

A BAILEY LATTICE

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ABSTRACT. We exhibit a technique for generating new Bailey pairs which leads to deformations of classical q -series identities, multiple series identities of the Rogers-Ramanujan type, identities involving partial theta functions, and a variety of representations for q -series by number theoretic objects like weight $3/2$ modular forms, ternary quadratic forms, and weighted binary quadratic forms.

1. INTRODUCTION

Two sequences (α_n, β_n) are said to form a Bailey pair with respect to a if

$$\beta_n = \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{\alpha_r}{(q; q)_{n-r} (aq; q)_{n+r}}, \quad (1.1)$$

where

$$(b_1, \dots, b_j; q)_n := \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1 - b_1 q^k) \dots (1 - b_j q^k). \quad (1.2)$$

The generation of such pairs has become the most effective technique in the study of basic hypergeometric series identities and their applications in combinatorics, number theory, and physics. In addition to providing proofs of the most famous theorems in the subject, the pairs and their resulting Bailey chains (see §2) naturally embed such identities in infinite families. Most notable, perhaps, are the multiple series identities of the Rogers-Ramanujan type, such as [4, Eq. (3.45)]

$$\sum_{n_{k-1} \geq \dots \geq n_1 \geq 0} \frac{q^{n_1^2 + \dots + n_{k-1}^2}}{(q; q)_{n_{k-1} - n_{k-2}} \dots (q; q)_{n_2 - n_1} (q; q)_{n_1}} = \prod_{\substack{n \neq 0, \pm k \\ (\text{mod } 2k+1)}} \frac{1}{1 - q^n}, \quad (1.3)$$

which generalizes the first Rogers-Ramanujan identity

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{1}{(q, q^4; q^5)_{\infty}}. \quad (1.4)$$

Here we specify a simple and fruitful method of generating new Bailey pairs with respect to aq , given a Bailey pair with respect to a , and present some applications to q -series. Taking walks on the resulting "Bailey lattice" leads to deformations of classical identities, like

Theorem 1.1. *For $k \geq 0$ we have*

$$(q; q)_{\infty} = \sum_{n_{k+1} \geq \dots \geq n_1 \geq 0} \frac{q^{n_{k+1}(n_{k+1}+1)/2 + kn_{k+1} + n_1^2 - (n_2 + \dots + n_{k+1})} (-1)^{n_1} (1 - q^{2n_1+1}) \dots (1 - q^{2n_{k+1}+k+1})}{(-q^{n_{k+1}+1}; q)_k} \quad (1.5)$$

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and

Theorem 1.2. *For $k \geq 1$ we have*

$$\frac{(q; q)_\infty^3}{(-q; q)_{k-1}} = \sum_{n_k \geq \dots \geq n_1 \geq 0} \frac{(1 - q^{2n_1+1}) \dots (1 - q^{2n_k+k}) q^{n_1(n_1+1)/2} (-1)^{n_k} q^{kn_k - (n_1 + \dots + n_k)} (2n_1 + 1)}{(q^{2n_k+1}; q^2)_k}, \quad (1.6)$$

whose base cases are Euler's pentagonal number theorem

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{n(3n+1)/2} \quad (1.7)$$

and Jacobi's expansion

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)^3 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (2n + 1) q^{n(n+1)/2}. \quad (1.8)$$

Other infinite walks on the lattice yield identities of the Rogers-Ramanujan type, like the following expansions for modular functions of weight 1:

Theorem 1.3.

