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## Generating Functions for $\beta_1(n)$ and $\beta_2(n)$

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### ABSTRACT

This paper shows how to prove the two Theorems, which are related to the terms  $\beta_1(n)$  and  $\beta_2(n)$  respectively Theorem:  $N(0,5,5n+1) = \beta_1(n) + N(5,5,5n+1)$  and Theorem:  $N(1,5,5n+1) = \beta_2(n) + N(2,5,5n+2)$ .

**Keywords:** Generating functions, Jacobi's triple product.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

We give the definitions of  $\pi$ , Rank of partition,  $N(m,n)$ ,  $N(m,t,n)$ ,  $z$ ,  $(x)_\infty$ ,  $(zx)_\infty$ ,  $(x^n)_m$ ,  $\beta_1(n)$ ,  $\beta_2(n)$ ,  $(x^k; x^5)_m$  collected from Partitions Yesterday and Today (Garvan 1979), Generalizations of Dyson's rank (Garvan 1986), Ramanujan's Lost Notebook (Andrews 1979). We generate the generating functions for  $\beta_1(n)$ ,  $\beta_2(n)$  (Andrews 1979) and prove the Theorems  $N(0,5,5n+1) = \beta_1(n) + N(2,5,5n+1)$  and  $N(1,5,5n+1) = \beta_2(n) + N(2,5,5n+2)$ . Finally we give two examples, which are related to the Theorem 1 and Theorem 2 respectively when  $n = 2$ .

### 2. DEFINITIONS

$\pi$ : A partition.

Rank of partition: The largest part of a partition  $\pi$  minus the number of parts of  $\pi$ .

$N(m, n)$ : The number of partitions of  $n$  with rank  $m$ .

$N(m, t, n)$ : The number of partition of  $n$  with rank congruent to  $m$  modulo  $t$ .

$\rho_0(n)$ : The number of partitions of  $n$  with unique smallest part and all other parts  $\leq$  the double of the smallest part.

$\rho_1(n)$ : The number of partitions of  $n$  with unique smallest part and all other parts  $\leq$  one plus the double of the smallest part.

$z$ : The set of complex numbers.

$(x)_\infty$ : The product of infinite factors is defined as follows:

$$(x)_\infty = (1-x)(1-x^2)(1-x^3) \dots \infty.$$

$(zx)_\infty$ : The product of infinite factors is defined as follows:

$$(zx)_\infty = (1-zx)(1-zx^2)(1-zx^3) \dots \infty.$$

$(x^n)_m$ : The product of  $m$  factors is defined as follows:

$$(x^n)_m = (1-x^n)(1-x^{n+1})(1-x^{n+2}) \dots (1-x^{n+m-1}).$$

$(x^k; x^5)_m$ : The product of  $m$  factors is defined as follows:

$$(x^k; x^5)_m = (1-x^k)(1-x^{k+5})(1-x^{k+10}) \dots (1-x^{k+(m-1)5}).$$

$\beta_1(n)$ : The number of partitions of  $n$  into 1's and parts congruent to 0 or  $-1$  modulo 5 with the largest part  $\equiv 0 \pmod{5} \leq 5$  times the number of 1's  $\leq$  the smallest part  $\equiv -1 \pmod{5}$ .

$\beta_2(n)$ : The number of partitions of  $n$  into 2's and parts congruent to 0 or  $-2$  modulo 5 with the largest part  $\equiv 0 \pmod{5} \leq 5$  times the number of 2's  $\leq$  the smallest part  $\equiv -2 \pmod{5}$ .

### **3. GENERATING FUNCTIONS (FROM RAMANUJAN'S LOST NOTE BOOK)**

From Ramanujan's Lost Note Book (Andrews 1979), Mock Theta Functions (2) (Watson 1937), G. E. Andrews and F. G. Garvan (Andrews and Garvan 1989), we quote the relations as follows:

$$F(x) = \frac{(1-x)(1-x^2)(1-x^3) \dots \infty}{(1-2x \cos \frac{2n\pi}{5} + x^2)(1-2x^2 \cos \frac{2n\pi}{5} + x^4) \dots \infty}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{1 - 2x \cos \frac{2n\pi}{5} + x^2} + \frac{x^4}{(1 - 2x \cos \frac{2n\pi}{5} + x^2)(1 - 2x^2 \cos \frac{2n\pi}{5} + x^4)} + \dots \infty$$

