Truncated Theta Series, Partitions Inequalities and Rogers-Ramanujan Functions

Mircea Merca

University of Craiova & Academy of Romanian Scientists

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Abstract

My collaboration with George E. Andrews on the truncated version of Euler’s pentagonal number theorem has opened up a new study on truncated theta series. Since then over twenty papers on this topic have followed and several partition inequalities are derived in this way. Today, I will talk about:
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I. Truncated theta series and linear partitions inequalities
II. Linear homogeneous partition inequalities and PTE problem
Abstract

My collaboration with George E. Andrews on the truncated version of Euler’s pentagonal number theorem has opened up a new study on truncated theta series. Since then over twenty papers on this topic have followed and several partition inequalities are derived in this way. Today, I will talk about:

I. Truncated theta series and linear partitions inequalities
II. Linear homogeneous partition inequalities and PTE problem
III. Twenty new identities involving the Rogers-Ramanujan functions
Introduction

I. Truncated theta series and linear partitions inequalities

II. A new method for proving the linear homogeneous partition inequalities

III. Twenty new identities involving the Rogers-Ramanujan functions
A partition of a positive integer $n$ is a weakly decreasing sequence of positive integers whose sum equals $n$.

4
3 + 1
2 + 2
2 + 1 + 1
1 + 1 + 1 + 1

Let $p(n)$ be the number of partitions of $n$ with $p(0) = 1$. 
The theory of partitions began with Euler in the mid-eighteenth century. In order to understand certain aspects of partitions, Euler introduced the idea of a generating function of a sequence \( \{a_n\} \), namely

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n.
\]

In particular, Euler showed that the generating function of the partition function \( p(n) \), can be expressed as an elegant infinite product:

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p(n) q^n = \frac{1}{(q; q)_\infty}.
\]
Introduction

Here and throughout this talk, we use the following customary $q$-series notation:

\[
(a; q)_n = \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{for } n = 0, \\
(1 - a)(1 - aq) \cdots (1 - aq^{n-1}), & \text{for } n > 0;
\end{cases}
\]

\[
(a; q)_\infty = \lim_{n \to \infty} (a; q)_n;
\]

\[
\left[ \begin{array}{c} n \\ k \end{array} \right] = \begin{cases} 
\frac{(q; q)_n}{(q; q)_k (q; q)_{n-k}}, & \text{if } 0 \leq k \leq n, \\
0, & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]
We sometimes use the following compressed notations:

\[(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_r; q)_n = (a_1; q)_n (a_2, q)_n \cdots (a_r; q)_n,\]
\[(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_r; q)_\infty = (a_1; q)_\infty (a_2, q)_\infty \cdots (a_r; q)_\infty.\]

Because the infinite product

\[(a; q)_\infty\]

diverges when \(a \neq 0\) and \(|q| \geq 1\), whenever \((a; q)_\infty\) appears in a formula, we shall assume

\[|q| < 1\]
.
Using strict binary tree structures, we produced in 2011 the fastest known algorithm for the generation of the partitions of $n$. More details about this algorithm can be found in

Merca, M.:  
Fast Algorithm for Generating Ascending Compositions  

Merca, M.:  
Binary Diagrams for Storing Ascending Composition,  
To prove that my algorithm is the fastest, we needed the following linear partition inequality: for \( n > 0 \),

\[
p(n) - p(n - 1) - p(n - 2) + p(n - 5) \leq 0.
\]

In September 29, 2011, I asked G. E. Andrews about this inequality, and he told me that it is not in the literature. To prove this inequality, we needed to show that, except for the constant term, all the coefficients in

\[
\frac{1 - q - q^2 + q^5}{(q; q)_{\infty}}
\]

are non-positive. That’s how my collaboration started with Andrews on the truncated theta series.
I. Truncated theta series and linear partitions inequalities

I.1. Truncated pentagonal number series
I. Truncated theta series and linear partitions inequalities

I.1. Truncated pentagonal number series

I.2. Truncated Gauss’s theta series
I. Truncated theta series and linear partitions inequalities

1.1. Truncated pentagonal number series

1.2. Truncated Gauss’s theta series

1.3. Truncated Jacobi triple product series
I. Truncated theta series and linear partitions inequalities

I.1. Truncated pentagonal number series
I.2. Truncated Gauss’s theta series
I.3. Truncated Jacobi triple product series
I.4. Truncated Watson quintuple product series
Truncated pentagonal number series

I.1. **Truncated pentagonal number series** \( n(3n - 1)/2, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \)

   I.1.1. Truncated Euler’s pentagonal number theorem
   I.1.2. Shank’s formula and partition inequalities
   I.1.3. Partitions with nonnegative rank
   I.1.4. Partitions with positive rank

I.2. Truncated Gauss’s theta series

I.3. Truncated Jacobi triple product series

I.4. Truncated Watson quintuple product series
The pentagonal number theorem relates the product and the series representations of the Euler function $(q; q)_{\infty}$.

**THEOREM 2.1. [Euler's Pentagonal Number Theorem]**

For $|q| < 1$, \[
\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{n(3n-1)/2} = (q; q)_{\infty}.
\]

This theorem leads to an efficient method of computing the partition function $p(n)$, i.e.,

\[
\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^k p(n - k(3k - 1)/2) = \delta_{0,n},
\]

where $p(n) = 0$ for any negative integer $n$ and $\delta_{i,j}$ is the Kronecker delta.
THEOREM 2.2. [Andrews-M, 2012]

For \( k \geq 1 \),

\[
\frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(q; q)_\infty} \sum_{n=-(k-1)}^{k} (-1)^n q^{n(3n-1)/2} = (-1)^{k-1} + \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{q^\binom{k}{2}+(k+1)n}{(q; q)_n} \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{k-1} \right\rfloor .
\]

Andrews, G. E., Merca, M.:  
The truncated pentagonal number theorem,  
THEOREM 2.2. [Andrews-M, 2012]

For $k \geq 1$,

$$
\frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=-(k-1)}^{k} (-1)^n q^{n(3n-1)/2} = (-1)^{k-1} + \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{q^{\left(\frac{k}{2}\right)+(k+1)n}}{(q; q)_n} \left\lfloor n - 1 \right\rfloor \left\lfloor k - 1 \right\rfloor.
$$

An immediate consequence owing to the positivity of the sum on the right hand side of this identity is given by the following infinite family of linear partition inequalities.
Corollary 2.3. [Andrews-M, 2012]

For $n > 0$, $k \geq 1$,

$$\sum_{j=-(k-1)}^{k} (-1)^{k-1} (-1)^j p(n - j(3j - 1)/2) \geq 0,$$

with strict inequality if $n \geq k(3k + 1)/2$. For example,

$$p(n) - p(n - 1) \geq 0,$$

$$p(n) - p(n - 1) - p(n - 2) + p(n - 5) \leq 0,$$

and

$$p(n) - p(n - 1) - p(n - 2) + p(n - 5) + p(n - 7) - p(n - 12) \geq 0.$$

Regarding this corollary, we recall the following partition theoretic interpretation.
THEOREM 2.4. [Andrews-M, 2012]

For $n, k > 0$,

$$(-1)^{k-1} \sum_{j=-(k-1)}^{k} (-1)^j p(n - j(3j - 1)/2) = M_k(n),$$

where $M_k(n)$ is the number of partitions of $n$ in which:

- $k$ is the least integer that is not a part and
- there are more parts $> k$ than there are $< k$. 
Shank’s formula and partition inequalities

1.1. Truncated pentagonal number series

1.1.1. Truncated Euler’s pentagonal number theorem

1.1.2. Shank’s formula and partition inequalities

1.1.3. Partitions with nonnegative rank

1.1.4. Partitions with positive rank

1.2. Truncated Gauss’s theta series

1.3. Truncated Jacobi triple product series

1.4. Truncated Watson quintuple product series
Shank’s formula and partition inequalities

THEOREM 2.2. [Andrews-M, 2012]

For $k \geq 1$,

$$
\frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(q; q)_\infty} \sum_{n=-(k-1)}^{k} (-1)^n q^{n(3n-1)/2} = (-1)^{k-1} + \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{q^{\binom{k}{2}+(k+1)n}}{(q; q)_n} \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{k-1} \right\rfloor.
$$

Theorem 2.2 was not the first truncated form of the pentagonal number theorem. In 1951, D. Shanks provided the following identity.
Shank’s formula and partition inequalities

**THEOREM 2.5. [D. Shanks, 1951]**

For \( k \geq 1, \)

\[
\sum_{n=-k}^{k} (-1)^n q^{n(3n-1)/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{k} (-1)^n \frac{q^{(n+1)n+kn}}{(q; q)_n}.
\]

Shanks, D.:
A short proof of an identity of Euler,
Motivated by Shanks’s formula, Andrews and Merca considered Theorem 2.2 and proved the following result.

