

J. Nanjing Univ. Math. Biq. 12(1995), no.2, 264-271

**List of the main results in the paper**

**A SUPPLEMENT TO A BINOMIAL INVERSION FORMULA**

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Let  $B_n$  and  $S(n, k)$  be the Bernoulli numbers and the second kind Stirling numbers respectively.

**Theorem 1.** *We have the following inversion formula:*

$$\begin{aligned} F(n) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f(k) - f(n) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \\ \iff f(n-1) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} F(k) B_{n-k} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 1'.** *For any function  $f$  and positive integer  $n$  we have*

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \left( \sum_{r=0}^k \binom{k}{r} f(r) - f(k) \right) B_{n-k} = n f(n-1).$$

**Corollary 3.** *We have the following inversion formula:*

$$\begin{aligned} F(n) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f(k) + f(n) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ \iff f(n-1) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} F(k) (1 - 2^{n-k}) B_{n-k} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 2'.** *For  $\lambda \neq 1$  we have*

$$\begin{aligned} F(n) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} f(k) - \lambda f(n) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \\ \iff f(n) &= - \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} F(m) \sum_{k=0}^{n-m} \frac{k! S(n-m, k)}{(\lambda-1)^{k+1}} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$