$$\sum_{n_k \geq n_{k-1} \geq \dots \geq n_1 \geq 0} \frac{q^{n_k(n_k+1) + n_{k-1}(n_{k-1}+1) + \dots + n_1(n_1+1)} (q; q)_{n_1}^2}{(q; q)_{n_k - n_{k-1}} (q; q)_{n_{k-1} - n_{k-2}} \dots (q; q)_{n_2 - n_1} (q; q)_{2n_1+1}} = \frac{(q^{2k+1}; q^{2k+1})_\infty^3}{(q; q)_\infty}, \quad (1.9)$$

$$\sum_{n_k \geq n_{k-1} \geq \dots \geq n_1 \geq 0} \frac{q^{n_k(n_k+1)/2 + n_{k-1}(n_{k-1}+1)/2 + \dots + n_1(n_1+1)/2} (q; q)_{n_1}}{(q; q)_{n_k - n_{k-1}} (q; q)_{n_{k-1} - n_{k-2}} \dots (q; q)_{n_2 - n_1} (q; q^2)_{n_1+1}} = \frac{(q^{k+1}; q^{k+1})_\infty^3}{(q; q)_\infty (q; q^2)_\infty} \quad (1.10)$$

Many results on so-called partial theta functions appeared in Ramanujan's lost notebook and are discussed at length in [3]. Warnaar [16] has recently placed such identities clearly in the context of Bailey pairs, and we shall observe how taking a few steps on the lattice reveals infinite product representations for certain q -series with partial theta products, like

Theorem 1.4.

$$\frac{4a}{(1+a)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1; q)_n^2 q^n}{(aq, q/a; q)_n} = \frac{4a(q^2; q^2)_\infty}{(1+a)^2 (q; q^2)_\infty (q, aq, q/a; q)_\infty}, \quad (1.11)$$

$$\frac{a}{(1-a)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q; q)_{n-1}^2 q^n}{(aq, q/a; q)_n} = \frac{a(q; q)_\infty^2}{(1-a)^2 (aq, q/a; q)_\infty}. \quad (1.12)$$

The lattice is also useful for exhibiting q -series whose coefficients are connected to number theoretic objects besides infinite products. We will be led naturally to a variety of q -series which are weight 3/2 modular forms, such as

Theorem 1.5.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-q; q)_{n-1} (-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2}}{(q; q^2)_n (1+q^n)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n (-1)^n q^{n^2}, \quad (1.13)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2} (q; q)_n^3}{(q; q)_{2n+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) q^{n^2+n}, \quad (1.14)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q; q)_n^2 (q; q)_{n+1} (-1)^n q^{(n+1)(n+2)/2}}{(q; q)_{2n+2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n q^{n^2}. \quad (1.15)$$

Finally, we consider connections between q -series and non-modular objects arising from steps on the lattice. One of the most striking examples of such a connection was noticed by Andrews, Dyson, and Hickerson [7], who showed that certain q -series have coefficients related to an indefinite quadratic form corresponding to the norm function in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{6})$. We demonstrate how to construct series whose coefficients are determined by ternary quadratic forms and weighted binary quadratic forms, such as

Theorem 1.6.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q; q)_n^2 (-q)^n}{(q; q^2)_{n+1}} = \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ 0 \leq r \leq n}}^{\infty} q^{n^2+2n-r(r+1)/2} (-1)^{n+r} (2r+1), \quad (1.16)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^2; q^2)_n (-1)^n q^{2n}}{(-q; q^2)_n (1-q^{4n+2})} = \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ 0 \leq r \leq n \\ |j| \leq r}}^{\infty} (-1)^{r+j} q^{n^2+2n+r^2+r-j^2}. \quad (1.17)$$

2. THE LATTICE

The following is known as Bailey's lemma, which shows how each Bailey pair engenders new Bailey pairs.

Lemma 2.1. *If (α_n, β_n) form a Bailey pair with respect to a , then so do*

$$\alpha'_n = \frac{(b, c; q)_n (aq/bc)^n \alpha_n}{(aq/b, aq/c; q)_n} \quad (2.1)$$

and

$$\beta'_n = \frac{1}{(aq/b, aq/c; q)_n} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{(b, c; q)_j (aq/bc; q)_{n-j} (aq/bc)^j \beta_j}{(q; q)_{n-j}}. \quad (2.2)$$

One may then indefinitely iterate Bailey's lemma to obtain a chain of Bailey pairs, as specified below.