**THEOREM 2.6. [Andrews-M, 2012]**

For $k \geq 1$,

$$
\sum_{n=-(k-1)}^{k} (-1)^n q^{n(3n-1)/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} (-1)^n \frac{q\binom{n}{2} + (k+1)n(q; q)_k}{(q; q)_n}.
$$
Shank’s formula and partition inequalities

**THEOREM 2.5.** [D. Shanks, 1951]

\[
\sum_{n=-k}^{k} (-1)^n q^{n(3n-1)/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{k} (-1)^n \frac{q^{(n+1)+kn}(q; q)_k}{(q; q)_n}.
\]

**THEOREM 2.6.** [Andrews-M, 2012]

For \( k \geq 1, \)

\[
\sum_{n=-(k-1)}^{k} (-1)^n q^{n(3n-1)/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} (-1)^n \frac{q^{(n)}+(k+1)n(q; q)_k}{(q; q)_n}.
\]
Shank’s formula and partition inequalities

Related to Shanks’s identity, we recently obtained the following result.

**THEOREM 2.7. [M, 2019]**

For $k \geq 1$,

$$\frac{(-1)^k}{(q; q)_\infty} \sum_{n=-k}^{k} (-1)^n q^{n(3n-1)/2} = (-1)^k + q^{k(3k+7)/2+2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n(3n+3k+5)}}{(q^3; q^3)_n (q^2; q^3)_{n+k+1}}$$

$$+ q^{k(3k+5)/2+1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n(3n+3k+4)}}{(q^2; q^3)_n (q; q^3)_{n+k+1}}.$$
To prove this theorem, we consider the following identity.

**LEMMA 2.8. [M, 2019]**

For $|q| < 1$, $t \neq 0$,

$$
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^n q^{\alpha n^2 + \beta n} = (tq^{\alpha + \beta}; q^{2\alpha})_{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^n(2\alpha n + \alpha + \beta) t^n}{(q^{2\alpha}, tq^{\alpha + \beta}; q^{2\alpha})_n}.
$$

**Proof.** To prove the lemma, we take into account
Shank’s formula and partition inequalities

The Gauss hypergeometric series

\[ 2\phi_1 \left( \begin{array} {c} a, b \\ c \end{array} ; q, z \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a; q)_n(b; q)_n}{(q; q)_n(c; q)_n} z^n \]

and

The second identity by Heine’s transformation of \( 2\phi_1 \)

\[ 2\phi_1 \left( \begin{array} {c} a, b \\ c \end{array} ; q, z \right) = \frac{(c/b; q)_\infty(bz; q)_\infty}{(c; q)_\infty(z; q)_\infty} 2\phi_1 \left( \begin{array} {c} abz/c, b \\ bz \end{array} ; q, c/b \right). \]
Shank’s formula and partition inequalities

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n t^n q^{\alpha n^2 + \beta n} = \lim_{z \to 0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{\alpha+\beta}/z; q^{2\alpha})_n t^n z^n}{(z; q^{2\alpha})_n}
\]

\[
= \lim_{z \to 0} 2\phi_1 \left( \frac{q^{2\alpha}, q^{\alpha+\beta}/z}{z}; q^{2\alpha}, tz \right)
\]

\[
= \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{(z^2/q^{\alpha+\beta}, tq^{\alpha+\beta}; q^{2\alpha})_\infty}{(z, tz; q^{2\alpha})_\infty} 2\phi_1 \left( \frac{tq^{3\alpha+\beta}/z, tq^{\alpha+\beta}/z}{q^{\alpha+\beta}}; q^{2\alpha}, \frac{z^2}{q^{\alpha+\beta}} \right)
\]

\[
= (tq^{\alpha+\beta}; q^{2\alpha})_\infty \lim_{z \to 0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{tq^{3\alpha+\beta}/z, q^{\alpha+\beta}/z; q^{2\alpha})_n}{(q^{2\alpha}, tq^{\alpha+\beta}; q^{2\alpha})_n} \right) \left( \frac{z^2}{q^{\alpha+\beta}} \right)^n
\]

\[
= (tq^{\alpha+\beta}; q^{2\alpha})_\infty \lim_{z \to 0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n q^{\alpha n(n+1)}(q^{\alpha+\beta}/z; q^{2\alpha})_n t^n z^n}{(q^{2\alpha}, tq^{\alpha+\beta}; q^{2\alpha})_n}
\]

\[
= (tq^{\alpha+\beta}; q^{2\alpha})_\infty \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2\alpha n^2 + n(\alpha+\beta)} t^n}{(q^{2\alpha}, tq^{\alpha+\beta}; q^{2\alpha})_n}
\]

As before, we denote the final result.
Corollary 2.9. [M, 2019]

For $n > 0$, $k \geq 1$,

$$(-1)^k \sum_{j=-k}^{k} (-1)^j p(n - j(3j - 1)/2) \geq 0,$$

with strict inequality if $n > k(3k + 5)/2$. For example,

$$p(n) - p(n - 1) - p(n - 2) \leq 0,$$

$$p(n) - p(n - 1) - p(n - 2) + p(n - 5) + p(n - 7) \geq 0,$$

and

$$p(n) - p(n - 1) - p(n - 2) + p(n - 5) + p(n - 7) - p(n - 12) - p(n - 15) \leq 0.$$
Partitions with nonnegative rank

I.1. Truncated pentagonal number series

I.1.1. Truncated Euler’s pentagonal number theorem

I.1.2. Shank’s formula and partition inequalities

I.1.3. Partitions with nonnegative rank

I.1.4. Partitions with positive rank

I.2. Truncated Gauss’s theta series

I.3. Truncated Jacobi triple product series

I.4. Truncated Watson quintuple product series
Ramanujan proved that for every positive integer $n$, we have:

$$p(5n + 4) \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$$
$$p(7n + 5) \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$
$$p(11n + 6) \equiv 0 \pmod{11}.$$

In order to explain the last two congruences combinatorially, Dyson introduced the rank of a partition.

Dyson, F.:
Some guesses in the theory of partitions,
### Partitions with nonnegative rank

The rank of a partition

\[ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_k \]

is defined to be its largest part minus the number of its parts

\[ \lambda_1 - k. \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partition</th>
<th>Largest part</th>
<th>Number of parts</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+1+1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2+2+1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2+1+1+1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1+1+1+1+1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Partitions with nonnegative rank

We define $N(n)$ to be the number of partitions of $n$ with non-negative rank.