$, n=1 \text{ or } 2.$

$$F(x^{\frac{1}{5}}) = A(x) - 4x^{\frac{1}{5}} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{5} B(x) + 2x^{\frac{2}{5}} \cos \frac{4n\pi}{5} C(x) - 2x^{\frac{3}{5}} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{5} D(x). \quad (1)$$

$$f'(x^{\frac{1}{5}}) = \left\{ A(x) - 4 \sin^2 \frac{2n\pi}{5} \Phi(x) \right\} + x^{\frac{1}{5}} B(x) + 2x^{\frac{2}{5}} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{5} C(x) - 2x^{\frac{3}{5}} \cos \frac{2n\pi}{5} \left\{ D(x) + 4 \sin^2 \frac{2n\pi}{5} \cdot \frac{\psi(x)}{x} \right\}. \quad (2)$$

$$A(x) = \frac{1 - x^2 - x^3 + x^9 + \dots \infty}{(1-x)^2(1-x^4)^2(1-x^6)^2 \dots \infty},$$

$$B(x) = \frac{(1-x^5)(1-x^{10})(1-x^{15}) \dots \infty}{(1-x)(1-x^4)(1-x^6) \dots \infty},$$

$$C(x) = \frac{(1-x^5)(1-x^{10})(1-x^{15}) \dots \infty}{(1-x^2)(1-x^3)(1-x^7) \dots \infty},$$

$$D(x) = \frac{1 - x - x^4 + x^7 + \dots \infty}{(1-x^2)^2(1-x^3)^2(1-x^7)^2 \dots \infty},$$

$$\phi(x) = -1 + \left\{ \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{x^5}{(1-x)(1-x^4)(1-x^6)} + \frac{x^{20}}{(1-x)(1-x^4)(1-x^6)(1-x^9)(1-x^{11})} + \dots \infty \right\}.$$

But we get;

$$\begin{aligned} & A(x^5) - 4x \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} B(x^5) + 2x^2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} C(x^5) - 2x^3 \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} D(x^5) \\ &= 1 - 4x \cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{5} + 2x^2 \cos \frac{4\pi}{5} - 2x^3 \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + 2x^5 - 4x^6 \cos^2 \frac{2\pi}{5} + 2x^8 \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} - x^{10} + \dots \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$\Psi(x) = -1 + \left\{ \frac{1}{1-x^2} + \frac{x^5}{(1-x^2)(1-x^3)(1-x^7)} + \frac{x^{20}}{(1-x^2)(1-x^3)(1-x^7)(1-x^8)(1-x^{12})} + \dots \infty \right\}.$$

Now,

$$\frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{x^3}{(1-x^2)(1-x^3)} + \frac{x^5}{(1-x^3)(1-x^4)(1-x^5)} + \dots \infty$$

$$= 3\phi(x) + 1 - A(x).$$

And,

$$\frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{x^2}{(1-x^2)(1-x^3)} + \frac{x^3}{(1-x^3)(1-x^4)(1-x^5)} + \dots \infty$$

$$= 3\Psi(x) + xD(x).$$

We assume without loss of generality that  $n = 1$ . Let  $\zeta = \exp \frac{2\pi i}{5}$ , then we may write the definitions of  $F(x)$  and  $f'(x)$  as;

$$F(x) = \frac{(x)_{\infty}}{(\zeta x)_{\infty} (\zeta^{-1} x)_{\infty}}$$

and,

$$f'(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n^2}}{(1-\zeta x)(1-\zeta^{-1}x)\dots(1-\zeta^n x)(1-\zeta^{-1}x^n)}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n^2}}{(\zeta x)_n (\zeta^{-1} x)_n},$$

where we have used the relations;

$$(a)_0 = 1, (a)_n = (1-a)(1-ax)\dots(1-ax^{n-1}), \text{ for } n \geq 1$$

and,

$$(a)_{\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a)_n = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-ax^{n-1}).$$

After replacing  $x$  by  $x^5$  we see that (1) and (2) are identities for  $F(x)$  and  $f'(x)$ . We note that the numerators in the definitions of  $A(x)$  and  $D(x)$  are theta series in  $x$  and hence may be written as infinite products using Jacobi's triple product identity;

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-zx^n)(1-z^{-1}x^{n-1})(1-x^n)$$

$$= \prod_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n x^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \quad (3)$$

$$= \dots + z^{-2}x - z^{-1} + 1 - zx + z^2x^3 - \dots \infty .$$

where  $z \neq 0$  and  $|x| < 1$ .

