



Tables of the Generalized Stirling Numbers of the First Kind*

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Abstract. The generalized Stirling numbers of the first kind are defined, certain of their basic properties are discussed, and tables are given for the square grid $k = 0(1)10$ and $j = 0(1)10$ with $l = -10(1)10$.

Many problems which arise in the solution of differential equations, in the evaluation of integrals or in interpolation can be treated using techniques which rest upon the construction of an approximating polynomial. When the function to be approximated can be computed over a set of equally spaced points, the approximation is readily constructed by means of a lozenge diagram [1]. However, the use of this method requires the evaluation and/or expansion of the factorial polynomials

$$(u - l)^{[k]} = (u - l)(u - l - 1) \cdots (u - l - k + 1) \quad (1)$$

where l and k are integers, k being non-negative and l unrestricted, and this can be both complicated and time-consuming if either of the two indices is large. The labor, and the possibility of blunder, involved in working with the factorial polynomials can be considerably reduced by dealing with $(u - l)^{[k]}$ in a series rather than in a product form:

$$(u - l)^{[k]} = \sum_{j=0}^k {}_lS_j^k u^{k-j}. \quad (2)$$

The coefficients ${}_lS_j^k$ can be called the generalized Stirling numbers of the first kind in analogy with the terminology used for the numbers ${}_0S_j^k$. They are conveniently determined by using the obvious identities,

$${}_lS_0^k = 1, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots \quad (3a)$$

$${}_lS_j^0 = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, \cdots \quad (3b)$$

and the recursive relationship

$${}_lS_j^{k+1} = -(l + k){}_lS_{j-1}^k + {}_lS_j^k, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, j = 1, 2, 3, \cdots \quad (4)$$

(4) is readily derived by expanding

$$(u - l)^{[k+1]} = (u - l - k)(u - l)^{[k]} \quad (5)$$

and equating the coefficients of the several powers of u .

Only the ${}_lS_j^k$ for $l = 0$ have been extensively tabulated [2]; those for $l \neq 0$

* Received July, 1963. The work reported in this paper was supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

TABLE I. GENERALIZED STIRLING NUMBERS OF THE FIRST KIND

$\ell = -10$											
$j \backslash k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1										
1	1	10									
2	1	19	90								
3	1	27	242	720							
4	1	34	431	2414	5040						
5	1	40	635	5000	19524	30240					
6	1	45	835	8175	44524	127860	151200				
7	1	49	1015	11515	505956	682640	604800				
8	1	52	1162	14560	537628	1580508	2592720	1814400			
9	1	54	1266	16884	140889	761166	2655764	5753736	6993840	3628800	
10	1	55	1320	18150	157773	902055	3416930	8409500	12753576	10628640	3628800

$\ell = -9$											
$j \backslash k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1										
1	1	9									
2	1	17	72								
3	1	24	191	504							
4	1	30	335	1650	3024						
5	1	35	485	3375	11274	15120					
6	1	39	625	5265	24574	60216	60480				
7	1	42	742	7140	40369	133530	241123	181440			
8	1	44	826	8624	54649	214676	509004	663696	362880		
9	1	45	870	9450	63273	269325	723680	1172700	1026576	362880	
10	1	45	870	9450	63273	269325	723680	1172700	1026576	362880	

$\ell = -8$											
$j \backslash k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1										
1	1	8									
2	1	15	56								
3	1	21	146	336							
4	1	26	251	1065	1680						
5	1	30	355	2070	5944	6720					
6	1	33	445	3135	12154	24552	20160				
7	1	35	511	4025	18424	48660	69264	40320			
8	1	36	546	4536	22449	67284	118124	109584	40320		
9	1	36	546	4536	22449	67284	118124	109584	40320		
10	1	35	510	3990	17913	44835	50840	-8540	-69264	-40320	

TABLE I. CONTINUED

$\ell=7$										
$k \backslash$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	7								
1	1	13	42							
2	1	18	107	210						
3	1	22	179	638	840					
4	1	25	245	1175	2754					
5	1	27	295	1665	5104	2520				
6	1	28	322	1960	6769	13132	5040			
7	1	27	322	1960	6769	13132	13068	5040		
8	1	28	294	1638	4809	6363	13068	5040		
9	1	27	240	1050	1533	-3255	-64	-8028	-5040	
10	1	25				-12790	-11016	-7900	10080	