It is well known that the generating function of $N(n)$, can be expressed as

$$
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} N(n)q^n = \frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{n(3n+1)/2}.
$$

On the other hand, it is known the identity

$$
\frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{n(3n+1)/2} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n \left[\frac{2n-1}{n-1}\right].
$$

The following result contains two truncated forms of this identity.
Partitions with nonnegative rank

**THEOREM 2.10. [M, 2019]**

For $|q| < 1$ and $k \geq 1$, there holds

\[
(i) \quad \frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j q^{j(3j+1)/2} = 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} q^j \left\lfloor \frac{2j - 1}{j - 1} \right\rfloor \\
+ \left(-1\right)^{k-1} \frac{q^{k(3k+1)/2}}{(q, q^3; q^3)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{j(3j+3k+2)}}{(q^3; q^3)_j (q^2; q^3)_{k+j}}.
\]

\[
(ii) \quad \frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{j-1} q^{j(3j-1)/2} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} q^j \left\lfloor \frac{2j - 1}{j - 1} \right\rfloor \\
+ \left(-1\right)^{k-1} \frac{q^{k(3k+5)/2+1}}{(q^2, q^3; q^3)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{j(3j+3k+4)}}{(q^3; q^3)_j (q; q^3)_{k+j+1}}.
\]
Partitions with nonnegative rank

As a consequence of the second identity in Theorem 2.10, we obtain the following infinite family of linear partition inequalities.

**Corollary 2.11.** [M, 2019]

For $n > 0$, $k \geq 1$,

$$(-1)^{k-1} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j p(n - j(3j - 1)/2) - N(n) \right) \geq 0.$$ 

with strict inequality if $n \geq k(3k + 5)/2 + 1$. For example,

$$p(n - 1) \geq N(n),$$
$$p(n - 1) - p(n - 5) \leq N(n),$$
$$p(n - 1) - p(n - 5) + p(n - 12) \geq N(n).$$
Partitions with positive rank

I.1. Truncated pentagonal number series

I.1.1. Truncated Euler’s pentagonal number theorem

I.1.2. Shank’s formula and partition inequalities

I.1.3. Partitions with nonnegative rank

I.1.4. Partitions with positive rank

I.2. Truncated Gauss’s theta series

I.3. Truncated Jacobi triple product series

I.4. Truncated Watson quintuple product series
We define $R(n)$ to be the number of partitions of $n$ with positive rank.

It is well known that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R(n) q^n = \frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} q^{n(3n+1)/2}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} q^{n(3n+1)/2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^{n+1} \left[ \frac{2n}{n-1} \right].$$

The following theorem contains two truncated versions of this identity.
Partitions with positive rank

THEOREM 2.13. [M, 2019]

For $|q| < 1$ and $k > 1$, there holds

(i) \[
\frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{j+1} q^{j(3j+1)/2} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} q^{j+1} \begin{bmatrix} 2j \\ j - 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
+ (-1)^k q^{k(3k+1)/2} \frac{q^{j(3j+3k+2)}}{(q, q^3; q^3)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{j(j+3k+2)}}{(q^3; q^3)_j (q^2; q^3)_{k+j}};
\]

(ii) \[
\frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=0}^{k} (-1)^{j} q^{j(3j-1)/2} = 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} q^{j+1} \begin{bmatrix} 2j \\ j - 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
+ (-1)^k q^{k(3k+5)/2+1} \frac{q^{j(3j+3k+4)}}{(q^2, q^3; q^3)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{j(j+3k+4)}}{(q^3; q^3)_j (q; q^3)_{k+j+1}}.
\]
As a consequence of Theorem 2.13, we remark the following equivalent form of Corollary 2.12.

**Corollary 2.14. [M, 2019]**

For \( n \geq 0, \ k > 1, \)

\[
(-1)^k \left( \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{j+1} p(n - j(3j + 1)/2) - R(n) \right) \geq M_k(n),
\]

with strict inequality if \( n \geq k(3k + 5)/2 + 1. \) For example,

\[
p(n - 2) \geq R(n) + M_2(n),
\]
\[
p(n - 2) - p(n - 7) \leq R(n) + M_3(n),
\]
\[
p(n - 2) - p(n - 7) + p(n - 15) \geq R(n) + M_4(n), \text{ and}
\]
\[
p(n - 2) - p(n - 7) + p(n - 15) - p(n - 26) \leq R(n) + M_5(n).
\]
Truncated Gauss’s theta series

I.1. Truncated pentagonal number series

I.2. Truncated Gauss’s theta series \((n^2 \text{ or } n(n + 1)/2)\)
   - I.2.1. Two truncated identities of Gauss
   - I.2.2. Partitions into odd parts
   - I.2.3. Overpartitions into odd parts
   - I.2.4. Partitions with nonnegative crank
   - I.2.5. Garden of Eden partitions

I.3. Truncated Jacobi triple product series

I.4. Truncated Watson quintuple product series
Two truncated identities of Gauss

There are two other classical theta identities, usually attributed to Gauss:

\[ 1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-q)^n = \frac{(q; q)_{\infty}}{(-q; q)_{\infty}} \]

and

\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-q)^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{2} = \frac{(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(-q; q^2)_{\infty}}. \]

Motivated by Theorem 2.2, V.J.W. Guo and J. Zeng considered these identities and proved new truncated forms of these.

Guo, V.J.W., Zeng, J.: Two truncated identities of Gauss,

First Guo and Zeng note that the reciprocal of the infinite product in the first theta identity of Gauss

\[
1 + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-q)^n^2 = \frac{(q; q)_{\infty}}{(-q; q)_{\infty}}
\]

is the generating function for the overpartitions of \( n \)

\[
\frac{(-q; q)_{\infty}}{(q; q)_{\infty}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \overline{p}(n)q^n.
\]

Recall that an overpartition of \( n \) is a non-increasing sequence of natural numbers whose sum is \( n \) in which the first occurrence of a number may be overlined. For example, \( \overline{p}(3) = 8 \) because there are 8 possible overpartitions of 3:

\[
3, \overline{3}, 2 + 1, \overline{2} + 1, 2 + \overline{1}, \overline{2} + \overline{1}, 1 + 1 + 1, \overline{1} + 1 + 1.
\]
Two truncated identities of Gauss

**THEOREM 3.1.** [Guo-Zeng, 2013]

For $|q| < 1$ and $k \geq 1$, there holds

$$\frac{(-q; q)_{\infty}}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-q)^{j^2}\right)$$

$$= 1 + (-1)^k \sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} \frac{(-q; q)_k (-1; q)_{n-k} q^{(k+1)n}}{(q; q)_n} \left[\begin{array}{c} n - 1 \\ k - 1 \end{array}\right].$$

As consequence of Theorems 3.1, Guo and Zeng derived the following family of linear inequalities for $\overline{p}(n)$. 
Two truncated identities of Gauss

Corollary 3.2. [Guo-Zeng, 2013]

For $n, k > 0$,

$$(-1)^k \left( \overline{p}(n) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j \overline{p}(n - j^2) \right) \geq 0,$$

with strict inequality if $n \geq (k + 1)^2$. For example,

- $\overline{p}(n) - 2\overline{p}(n - 1) \leq 0$,
- $\overline{p}(n) - 2\overline{p}(n - 1) + 2\overline{p}(n - 4) \geq 0$,
- $\overline{p}(n) - 2\overline{p}(n - 1) + 2\overline{p}(n - 4) - 2\overline{p}(n - 9) \leq 0$, and
- $\overline{p}(n) - 2\overline{p}(n - 1) + 2\overline{p}(n - 4) - 2\overline{p}(n - 9) + 2\overline{p}(n - 16) \leq 0$. 
Two truncated identities of Gauss

Next Guo and Zeng note that the reciprocal of the infinite product in the second theta identity of Gauss

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-q)^{\binom{n+1}{2}} = \frac{(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(-q; q^2)_{\infty}}.$$ 

is the generating function for the number of partitions of \( n \) in which odd parts are not repeated.

$$\frac{(-q; q^2)_{\infty}}{(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} pod(n)q^n,$$
**THEOREM 3.3. [Guo-Zeng, 2013]**

For $|q| < 1$ and $k \geq 1$, there holds

$$
\frac{(-q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} (-q)^j (j+1)/2
= 1 + (-1)^{k-1} \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{(-q; q^2)_k (-q; q^2)_{n-k} q^{2(k+1)n-k}}{(q^2; q^2)_n} \left[ \frac{n-1}{k-1} \right]_{q^2}.
$$

As consequence of Theorems 3.3, Guo and Zeng derived the following family of linear inequalities for $pod(n)$. 