Theorem 2.2 (Andrews, [4]). *If (α_n, β_n) form a Bailey pair with respect to a , then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\left(\frac{aq}{b_k}, \frac{aq}{c_k}; q\right)_m}{\left(aq, \frac{aq}{b_k c_k}; q\right)_m} \sum_{r \geq 0} \frac{(b_1, c_1, \dots, b_k, c_k, q^{-m}; q)_r}{\left(\frac{aq}{b_1}, \frac{aq}{c_1}, \dots, \frac{aq}{b_k}, \frac{aq}{c_k}, aq^{m+1}; q\right)_r} \left(\frac{-a^k q^{k+m}}{b_1 c_1 \dots b_k c_k}\right)^r q^{-r(r-1)/2} \alpha_r \\ &= \sum_{n_k \geq n_{k-1} \geq \dots \geq n_1 \geq 0} \frac{(q^{-m}; q)_{n_k} (b_k, c_k; q)_{n_k} \dots (b_1, c_1; q)_{n_1}}{\left(\frac{b_k c_k q^{-m}}{a}\right)_{n_k} \left(\frac{aq}{b_{k-1}}, \frac{aq}{c_{k-1}}; q\right)_{n_k} \dots \left(\frac{aq}{b_1}, \frac{aq}{c_1}; q\right)_{n_2}} \\ &\times \frac{\left(\frac{aq}{b_{k-1} c_{k-1}}; q\right)_{n_k - n_{k-1}} \dots \left(\frac{aq}{b_1 c_1}; q\right)_{n_2 - n_1}}{(q; q)_{n_k - n_{k-1}} \dots (q; q)_{n_2 - n_1}} \left(\frac{aq}{b_{k-1} c_{k-1}}\right)^{n_{k-1}} \dots \left(\frac{aq}{b_1 c_1}\right)^{n_1} q^{n_k} \beta_{n_1}. \end{aligned}$$

Several authors [1, 9, 13, 15] have extended the Bailey chain by introducing techniques for obtaining new Bailey pairs with respect to a/q from Bailey pairs with respect to a . Each Bailey pair then begins a Bailey lattice, which implies a doubly infinite family of identities. Here we consider a Bailey lattice which arises naturally from the inversion for Bailey pairs.

Theorem 2.3. *If (α_n, β_n) is a Bailey pair with respect to a , then $(\alpha_n^{*(k)}, \beta_n^{*(k)})$ is a Bailey pair with respect to aq^k , where*

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_n^{*(k)} &= \frac{(1 - aq^{2n+k})(aq^k/d_k; q)_n (-d_k)^n q^{n(n-1)/2}}{(1 - aq^k)(d_k q; q)_n} \\ &\times \sum_{n \geq n_k \geq \dots \geq n_1 \geq 0} \frac{(1 - aq^{2n_2+1}) \dots (1 - aq^{2n_k+k-1})(aq/d_1; q)_{n_2} \dots (aq^{k-1}/d_{k-1}; q)_{n_k}}{(1 - aq) \dots (1 - aq^{k-1})(aq/d_1; q)_{n_1} \dots (aq^k/d_k; q)_{n_k}} \\ &\times \frac{(d_1; q)_{n_1} \dots (d_k; q)_{n_k}}{(d_1 q; q)_{n_2} \dots (d_{k-1} q; q)_{n_k}} d_1^{n_2 - n_1} \dots d_{k-1}^{n_k - n_{k-1}} d_k^{-n_k} (-1)^{n_1} q^{-n_1(n_1-1)/2} \alpha_{n_1} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\beta_n^{*(k)} = \frac{(d_1, \dots, d_k; q)_n}{(d_1 q, \dots, d_k q; q)_n} \beta_n.$$

Proof. Andrews [2] has demonstrated that the definition in (1.1) is equivalent to

$$\alpha_n = \frac{(1 - aq^{2n})(a; q)_n (-1)^n q^{n(n-1)/2}}{(1 - a)(q; q)_n} \sum_{j=0}^n (q^{-n}; q)_j (aq^n; q)_j q^j \beta_j. \quad (2.3)$$