Replacing  $x$  by  $x^5$  and  $z$  by  $x^{-3}$  we get from (3);

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-x^{5n-3})(1-x^{5n-2})(1-x^{5n}) \\ &= \dots + x^{11} - x^3 + 1 - x^2 + x^9 - \dots \infty \\ &= 1 - x^2 - x^3 + x^9 + x^{11} - \dots \infty . \end{aligned}$$

Again replacing  $x$  by  $x^5$  and  $z$  by  $x^{-3}$  equation (3) becomes;

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-x^{5n-4})(1-x^{5n-1})(1-x^{5n}) \\ &= \dots + x^{13} - x^4 + 1 - x + x^7 - \dots \infty \\ &= 1 - x - x^4 + x^7 + x^{13} - \dots \infty . \end{aligned}$$

In fact we have;

$$A(x) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-x^{5n-3})(1-x^{5n-2})(1-x^{5n})}{(1-x^{5n-4})^2(1-x^{5n-1})^2},$$

$$B(x) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-x^{5n})}{(1-x^{5n-4})(1-x^{5n-1})},$$

$$C(x) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-x^{5n})}{(1-x^{5n-3})(1-x^{5n-2})},$$

$$D(x) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-x^{5n-4})(1-x^{5n-1})(1-x^{5n})}{(1-x^{5n-3})(1-x^{5n-2})}.$$

### 3.1 Rank of a Partition

The rank of a partition is defined as the largest part minus the number of parts. Thus the partition  $6 + 5 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$  of 17 has rank,  $6-7 = -1$  and the conjugated partition,  $7 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 1$  has rank,  $7-6 = 1$ . i.e., the rank of a partition and that of the conjugate partition differ only in sign. The rank of a partition of 5 belongs to any one of the residues (mod 5) and we have exactly 5 residues. There is similar result for all partitions of 7 leading to (mod 7).

The generating function for the rank is of the form (Garvan 1986);

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{\frac{n}{2}(3n-1)+|m|n} (1-x^n) \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1-x^j)^{-1} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left\{ x^{\frac{n}{2}(3n+2+|m|-1)} - x^{\frac{n}{2}(3n+2|m|+1)} \right\} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(k)x^k \\ &= (x^{|m|+1} + 0x^{|m|+2} + x^{|m|+3} + \dots \infty) - (x^{2|m|+5} + x^{2|m|+6} + \dots \infty) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} N(m,n) x^n. \end{aligned}$$

The generating function for  $N(m,t,n)$  is of the form;

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 1}}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{\frac{n}{2}(3n+1)} \frac{(x^{mn} + x^{n(t-m)})}{1-x^{tn}} \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1-x^j)^{-1} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 1}}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{\frac{n}{2}(3n+1)} (x^{mn} + x^{n(t-m)}) \times (1+x^{tn} + x^{2tn} + \dots \infty) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(k)x^k \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} N(m,t,n) x^n ; \end{aligned}$$

which shows that all the coefficients of  $x^{-n}$  (where  $n$  is any positive integer) are zero.

Now we define the generating function;

$$r_a(d) \text{ for } N(a,t,tn+d)$$

where  $r_a(d) = r_a(d, t) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} N(a, t, tn + d)x^n$ , and

$$r_{a,b}(d) = r_{a,b}(d, t) = r_a(d) - r_b(d).$$

$$= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(a, t, tn + d) - N(b, t, tn + d)\}x^n.$$

The generating function  $\phi(x)$  is of the form;

$$\phi(x) = -1 + \left\{ \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{x^5}{(1-x)(1-x^4)(1-x^6)} + \frac{x^{20}}{(1-x)(1-x^4)(1-x^6)(1-x^9)(1-x^{11})} + \dots \right\},$$

$$= -1 + (1 + x + x^2 + \dots) + x^5(1 + x + x^2 + \dots) \times (1 + x^4 + \dots)(1 + x^6 + \dots) + \dots$$

$$= x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + 2x^5 + 2x^6 + 2x^7 + 2x^8 + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(1,5,5n) - N(2,5,5n)\}x^n$$

$$= r_{1,2}(0).$$

The generating function  $A(x)$  is defined as;

$$A(x) = \frac{1 - x^2 - x^3 + x^9 + \dots}{(1-x)^2(1-x^4)^2(1-x^6)^2 \dots}$$

$$= (1 - x^2 - x^3 + x^9 + \dots)(1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots) \times (1 + 2x^4 + 3x^8 + \dots) \dots$$

$$= 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + x^3 + 2x^4 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(0,5,5n) - N(2,5,5n) + N(1,5,5n) - 2N(2,5,5n)\}x^n$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(0,5,5n) - N(2,5,5n)\}x^n + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(1,5,5n) - N(2,5,5n)\}x^n$$

$$= 1 + r_{0,2}(0) + 2r_{1,2}(0).$$



The generating function is of the form;