Two truncated identities of Gauss
Two truncated identities of Gauss

Corollary 3.4. [Guo-Zeng, 2013]

For $n, k > 0$,

$$(-1)^{k-1} \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} (-1)^{j(j+1)/2} pod\left(n - j(j + 1)/2\right) \geq 0,$$

with strict inequality if $n \geq (2k + 1)k$. For example,

$$pod(n) - pod(n - 1) \geq 0,$$

$$pod(n) - pod(n - 1) - pod(n - 3) + pod(n - 6) \leq 0,$$

and

$$pod(n) - pod(n - 1) - pod(n - 3) + pod(n - 6) + pod(n - 10) - pod(n - 15) \geq 0.$$
Recently, Andrews and Merca have revealed that Theorems 3.1 and 3.3 are essentially corollaries of the Rogers-Fine identity:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n \tau^n}{(\beta; q)_n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha \tau q / \beta; q)_n \beta^n \tau^n q^{n^2-n} (1 - \alpha \tau q^{2n})}{(\beta; q)_n (\tau; q)_{n+1}}.$$
Two truncated identities of Gauss

In this context, Andrews and Merca provided the following revisions of Theorems 3.1 and 3.3.

**THEOREM 3.5. [Andrews-M, 2018]**

For $|q| < 1$ and $k \geq 1$, there holds

\[
\frac{(-q; q)_{\infty}}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j q^{j^2}\right) = 1 + 2(-1)^k \frac{(-q; q)_k}{(q; q)_k} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{(k+1)(j+k+1)}(-q^{j+k+2}; q)_{\infty}}{(1 - q^{j+k+1})(q^{j+k+2}; q)_{\infty}}.
\]
Two truncated identities of Gauss

THEOREM 3.6. [Andrews-M, 2018]

For $|q| < 1$ and $k \geq 1$, there holds

$$
\frac{(-q; q^2)^\infty}{(q^2; q^2)^\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} (-q)^{j(j+1)/2} \frac{(-q; q^2)_{k-1}}{(q^2; q^2)_{k-1}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q^{k(2j+2k+1)} (-q^{2j+2k+3}; q^2)^\infty
$$

By Theorems 3.5 and 3.6, Andrews and Merca deduced the following two partition theoretic interpretations.
Corollary 3.7. [Andrews-M, 2018]

For $n, k \geq 1$,

$$(-1)^k \left( \bar{p}(n) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j \bar{p}(n - j^2) \right) = \overline{M}_k(n),$$

where $\overline{M}_k(n)$ is the number of overpartitions of $n$ in which the first part larger than $k$ appears at least $k + 1$ times.

For $n, k \geq 1$,

$$(-1)^{k-1} \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} (-1)^{j(j+1)/2} pod(n - j(j + 1)/2) = MP_k(n),$$

where $MP_k(n)$ is the number of partitions of $n$ in which the first part larger than $2k - 1$ is odd and appears exactly $k$ times. All other odd parts appear at most once.
Partitions into odd parts

1.1. Truncated pentagonal number series

1.2. Truncated Gauss’s theta series
   1.2.1. Two truncated identities of Gauss
   1.2.2. Partitions into odd parts
   1.2.3. Overpartitions into odd parts
   1.2.4. Partitions with nonnegative crank
   1.2.5. Garden of Eden partitions

1.3. Truncated Jacobi triple product series

1.4. Truncated Watson quintuple product series
Partitions into odd parts

In analogy with Theorems 3.1 and 3.5, we have the following result.

THEOREM 3.9. [M, 2019]

For the positive integers \( k \) and \( r \), we have:

\[
(-q; q)_{\infty} \left( 1 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j q^r j^2 \right) = \frac{(-q; q)_{\infty} (q^r; q^r)_{\infty}}{(-q^r; q^r)_{\infty}}
\]

\[
+ 2(-1)^k q^r(k+1)^2 \frac{(q^r; q^{2r})_{\infty}}{(q; q^2)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{(2k+2j+3)rj}}{(q^{2r}; q^{2r})_j (q^r; q^{2r})_{k+j+1}}.
\]
Partitions into odd parts

Related to Theorem 3.9, we recall that \((-q, q)_\infty\) is the generating function for \(Q(n)\) which counts the partitions of \(n\) into odd parts, i.e.,

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q(n)q^n = (-q; q)_\infty.
\]

In order to simplify the expressions, we denote the \(n\)th triangular number by

\[
T_n = n(n + 1)/2
\]

and the \(n\)th generalized pentagonal number by

\[
G_n = T_n - T_{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} = \frac{1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \left(3 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + (-1)^n\right),
\]

for any nonnegative integer \(n\).
Partitions into odd parts

The following two theta identities

\[
\frac{(-q; q)_{\infty} (q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(-q^2; q^2)_{\infty}} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\lfloor j/2 \rfloor} q^{G_j},
\]

\[
\frac{(-q; q)_{\infty} (q^3; q^3)_{\infty}}{(-q^3; q^3)_{\infty}} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q^{G_j},
\]

and the positivity of the sum

\[
\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} q^{(2k+2j+3)j} \frac{q^j}{(q^{2r}; q^{2r})_j (q^r; q^{2r})_{k+j+1}}
\]

in Theorem 3.9 allows us to deduce the three families of linear inequalities for the partition function $Q(n)$. 
Partitions into odd parts

Corollary 3.10. [M, 2019]

For $m, n \geq 0$, $k \geq 1$,

(a) $(-1)^k \left( Q(n) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j Q(n - j^2) - (-1)^{T_m} \delta_{n,G_m} \right) \geq 0,$

with strict inequality if and only if $n \geq (k + 1)^2$.

(b) $(-1)^k \left( Q(n) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j Q(n - 2j^2) - (-1)^{T_{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor}} \delta_{n,G_m} \right) \geq 0,$

with strict inequality if and only if $n \geq 2(k + 1)^2$.

(c) $(-1)^k \left( Q(n) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j Q(n - 3j^2) - \delta_{n,G_m} \right) \geq 0,$

with strict inequality if and only if $n \geq 3(k + 1)^2$. 
Overpartitions into odd parts

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   I.2.5. Garden of Eden partitions

I.3. Truncated Jacobi triple product series

I.4. Truncated Watson quintuple product series
Overpartitions into odd parts

We consider overpartitions into odd parts and shall prove similar results. Let $p_o(n)$ be the number of overpartitions into odd parts. Then its generating function is

$$
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_o(n)q^n = \frac{(-q; q^2)_\infty}{(q; q^2)_\infty}.
$$

In analogy with the truncated identities in Theorems 3.1 and 3.5, we have two symmetrical results on $p_o(n)$.  

M. Merca, C. Wang, A.J. Yee:  
A truncated theta identity of Gauss and overpartitions into odd parts,  

For a positive integer $k$,

\[(i)\quad \frac{(-q; q^2)_{\infty}}{(q; q^2)_{\infty}} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j q^{j^2} \right) = 1 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^j q^{2j^2} \\
+ 2(-1)^k q^{(k+1)^2} (-q; q^2)_{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^j(2k+2j+3)}{(q^2; q^2)_j(q; q^2)_{k+j+1}}, \]

\[(ii)\quad \frac{(-q; q^2)_{\infty}}{(q; q^2)_{\infty}} \left(1 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j q^{2j^2} \right) = 1 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} q^{j^2} \\
+ 2(-1)^k q^{2(k+1)^2} (-q; q^2)_{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2j(2k+2j+3)}}{(q^4; q^4)_j(q^2; q^4)_{k+j+1}}.\]
Overpartitions into odd parts

We consider $a(n) = (-1)^{\left\lfloor \sqrt{n/2} \right\rfloor} \cdot 2\delta_{n,2} \left\lfloor \sqrt{n/2} \right\rfloor^2$.

