

THE FORMULA OF HIGHER ORDER DERIVATIVES OF IMPLICIT FUNCTIONS

By

Ryuji KANEIWA

We denote that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{N}_0 &= \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}, \quad N_k = \mathbb{N}_0^k \setminus \{(0, \dots, 0)\} \quad (k \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}), \\ \mathfrak{P}_l(n_1, \dots, n_k) &= \{u \in \mathbb{N}_0^{N_k}; \#\{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in N_k; u(i_1, \dots, i_k) \neq 0\} < \aleph_0, \\ &\quad \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in N_k} u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = l, \\ &\quad \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in N_k} i_m u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = n_m (1 \leq m \leq k)\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathfrak{P}(n_1, \dots, n_k) = \bigcup_{l=0}^{\infty} \mathfrak{P}_l(n_1, \dots, n_k),$$

where l, n_1, \dots, n_k are elements of \mathbb{N}_0 .

An element u of $\mathfrak{P}_l(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ expresses a vector partition of

$\begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ \vdots \\ n_k \end{pmatrix}$ into l parts. For example,

$$u = (u(i, j))_{(i, j) \in N_2} = \begin{pmatrix} & u(0,1) & u(0,2) \\ u(1,0) & u(1,1) & \\ u(2,0) & & \dots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & \\ 0 & & O \end{pmatrix} \in \mathfrak{P}_7(4, 7)$$

expresses a vector partition:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let $p(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ be the cardinal of the set $\mathfrak{P}(n_1, \dots, n_k)$. Then

the generating function of the arithmetical function $p(n_1, \dots, n_k)$ is given by

$$\sum_{(n_1, \dots, n_k) \in \mathbb{N}_0^k} p(n_1, \dots, n_k) x_1^{n_1} \dots x_k^{n_k} = \prod_{(m_1, \dots, m_k) \in N_k} (1 - x_1^{m_1} \dots x_k^{m_k})^{-1}$$

(see [1]).

Suppose that a function $f(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ ($k \geq 2$) is of class C^r ($1 \leq n \leq r \leq \infty$ or $r = \omega$) in a domain $G \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ and that $f(a_1, \dots, a_k) = 0$, $f_{x_k}(a_1, \dots, a_k) \neq 0$ at a point (a_1, \dots, a_k) in G . Let $x_k = g(x_1, \dots, x_{k-1})$ be the implicit function determined by $f = 0$.

THEOREM. Let $n_1, \dots, n_{k-1} \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $n = n_1 + \dots + n_{k-1} \geq 1$. Then in a neighborhood of (a_1, \dots, a_k) ,

$$(1) \quad g^{(n_1, \dots, n_{k-1})}(x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}) = -\frac{1}{f_{x_k}} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}_{2n-1}(n_1, \dots, n_{k-1}, 2n-2)} \nu(u) f(u; x_1, \dots, x_k),$$

where
$$\nu(u) = \frac{(-1)^{u(e_k)} u(e_k)! (2n - u(e_k) - 2)! n_1! \dots n_{k-1}!}{\prod_{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in N_k} (i_1! \dots i_k!)^{u(i_1, \dots, i_k)} u(i_1, \dots, i_k)!},$$

$$f(u; x_1, \dots, x_k) = \prod_{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in N_k} \{f^{(i_1, \dots, i_k)}(x_1, \dots, x_k)\}^{u(i_1, \dots, i_k)}$$

and $e_m = (0, \dots, \overset{m}{1}, \dots, 0)$ ($1 \leq m \leq k$) are fundamental vectors.

For the proof of Theorem, we prepare following two lemmata.

LEMMA 1. Suppose that $k \geq 2$; $n_1, \dots, n_{k-1} \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $n = n_1 + \dots + n_{k-1} \geq 1$ and $u \in \mathfrak{P}_{2n-1}(n_1, \dots, n_{k-1}, 2n-2)$. If $u(e_k) = 0$, then

$$u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} n_m & , \text{ if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = e_m \text{ for all } m (1 \leq m \leq k-1), \\ n-1 & , \text{ if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = 2e_k, \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

LEMMA 2. Suppose that $k \geq 2$; $n_1, \dots, n_{k-1} \in \mathbb{N}_0$,
 $n = n_1 + \dots + n_{k-1} \geq 1$ and $u \in \mathfrak{P}_{2n-1}(n_1, \dots, n_{k-1}, 2n-2)$.
 If $u(e_k) = 1$, then u coincides with either of the following two cases u .

