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A NOTE TO THE PAPER "ON A NEW CLASS OF POLYNOMIALS" BY C. L. PARIHAR & SANJAY K. HARNE

Polynomials $q_n(x)$ defined in [4] are a special case of the Horadam-Pethe polynomials $p_n^\lambda(x)$ (see [2]) for $\lambda = 1$, i.e., $q_n(x) = p_n\lambda(3x/2)$. O therwise, using the generalized Humbert polynomials [1], we considered in [3] the polynomials $p_{n,m}^\lambda(x)$ with the generating function

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{n,m}^{\lambda}(x)\, t^n = \left(1 - 2xt + t^m\right)^{-\lambda}.$$

These polynomials reduce to the Gegenbauer polynomials $C_n^\lambda(x)$ and Horadam-Pethe polynomials for $m = 2$ and $m = 3$, respectively. Precisely, we have

$$p_{n,3}^{\lambda}(x) = p_{n+1}^{\lambda}(x).$$

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