Corollary 3.15. [M-Wang-Yee, 2019]

For $k, n > 0$,

(i) $(-1)^k \left( \overline{p}_o(n) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j \overline{p}_o(n - j^2) - a(n) \right) \geq 0$,

with strict inequality if $n \geq (k + 1)^2$.

(ii) $(-1)^k \left( \overline{p}_o(n) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^j \overline{p}_o(n - 2j^2) - 2\delta_{n,\left\lfloor \sqrt{n} \right\rfloor^2} \right) \geq 0$,

with strict inequality if $n \geq 2(k + 1)^2$. 
Partitions with nonnegative crank

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I.4. Truncated Watson quintuple product series
Partitions with nonnegative crank

For a partition $\lambda$ we define:

- $\ell(\lambda)$ to be the largest part of $\lambda$,
- $\omega(\lambda)$ to be the number of 1’s in $\lambda$,
- $\mu(\lambda)$ to be the number of parts of $\lambda$ larger then $\omega(\lambda)$.

In 1988, Andrews and Garvan defined the crank of an integer partition as follows:

$$c(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 
\ell(\lambda), & \text{if } \omega(\lambda) = 0, \\
\mu(\lambda) - \omega(\lambda), & \text{if } \omega(\lambda) > 0.
\end{cases}$$
Partitions with nonnegative crank

\[ c(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 
\ell(\lambda), & \text{if } \omega(\lambda) = 0, \\
\mu(\lambda) - \omega(\lambda), & \text{if } \omega(\lambda) > 0.
\end{cases} \]

<table>
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<th>Partition</th>
<th>Largest part</th>
<th>Number of 1's</th>
<th>Number of parts larger than ( \omega(\lambda) )</th>
<th>Crank</th>
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</thead>
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<td>( \lambda )</td>
<td>( \ell(\lambda) )</td>
<td>( \omega(\lambda) )</td>
<td>( \mu(\lambda) )</td>
<td>( c(\lambda) )</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Partitions with nonnegative crank

We denote by $C(n)$ the number of partition of $n$ with nonnegative crank.

**THEOREM 3.16.** [Uncu, 2018]

The generating function for partitions with nonnegative crank is

$$
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C(n)q^n = \frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2}.
$$

**A.K. Uncu:**

Weighted Rogers-Ramanujan partitions and Dyson crank,

Partitions with nonnegative crank

In 2011, Andrews remarked that the following theta identity which involve the generating function for the number of partitions with nonnegative crank

\[
\frac{1}{(q; q)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n(n+1)}}{(q; q)_n^2}
\]

is effectively equivalent to an identity of Auluck published in 1951.

G. E. Andrews:
Concave compositions,

F. C. Auluck:
On some new types of partitions associated with generalized Ferrers graphs,
We have the following truncated form of the Auluck identity.

**THEOREM 3.17. [M, 2019]**

For \( k \geq 1 \),

\[
\frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} (-1)^n q^{n^2+1/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+1}}{(q; q)^2_n} + (-1)^{k-1} q^{k^2+1/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+k+1}}{(q; q)_n(q; q)_{n+k}}.
\]

In this way, we derive a new infinite family of linear inequalities for \( p(n) \).
Corollary 3.18. [M, 2019]

For $n \geq 0$, $k \geq 1$,

$$ (-1)^{k-1} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j p(n - j(j + 1)/2) - C(n) \right) \geq 0, $$

with strict inequality if $n \geq k(k + 1)/2$. For example,

$$ p(n) \geq C(n), $$

$$ p(n) - p(n - 1) \leq C(n), $$

$$ p(n) - p(n - 1) + p(n - 3) \geq C(n), \text{ and} $$

$$ p(n) - p(n - 1) + p(n - 3) - p(n - 6) \leq C(n). $$
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New identities involving the Rogers-Ramanujan functions

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In 2007, B. Hopkins and J. A. Sellers provided a formula that counts the number of partitions of $n$ that have rank $-2$ or less. Following the terminology of combinatorial game theory, they call these Garden of Eden partitions. These partitions arise naturally in analyzing the game *Bulgarian solitaire*.

Hopkins and Sellers obtained

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ge(n) q^n = \frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} q^{3n(n+1)/2},$$

where $ge(n)$ counts the Garden of Eden partitions of $n$.

B. Hopkins, J. A. Sellers,

Exact enumeration of Garden of Eden partitions, ,

Garden of Eden partitions

This generating function allows us to provide a new infinite family of linear inequalities for the partition function $p(n)$.

**THEOREM 3.19. [M, 2019]**

For $n \geq 0$, $k \geq 1$,

$$(-1)^{k-1} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{j-1} p(n - 3j(j + 1)/2) - ge(n) \right) \geq 0,$$

with strict inequality if $n \geq 3(k + 1)(k + 2)/2$. For example,

- $p(n - 3) \geq ge(n)$,
- $p(n - 3) - p(n - 9) \leq ge(n)$,
- $p(n - 3) - p(n - 9) + p(n - 18) \geq ge(n)$, and
- $p(n - 3) - p(n - 9) + p(n - 18) - p(n - 30) \leq ge(n)$.
Introduction

I. Truncated theta series and linear partitions inequalities

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I.4. Truncated Watson quintuple product series
At the end of our paper,

G. E. Andrews, M. Merca:
The truncated pentagonal number theorem,

we posed the following conjecture.

**Conjecture 2. [Andrews-M, 2012]**

For $1 \leq S < R/2$ and $k \geq 1$,

$$\frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(q^S, q^{R-S}, q^R; q^R)_\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j q^{j(j+1)R/2-jS} \left(1 - q^{(2j+1)S}\right)$$

has nonnegative coefficients.
In 2015, this conjecture was proved independently by R. Mao and A. J. Yee.

The proof of Mao uses $q$-series manipulations while the proof of Yee is based on a combinatorial argument.

**R. Mao:**
Proofs of two conjectures on truncated series,

**A. J. Yee:**
Truncated Jacobi triple product theorems,
Very recently, Wang and Yee reprove this ex-conjecture by providing an explicit series form with nonnegative coefficients.


Wang and Yee considered the Jacobi triple product identity,

\[ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^n q^{n(n-1)/2} = (q, z, q/z; q)_\infty, \]

and provided the following truncated forms of this identity.
Truncated Jacobi triple product series

**THEOREM 4.1.** [Wang-Yee, 2019]

For $k \geq 0$,

\[
\frac{1}{(q, z, q/z; q)_\infty} \sum_{n=-k}^{k+1} (-1)^n z^n q^{n(n-1)/2} = 1 + (-1)^k q^{k(k+1)/2} \times \\
\sum_{n=k+1}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{i+j+h+l=n} \frac{q^{(k+1)j+hl} z^{h-l}}{(q; q)_i (q; q)_j (q; q)_h (q; q)_l} \right) q^n \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{bmatrix}.
\]
Truncated Jacobi triple product series

Related to the truncated Jacobi triple product series, we experimentally discovered a stronger conjecture.

Conjecture 4. [M, 2019]

For $1 \leq S < R$ and $k \geq 1$, the theta series

$$\frac{(-1)^k}{(q^S, q^{R-S}; q^R)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} (-1)^j q^{j(j+1)R/2 - jS} (1 - q^{(2j+1)S}),$$

has nonnegative coefficients.

