

q -HYPERGEOMETRIC DOUBLE SUMS AS MOCK THETA FUNCTIONS

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In memory of Basil Gordon

ABSTRACT. Recently, Bringmann and Kane established two new Bailey pairs and used them to relate certain q -hypergeometric series to real quadratic fields. We show how these pairs give rise to new mock theta functions in the form of q -hypergeometric double sums. Additionally, we prove an identity between one of these sums and two classical mock theta functions introduced by Gordon and McIntosh.

1. INTRODUCTION

A *Bailey pair* relative to a is a pair of sequences $(\alpha_n, \beta_n)_{n \geq 0}$ satisfying

$$\beta_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\alpha_k}{(q)_{n-k}(aq)_{n+k}}. \quad (1.1)$$

Here we have used the standard q -hypergeometric notation,

$$(a)_n = (a; q)_n = \prod_{k=1}^n (1 - aq^{k-1}),$$

valid for $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$. The *Bailey lemma* states that if (α_n, β_n) is a Bailey pair relative to a , then so is (α'_n, β'_n) , where

$$\alpha'_n = \frac{(b)_n(c)_n(aq/bc)^n}{(aq/b)_n(aq/c)_n} \alpha_n \quad (1.2)$$

and

$$\beta'_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(b)_k(c)_k(aq/bc)_{n-k}(aq/bc)^k}{(aq/b)_n(aq/c)_n(q)_{n-k}} \beta_k. \quad (1.3)$$

Inserting (1.2) and (1.3) into (1.1) with $n \rightarrow \infty$ gives

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} (b)_n(c)_n(aq/bc)^n \beta_n = \frac{(aq/b)_\infty(aq/c)_\infty}{(aq)_\infty(aq/bc)_\infty} \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(b)_n(c)_n(aq/bc)^n}{(aq/b)_n(aq/c)_n} \alpha_n, \quad (1.4)$$

valid whenever both sides converge. For more on Bailey pairs, including historical perspectives and recent advances, see Chapter 3 of [2], [3], or [13].

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In a recent study of multiplicative q -series, Bringmann and Kane [6] established two new and interesting Bailey pairs. They showed that (a_n, b_n) is a Bailey pair relative to 1, where

$$a_{2n} = (1 - q^{4n})q^{2n^2-2n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2-2j}, \quad (1.5)$$

$$a_{2n+1} = -(1 - q^{4n+2})q^{2n^2} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2}, \quad (1.6)$$

and

$$b_n = \frac{(-1)^n (q; q^2)_{n-1}}{(q)_{2n-1}} \chi(n \neq 0), \quad (1.7)$$

and (α_n, β_n) is a Bailey pair relative to q , where

$$\alpha_{2n} = \frac{1}{1-q} \left(q^{2n^2+2n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2-2j} + q^{2n^2} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2} \right), \quad (1.8)$$

$$\alpha_{2n+1} = -\frac{1}{1-q} \left(q^{2n^2+4n+2} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2} + q^{2n^2+2n} \sum_{j=-n-1}^n q^{-2j^2-2j} \right), \quad (1.9)$$

and

$$\beta_n = \frac{(-1)^n (q; q^2)_n}{(q)_{2n+1}}. \quad (1.10)$$

These closely resemble Bailey pairs related to 7th order mock theta functions [1], but surprisingly no q -series obtained by a direct substitution of either (1.5)–(1.7) or (1.8)–(1.10) in (1.4) is a genuine mock theta function. For example, it turns out that substituting (1.5)–(1.7) in (1.4) with $b, c \rightarrow \infty$ yields

$$\frac{-q}{(-q)_\infty} \omega(q)$$

where $\omega(q)$ is one of the third order mock theta functions. The presence of the infinite product means that this is not a mock theta function but a *mixed mock modular form*.