Setting $c = aq^{n+1}$ in Bailey's lemma, (2.3) implies that if (α_n, β_n) is a Bailey pair with respect to a , then (α_n^*, β_n^*) is a Bailey pair with respect to aq , where

$$\alpha_n^* = \frac{(1 - aq^{2n+1})(aq/b; q)_n (-b)^n q^{n(n-1)/2}}{(1 - aq)(bq; q)_n} \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{(b; q)_r}{(aq/b; q)_r} (-b)^{-r} q^{-r(r-1)/2} \alpha_r \quad (2.4)$$

and

$$\beta_n^* = \frac{(b; q)_n}{(bq; q)_n} \beta_n. \quad (2.5)$$

Iterating k times gives the theorem. \square

Before continuing to applications of Theorem 2.3, it should be noted that some special cases have already been successfully employed in the study of q -series identities. The case $k = 1, d_1 = 1$ is the so-called unit Bailey pair, which implies a significant portion of the known identities of the Rogers-Ramanujan type (see [4]). The case $k = 1, d_1 = 0$ has been used implicitly in work involving

mock theta functions [8] and other studies of q -series related to quadratic forms [7, 12]. The final section of [14] also contains an instance of Theorem 2.3.

3. WALKING ON THE LATTICE

3.1. The case $d_i \rightarrow \infty$. Observe that by inserting a Bailey pair (α_n, β_n) into Theorem 2.3 and setting all variables $d_i \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain a Bailey pair with respect to aq^k in which $\beta_n^{*(k)} = q^{-kn}\beta_n$. Using this pair in the case $k = 1, m \rightarrow \infty$ of Theorem 2.2 always makes the right hand side into

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (b_1, c_1; q)_n \left(\frac{aq}{b_1 c_1} \right)^n \beta_n.$$

Therefore, such a series immediately has infinitely many representations.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Consider the Bailey pair with respect to q [14],

$$\beta_n = \frac{1}{(q^2; q^2)_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_n = \frac{(-1)^n q^{n^2} (1 - q^{2n+1})}{(1 - q)}.$$

Insert this pair into Theorem 2.3 with the $d_i \rightarrow \infty$ and substitute the resulting pair into Theorem 2.2 with $k = 1, c_1 = -q$, and $b_1, m \rightarrow \infty$. Using the identity [11, p.236, (II.2)]

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n(n+1)/2} z^n}{(q; q)_n} = (-zq; q)_{\infty} \quad (3.1)$$

to write the resulting summation as a product completes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Now take the Bailey pair with respect to 1 [14],

$$\alpha_n = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0, \\ q^{n(n-1)/2} (1 + q^n) & n \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_n = \frac{(-1; q)_n}{(q; q)_n (q; q^2)_n}. \quad (3.2)$$

(We alert the reader that the pair is misprinted in [14].) Insert this pair in Theorem 2.3 with $d_1 = -1$ and the rest of the $d_i \rightarrow \infty$ and substitute the resulting pair into Theorem 2.2 with $m \rightarrow \infty, k = 1, b_1 = \sqrt{q}$, and $c_1 = -\sqrt{q}$. Employing the q -Gauss summation [11, p.236, (II.8)],

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a, b; q)_n (c/ab)^n}{(c, q; q)_n} = \frac{(c/a, c/b; q)_{\infty}}{(c, c/ab; q)_{\infty}}, \quad (3.3)$$

to write the resulting summation as a product completes the proof. \square

We close this section with two more examples, both related to indefinite quadratic forms. The first generalizes an expansion for a weight 1 modular form while the second generalizes a result of Andrews, Dyson, and Hickerson to which we alluded in the introduction.