M. Merca:
Truncated Theta Series and Rogers-Ramanujan Functions,
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The Watson quintuple product identity

The Watson quintuple product identity

\[\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n(3n+1)/2} (z^{-3n} - z^{3n+1}) \]

\[= (z, q/z, q; q)_{\infty} (qz^2, q/z^2; q^2)_{\infty}\]

can be considered as the next product-series identity after the Jacobi triple product identity.

\[q \rightarrow q^R\]

\[z \rightarrow q^S\]
The Watson quintuple product identity

\[ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n(3n+1)R/2} (q^{-3nS} - q^{(3n+1)S}) = (q^S, q^{R-S}, q^R; q^R)_\infty (q^{R-2S}, q^{R+2S}; q^{2R})_\infty. \]

Inspired by ex-Conjecture 2, Chan, Ho and Mao examined two truncated series of this identity and discovered that similar properties hold.

The Watson quintuple product identity

**THEOREM 5.1.** [Chan-Ho-Mao, 2016]

(i) For $1 \leq S < R/2$ and $k \geq 0$,

$$\sum_{n=-k}^{k} q^{n(3n+1)R/2} (q^{-3nS} - q^{(3n+1)S})$$

$$\frac{(q^S, q^{R-S}, q^R; q^R)_{\infty}(q^{R-2S}, q^{R+2S}; q^{2R})_{\infty}}{} - 1$$

has nonnegative coefficients.

(ii) For $1 \leq S < R/2$ and $k \geq 1$,

$$\sum_{n=-k}^{k-1} q^{n(3n+1)R/2} (q^{-3nS} - q^{(3n+1)S})$$

$$\frac{(q^S, q^{R-S}, q^R; q^R)_{\infty}(q^{R-2S}, q^{R+2S}; q^{2R})_{\infty}}{} - 1$$

has nonpositive coefficients.
The Watson quintuple product identity

Related to Theorem 5.1, we experimentally discovered two stronger results.

**Conjecture 5. [M, 2019]**

For $1 \leq S < R/2$ and $k \geq 0$, the theta series

\[
(q^R; q^R)_{\infty} (q^{R-2S}, q^{R+2S}; q^{2R})_{\infty} \times \\
\left( \sum_{n=-k}^{k} q^{n(3n+1)R/2} (q^{-3nS} - q^{(3n+1)S}) \right) \\
\times \left( \frac{(q^S, q^{R-S}, q^R; q^R)_{\infty} (q^{R-2S}, q^{R+2S}; q^{2R})_{\infty}}{1} \right)
\]

has nonnegative coefficients.
The Watson quintuple product identity

**Conjecture 6. [M, 2019]**

For $1 \leq S < R/2$ and $k \geq 1$, the theta series

\[
(q^R; q^R)_{\infty} (q^{R-2S}, q^{R+2S}; q^{2R})_{\infty} \times \\
\sum_{n=-k}^{k-1} q^{n(3n+1)R/2} (q^{-3nS} - q^{(3n+1)S}) \times \\
\frac{(q^S, q^{R-S}, q^R; q^R)_{\infty} (q^{R-2S}, q^{R+2S}; q^{2R})_{\infty}}{(q^S, q^{R-S}, q^R; q^R)_{\infty} (q^{R-2S}, q^{R+2S}; q^{2R})_{\infty} - 1} - 1
\]

has nonpositive coefficients.
Introduction

I. Truncated theta series and linear partitions inequalities

II. Linear partitions inequalities and PTE problem

III. Twenty new identities involving the Rogers-Ramanujan functions
Recall that the Prouhet-Tarry-Escott problem asks for two distinct multisets of integers \( \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r\} \) and \( \{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r\} \) such that

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{r} x_i^j = \sum_{i=1}^{r} y_i^j, \quad \text{for all } j = 1, 2, \ldots, k, 
\]

and

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{r} x_i^{k+1} \neq \sum_{i=1}^{r} y_i^{k+1},
\]

where \( k \) is a positive integer.

If \( k = r - 1 \), such a solution is called ideal.
In what follows, we consider $k$ a nonnegative integer and we write

$$\{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r\} \overset{k}{=} \{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r\}$$

to denote a solution to the Prouhet-Tarry-Escott problem if $k$ is positive or to denote the case

$$x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_r \neq y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_r$$

if $k = 0$.

Any solution of the Prouhet-Tarry-Escott problem and its partition inequality are related by the following result.
THEOREM 6.1. [M-Katriel, 2019]

Let \( \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r\} \overset{k}{=} \{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r\} \). There is a nonnegative integer \( N \) such that for \( n \geq N \), the expression

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{r} p(n + x_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{r} p(n + y_i)
\]

has the same sign as the expression

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{r} x_i^{k+1} - \sum_{i=1}^{r} y_i^{k+1}.
\]
Linear partitions inequalities and PTE problem

**Proof.** The first forward difference of the function $f$ is defined by

$$\Delta f(x) = f(x + 1) - f(x).$$

Iterating, we obtain the $k$-th order forward difference:

$$\Delta^k f(x) = \Delta(\Delta^{k-1} f(x)) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} (-1)^{k-i} \binom{k}{i} f(x + i).$$

Considering Newton’s forward difference formula, Euler’s partition function $p(n)$ can be expressed in terms of the $k$-th order forward difference as follows:

$$p(n + \xi) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Delta^j p(n)}{j!} (\xi)_j,$$

where

$$(\xi)_j = \xi(\xi - 1) \cdots (\xi - j + 1)$$

is the falling factorial with $(\xi)_0 = 1.$
Then we can write:

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{r} (p(n + x_i) - p(n + y_i)) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Delta^j p(n)}{j!} \sum_{i=1}^{r} ((x_i)_j - (y_i)_j).
\]

In this paper

A. M. Odlyzko:

Differences of the partition function,


the author proves that for each fixed \( j \) there is a positive integer \( n_0(j) \) such that \( \Delta^j p(n) > 0 \) for \( n \geq n_0(j) \).
Without loss of generality, we consider that $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r$ and $y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r$ are nonnegative. By \{ $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r$ \} $\overset{k}{=} \{ y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r \}$, we deduce that

(i) $\sum_{i=1}^{r} (x_i)_j = \sum_{i=1}^{r} (y_i)_j$, for all $j = 0, 1, \ldots, k$;

(ii) $\sum_{i=1}^{r} (x_i)_j \neq \sum_{i=1}^{r} (y_i)_j$, for $j > k$;

(iii) $\sum_{i=1}^{r} ((x_i)_{k+1} - (y_i)_{k+1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} (x_i^{k+1} - y_i^{k+1})$. 
Let $M = \max(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r, y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r)$. For $j > M$, it is clear that
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{r} ((x_i)_j - (y_i)_j) = 0.
\]
Thus we obtain
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{r} (p(n + x_i) - p(n + y_i)) = \sum_{j=k+1}^{M} \frac{\Delta^j p(n)}{j!} \sum_{i=1}^{r} ((x_i)_j - (y_i)_j).
\]
In addition, for $k + 1 \leq j \leq M$ it is not difficult to prove that the expression
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{r} ((x_i)_j - (y_i)_j)
\]
has the same sign as
\[
\sum_{i=1}^{r} (x_i^{k+1} - y_i^{k+1}).
\]
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Truncated Jacobi triple product series
Truncated Watson quintuple product series

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M. Merca, J. Katriel:
A general method for proving the non-trivial linear homogeneous partition inequalities,

Example (1)

In the first paper with G. E. Andrews, for any positive integer $k$, we proved the following inequality,

$$(-1)^{k-1} \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} (-1)^{\left\lceil j/2 \right\rceil} p(n - G_j) \geq 0,$$

where $G_k = \frac{1}{2} \left\lceil k/2 \right\rceil (3 \left\lceil k/2 \right\rceil + (-1)^k)$ is the $k$th generalized pentagonal number.