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-x^{5n}}{(1-x^{5n-4})(1-x^{5n-1})} \\ &= \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-x^{5n}) (1+x^{5n-4} + \dots \infty) (1+x^{5n-1} + \dots \infty) \\ &= (1-0) + (3-2)x + (12-11)x^2 + x^3 + 2x^4 + \dots \infty \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(0,5,5n+1) - N(2,5,5n+1)\} x^n \\ &= r_{0,2}(1). \end{aligned}$$

The generating function is of the form;

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-x^{5n}}{(1-x^{5n-3})(1-x^{5n-2})} \\ &= \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-x^{5n}) (1+x^{5n-3} + x^{10n-6} + \dots \infty) \\ &= (1-0) + (3-3)x + (16-15)x^2 + \dots \infty \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(0,5,5n+2) - N(2,5,5n+2)\} x^n \times (1+x^{5n-2} + x^{10n-4} + \dots \infty) \\ &= r_{1,2}(2). \end{aligned}$$

The generating function  $\Psi(x)$  is of the form;

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(x) &= -1 + \left\{ \frac{1}{1-x^2} + \frac{x^5}{(1-x^2)(1-x^3)(1-x^7)} + \frac{x^{20}}{(1-x^2)(1-x^3)(1-x^7)(1-x^8)(1-x^{12})} + \dots \infty \right\} \\ &= -1 + (1+x^2+x^4+\dots \infty) + x^5(1+x^2+\dots \infty) (1+x^3+x^6+\dots \infty) (1+x^7+\dots \infty) + \dots \infty \\ &= x^2 + x^4 + x^6 + x^7 + 2x^8 + x^9 + 2x^{10} + \dots \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Psi(x)}{x} &= x + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + 2x^7 + x^8 + 2x^9 + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(2,5,5n+3) - N(0,5,5n+3)\} x^n \\ &= r_{2,0}(3) \end{aligned}$$

and,

$$r_{0,2}(3) = -\frac{\Psi(x)}{x}.$$

The generating function  $D(x)$  is of the form;

$$\begin{aligned} D(x) &= \frac{1 - x - x^4 + x^7 + \dots}{(1-x^2)^2(1-x^3)^2(1-x^7)^2 \dots} \\ &= (1 - x - x^4 + x^7 + \dots)(1 + 2x^2 + 3x^4 + \dots) \times (1 + 2x^3 + \dots)(1 + 2x^7 + \dots) \dots \\ &= 1 - x + 2x^2 + 0x^3 + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(0,5,5n+3) - N(1,5,5n+3) + N(0,5,5n+3) - N(2,5,5n+3)\} x^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(0,5,5n+3) - N(1,5,5n+3)\} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(0,5,5n+3) - N(2,5,5n+3)\} x^n \\ &= r_{0,1}(3) + r_{0,2}(3) \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. THE GENERATING FUNCTIONS FOR $\beta_1(n)$ AND $\beta_2(n)$

First we shall establish the following identity, which is used in proving the Theorems. If  $a$  and  $t$  are both real numbers with  $|a| < 1$  and  $|t| < 1$ , we have;

$$\frac{(at)_{\infty}}{(t)_{\infty}} = \frac{(1-at)(1-atx)(1-atx^2) + \dots}{(1-t)(1-tx)(1-tx^2) + \dots}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \{(1-at)(1-atx)\dots\infty\} \{1+t+t^2+\dots\infty\} \times \{1+tx+t^2x^2+\dots\infty\} \{1+t^4x^4+\dots\infty\} \dots\infty \\
 &= 1+t\{(1+x+x^2+\dots\infty)-a(1+x+x^2+\dots\infty)\} + t^2\{(1+x+2x^2+2x^3+\dots\infty)-a(1+2x+3x^2+\dots\infty)\} + \\
 &\quad a^2(x+x^2+2x^3+2x^4+\dots\infty)+\dots\infty \\
 &= 1+(1-a)t(1+x+x^2+\dots\infty) + (1-a)(1-ax)t^2(1+x+2x^2+2x^3+\dots\infty)+\dots\infty \\
 &= 1 + \frac{(1-a)t}{1-x} + \frac{(1-a)(1-ax)t^2}{(1-x)(1-x^2)} + \frac{(1-a)(1-ax)(1-ax^2)t^3}{(1-x)(1-x^2)(1-x^3)} + \dots\infty \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n t^n}{(x)_n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{(at)_{\infty}}{(t)_{\infty}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n t^n}{(x)_n}. \tag{4}$$