Theorem 3.1. *For $k \geq 1$ we have*

$$(q; q)_{\infty}^2 = \sum_{n_{k+1} \geq \dots \geq n_2 \geq |n_1| \geq 0} q^{n_{k+1}^2 + kn_{k+1} - (n_k + \dots + n_3) + n_2^2 - n_1(3n_1+1)/2} (-1)^{n_1} (1 - q^{2n_2+1}) \dots (1 - q^{2n_{k+1}+k}). \quad (3.4)$$

Proof. Take the Bailey pair with respect to 1 [14],

$$\alpha_n = (-1)^n q^{-n(n+1)/2} (1 + q^n) \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_n = \frac{(-1)^n q^{-n(n+1)/2}}{(q; q)_n}. \quad (3.5)$$

Insert this pair into Theorem 2.3 with $d_1 = 0$ and the remaining $d_i \rightarrow \infty$, and substitute the resulting pair into Theorem 2.2 with $k = 1$, $m, b_1, c_1 \rightarrow \infty$. Using (3.1) to write the resulting summation as an infinite product completes the proof. \square

Theorem 3.2. *For $k \geq 1$ we have*

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n(n+1)/2}}{(-q; q)_n} = \sum_{n_{k+1} \geq \dots \geq n_2 \geq |n_1| \geq 0} \frac{q^{n_{k+1}(n_{k+1}-1)/2 + kn_{k+1} - (n_{k+1} + \dots + n_3) + n_2^2 - n_1^2} (-1)^{n_1 + n_{k+1}} (1 - q^{2n_2+1}) \dots (1 - q^{2n_{k+1}+k})}{(q^{n+1}; q)_{k-1}}.$$

Proof. Use the Bailey pair with respect to 1 [14],

$$\alpha_n = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0, \\ 2(-1)^n & n > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{(q^2; q^2)_n}. \quad (3.6)$$

Insert this pair into Theorem 2.3 with $d_1 = 0$ and the remaining $d_i \rightarrow \infty$. Substitute the resulting pair into the $k = 1$, $b_1 = q$, $c_1 \rightarrow \infty$, and $m \rightarrow \infty$ case of Theorem 2.2. \square

3.2. Bailey pairs with linear or quadratic factors. Bailey pairs with linear or quadratic factors arise naturally by inserting known pairs into the $k = 1$ case of Theorem 2.3. In the sequel we consider some examples and their applications.

Theorem 3.3. *The following sequences form Bailey pairs:*

a	α_n	β_n
q	$\frac{q^{n(n-1)/2}(1-q^{2n+1})(2n+1)}{(1-q)}$	$\frac{(-1; q)_n^2}{(q; q)_{2n}}$
q	$(-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2} (2n+1)$	$\frac{(q; q)_n}{(-q; q)_n (q^3; q^2)_n}$
q^2	$\frac{(-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2} (1-q^{n+1})(n+1)}{(1-q)}$	$\frac{(q; q)_n}{(-q^2; q)_n (q^3; q^2)_n}$
q^2	$\frac{(-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2} (1+q^{n+1})(n+1)^2}{(1+q)}$	$\frac{(q; q)_n^2}{(q^2; q)_n (q^3; q^2)_n (-q; q)_n}$
q	$\frac{(-1)^n q^{n(n-1)/2} (1-q^{2n+1})(n)(n+1)}{(1-q)}$	$\frac{-2(q; q)_{n-1}^2}{(q; q)_{2n}}$

Proof. Inserting (3.2) into (2.4, 2.5) with $b = -1$ gives the first pair. For the second pair, let $b = \sqrt{q}$, and $c = -\sqrt{q}$ in Bailey's lemma applied to the first pair. Then α'_n is clearly given by

$$(-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2} (2n+1),$$

while

$$\beta'_n = \frac{1}{(q^3; q^2)_n} \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{(-1; q)_n^2 (-q; q)_{n-j} (-q)^j}{(q^2; q^2)_n (q; q)_{n-j}}.$$