We point out that this inequality can be derived as a special case of Theorem 6.1 because

$$\left\{ G_j \mid 0 \leq j \leq 2r - 1 \right\} \equiv \left\{ G_j \mid j \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4} \right\} = \left\{ G_j \mid j \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{4} \right\}$$
Example (2)

In the second paper with G. E. Andrews, we proposed the following conjecture: for $n$ odd,

\[
(-1)^{k-1} \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} (-1)^{\left\lfloor j/2 \right\rfloor} p(n - T_j) \leq (-1)^{k-1} \sum_{j=0}^{2k-1} (-1)^{\left\lfloor j/2 \right\rfloor} p(n - G_j),
\]

where $T_n = n(n + 1)/2$ is the $n$th triangular number.

This inequality is a very special case of Theorem 6.1:

\[
\left\{ T_j, G_j + (-1)^j \mid 0 \leq j \leq 2r-1 \pmod{4} \right\} \equiv 1 \left\{ G_j, T_j + (-1)^j \mid j \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4} \right\}.
\]
Given a solution to the Prouhet-Tarry-Escott problem, we can generate an infinite family of solutions. That is, if

$$\{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r\} \overset{k}{=} \{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r\},$$

then

$$\{Mx_1 + N, \ldots, Mx_r + N\} \overset{k}{=} \{My_1 + N, \ldots, My_r + N\}.$$

Thus, without loss of generality, we can consider the nontrivial solution

$$\{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r\} \overset{k}{=} \{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r\},$$

with

$$0 = x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \ldots \geq x_r \quad \text{and} \quad 0 > y_1 \geq y_2 \geq \ldots \geq y_r.$$

We have the following connection between the ideal solutions of the Prouhet-Tarry-Escott problem and the non-trivial linear homogeneous partition inequalities.
THEOREM 6.2. [M-Katriel, 2019]

Let \( \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r\} \equiv \{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r\} \) be an ideal solution of the Prouhet-Tarry-Escott problem with

\[
0 = x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \ldots \geq x_r \quad \text{and} \quad 0 > y_1 \geq y_2 \geq \ldots \geq y_r.
\]

There is a nonnegative integer \( N \) such that for \( n \geq N \), the coefficients of \( q^n \) in

\[
\frac{1}{(q; q)_\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{r} \left( q^{-x_i} - q^{-y_i} \right)
\]

are all positive, i.e., for \( n \geq N \),

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{r} p(n + x_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{r} p(n + y_i) > 0.
\]
Considering the following lemma, Theorem 6.2 can be derived as a specialization of Theorem 6.1.

**Lemma 6.3.**

Let \( \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r\} \) \( \equiv \) \( \{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r\} \) be an ideal solution for the Prouhet-Tarry-Escott problem with

\[
0 = x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \ldots \leq x_r \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < y_1 \leq y_2 \leq \ldots \leq y_r.
\]

Then

\[
\sum_{i=1}^{r} (x_i^r - y_i^r) = (-1)^r r \prod_{i=1}^{r} y_i.
\]
To prove this result, we use several tools from symmetric functions theory. We work with formal symmetric functions and we will use the standard notation for the classical families of symmetric functions: $e_k$ for the $k$-th elementary symmetric function

$$e_k(\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_n) = \sum_{1 \leq n_1 < n_2 < \ldots < n_k \leq n} \xi_{n_1} \xi_{n_2} \cdots \xi_{n_k}$$

and $p_k$ for the $k$-th power sum symmetric function

$$p_k(\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_n) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \xi_j^k.$$
The following relation is well known as Newton's identity:

$$ke_k(\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_n) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{j-1} e_{k-j}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_n) p_j(\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_n).$$

Having

$$p_j(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r) = p_j(y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r), \quad \text{for all } j = 1, 2, \ldots, r - 1,$$

we deduce that

$$e_j(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r) = e_j(y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r), \quad \text{for all } j = 1, 2, \ldots, r - 1$$

and we obtain

$$r(e_r(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r) - e_r(y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r))$$

$$= (-1)^{r-1}(p_r(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r) - p_r(y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r)).$$

Taking into account that $e_r(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r) = 0$, the proof is finished.
Conjecture 9. [M-Katriel, 2019]

Let \( \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r\} \) \( \equiv \) \( \{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_r\} \) be an ideal solution of the Prouhet-Tarry-Escott problem with

\[
0 = x_1 \geq x_2 \geq \ldots \geq x_r \quad \text{and} \quad 0 > y_1 \geq y_2 \geq \ldots \geq y_r.
\]

The coefficients of \( q^n \) in

\[
\frac{1}{(1 - q)^r} \sum_{i=1}^{r} (q^{-x_i} - q^{-y_i})
\]

are all nonnegative.
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Some open problems

For $|q| < 1$, the Rogers-Ramanujan functions are defined by

\[
G(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_n} \quad \text{and} \quad H(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+n}}{(q; q)_n}.
\]
Some open problems

For $|q| < 1$, the Rogers-Ramanujan functions are defined by

$$G(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_n} \quad \text{and} \quad H(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+n}}{(q; q)_n}.$$

These functions satisfy the famous Rogers-Ramanujan identities.

**THEOREM 7.1.**

For $|q| < 1$,

1. $G(q) = \frac{1}{(q, q^4; q^5)_\infty}$;
2. $H(q) = \frac{1}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_\infty}$.
Some open problems

Due to MacMahon, we have the following combinatorial version of
the Rogers-Ramanujan identities.

**THEOREM 7.2.**

Let $n$ be a non-negative integer.

1. The number of partitions of $n$ into parts with the minimal
difference 2 equals the number of partitions of $n$ into parts
congruent to $\{1, 4\}$ mod 5.
Some open problems

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**THEOREM 7.2.**

Let $n$ be a non-negative integer.

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2. The number of partitions of $n$ with minimal part 2 and minimal difference 2 equals the number of partitions of $n$ into parts congruent to $\{2, 3\}$ mod 5.
Some open problems

Due to MacMahon, we have the following combinatorial version of the Rogers-Ramanujan identities.

THEOREM 7.2.

Let $n$ be a non-negative integer.

1. The number of partitions of $n$ into parts with the minimal difference 2 equals the number of partitions of $n$ into parts congruent to $\{1, 4\}$ mod 5.

2. The number of partitions of $n$ with minimal part 2 and minimal difference 2 equals the number of partitions of $n$ into parts congruent to $\{2, 3\}$ mod 5.

Let

$$G(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g(n)q^n$$

and

$$H(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h(n)q^n.$$
Some open problems

There is a substantial amount of numerical evidence to state the following conjectures.

Conjecture 10. [M, 2019]

(i) For $k > 0$, the series

$$\frac{(q; q)_{\infty}}{(q, q^4; q^5)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{q^{(k)+(k+1)n}}{(q; q)_n} \left[ \frac{n-1}{k-1} \right]$$

has nonnegative coefficients.

(ii) For $k > 1$, the series

$$\frac{(q; q)_{\infty}}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \frac{q^{(k)+(k+1)n}}{(q; q)_n} \left[ \frac{n-1}{k-1} \right]$$

has nonnegative coefficients.
Some open problems

Assuming these conjectures, we can say that for $k > 1$ the partition functions $p(n)$, $g(n)$ and $h(n)$ share a common infinite family of linear inequalities:

$$(-1)^k \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} (-1)^j \left( \rho(n - j(3j + 1)/2) - \rho(n - j(3j + 5)/2 - 1) \right) \geq 0,$$

where $\rho$ is any of the partition functions $p$, $g$ and $h$. 
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Considering Jacobi’s triple product identity, we experimentally discover six identities involving the Rogers-Ramanujan functions $G(q)$ and $H(q)$. Assuming these identities, we can easily derive new linear recurrence relations for the partition functions $g(n)$ and $h(n)$. Other infinite families of linear homogeneous inequalities can be easily derived for $g(n)$ and $h(n)$. 
IDENTITY 1. [M, 2019]