(i) $n \geq 2$ and for some h such that $1 \leq h \leq k-1$,

$$u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} n_h - 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = e_h, \\ n_m, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = e_m \text{ for all } m (1 \leq m \leq k-1, m \neq h), \\ 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = e_k \text{ or } e_h + e_k, \\ n-2, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = 2e_k, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(ii) $n \geq 3$ and

$$u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} n_m, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = e_m \text{ for all } m (1 \leq m \leq k-1), \\ 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = e_k \text{ or } 3e_k, \\ n-3, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = 2e_k, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof of Lemma 1.

For any $u \in \mathfrak{P}_{2n-1}(n_1, \dots, n_{k-1}, 2n-2)$, we set that

$$s(i) = \sum_{i_1 + \dots + i_k = i} u(i_1, \dots, i_k) \quad (i \in \mathbb{N}).$$

Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} s(i) = \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in N_k} u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = 2n-1$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i s(i) &= \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in N_k} (i_1 + \dots + i_k) u(i_1, \dots, i_k) \\ &= n_1 + \dots + n_{k-1} + 2n - 2 = 3n - 2. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $s \in \mathfrak{P}_{2n-1}(3n-2)$. Let $s^*(i) = s(i+1)$ ($i \in \mathbb{N}$). Then

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i s^*(i) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i s(i+1) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (i-1)s(i) \\ &= (3n-2) - (2n-1) = n-1.\end{aligned}$$

We have $s^* \in \mathfrak{P}(n-1)$. Let λ be $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} s^*(i)$. Then $\lambda \leq n-1$ and

$$s(1) + \lambda = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} s(i) = 2n-1.$$

So that $s(1) \geq n$. From the assumption $u(e_k) = 0$, we have

$$(2) \quad s(1) = u(e_1) + \cdots + u(e_{k-1}) \geq n.$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad u(e_1) + \cdots + u(e_{k-1}) &= \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in \{e_1, \dots, e_{k-1}\}} (i_1 + \cdots + i_{k-1}) u(i_1, \dots, i_k) \\ &\leq \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in N_k} (i_1 + \cdots + i_{k-1}) u(i_1, \dots, i_k) \\ &= n_1 + \cdots + n_{k-1} = n.\end{aligned}$$

From (2) and (3), we have

$$(4) \quad s(1) = u(e_1) + \cdots + u(e_{k-1}) = n.$$

For all m such that $1 \leq m \leq k-1$, we have also

$$(5) \quad u(e_m) \leq \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in N_k} i_m u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = n_m.$$

By (4) and (5), we get

$$u(e_m) = n_m (1 \leq m \leq k-1).$$

From that $s(1) + \lambda = \sum s(i) = 2n-1$ and (4),

$$\lambda = \sum s^*(i) = n-1.$$

Thus $s^* \in \mathfrak{P}_{n-1}(n-1)$ expresses a partition of $n-1$ into $n-1$ parts. So that

$$s^*(i) = \begin{cases} n-1 & , \text{ if } i = 1, \\ 0 & , \text{ if } i > 1. \end{cases}$$

Namely,

$$s(2) = n-1, s(3) = s(4) = \cdots = 0.$$

We have

$$s(2) = \sum_{i_1 + \dots + i_k = 2} u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \sum_{1 \leq p \leq q \leq k} u(e_p + e_q).$$

If there exists a pair (p, q) such that

$$1 \leq p \leq q \leq k, \quad p < k, \quad u(e_p + e_q) > 0,$$

then $\sum i_p u(i_1, \dots, i_k) > n_p$. This is contradiction. So that

$$\sum_{1 \leq p \leq q \leq k, p < k} u(e_p + e_q) = 0.$$

This leads $s(2) = u(2e_k) = n - 1$. q.e.d.

Proof of Lemma 2.

We use the same setting of s, s^*, λ as used in the proof Lemma 1.

We have $s \in \mathfrak{P}_{2n-1}(3n-2)$, $s^* \in \mathfrak{P}(n-1)$ and

$$s(1) \geq n, \quad \lambda = 2n - 1 - s(1) \leq n - 1.$$

From the assumption $u(e_k) = 1$, we have

$$u(e_1) + \dots + u(e_{k-1}) \geq n - 1$$

because that $s(1) \geq n$. On the other hand,

$$u(e_1) + \dots + u(e_{k-1}) \leq \sum (i_1 + \dots + i_{k-1}) u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = n.$$

Hence

$$u(e_1) + \dots + u(e_{k-1}) = n - 1 \text{ or } n.$$

(i) Case of $u(e_1) + \dots + u(e_{k-1}) = n - 1$.