The generating function for  $\beta_1(n)$  is defined as;

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(x^5; x^5)_n (x^{5n+4}; x^5)_{\infty}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1-x^4)(1-x^9)(1-x^{14})\dots\infty} + \frac{1}{(1-x^5)(1-x^9)(1-x^{14})\dots\infty} + \frac{x^2}{(1-x^5)(1-x^{10})(1-x^{14})\dots\infty} + \dots\infty \\
 &= 1+x+x^2+x^3+2x^4+x^5+2x^6+3x^8+\dots\infty \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \beta_1(n) x^n, \tag{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

were we have assumed  $\beta_1(0)=1$ .

The generating function for  $\beta_2(n)$  is defined as;

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(x^5; x^5)_n (x^{5n+3}; x^5)_{\infty}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{(1-x^3)(1-x^8)(1-x^{13}) \dots \infty} + \frac{x^2}{(1-x^5)(1-x^8)(1-x^{13}) \dots \infty} + \frac{x^4}{(1-x^5)(1-x^{10})(1-x^{13}) \dots \infty} + \dots \infty \\
 &= 1 + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + 2x^6 + x^7 + 2x^8 + \dots \infty \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \beta_1(n) x^n, \tag{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

were we have assumed  $\beta_1(0)=1$ .

Here we give two Theorems, which are related to the terms  $\beta_1(n)$  and  $\beta_2(n)$  respectively.

**Theorem 1:**  $N(0,5,5n+1) = \beta_1(n) + N(2,5,5n+1)$ ,

where  $\beta_1(n)$  is the number of partitions of  $n$  into 1's and parts congruent to 0 or  $-1$  modulo 5 with the largest part  $\equiv 0 \pmod{5} \leq 5$  times the number of 1's  $\leq$  the smallest part  $\equiv -1 \pmod{5}$ .

**Proof:** From (4) by replacing  $(z^{-1}x)$  for  $a$  and  $z$  for  $t$  we have;

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{(x)_{\infty}}{(z)_{\infty}(z^{-1}x)_{\infty}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(z^{-1}x)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z^{-1}x)_n z^n}{(x)_n}, \\
 &\quad \text{where } |z| < 1 \text{ but } z \neq 0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1}x)(1-z^{-1}x^2) \dots \infty} \left[ 1 + \frac{(1-z^{-1}x)z}{(1-x)} + \frac{(1-z^{-1}x)(1-z^{-1}x^2)z^2}{(1-x)(1-x^2)} + \dots \infty \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1}x)(1-z^{-1}x^2) \dots \infty} + \frac{z}{(1-x)(1-z^{-1}x^2) \dots \infty} + \frac{z^2}{(1-x)(1-x^2)(1-z^{-1}x^3) \dots \infty} + \dots \infty \\
 &= \frac{(1-x)(1-x^2) \dots \infty}{(1-z)(1-zx) \dots (1-z^{-1}x)(1-z^{-1}x^2) \dots \infty}
 \end{aligned}$$

Replacing  $x$  by  $x^5$  and  $z$  by  $x$ , we obtain;

$$\frac{1}{(1-x^4)(1-x^9) \dots \infty} + \frac{x}{(1-x^5)(1-x^9)(1-x^{14}) \dots \infty} + \frac{x^2}{(1-x^5)(1-x^{10})(1-x^{14}) \dots \infty} + \dots \infty$$

$$= \frac{(1-x^5)(1-x^{10}) \dots \infty}{\{(1-x)(1-x^6) \dots \infty\}(1-x^4)(1-x^9) \dots \infty}.$$

Hence,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(x^5; x^5)_n (x^{5n+4}; x^5)_{\infty}} = \frac{(x^5; x^5)_{\infty}}{(x; x^5)_{\infty} (x^4; x^5)_{\infty}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \beta_1(n) x^n = r_{0,2}(1), \text{ by above;}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(0,5,5n+1) - N(2,5,5n+1)\} x^n.$$

Equating the coefficient of  $x^n$  on both sides, we get;

$$\beta_1(n) = N(0,5,5n+1) - N(2,5,5n+1).$$

Hence the Theorem.