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n \geq 0} = \{0, 4, 7, 9, 17, 20, 26, 43, 62, 87, 99, 106, \ldots \} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 840m + 361 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q, q^6, q^7; q^7)_\infty}{(q, q^4; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{t(n)} q^{a_n},
\]

where

\[
t(n) = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if } n \equiv \{0, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15\} \text{ mod } 16 \\
1, & \text{otherwise}.
\end{cases}
\]
IDENTITY 2. [M, 2019]

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n \geq 0} = \{0, 1, 2, 12, 13, 31, 35, 41, 64, 72, 78, 116, \ldots\} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 840m + 529 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q, q^6, q^7; q^7)_{\infty}}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_{\infty}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{t(n)} q^{a_n},
\]

where

\[
t(n) = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if } n \equiv \{0, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 13, 15\} \mod 16, \\
1, & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
\]
IDENTITY 3. [M, 2019]

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n \geq 0} = \{0, 1, 4, 12, 14, 27, 38, 47, 58, 69, 86, 115, \ldots \} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 840m + 121 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q^2, q^5, q^7; q^7)_\infty}{(q, q^4; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{[n/8]} q^{a_n}.
\]
IDENTITY 4. [M, 2019]

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n \geq 0} = \{0, 3, 5, 6, 22, 24, 29, 44, 61, 82, 91, 95, 143, \ldots\} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 840m + 289 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q^2, q^5, q^7; q^7)_\infty}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{t(n)} q^{a_n},
\]

where

\[
t(n) = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if } n \equiv \{0, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15\} \mod 16, \\
1, & \text{otherwise}. 
\end{cases}
\]
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IDENTITY 5. [M, 2019]

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n\geq 0} = \{0, 1, 2, 6, 23, 34, 52, 53, 68, 75, 94, 145, \ldots \} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 840m + 1 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q^3, q^4, q^7; q^7)_\infty}{(q, q^4; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{[n/8]} q^{a_n}.
\]
IDENTITY 6. [M, 2019]

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n \geq 0} = \{0, 2, 8, 11, 15, 19, 33, 46, 59, 86, 102, \ldots \} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 840m + 169 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q^3, q^4, q^7; q^7)_\infty}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{t(n)} q^{a_n},
\]

where

\[
t(n) = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if } n \equiv \{0, 1, 2, 4, 11, 13, 14, 15\} \pmod{16}, \\
1, & \text{otherwise}.
\end{cases}
\]
Moreover, there is a substantial amount of numerical evidence to state the following conjecture which allows us to derive six common infinite families of linear homogeneous inequalities for the partition functions $g(n)$ and $h(n)$.

**Conjecture 14. [M, 2019]**

For $S \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and $k \geq 1$,

$$
\frac{(-1)^k}{(q, q^4; q^5)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} (-1)^j q^{7j(j+1)/2-jS} \left( 1 - q^{(2j+1)S} \right)
$$

and

$$
\frac{(-1)^k}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} (-1)^j q^{7j(j+1)/2-jS} \left( 1 - q^{(2j+1)S} \right)
$$

have nonnegative coefficients.
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In this section, we present fourteen identities for the Rogers-Ramanujan functions $G(q)$ and $H(q)$. We have discovered these identities in Maple considering Watson’s quintuple product identity.
**IDENTITY 7. [M, 2019]**

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n \geq 0} = \{0, 4, 7, 10, 21, 26, 33, 59, 61, 95, 108, \ldots \} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 240m + 1 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q, q^7, q^8; q^8)_\infty (q^6, q^{10}; q^{16})_\infty}{(q, q^4; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\lfloor n/4 \rfloor} q^{a_n}.
\]

**IDENTITY 8. [M, 2019]**

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n \geq 0} = \{0, 1, 2, 9, 22, 39, 44, 53, 67, 78, 85, 116, \ldots \} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 240m + 49 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q, q^7, q^8; q^8)_\infty (q^6, q^{10}; q^{16})_\infty}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\lfloor 5n/4 \rfloor} q^{a_n}.
\]
IDENTITY 9. [M, 2019]

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n \geq 0} = \{0, 1, 8, 13, 17, 24, 45, 56, 64, 77, 112, \ldots \} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 15m + 1 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q^2, q^6, q^8; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q, q^4; q^5)_{\infty}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\lfloor n/4 \rfloor} q^{a_n}.
\]

IDENTITY 10. [M, 2019]

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n \geq 0} = \{0, 3, 4, 11, 19, 32, 35, 52, 68, 91, 96, 123, \ldots \} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 15m + 4 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q^2, q^6, q^8; q^8)_{\infty}(q^4, q^{12}; q^{16})_{\infty}}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_{\infty}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\lfloor n/4 \rfloor} q^{a_n}.
\]
Watson’s quintuple product identity

IDENTITY 11. [M, 2019]

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n \geq 0} = \{0, 1, 3, 14, 15, 34, 42, 49, 71, 80, 92, 133, \ldots\} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 240m + 121 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q^3, q^5, q^8; q^8)_\infty (q^2, q^{14}; q^{16})_\infty}{(q, q^4; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\lfloor n/4 \rfloor} q^{a_n}.
\]

IDENTITY 12. [M, 2019]

Let \( \{a_n\}_{n \geq 0} = \{0, 5, 7, 11, 18, 24, 28, 47, 73, 102, \ldots\} \) be the set of all nonnegative integers \( m \) such that \( 240m + 169 \) is a perfect square. Then

\[
\frac{(q^3, q^5, q^8; q^8)_\infty (q^2, q^{14}; q^{16})_\infty}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\lfloor 5n/4 \rfloor} q^{a_n}.
\]
Watson’s quintuple product identity

**Identity 13. [M, 2019]**

\[
\frac{(q, q^9, q^{10}; q^{10})_\infty (q^8, q^{12}; q^{20})_\infty}{(q, q^4; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n(5n+1)}.
\]

**Identity 14. [M, 2019]**

\[
\frac{(q, q^9, q^{10}; q^{10})_\infty (q^8, q^{12}; q^{20})_\infty}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (q^{3n(3n+1)} + q^{(3n+1)(3n+2)} + q^{(3n+2)(3n+3)} - q^{5n(n+1)+1}).
\]
Watson’s quintuple product identity

**IDENTITY 15. [M, 2019]**

\[
\frac{(q^2, q^8, q^{10}; q^{10})_\infty (q^6, q^{14}; q^{20})_\infty}{(q, q^4; q^5)_\infty} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (q^{n^2} + q^{5n^2}).
\]

**IDENTITY 16. [M, 2019]**

\[
\frac{(q^2, q^8, q^{10}; q^{10})_\infty (q^6, q^{14}; q^{20})_\infty}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_\infty} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n(5n+2)}.
\]
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IDENTITY 17. [M, 2019]

\[
\frac{(q^3, q^7, q^{10}; q^{10})_\infty (q^4, q^{16}; q^{20})_\infty}{(q, q^4; q^5)_\infty}
= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( q^{3n(3n+1)} + q^{(3n+1)(3n+2)} + q^{(3n+2)(3n+3)} + q^{5n(n+1)+1} \right).
\]

IDENTITY 18. [M, 2019]

\[
\frac{(q^3, q^7, q^{10}; q^{10})_\infty (q^4, q^{16}; q^{20})_\infty}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_\infty}
= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n(5n+3)}.
\]
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IDENTITY 19. [M, 2019]

$$\frac{(q^4, q^6, q^{10}, q^{10})_{\infty} (q^2, q^{18}, q^{20})_{\infty}}{(q, q^4, q^5, q^{10})_{\infty}} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n(5n+4)}.$$  

IDENTITY 20. [M, 2019]

$$\frac{(q^4, q^6, q^{10}, q^{10})_{\infty} (q^2, q^{18}, q^{20})_{\infty}}{(q^2, q^3, q^5, q^{10})_{\infty}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( q^{n^2-1} - q^{5n^2-1} \right).$$  

M. Merca:  
Truncated Theta Series and Rogers-Ramanujan Functions,  
*Exp. Math.* (2019)  
Thank You !