In this case, from that $u(e_m) \leq n_m$ for all $m(1 \leq m \leq k-1)$, there exists $h(1 \leq h \leq k-1)$ such that

$$u(e_h) = n_h - 1$$

and for any $m(1 \leq m \leq k-1, m \neq h)$,

$$u(e_m) = n_m.$$

In this case, we have

$$s(1) = n, \quad \lambda = n - 1.$$

By the same way as in the proof of Lemma 1,

$$s^*(i) = \begin{cases} n-1 & , \text{ if } i = 1, \\ 0 & , \text{ if } i > 1. \end{cases}$$

Namely,

$$s(2) = n-1, s(3) = s(4) = \dots = 0.$$

From $\sum i_m u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = n_m (1 \leq m \leq k-1)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} n \geq 2, u(e_h + e_k) = 1, u(2e_k) = n-2, \\ u(e_p + e_q) = 0 \quad (1 \leq p \leq q \leq k, (p, q) \notin \{(h, k), (k, k)\}). \end{aligned}$$

This consequence coincides with case(i) of Lemma 2.

(ii) Case of $u(e_1) + \dots + u(e_{k-1}) = n$.

In this case, from that $u(e_m) \leq n_m$ for all $m (1 \leq m \leq k-1)$,

$$u(e_m) = n_m \text{ for all } m (1 \leq m \leq k-1)$$

Hence

$$s(1) = n+1, \lambda = n-2.$$

Therefore $s^* \in \mathfrak{P}_{n-2}(n-1)$. This leads

$$s^*(i) = \begin{cases} n-3 & , \text{ if } i = 1, \\ 1 & , \text{ if } i = 2, \\ 0 & , \text{ if } i > 2. \end{cases}$$

Namely,

$$s(2) = n-3, s(3) = 1, s(4) = s(5) = \dots = 0.$$

From $\sum i_m u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = n_m (1 \leq m \leq k-1)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} n \geq 3, u(2e_k) = n-3, u(3e_k) = 1, \\ u(i_1, \dots, i_k) = 0 \quad ((i_1, \dots, i_k) \notin \{e_1, \dots, e_k, 2e_k, 3e_k\}). \end{aligned}$$

This consequence coincides with case(ii) of Lemma 2. q.e.d.

Proof of the theorem.

We denote the differential operator $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_m}$, by ∂_m ($1 \leq m \leq k$), without regarding that x_k is the function $g(x_1, \dots, x_{k-1})$ of x_1, \dots, x_{k-1} .

And denote $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_m}$ ($1 \leq m \leq k-1$) by $\dot{\partial}_m$, when we regard that

$$x_k = g(x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}).$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\partial}_m &= \partial_m + \dot{\partial}_m[x_k] \partial_k \\ &= \partial_m - \frac{f_{x_m}}{f_{x_k}} \partial_k \quad (1 \leq m \leq k-1).\end{aligned}$$

If $n = 1$, then that for some j ($1 \leq j \leq k-1$),

$$\mathfrak{P}_{2n-1}(n_1, \dots, n_{k-1}, 2n-2) = \mathfrak{P}_1(e_j) = \{u_j\},$$

where

$$u_j(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{ if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = e_j \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\nu(u_j) = 1, \quad f(u_j; x_1, \dots, x_k) = f_{x_j}.$$

Hence the theorem holds, if $n = 1$.

Suppose that the theorem holds for $n-1$ ($n \geq 2$). In the case for n , there exists j ($1 \leq j \leq k-1$) such that

$$n_j > 0.$$

By the hypothesis of induction, we have

$$\begin{aligned}(6) \quad g^{(n_1, \dots, n_{k-1})} &= \dot{\partial}_j[g^{(n_1, \dots, n_j-1, \dots, n_{k-1})}] = \dot{\partial}_j \left[-\frac{1}{f_{x_k}^{2n-3}} \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) f(u) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{f_{x_k}^{2n-1}} \left\{ f_{x_k}^2 \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) \left(\partial_j - \frac{f_{x_j}}{f_{x_k}} \partial_k \right) [f(u)] \right. \\ &\quad \left. -(2n-3) f_{x_k} \left(\partial_j - \frac{f_{x_j}}{f_{x_k}} \partial_k \right) [f_{x_k}] \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) f(u) \right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{f_{x_k}^{2n-1}} \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) \{ f_{x_k}^2 \partial_j [f(u)] - f_{x_j} f_{x_k} \partial_k [f(u)] \\ &\quad -(2n-3) f_{x_k} f_{x_j x_k} f(u) + (2n-3) f_{x_j} f_{x_k x_k} f(u) \},\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\mathfrak{P} = \mathfrak{P}_{2n-3}(n_1, \dots, n_j-1, \dots, n_{k-1}, 2n-4)$$

