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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:*

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

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:*

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

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

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