Recall that mock theta functions are q -series which were introduced by Ramanujan in his last letter to G. H. Hardy on January 12, 1920. Until 2002, it was not known how these functions fit into the theory of modular forms. Thanks to work of Zwegers [15] and Bringmann and Ono [8, 9], we now know that each of Ramanujan's examples of mock theta functions is the holomorphic part of a weight $1/2$ harmonic weak Maass form $f(\tau)$ (as usual, $q := e^{2\pi i\tau}$ where $\tau = x + iy \in \mathbb{H}$). Following Zagier [14], the holomorphic part of any weight k harmonic weak Maass form f is called a mock modular form of weight k . If $k = 1/2$ and the image of f under

the operator $\xi_k := 2iy^k \frac{\bar{\partial}}{\partial \bar{r}}$ is a unary theta function, then the holomorphic part of f is called a mock theta function. Specializations of the Appell-Lerch series

$$m(x, q, z) := \frac{1}{j(z, q)} \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{(-1)^r q^{\binom{r}{2}} z^r}{1 - q^{r-1} xz}$$

are perhaps the most well-known and most important class of mock theta functions [14, 15]. Here $x, z \in \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ with neither z nor xz an integral power of q , and

$$j(x, q) := (x)_\infty (q/x)_\infty (q)_\infty.$$

For more on mock theta functions, their remarkable history and modern developments, see [12] and [14].

The goal of this paper is to obtain genuine mock theta functions from the Bailey pairs of Bringmann and Kane by first moving a step along the Bailey chain. Applying (1.2) and (1.3) to (a_n, b_n) with $(b, c) \rightarrow (-1, \infty)$ and to (α_n, β_n) with $(b, c) \rightarrow (-q, \infty)$, we obtain the Bailey pairs recorded in the following two lemmas.

Lemma 1.1. *The pair (a'_n, b'_n) is a Bailey pair relative to 1, where*

$$a'_{2n} = 2(1 - q^{2n})q^{4n^2 - n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2 - 2j},$$

$$a'_{2n+1} = -2(1 - q^{2n+1})q^{4n^2 + 3n + 1} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2},$$

and

$$b'_n = \frac{1}{(-q)_n} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(-1)_j (q; q^2)_{j-1} (-1)^j q^{\binom{j+1}{2}}}{(q)_{n-j} (q)_{2j-1}}.$$

Lemma 1.2. *The pair (α'_n, β'_n) is a Bailey pair relative to q , where*

$$\alpha'_{2n} = \frac{1}{1 - q} \left(q^{4n^2 + 3n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2 - 2j} + q^{4n^2 + n} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2} \right),$$

$$\alpha'_{2n+1} = -\frac{1}{1 - q} \left(q^{4n^2 + 7n + 3} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2} + q^{4n^2 + 5n + 1} \sum_{j=-n-1}^n q^{-2j^2 - 2j} \right),$$

and

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

With our main result, we present four mock theta functions arising from the Bailey pairs in Lemmas 1.1 and 1.2. Define

$$\theta_{n,p}(x, y, q) := \frac{1}{\bar{J}_{0,np(2n+p)}} \sum_{r^*=0}^{p-1} \sum_{s^*=0}^{p-1} q^{n(r-(n-1)/2)+(n+p)(r-(n-1)/2)(s+(n+1)/2)+n(s+(n+1)/2)} \\ \times \frac{(-x)^{r-(n-1)/2}(-y)^{s+(n+1)/2} J_{p^2(2n+p)}^3 j(-q^{np(s-r)}x^n/y^n, q^{np^2}) j(q^{p(2n+p)(r+s)+p(n+p)}x^p y^p, q^{p^2(2n+p)})}{j(q^{p(2n+p)r+p(n+p)/2}(-y)^{n+p}/(-x)^n, q^{p^2(2n+p)}) j(q^{p(2n+p)s+p(n+p)/2}(-x)^{n+p}/(-y)^n, q^{p^2(2n+p)})},$$

where $r := r^* + \{(n-1)/2\}$ and $s := s^* + \{(n-1)/2\}$ with $0 \leq \{\alpha\} < 1$ denoting the fractional part of α . Also, $J_m := J_{m,3m}$ with $J_{a,m} := j(q^a, q^m)$, and $\bar{J}_{a,m} := j(-q^a, q^m)$.