and

$$f(u) = f(u; x_1, \dots, x_k).$$

Concerning $\partial_m[f(u)]$ ($1 \leq m \leq k$), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad \partial_m[f(u)] &= \partial_m \left[\prod_{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in N_k} \{f^{(i_1, \dots, i_k)}\}^{u(i_1, \dots, i_k)} \right] \\
 &= \sum_{\substack{(q_1, \dots, q_k) \in N_k \\ u(q_1, \dots, q_k) \neq 0}} u(q_1, \dots, q_k) \{f^{(q_1, \dots, q_k)}\}^{u(q_1, \dots, q_k)-1} f^{(q_1, \dots, q_{m+1}, \dots, q_k)} \\
 &\quad \cdot \prod_{\substack{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in N_k \\ (i_1, \dots, i_k) \neq (q_1, \dots, q_k)}} \{f^{(i_1, \dots, i_k)}\}^{u(i_1, \dots, i_k)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that

$$u \in \mathfrak{P}, \quad q = (q_1, \dots, q_k) \in N_k \text{ and } u(q) \neq 0.$$

We define $u_q^{j,1} \in \mathbb{N}_0^{N_k}$, by the following:

(i) If $q \neq e_k$,

$$u_q^{j,1}(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} u(i_1, \dots, i_k) + 2, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = e_k, \\ u(i_1, \dots, i_k) - 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = q, \\ u(i_1, \dots, i_k) + 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = q + e_j, \\ u(i_1, \dots, i_k), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(ii) If $q = e_k$,

$$u_q^{j,1}(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} u(i_1, \dots, i_k) + 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) \in \{e_k, e_j + e_k\}, \\ u(i_1, \dots, i_k), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then

$$u_q^{j,1} \in \mathfrak{P}' = \mathfrak{P}_{2n-1}(n_1, \dots, n_{k-1}, 2n-2)$$

and by (7), we get

$$(8) \quad \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) f_{x_k}^2 \partial_j[f(u)] = \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) \sum_{\substack{q \in N_k \\ u(q) \neq 0}} u(q) f(u_q^{j,1}).$$

We define $u_q^{j,2} \in \mathbb{N}_0^{N_k}$, by the following:

(i) If $q \notin \{e_j, e_k\}$,

$$u_q^{j,2}(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} u(i_1, \dots, i_k) + 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) \in \{e_j, e_k, q + e_k\}, \\ u(i_1, \dots, i_k) - 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = q, \\ u(i_1, \dots, i_k), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(ii) If $q = e_j$,

$$u_q^{j,2}(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} u(i_1, \dots, i_k) + 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) \in \{e_k, e_j + e_k\}, \\ u(i_1, \dots, i_k), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(iii) If $q = e_k$,

$$u_q^{j,2}(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} u(i_1, \dots, i_k) + 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) \in \{e_j, 2e_k\}, \\ u(i_1, \dots, i_k) & , \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then

$$u_q^{j,2} \in \mathfrak{P}'$$

and by (7), we get

$$(9) \quad \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) f_{x_j} f_{x_k} \partial_k [f(u)] = \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) \sum_{\substack{q \in N_k \\ u(q) \neq 0}} u(q) f(u_q^{j,2}).$$

For any $u \in \mathfrak{P}$, we define $u^{j,3}$, $u^{j,4}$ by the following:

$$u^{j,3}(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} u(i_1, \dots, i_k) + 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) \in \{e_k, e_j + e_k\}, \\ u(i_1, \dots, i_k) & , \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$u^{j,4}(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} u(i_1, \dots, i_k) + 1, & \text{if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) \in \{e_j, 2e_k\}, \\ u(i_1, \dots, i_k) & , \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then we have

$$u^{j,3}, u^{j,4} \in \mathfrak{P}'$$

$$(10) \quad \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) f_{x_k} f_{x_j x_k} f(u) = \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) f(u^{j,3})$$

and

$$(11) \quad \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) f_{x_j} f_{x_k x_k} f(u) = \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) f(u^{j,4}).$$

From the observation that

$$u_{e_k}^{j,1} = u^{j,3},$$

by (8),

$$(12) \quad \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) f_{x_k}^2 \partial_j [f(u)] = \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) \left\{ u(e_k) f(u^{j,3}) + \sum_{\substack{q \in N_k \setminus \{e_k\} \\ u(q) \neq 0}} u(q) f(u_q^{j,1}) \right\}.$$