$\ell=6$										
$k \backslash$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	6								
1	1	11	30							
2	1	15	74	120						
3	1	18	119	342	360					
4	1	20	155	580	1044	720				
5	1	21	175	735	1624	1764	720			
6	1	21	175	735	1624	1764	720			
7	1	20	154	560	889	140	-1044	-720		
8	1	18	114	252	-231	-1638	-1324	1368	1440	
9	1	15	60	-90	-987	-945	3590	5340	-2664	-4320

$\ell=5$										
$k \backslash$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	5								
1	1	9	20							
2	1	12	47	60						
3	1	14	71	154	120					
4	1	15	85	225	274	120				
5	1	15	85	225	274	120				
6	1	14	70	140	49	-154	-120			
7	1	12	42		-231	-252	168	240		
8	1	9	6	-126	-231	441	944	-324	-720	
9	1	5	-30	-150	273	1365	-820	-4100	576	2880

TABLE I. CONTINUED

$\ell = -1$											
$k \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1										
1	1	1									
2	1	1									
3	1	-1									
4	1	-2	2								
5	1	-5	5	-6							
6	1	-9	25	-26	24						
7	1	-14	70	-140	154						
8	1	-20	154	-560	889	-120					
9	1	-27	294	-1638	4809	-64	-1044	720			
10	1	-35	510	-3990	17913	50840	-5040	8540	-59264	40320	

$\ell = -0$											
$k \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1										
1	1										
2	1	-1									
3	1	-3	2								
4	1	-6	11	-6							
5	1	-10	35	-50	24						
6	1	-15	85	-225	274	-120					
7	1	-21	175	-735	1624	-1764					
8	1	-28	322	-1960	6769	-13132	720				
9	1	-36	546	-4536	22449	-67284	13068	-5040			
10	1	-45	870	-9450	63273	-269325	118124	-109584	40320		
							723680	-1172700	1026576	-362880	

$\ell = +1$											
$k \backslash j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1										
1	1	-1									
2	1	-3	2								
3	1	-6	11	-6							
4	1	-10	35	-50	24						
5	1	-15	85	-225	274	-120					
6	1	-21	175	-735	1624	-1764					
7	1	-28	322	-1960	6769	-13132	720				
8	1	-36	546	-4536	22449	-67284	13068	-5040			
9	1	-45	870	-9450	63273	-269325	118124	-109584	40320		
10	1	-55	1320	-18150	157773	-902055	723680	-1172700	1026576	-362880	
							3416940	-8409500	12753576	-10628640	3628800

$\ell = +2$											
$k \backslash i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1										
1	1	-3									
2	1	-5	6								
3	1	-9	26	-24							
4	1	-14	71	-154	120						
5	1	-20	155	-380	1044	-720					
6	1	-27	295	-1665	5104	-8028	5040				
7	1	-35	511	-4025	18424	-48860	49264	-40320			
8	1	-44	826	-8624	54649	-214676	509004	-663696	362880		
9	1	-54	1266	-16884	140889	-761166	2655764	-5753736	6999840	-3628800	
10	1	-65	1860	-30810	326613	-2310945	11028590	-34967140	70290936	-80627040	39916800

$\ell = +3$											
$k \backslash i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1										
1	1	-3									
2	1	-7	12								
3	1	-12	47	-60							
4	1	-18	119	-342	360						
5	1	-25	245	-1175	2754	-2520					
6	1	-33	445	-3135	12154	-24552	20160				
7	1	-42	742	-7140	40369	-133938	241128	-181440			
8	1	-52	1162	-14560	111769	-537628	1580508	-2592720	1814400		
9	1	-63	1734	-27342	271929	-1767087	7494416	-19978308	30334320	-19958400	
10	1	-75	2490	-48150	600033	-5030235	28699460	-109911300	270074016	-383970240	239500800

$\ell = +4$											
$k \backslash i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1										
1	1	-4									
2	1	-9	20								
3	1	-15	74	-120							
4	1	-22	179	-638	840						
5	1	-30	355	-2070	5944	-6720					
6	1	-39	625	-5265	24574	-60216	60480				
7	1	-49	1015	-11515	77224	-305956	662640	-604800			
8	1	-60	1554	-22680	203889	-1155420	4028156	-7893840	6652800		
9	1	-72	2274	-41328	476049	-3602088	17893196	-56231712	101378880	-79833600	
10	1	-85	3210	-70890	1013313	-9790725	64720340	-288843260	832391136	-1397759040	1037836800