The summation is the coefficient of z^n in

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-q; q)_j}{(q; q)_j} z^j \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1; q)_j^2}{(q^2; q^2)_j} (-zq)^j \\ &= \frac{(-zq; q)_{\infty}}{(z; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1; q)_j^2}{(q^2; q^2)_j} (-zq)^j \\ &= \frac{(-zq; q)_{\infty}}{(z; q)_{\infty}} \frac{(z; q)_{\infty}}{(-zq; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q; q)_n}{(-q; q)_n} z^n, \end{aligned}$$

where we have applied the q -binomial theorem [11, p.236, Eq. (II.3)],

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a; q)_n z^n}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{(az; q)_{\infty}}{(z; q)_{\infty}}, \quad (3.7)$$

and the third iteration of Heine's transformation [11, p.241, Eq. (III.3)],

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a, b; q)_n z^n}{(c, q; q)_n} = \frac{(abz/c; q)_{\infty}}{(z; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(c/a, c/b; q)_n (abz/c)^n}{(c, q; q)_n}. \quad (3.8)$$

The remaining pairs follow from (2.4, 2.5). For the third and fourth pairs, insert the second pair with $b = q$ and $b = -q$. For the final pair, insert the fourth pair with $b = q$ and then shift the summation in the definition of a Bailey pair to change from a pair with respect to q^3 to one with respect to q . \square

We note that the final four pairs have appeared in [6], where they were used to prove identities from Ramanujan's lost notebook.

Proof of Theorem 1.3 Letting $m \rightarrow \infty$ in the Bailey chain and substituting the second Bailey pair from Theorem 3.3, we see that the summation in the left side of the Bailey chain will be an infinite product by (1.8) whenever the specializations of the b_i, c_i contribute a power of $q^{r(r+1)^2}$. Theorem 1.3 records just two of many examples of when this occurs. Specifically, let $b_i, c_i \rightarrow \infty$ for the first part, and let $b_i \rightarrow \infty$ and $c_i = -q$ for the second. \square

Observe that all Rogers-Ramanujan identities arising from applications of (1.8) have infinite products which are modular functions on $\Gamma_0(N)$, while the typical application of the triple product identity or the quintuple product identity gives functions on $\Gamma_1(N)$.

Proof of Theorem 1.4. Warnaar [16, Cor 4.1] has shown that if (α_n, β_n) is a Bailey pair with respect to q , then

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta_n(q; q)_{2n} q^n}{(a; q)_{n+1} (q/a; q)_n} - (1-q) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n (-a)^n q^{-n(n-1)/2}}{1 - q^{2n+1}} \\ &= \frac{-1}{(q^2, a, q/a; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (-a)^r q^{r(r-1)/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n q^{(1-r)n} \frac{1 - q^{r(2n+1)}}{1 - q^{2n+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

If we insert the first Bailey pair from Theorem 3.3 and simplify, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1; q)_n^2 q^n}{(aq; q)_n (q/a; q)_n} &= (1-a) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)(-a)^n \\
&+ \frac{-1}{(q, aq, q/a; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (-a)^r q^{r(r-1)/2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (2n+1) q^{n(n+1)/2-nr} \\
&= \frac{(1-a)^2}{(1+a)^2} - \frac{\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (-a)^r q^{r(r-1)/2} \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} (4r) q^{n(n+1)/2-nr}}{(q, aq, q/a; q)_{\infty}} \\
&= \frac{(1-a)^2}{(1+a)^2} - \frac{\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (-a)^r q^{r(r-1)/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (4r) q^{n(n+1)/2-r(r-1)/2}}{(q, aq, q/a; q)_{\infty}} \\
&= \frac{(1-a)^2}{(1+a)^2} + \frac{4a(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(1+a)^2 (q; q^2)_{\infty} (q, aq, q/a; q)_{\infty}},
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used the triple product identity [11, p. 239, (II.28)],

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} z^n q^{n^2} = (-zq, -q/z, q^2; q^2)_{\infty}, \quad (3.9)$$

to write the sum over n as an infinite product. Using the final Bailey pair in Theorem 3.3 we find