Remarking that

$$u_{e_j}^{j,2} = u^{j,3}, \quad u_{e_k}^{j,2} = u^{j,4};$$

by (9),

$$(13) \quad \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) f_{x_j} f_{x_k} \partial_k [f(u)] = \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) \left\{ u(e_j) f(u^{j,3}) + u(e_k) f(u^{j,4}) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{\substack{q \in N_k \setminus \{e_j, e_k\} \\ u(q) \neq 0}} u(q) f(u_q^{j,2}) \right\}.$$

From (6) and (10)–(13), we have

$$(14) \quad g^{(n_1, \dots, n_{k-1})} = -\frac{1}{f_{x_k} 2^{n-1}} \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) \left[\{u(e_k) - u(e_j) - (2n - 3)\} f(u^{j,3}) \right. \\ \left. + \{2n - 3 - u(e_k)\} f(u^{j,4}) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{\substack{q \in N_k \setminus \{e_k\} \\ u(q) \neq 0}} u(q) f(u_q^{j,1}) \right. \\ \left. - \sum_{\substack{q \in N_k \setminus \{e_j, e_k\} \\ u(q) \neq 0}} u(q) f(u_q^{j,2}) \right].$$

Concerning the first term of (14),

$$\sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}} \nu(u) \{u(e_k) - u(e_j) - (2n - 3)\} f(u^{j,3}) \\ = \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{P}'} f(v) \sum_{\substack{u \in \mathfrak{P} \\ v = u^{j,3}}} \nu(u) \{u(e_k) - u(e_j) - (2n - 3)\}.$$

We denote that

$$(15) \quad A(v) = \sum_{\substack{u \in \mathfrak{P} \\ v = u^{j,3}}} \nu(u) \{u(e_k) - u(e_j) - (2n - 3)\}.$$

Then from

$$u^{j,3}(e_k) > 0, \quad u^{j,3}(e_j + e_k) > 0, \quad u^{j,3}(e_j) = u(e_j), \quad u^{j,3}(e_k) = u(e_k) + 1;$$

$$(16) \quad A(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ if } v(e_k)v(e_j+e_k) = 0, \\ -\{2n+v(e_j)-v(e_k)-2\} \nu(v-\alpha_1) & , \text{ if } v(e_k)v(e_j+e_k) > 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\alpha_1 \in \mathbb{N}_0^{N_k}$ and

$$\alpha_1(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{ if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) \in \{e_k, e_j + e_k\}, \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let $B(v)$ be a function of $v \in \mathfrak{P}'$ such that

$$(17) \quad B(v) = \sum_{\substack{u \in \mathfrak{P} \\ v = u^{j,4}}} \nu(u) \{2n - 3 - u(e_k)\}.$$

Then from

$$u^{j,4}(e_j) > 0, \quad u^{j,4}(2e_k) > 0, \quad u^{j,4}(e_k) = u(e_k);$$

$$(18) \quad B(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ if } v(e_j)v(2e_k) = 0, \\ \{2n - v(e_k) - 3\} \nu(v - \alpha_2) & , \text{ if } v(e_j)v(2e_k) > 0, \end{cases}$$

where $\alpha_2 \in \mathbb{N}_0^{N_k}$ and

$$\alpha_2(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{ if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) \in \{e_j, 2e_k\}, \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let $C(v)$ be a function of $v \in \mathfrak{P}'$ such that

$$(19) \quad C(v) = \sum_{\substack{u \in \mathfrak{P} \\ v = u^{j,1}}} \nu(u) \sum_{\substack{q \in N_k \setminus \{e_k\} \\ u(q) \neq 0}} u(q).$$

If $v = u_q^{j,1}$, $q \neq e_k$, we set $p = q + e_j$ and

$$\alpha_p^{j,1}(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} 2 & , \text{ if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = e_k, \\ -1 & , \text{ if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = p - e_j, \\ 1 & , \text{ if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = p, \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then we have

$$u = v - \alpha_p^{j,1}, \quad q = p - e_j, \quad u(q) = u(p - e_j) = v(p - e_j) + 1$$

and

$$(20) \quad C(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ if } v(e_k) < 2, \\ \sum_{\substack{v(p) > 0, p \neq e_j + e_k \\ p_j > 0, \sum p_i \geq 2}} \{v(p - e_j) + 1\} \nu(v - \alpha_p^{j,1}) & , \text{ if } v(e_k) \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

where $p = (p_1, \dots, p_k) \in N_k$.

