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Hung-ping Tsao* (hptsao@hotmail.com), 1151 Highland Drive, Novato, CA 94949. *Sums of powers of sequential numbers in terms of general Stirling's numbers.*

For a sequence $(a(n))$, let $T(n,k)$ denote the sum of all products of k elements in the set $a(1), a(2), a(3), \dots, a(n)$. Define $V(n,0)=T(n,0)=1$, $V(n,1)=T(n,1)$, $V(n,2)=v(n,1)T(n-1,1)-T(n,2)$, $V(n,3)=V(n,2)T(n-2,1)-V(n,1)T(n-1,2)+T(n,3)$, \dots . Then $T(n,k)$ and $V(n,k)$, satisfying $T(n,k)=a(n)T(n-1,k-1)+T(n-1,k)$ and $V(n,k)=a(n-k+1)V(n-1,k-1)+V(n-1,k)$, are called Stirling's numbers of the first and second kind over $(a(n))$, respectively. In addition to obtaining the polynomial expression for the sum of the k th powers of an arithmetic progression in terms of Stirling's numbers of the second kind over $(a+(n-1)d)$, we also investigated the sum of the k th powers of a progressive progression. (Received May 26, 2005)