**Theorem 2:**  $N(1,5,5n+1) = \beta_2(n) + N(2,5,5n+2)$ , where  $\beta_2(n)$  is the number of partitions of  $n$  into 2's and parts congruent to 0 or  $-2$  modulo 5 with the largest part  $\equiv 0 \pmod{5} \leq 5$  times the number of 2's  $\leq$  the smallest part  $\equiv -2 \pmod{5}$ .

**Proof:** From (4) by replacing  $(z^{-1}x)$  for  $a$ , and  $z$  for  $t$  we have;

$$\frac{(x)_{\infty}}{(z)_{\infty} (z^{-1}x)_{\infty}} = \frac{1}{(z^{-1}x)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z^{-1}x)_n z^n}{(x)_n},$$

where  $|z| < 1$  but  $z \neq 0$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1}x)(1-z^{-1}x^2) \dots \infty} \left[ 1 + \frac{(1-z^{-1}x)z}{(1-x)} + \frac{(1-z^{-1}x)(1-z^{-1}x^2)z^2}{(1-x)(1-x^2)} + \dots \infty \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1}x)(1-z^{-1}x^2) \dots \infty} + \frac{z}{(1-x)(1-z^{-1}x^2) \dots \infty} + \frac{z^2}{(1-x)(1-x^2)(1-z^{-1}x^3) \dots \infty} + \dots \infty \\
 &= \frac{(1-x)(1-x^2) \dots \infty}{(1-z)(1-zx) \dots (1-z^{-1}x)(1-z^{-1}x^2) \dots \infty}.
 \end{aligned}$$

After replacing  $x$  by  $x^5$ , and  $z$  by  $x^2$ , we get;

$$\frac{1}{(1-x^4)(1-x^9) \dots \infty} + \frac{x}{(1-x^5)(1-x^9)(1-x^{14}) \dots \infty} + \frac{x^2}{(1-x^5)(1-x^{10})(1-x^{14}) \dots \infty} + \dots \infty.$$

We get by replacing  $x$  by  $x^5$ , and  $z$  by  $x^2$ ;

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{(1-x^3)(1-x^8) \dots \infty} + \frac{x^2}{(1-x^5)(1-x^8)(1-x^{13}) \dots \infty} + \frac{x^4}{(1-x^5)(1-x^{10})(1-x^{13}) \dots \infty} + \dots \infty \\
 &= \frac{(1-x^5)(1-x^{10})(1-x^{15}) \dots \infty}{\{(1-x^2)(1-x^7) \dots \infty\} \{(1-x^3)(1-x^8) \dots \infty\}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(x^5; x^5)_n (x^{5n+3}; x^5)_{\infty}} = \frac{(x^5; x^5)_{\infty}}{(x^2; x^5)_{\infty} (x^3; x^5)_{\infty}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \beta_2(n)x^n = r_{1,2}(2), \text{ by above;}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{N(1,5,5n+2) - N(2,5,5n+2)\} x^n.$$

Equating the coefficient of  $x^n$  on both sides, we get;

$$\beta_2(n) = N(1,5,5n+2) - N(2,5,5n+2)$$

$$N(1,5,5n+2) = \beta_2(n) + N(2,5,5n+2).$$

Hence the Theorem.

Now we give two examples, which are related to the Theorems respectively.

**Example 1:**  $N(0, 5, 11) = 12$ ,  $N(2, 5, 11) = 11$ ,  $\beta_1(2)=1$ , with the relevant partition is  $1 + 1$ .

$$\therefore N(0, 5, 11) = \beta_1(2) + N(2, 5, 11).$$

**Example 2:**  $N(1, 5, 12) = 16$ ,  $N(2, 5, 12) = 15$ ,  $\beta_2(2)=1$ , with the relevant partition is  $2$ .

$$\therefore N(1, 5, 12) = \beta_2(2) + N(2, 5, 12).$$

## 5. CONCLUSION

We have verified for any positive integer of  $n$ , the two Theorems related to the terms  $\beta_1(n)$  and  $\beta_2(n)$  respectively. We have also verified the Theorems for  $n = 2$ .

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