Let $D(v)$ be a function of $v \in \mathfrak{P}'$ such that

$$(21) \quad D(v) = - \sum_{\substack{u \in \mathfrak{P} \\ v = u_q^{j,2}}} \nu(u) \sum_{\substack{q \in N_k \setminus \{e_j, e_k\} \\ u(q) \neq 0}} u(q).$$

If $v = u_q^{j,2}$, $q \notin \{e_j, e_k\}$, we set $p = q + e_j$ and

$$\alpha_p^{j,2}(i_1, \dots, i_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{ if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) \in \{e_j, e_k, p\}, \\ -1 & , \text{ if } (i_1, \dots, i_k) = p - e_k, \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then we have

$$u = v - \alpha_p^{j,2}, \quad q = p - e_k, \quad u(q) = u(p - e_k) = v(p - e_k) + 1$$

and

$$(22) \quad D(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ if } v(e_j)v(e_k) = 0, \\ - \sum_{\substack{v(p) > 0 \\ p \notin \{e_j + e_k, 2e_k\} \\ p_k > 0, \sum p_i \geq 2}} \{v(p - e_k) + 1\} \nu(v - \alpha_p^{j,2}) & , \text{ if } v(e_j)v(e_k) > 0. \end{cases}$$

From (14), (15), (17), (19) and (21), we have

$$g^{(n_1, \dots, n_{k-1})} = - \frac{1}{f_{x_k}^{2n-1}} \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{P}' } f(v) \{A(v) + B(v) + C(v) + D(v)\}.$$

Therefore, for the proof of the theorem, it is sufficient to show that

$$(23) \quad A(v) + B(v) + C(v) + D(v) = \nu(v).$$

We denote

$$\prod_{(i_1, \dots, i_k) \in \mathcal{N}_k} (i_1! \cdots i_k!)^{v(i_1, \dots, i_k)} v(i_1, \dots, i_k)!$$

by $P(v)$. If $v(e_k)v(e_j + e_k) > 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \nu(v - \alpha_1) \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{v(e_k)-1} \{v(e_k)-1\}! \{2n-4-v(e_k)+1\}! n_1! \cdots (n_j-1)! \cdots n_{k-1}!}{P(v)/\{v(e_k)v(e_j + e_k)\}}. \end{aligned}$$

So that, by (16),

$$\begin{aligned} A(v) &= (-1)^{v(e_k)} v(e_k)! \{2n-v(e_k)-3\}! n_1! \cdots (n_j-1)! \cdots n_{k-1}! \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{P(v)} \{2n+v(e_j)-v(e_k)-2\} v(e_j + e_k), \end{aligned}$$

So we have

$$(24) \quad A(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ if } v(e_k) = 0, \\ Q(v) v(e_j + e_k) \{2n+v(e_j)-v(e_k)-2\} & , \text{ if } v(e_k) > 0, \end{cases}$$

where

$$Q(v) = \frac{(-1)^{v(e_k)} v(e_k)! \{2n-v(e_k)-3\}! n_1! \cdots (n_j-1)! \cdots n_{k-1}!}{P(v)}.$$

If $v(e_j)v(2e_k) > 0$, then

$$\nu(v - \alpha_2) = \frac{(-1)^{v(e_k)} v(e_k)! \{2n-v(e_k)-4\}! n_1! \cdots (n_j-1)! \cdots n_{k-1}!}{P(v)/\{v(e_j) \cdot 2v(2e_k)\}}.$$

So that, by (18),

$$\begin{aligned} B(v) &= \{2n-v(e_k)-3\} \nu(v - \alpha_2) \\ &= (-1)^{v(e_k)} v(e_k)! \{2n-v(e_k)-3\}! n_1! \cdots (n_j-1)! \cdots n_{k-1}! \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{P(v)} 2v(e_j)v(2e_k). \end{aligned}$$

So we have

$$(25) \quad B(v) = Q(v) 2v(e_j)v(2e_k).$$

If $v(e_k) \geq 2$, then by (20),

$$\begin{aligned}
 C(v) &= \sum_{\substack{v(p)>0, p \neq e_j+e_k \\ p_j>0, \sum p_i \geq 2}} \frac{(-1)^{v(e_k)} \{v(e_k)-2\}! \{2n-v(e_k)-2\}! n_1! \cdots (n_j-1)! \cdots n_{k-1}!}{P(v)/[v(e_k)\{v(e_k)-1\}p_j v(p)]} \\
 &= (-1)^{v(e_k)} v(e_k)! \{2n-v(e_k)-2\}! n_1! \cdots (n_j-1)! \cdots n_{k-1}! \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{P(v)} \sum_{\substack{v(p)>0, p \neq e_j+e_k \\ p_j>0, \sum p_i \geq 2}} p_j v(p) \\
 &= (-1)^{v(e_k)} v(e_k)! \{2n-v(e_k)-2\}! n_1! \cdots (n_j-1)! \cdots n_{k-1}! \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{P(v)} \{n_j - v(e_j) - v(e_j + e_k)\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

