}{2} \\ ab, \frac{a+\beta}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+1}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+2}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+3}{4} \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{1}{4ab} \right] \quad (3.4) \end{aligned}$$

Proof: Let us consider,

$$F_1^1 \left[a + b \mid \frac{4abx^2(1-x)^2}{[ax+b(1-x)]^4} \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+b)_n}{(ab)_n} \frac{4^n a^n b^n x^{2n} (1-x)^{2n}}{[ax+b(1-x)]^{4n} n!} \quad (3.5)$$

From Left hand side of (3.4) we have

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} [ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+b)_n}{(ab)_n} \frac{4^n x^{2n} (1-x)^{2n}}{[ax+b(1-x)]^{4n} n!} dx \\ I &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n a^n b^n (a+b)_n}{(ab)_n n!} \int_0^1 x^{2n+\alpha-1} (1-x)^{2n+\beta-1} [ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta-4n} dx \\ I &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n (a+b)_n}{(ab)_n} \frac{1}{a^{2n+\alpha} b^{2n+\beta}} \frac{\Gamma(2n+\alpha)\Gamma(2n+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+4n) n!} \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

By using (2.2), (2.3), (2.4) in (3.6) we have

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n (a)_n}{(b)_n} \frac{1}{a^{2n+\alpha} b^{2n+\beta}} \frac{(\alpha)_{2n} (\beta)_{2n}}{(\alpha+\beta)_{4n} n!} \\ I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+b)_n \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+1}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta+1}{2}\right)_n}{(ab)_n n! a^{2n+\alpha} b^{2n+\beta} 2^{2n} \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+1}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+2}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+3}{4}\right)_n} \\ I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta) a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+b)_n \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+1}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta+1}{2}\right)_n}{(ab)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+1}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+2}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+3}{4}\right)_n} \frac{1}{n! a^n b^n 2^{2n}} \\ I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta) a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) {}_5F_5 \left[\begin{matrix} (a+b), \frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{\alpha+1}{2}, \frac{\beta+1}{2} \\ ab, \frac{\alpha+\beta}{4}, \frac{\alpha+\beta+1}{4}, \frac{\alpha+\beta+2}{4}, \frac{\alpha+\beta+3}{4} \end{matrix} \mid \frac{1}{4ab} \right] \\ I &= \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} [ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta} F_1^1 \left[\frac{a+b}{ab} \mid \frac{4abx^2(1-x)^2}{[ax+b(1-x)]^4} \right] dx \\ I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta) a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) F_5^5 \left[\begin{matrix} (a+b), \frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{\alpha+1}{2}, \frac{\beta+1}{2} \\ ab, \frac{\alpha+\beta}{4}, \frac{\alpha+\beta+1}{4}, \frac{\alpha+\beta+2}{4}, \frac{\alpha+\beta+3}{4} \end{matrix} \mid \frac{1}{4ab} \right] \end{aligned}$$

This complete the proof of Theorem 3.2.

Theorem 3.3: For $Re(\alpha) > 0, Re(\beta) > 0$ and a, b are non zero constants and expression $[ax+b(1-x)]$ where $0 \leq x \leq 1$, the following result holds true.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} [ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta} F_1^2 \left[a, b \mid \frac{4abx^2(1-x)^2}{[ax+b(1-x)]^4} \right] dx \\ = \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta) a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) F_5^6 \left[\begin{matrix} a, b, \frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{\alpha+1}{2}, \frac{\beta+1}{2} \\ ab, \frac{\alpha+\beta}{4}, \frac{\alpha+\beta+1}{4}, \frac{\alpha+\beta+2}{4}, \frac{\alpha+\beta+3}{4} \end{matrix} \mid \frac{1}{4ab} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

Proof: Let us consider,

$$F_1^2 \left[a, b \mid \frac{4abx^2(1-x)^2}{[ax+b(1-x)]^4} \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(ab)_n} \frac{4^n a^n b^n x^{2n} (1-x)^{2n}}{[ax+b(1-x)]^{4n} n!} \quad (3.8)$$

From Left hand side of (3.7) we have

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} [ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(ab)_n} \frac{4^n a^n b^n x^{2n} (1-x)^{2n}}{[ax+b(1-x)]^{4n} n!} dx \\ I &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n a^n b^n (a)_n (b)_n}{(ab)_n n!} \int_0^1 x^{2n+\alpha-1} (1-x)^{2n+\beta-1} [ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta-4n} dx \\ I &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n (a)_n (b)_n}{(ab)_n} \frac{1}{a^{2n+\alpha} b^{2n+\beta}} \frac{\Gamma(2n+\alpha)\Gamma(2n+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta+4n) n!} \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

By using (2.2), (2.3), (2.4) in (3.9) we have

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n (a)_n (b)_n}{(b)_n} \frac{1}{a^{2n+\alpha} b^{2n+\beta}} \frac{(\alpha)_{2n} (\beta)_{2n}}{(\alpha+\beta)_{4n} n!} \\ I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+1}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta+1}{2}\right)_n}{(ab)_n n! a^{2n+\alpha} b^{2n+\beta} 2^{2n} \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+1}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+2}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+3}{4}\right)_n} \\ I &= \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta) a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n \left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+1}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right)_n \left(\frac{\beta+1}{2}\right)_n}{(ab)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+1}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+2}{4}\right)_n \left(\frac{\alpha+\beta+3}{4}\right)_n} \frac{1}{n! a^n b^n 2^{2n}} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) F_5^6 \left[\begin{matrix} a, b, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{\beta+1}{2} \\ ab, \frac{a+\beta}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+1}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+2}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+3}{4} \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{1}{4ab} \right]$$

$$I = \int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}[ax+b(1-x)]^{-\alpha-\beta} F_1^2 \left[\begin{matrix} a, b \\ ab \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{4abx^2(1-x)^2}{[ax+b(1-x)]^4} \right] dx$$

$$I = \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)a^\alpha b^\beta} \right) F_5^6 \left[\begin{matrix} a, b, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{\beta+1}{2} \\ ab, \frac{a+\beta}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+1}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+2}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+3}{4} \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{1}{4ab} \right]$$

This complete the proof of Theorem 3.3.

4. SPECIAL CASES

In Theorem 3.1, if we take $a = 1, b = 1$ then we get following result,

Corollary 4.1: For $Re(\alpha) > 0, Re(\beta) > 0$ and $0 \leq x \leq 1$, the following result holds true.

$$\int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1} F_1^1 \left[\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \middle| 4x^2(1-x)^2 \right] dx = \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)} \right) F_4^4 \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{a}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{\beta+1}{2} \\ \frac{a+\beta}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+1}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+2}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+3}{4} \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{1}{4} \right] \quad (4.1)$$

In Theorem 3.1, if we take $a = b$ then we get following result,

Corollary 4.2: For $Re(\alpha) > 0, Re(\beta) > 0$ and b is non zero constants and where $0 \leq x \leq 1$, the following result holds true.

$$\int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1} b^{-\alpha-\beta} F_1^1 \left[\begin{matrix} b \\ b \end{matrix} \middle| 4x^2b^2(1-x)^2 \right] dx = \left(\frac{\Gamma\alpha\Gamma\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)b^{\alpha+\beta}} \right) F_4^4 \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{a}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{\beta+1}{2} \\ \frac{a+\beta}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+1}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+2}{4}, \frac{a+\beta+3}{4} \end{matrix} \middle| \frac{1}{4b^2} \right]$$

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