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q; q)_{n-1}^2 q^n}{(aq; q)_n (q/a; q)_n} &= -\frac{(1-a)}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n^2+n)(a)^n \\
&+ \frac{1}{2(q, aq, q/a; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (-a)^r q^{r(r-1)/2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (n^2+n)(-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2-nr} \\
&= \frac{-a}{(1-a)^2} + \frac{\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} (-a)^r q^{r(r-1)/2} \sum_{n=r}^{\infty} (4rn+2r-4r^2)(-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2-nr}}{2(q, aq, q/a; q)_{\infty}} \\
&= \frac{-a}{(1-a)^2} + \frac{\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} r(a)^r q^{r(r-1)/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)(-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2-r(r-1)/2}}{(q, aq, q/a; q)_{\infty}} \\
&= \frac{-a}{(1-a)^2} + \frac{a(q; q)_{\infty}^2}{(1-a)^2 (aq, q/a; q)_{\infty}},
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used (1.8) to write the sum over n as an infinite product. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Bailey pairs with linear or quadratic factors obviously lead to q -series with linear or quadratic factors. Making the right choices for the parameters in Theorem 2.2 can give theta series. Let $b_1 = q$ and $c_1, m \rightarrow \infty$ in the $k = 1$ case of Theorem 2.2 and insert the first three pairs from Theorem 3.3 for the equations in Theorem 1.5. \square

3.3. Proof of Theorem 1.6. For the first identity, insert the second Bailey pair from Theorem 3.3 into (2.4, 2.5) and let $b \rightarrow 0$ to find that (α_n, β_n) is a Bailey pair with respect to q^2 , where

$$\alpha_n = \frac{(1-q^{2n+2})q^{n^2+n}}{(1-q^2)} \sum_{r \leq n} (-1)^r q^{-r(r+1)/2} (2r+1) \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_n = \frac{(q; q)_n}{(-q; q)_n (q^3; q^2)_n}.$$

Using this pair in Theorem 2.2 with $k = 1, b_1 = q, m \rightarrow \infty$, and $c_1 = -q$ gives the result. For identities involving ternary quadratic forms, we begin with Bailey pairs which resemble binary forms. For example, replacing q by q^2 in the definition of a Bailey pair, it has been shown [8] that (α_n, β_n) is a Bailey pair with respect to q^2 , where

$$\alpha_n = \frac{q^{2n^2+n}(1-q^{2n+1})}{(1-q)} \sum_{|j| \leq n} (-1)^j q^{-j^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_n = \frac{1}{(-q^2; q)_{2n}}.$$

If we insert this into (2.4, 2.5) (remembering to replace q by q^2) with $b = q$, we find a Bailey pair with respect to q^4 ,

$$\alpha_n = \frac{(-1)^n q^{n^2}(1-q^{4n+4})}{(1-q^4)} \sum_{r=0}^n \sum_{|j| \leq r} (-1)^{r+j} q^{r^2+r-j^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_n = \frac{(q; q^2)_n}{(q^3; q^2)_n (-q^2; q)_{2n}}.$$

To complete the proof, put this pair into Theorem 2.2 with $k = 1, b_1 = q^2, c_1 = -q^2$, and $m \rightarrow \infty$. \square

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

We want to mention that there are other nice statements like Theorem 2.3 where the “ β part” of the Bailey pair changes but little. For example, by slightly modifying the proof of the main theorem one may prove the following:

Theorem 4.1. *If (α_n, β_n) is a Bailey pair with respect to a , then so is $(\gamma_n^* - \gamma_{n-1}^*, \beta_n^*)$, where $\gamma_{-1}^* = 0$,*

$$\gamma_n^* = \frac{(aq/b)_n (-b)^n q^{n(n+1)/2}}{(bq)_n} \sum_{r=0}^n \frac{(b)_r (-b)^{-r} q^{-r(r-1)/2} \alpha_r}{(aq/b)_r}, \quad (4.1)$$

and

$$\beta_n^* = \frac{(b)_n q^n}{(bq)_n} \beta_n. \quad (4.2)$$

This can be iterated and includes a number of nice results, including the “Bailey lattice replacement” (Prop. 4.1) of [10].

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