So we have

$$(26) \quad C(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ if } v(e_k) < 2, \\ Q(v)\{2n-v(e_k)-2\} \{n_j - v(e_j) - v(e_j + e_k)\} & , \text{ if } v(e_k) \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

If $v(e_j)v(e_k) > 0$, then by (22),

$$\begin{aligned}
 D(v) &= - \sum_{\substack{v(p)>0 \\ p \notin \{e_j+e_k, 2e_k\} \\ p_k>0, \sum p_i \geq 2}} \frac{(-1)^{v(e_k)-1} \{v(e_k)-1\}! \{2n-v(e_k)-3\}! n_1! \cdots (n_j-1)! \cdots n_{k-1}!}{P(v)/\{v(e_j)v(e_k)p_k v(p)\}} \\
 &= (-1)^{v(e_k)} v(e_k)! \{2n-v(e_k)-3\}! n_1! \cdots (n_j-1)! \cdots n_{k-1}! \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{P(v)} v(e_j) \sum_{\substack{v(p)>0 \\ p \notin \{e_j+e_k, 2e_k\} \\ p_k>0, \sum p_i \geq 2}} p_k v(p) \\
 &= (-1)^{v(e_k)} v(e_k)! \{2n-v(e_k)-3\}! n_1! \cdots (n_j-1)! \cdots n_{k-1}! \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{P(v)} v(e_j) \{2n-2-v(e_k)-v(e_j+e_k)-2v(2e_k)\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

So we have

$$(27) \quad D(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ if } v(e_k) = 0, \\ Q(v)v(e_j)\{2n - v(e_k) - v(e_j + e_k) - 2v(2e_k) - 2\} & , \text{ if } v(e_k) > 0. \end{cases}$$

1. Case of $v(e_k) = 0$.

In this case, we get

$$\begin{aligned} A(v) + B(v) + C(v) + D(v) &= B(v) \\ &= Q(v) \cdot 2v(e_j)v(2e_k) \\ &= Q(v) \cdot 2n_j(n - 1) \\ &= \nu(v), \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 1.

2. Case of $v(e_k) = 1$.

In this case, we have

$$C(v) = 0.$$

So that

$$\begin{aligned} A(v) + B(v) + C(v) + D(v) &= A(v) + B(v) + D(v) \\ &= Q(v) [v(e_j + e_k) \{2n + v(e_j) - v(e_k) - 2\} + 2v(e_j)v(2e_k) \\ &\quad + v(e_j) \{2n - v(e_k) - v(e_j + e_k) - 2v(2e_k) - 2\}] \\ &= Q(v) \{2n - v(e_k) - 2\} \{v(e_j) + v(e_j + e_k)\}. \end{aligned}$$

For the proof of (23), it is sufficient to show that

$$(28) \quad v(e_j) + v(e_j + e_k) = n_j.$$

If $v \in \mathfrak{P}'$ coincides with type(i) of Lemma 2, then

$$(v(e_j), v(e_j + e_k)) = (n_j - 1, 1) \text{ or } (n_j, 0),$$

according to $h = j$ or $h \neq j$, respectively. In this case, (28) holds.

If $v \in \mathfrak{P}'$ coincides with type(ii) of Lemma 2. then

$$(v(e_j), v(e_j + e_k)) = (n_j, 0),$$

In this case, also (28) holds.

3. Case of $v(e_k) \geq 2$.

From (24)–(27), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& A(v) + B(v) + C(v) + D(v) \\
&= Q(v) [v(e_j + e_k) \{2n + v(e_j) - v(e_k) - 2\} + 2v(e_j)v(2e_k) \\
&\quad + \{2n - v(e_k) - 2\} \{n_j - v(e_j) - v(e_j + e_k)\} \\
&\quad + v(e_j) \{2n - v(e_k) - v(e_j + e_k) - 2v(2e_k) - 2\}] \\
&= Q(v) \{2n - v(e_k) - 2\} n_j \\
&= \nu(v).
\end{aligned}$$

q.e.d.

Reference

[1] Andrews, G.E., The Theory of Partitions, Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1976.