Theorem 1.3. *The following are mock theta functions:*

$$\mathcal{W}_1(q) := \sum_{n \geq j \geq 1} \frac{(-1)_j (q; q^2)_{j-1} (-1)^j q^{n^2 + \binom{j+1}{2}}}{(-q)_n (q)_{n-j} (q)_{2j-1}} \quad (1.11)$$

$$= 4m(-q^{17}, q^{48}, -1) - 4q^{-5}m(-q, q^{48}, -1) - \frac{2q^2 \theta_{3,2}(q^5, q^5, q)}{j(q, q^3)},$$

$$\mathcal{W}_2(q) := \sum_{n \geq j \geq 1} \frac{(q; q^2)_n (-1)_j (q; q^2)_{j-1} (-1)^{n+j} q^{n^2 + \binom{j+1}{2}}}{(-q)_n (q)_{n-j} (q)_{2j-1}} \quad (1.12)$$

$$= 4m(-q, q^8, -1) + \frac{2q \theta_{1,2}(-q^2, -q^2, q)}{j(-1, q)},$$

$$\mathcal{W}_3(q) := \sum_{n \geq j \geq 1} \frac{(q; q^2)_n (-1; q^2)_j (q^2; q^4)_{j-1} (-1)^{n+j} q^{n^2 + j^2 + j}}{(-q^2; q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_{n-j} (q^2; q^2)_{2j-1}} \quad (1.13)$$

$$= 4m(-q, q^{12}, -1) + \frac{2q^3 \theta_{1,1}(-q^7, -q^7, q^4)}{j(-q, q^4)},$$

$$\mathcal{W}_4(q) := \sum_{n \geq j \geq 0} \frac{(-q)_j (q; q^2)_j (-1)^j q^{n^2 + n + \binom{j+1}{2}}}{(-q)_n (q)_{n-j} (q)_{2j+1}} \quad (1.14)$$

$$= -2q^{-4}m(-q^5, q^{48}, -1) - 2q^{-2}m(-q^{11}, q^{48}, -1) + \frac{\theta_{3,2}(q^3, q^3, q)}{j(q, q^3)}.$$

It should be noted that the series defining $\mathcal{W}_2(q)$ does not converge. However, similar to the sixth order mock theta function $\mu(q)$ [5], the sequence of even partial sums and the sequence of odd partial sums both converge. We define $\mathcal{W}_2(q)$ as the average of these two values.

To prove Theorem 1.3 we first use the Bailey machinery to express the \mathcal{W}_i in terms of Hecke-type double sums $f_{a,b,c}(x, y, q)$, where

$$f_{a,b,c}(x, y, q) := \sum_{\text{sg}(r)=\text{sg}(s)} \text{sg}(r) (-1)^{r+s} x^r y^s q^{a \binom{r}{2} + b r s + c \binom{s}{2}}. \quad (1.15)$$

Here $x, y \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $\text{sg}(r) := 1$ for $r \geq 0$ and $\text{sg}(r) := -1$ for $r < 0$. Then we apply recent results of Hickerson and Mortenson [11] to express the Hecke-type double sums as Appell-Lerch series $m(x, q, z)$ (up to the addition of weakly holomorphic modular forms).

We highlight one connection to classical mock theta functions. Namely, we express the multisum (1.12) in terms of the ‘‘eighth order’’ mock theta functions $S_1(q)$ and $T_1(q)$, defined by (see [10])

$$S_1(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n(n+2)}(-q; q^2)_n}{(-q^2; q^2)_n}$$

and

$$T_1(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n(n+1)}(-q^2; q^2)_n}{(-q; q^2)_{n+1}}.$$

Corollary 1.4. *We have the identity*

$$\mathcal{W}_2(q) = 2qT_1(q) - qS_1(q).$$

Similar identities involving mock theta functions and multisums were given by Andrews [4, Section 13], and more could be deduced from [7, Theorem 2.4].

The paper proceeds as follows. Some background material on Hecke-type double sums and Appell-Lerch series is collected in Section 2, and Theorem 1.3 and Corollary 1.4 are established in Section 3.

2. PRELIMINARIES

We recall some relevant preliminaries. The most important is a result which allows us to convert from the Hecke-type double sums (1.15) to Appell-Lerch series. Define

$$\begin{aligned} g_{a,b,c}(x, y, q, z_1, z_0) &:= \sum_{t=0}^{a-1} (-y)^t q^{c\binom{t}{2}} j(q^{bt}x, q^a) m\left(-q^{a\binom{b+1}{2}-c\binom{a+1}{2}-t(b^2-ac)} \frac{(-y)^a}{(-x)^b}, q^{a(b^2-ac)}, z_0\right) \\ &+ \sum_{t=0}^{c-1} (-x)^t q^{a\binom{t}{2}} j(q^{bt}y, q^c) m\left(-q^{c\binom{b+1}{2}-a\binom{c+1}{2}-t(b^2-ac)} \frac{(-x)^c}{(-y)^b}, q^{c(b^2-ac)}, z_1\right). \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

Following [11], we use the term ‘‘generic’’ to mean that the parameters do not cause poles in the Appell-Lerch series or in the quotients of theta functions.

