

# ON A PARTITION THEOREM OF SYLVESTER

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

G. E. Andrews [1] recently gave an analytic proof of a classical theorem (a generalization of Euler's partition theorem  $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^n) = 1/\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^{2n-1})$ ) due to Sylvester:

**THEOREM.** *Let  $A_k(n)$  denote the number of partitions of  $n$  into odd parts (repetition allowed) with exactly  $k$  distinct parts. Let  $B_k(n)$  denote the number of partitions of  $n$  into mutually distinct parts such that  $k$  maximal sequences of consecutive integers appear in each partition. Then  $A_k(n) = B_k(n)$ .*

In his paper, Andrews asked for a direct proof of the identity

$$(1) \quad F(a, q) = 1 + \sum_{k,n} B_k(n) a^k q^n = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} q^{r(r-1)/2} \frac{(1 + (a-1)q) \cdots (1 + (a-1)q^r)}{(1-q) \cdots (1-q^{r-1})},$$

and we now give such a proof.

Andrews also gave a proof of the following identity of V. A. Lebesgue (see [3, p. 42]):

$$(2) \quad \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} q^{r(r+1)/2} \frac{(1 + \beta q)(1 + \beta q^2) \cdots (1 + \beta q^r)}{(1-q)(1-q^2) \cdots (1-q^r)} = \prod_{r=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1 + \beta q^{2r}}{1 - q^{2r-1}} \right).$$

We derive this identity by proving the more general identity

$$(3) \quad \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} q^{m(m+1)/2} \frac{(z)_m}{(q)_m} \alpha^m = (z)_{\infty} (-\alpha q)_{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{(q)_n (-\alpha q)_n},$$

where

$$(a)_n \equiv (a; q)_n \equiv (1-a)(1-aq) \cdots (1-aq^{n-1}) \quad \text{and} \quad (a)_{\infty} \equiv (a; q)_{\infty} \equiv \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a; q)_n.$$

This identity becomes obvious if we expand both sides of (3) in powers of  $z$ ,  $\alpha$ , and  $q$ , and compare the coefficients of similar terms. We point out that the identity (2) is a special case of the  $q$ -analogue of Kummer's theorem [5] (let  $b \rightarrow \infty$  in Daum's identity). The identity (3) is a special case of a theorem of E. Heine [6, p. 106]. To see this relation, replace  $\alpha$  with  $\alpha/\tau$  in equation (1.6) of [2], and then set  $\gamma = 0$  and let  $\tau \rightarrow 0$ . An identity more general than (3) is also found in the Notebooks of S. Ramanujan [7, p. 194]:

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