Mogami 2-21-10
Otaru, Hokkaido
047-0023 Japan

APPENDIX

Table of the case $k = 2$ in the theorem

$$[f(x, y) = 0, y = g(x)]$$

$$g^{(n)}(x) = -\frac{1}{f_y^{2n-1}} \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}_{2n-1}(n, 2n-2)} \nu(u) f(u; x, y)$$

• $n = 1$:

$$\mathfrak{P}_1(1, 0) \ni u : \begin{pmatrix} & 0 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nu(u) : \quad 1$$

$$f(u; x, y) : \quad f_x$$

$$g'(x) = -\frac{f_x}{f_y}$$

• $n = 2$:

$$\mathfrak{P}_3(2, 2) \ni u : \begin{pmatrix} & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \\ 0 & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nu(u) : \quad 1 \quad \quad -2 \quad \quad 1$$

$$f(u; x, y) : \quad f_y^2 f_{xx} \quad f_x f_y f_{xy} \quad f_x^2 f_{yy}$$

$$g''(x) = -\frac{1}{f_x^3} (f_y^2 f_{xx} - 2f_x f_y f_{xy} + f_x^2 f_{yy})$$

• $n = 3$: [$u \in \mathfrak{P}_5(3, 4)$]

$$\nu(u) : \quad 1 \quad \quad -3 \quad \quad 3 \quad \quad -1$$

$$f(u; x, y) : f_y^4 f_{xxx} \quad f_x f_y^3 f_{xxy} \quad f_x^2 f_y^2 f_{xyy} \quad f_x^3 f_y f_{yyy}$$

$$\nu(u) : \quad -3 \quad \quad 6 \quad \quad 3 \quad \quad -9 \quad \quad 3$$

$$f(u; x, y) : f_y^3 f_{xx} f_{xy} \quad f_x f_y^2 f_{xy}^2 \quad f_x f_y^2 f_{xx} f_{yy} \quad f_x^2 f_y f_{xy} f_{yy} \quad f_x^3 f_{yy}^2$$

$$g^{(3)}(x) = -\frac{1}{f_y^5} \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{P}_5(3, 4)} \nu(u) f(u; x, y)$$

• $n = 4 : [u \in \mathfrak{P}_7(4, 6)]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nu(u) : & \quad 1 \qquad \qquad -4 \qquad \qquad \qquad 6 \qquad \qquad \qquad -4 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \\
 f(u) : & \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 6 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0^5 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0^4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 3 & 0^3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0^4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad \text{¶} \\
 & \quad -4 \qquad \qquad -6 \qquad \qquad \qquad 4 \qquad \qquad \qquad 24 \qquad \qquad \qquad 12 \\
 & \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0^4 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0^4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0^4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \\
 & \quad -18 \qquad \qquad -36 \qquad \qquad \qquad -6 \qquad \qquad \qquad 24 \qquad \qquad \qquad 16 \qquad \qquad \qquad -10 \\
 & \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0^3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0^3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0^3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 3 & 0^2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 3 & 0^2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \\
 & \quad 3 \qquad \qquad \qquad 12 \qquad \qquad \qquad -24 \qquad \qquad \qquad -36 \\
 & \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0^3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0^3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \\
 & \quad 18 \qquad \qquad \qquad 72 \qquad \qquad \qquad -60 \qquad \qquad \qquad 15 \\
 & \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0^2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0^2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0^2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big|
 \end{aligned}$$

• $n = 5 : [u \in \mathfrak{P}_9(5, 8)]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nu(u) : & \quad 1 \qquad \qquad -5 \qquad \qquad \qquad 10 \qquad \qquad \qquad -10 \qquad \qquad \qquad 5 \qquad \qquad \qquad -1 \\
 f(u) : & \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0^7 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0^6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 3 & 0^5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 4 & 0^4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 5 & 0^3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \\
 & \quad -5 \qquad \qquad -10 \qquad \qquad \qquad 5 \qquad \qquad \qquad 40 \qquad \qquad \qquad 30 \\
 & \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0^6 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0^6 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0^6 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \\
 & \quad -30 \qquad \qquad -90 \qquad \qquad \qquad -30 \qquad \qquad \qquad 60 \qquad \qquad \qquad 80 \qquad \qquad \qquad 10 \\
 & \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0^5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0^5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 2 & 0^5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 3 & 0^4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 3 & 0^4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 3 & 0^4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{matrix} \Big| \\
 & \quad -50 \qquad \qquad -25 \qquad \qquad \qquad 15 \\
 & \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 4 & 0^3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 4 & 0^3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 5 & 0^2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{matrix} \Big| \\
 & \quad 20 \qquad \qquad \qquad 10 \qquad \qquad \qquad 60 \qquad \qquad \qquad 15 \\
 & \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \Big| \quad 0 \Big| \begin{matrix} 6 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{matrix} \Big|
 \end{aligned}$$

¶ $\nu|_{\mu} = f^{(\nu, \mu)} = \frac{\partial^{\nu}}{\partial x^{\nu}} \frac{\partial^{\mu}}{\partial y^{\mu}} f$