$\ell = +8$										
$k \backslash \ell$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	-8	72	-720	7920	-95040	1235520	-17297280	259459200	-4151347200
1	1	-17	242	-3382	48504	-725592	11393808	-188204400	259459200	-4151347200
2	1	-27	539	-9850	176554	-3197348	59354028	-1137868848	3270729600	-59753750400
3	1	-36	995	-22785	495544	-10635008	229442156	-5038385500	22614500016	-59753750400
4	1	-43	1645	-45815	1182769	-29554812	731873960	-17297280	259459200	-4151347200
5	1	-50	2527	-83720	2522289	-72453725	1176812090	-8797620060	42924478536	-123418922400
6	1	-57	3682	-142632	4947033	-107358615	19471500	-32432400	518918400	-8821612800
7	1	-63	5154	-230250	6990	-154440	2162160	-343976400	6366517200	-8821612800
8	1	-69	6990	-230250	6990	-154440	2162160	-343976400	6366517200	-8821612800
9	1	-72	72	-720	7920	-95040	1235520	-17297280	259459200	-4151347200
10	1	-125	6990	-230250	6990	-154440	2162160	-343976400	6366517200	-8821612800

$\ell = +9$										
$k \backslash \ell$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	-9	90	-990	11880	-154440	19471500	-32432400	518918400	-8821612800
1	1	-19	299	-4578	71394	-1153956	19471500	-32432400	518918400	-8821612800
2	1	-30	659	-13145	255424	-4985316	99236556	-2030997952	42924478536	-123418922400
3	1	-42	1205	-30015	705649	-16275700	375923456	-8797620060	42924478536	-123418922400
4	1	-55	1975	-59640	1659889	-44493813	1176812090	-8797620060	42924478536	-123418922400
5	1	-69	3010	-107800	3492489	-107358615	19471500	-32432400	518918400	-8821612800
6	1	-84	4354	-181818	6765213	-107358615	19471500	-32432400	518918400	-8821612800
7	1	-100	6054	-290790	6765213	-107358615	19471500	-32432400	518918400	-8821612800
8	1	-117	8160	-290790	6765213	-107358615	19471500	-32432400	518918400	-8821612800
9	1	-135	8160	-290790	6765213	-107358615	19471500	-32432400	518918400	-8821612800
10	1	-135	8160	-290790	6765213	-107358615	19471500	-32432400	518918400	-8821612800

$\ell = +10$										
$k \backslash \ell$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	-10	110	-1320	17160	-240240	3603600	-57657600	980179200	-1764325600
1	1	-21	362	-6028	101524	-1763100	31913200	-598482000	11752855200	-1764325600
2	1	-33	791	-17100	358024	-7491484	159168428	-3483513704	11752855200	-1764325600
3	1	-46	1435	-38625	976024	-24083892	592678484	-14724404900	77559615576	-24094747400
4	1	-60	2335	-75985	2267769	-64903734	1825849430	-14724404900	77559615576	-24094747400
5	1	-75	3535	-136080	4717209	-154530705	9040773	-154530705	9040773	-154530705
6	1	-91	5082	-227556	9040773	-154530705	9040773	-154530705	9040773	-154530705
7	1	-108	7026	-361050	9040773	-154530705	9040773	-154530705	9040773	-154530705
8	1	-126	9420	-361050	9040773	-154530705	9040773	-154530705	9040773	-154530705
9	1	-145	9420	-361050	9040773	-154530705	9040773	-154530705	9040773	-154530705
10	1	-145	9420	-361050	9040773	-154530705	9040773	-154530705	9040773	-154530705

seem to have been neglected. To facilitate the construction of formulas from the lozenge diagram, the IBM 7090 at the Harvard University Computing Center was utilized to calculate the ${}_iS_j^k$ over the square grid $k = 0(1)10$, $j = 0(1)10$ with $l = -10(1)10$. The results of these calculations are presented in Table I. The ${}_iS_j^k$ given here enable one to construct a variety of polynomials of degree less than or equal to ten. This will be adequate for virtually all problems to which lozenge diagram methods can be applied: the practical limitations in accuracy imposed by modern computing machinery and/or by uncertainties in the input data make polynomials of degree $k > 10$ of dubious usefulness since, as k increases beyond 10, the growth of computational error will almost surely vitiate any reduction in truncation error achieved by increasing k .

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