Theorem 2.1. [11, Theorem 0.3] *Let n and p be positive integers with $(n, p) = 1$. For generic $x, y \in \mathbb{C}^*$*

$$f_{n,n+p,n}(x, y, q) = g_{n,n+p,n}(x, y, q, -1, -1) + \theta_{n,p}(x, y, q).$$

We shall also require certain facts about $j(x, q)$, $m(x, q, z)$ and $f_{a,b,c}(x, y, q)$. From the definition of $j(x, q)$, we have

$$j(q^n x, q) = (-1)^n q^{-\binom{n}{2}} x^{-n} j(x, q) \quad (2.2)$$

where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and

$$j(x, q) = j(q/x, q) = -xj(x^{-1}, q). \quad (2.3)$$

Next, some relevant properties of the sum $m(x, q, z)$ are given in the following (see (2.2b) of Proposition 2.1 and Theorem 2.3 in [11]).

Proposition 2.2. *For generic $x, z, z_0 \in \mathbb{C}^*$.*

$$m(x, q, z) = x^{-1} m(x^{-1}, q, z^{-1}) \quad (2.4)$$

and

$$m(x, q, z) = m(x, q, z_0) + \frac{z_0 J_1^3 j(z/z_0, q) j(xz z_0, q)}{j(z_0, q) j(z, q) j(xz_0, q) j(xz, q)}. \quad (2.5)$$

Finally, two important transformation properties of $f_{a,b,c}(x, y, q)$ are given in the following (see Propositions 5.1 and 5.2 in [11]).

Proposition 2.3. *For $x, y \in \mathbb{C}^*$,*

$$\begin{aligned} f_{a,b,c}(x, y, q) &= f_{a,b,c}(-x^2 q^a, -y^2 q^c, q^4) - x f_{a,b,c}(-x^2 q^{3a}, -y^2 q^{c+2b}, q^4) \\ &\quad - y f_{a,b,c}(-x^2 q^{a+2b}, -y^2 q^{3c}, q^4) + xy q^b f_{a,b,c}(-x^2 q^{3a+2b}, -y^2 q^{3c+2b}, q^4) \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

and

$$f_{a,b,c}(x, y, q) = -\frac{q^{a+b+c}}{xy} f_{a,b,c}(q^{2a+b}/x, q^{2c+b}/y, q). \quad (2.7)$$

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.3

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Recall that the goal is to express each double sum q -series in terms of Appell-Lerch series. For (1.11), apply Lemma 1.1 and let $b, c \rightarrow \infty$ in (1.4) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}_1(q) &= \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{n^2} b'_n(q) \\ &= \frac{1}{(q)_\infty} \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{n^2} a'_n(q) \\ &= \frac{1}{(q)_\infty} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2} a'_{2n}(q) + \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2+4n+1} a'_{2n+1}(q) \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{(q)_\infty} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2-n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2-2j} - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2+n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2-2j} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2+7n+2} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2} - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2+9n+3} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

After replacing n with $-n$ in the second sum and n with $-n - 1$ in the fourth sum, we let $n = (r + s + 1)/2$, $j = (r - s - 1)/2$ in the first two sums and $n = (r + s)/2$, $j = (r - s)/2$ in the latter two sums to find

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}_1(q) &= \frac{2q^2}{(q)_\infty} \left(\left(\sum_{\substack{r,s \geq 0 \\ r \not\equiv s \pmod{2}}} - \sum_{\substack{r,s < 0 \\ r \not\equiv s \pmod{2}}} \right) q^{\frac{3}{2}r^2 + 5rs + \frac{7}{2}r + \frac{3}{2}s^2 + \frac{7}{2}s} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\sum_{\substack{r,s \geq 0 \\ r \equiv s \pmod{2}}} - \sum_{\substack{r,s < 0 \\ r \equiv s \pmod{2}}} \right) q^{\frac{3}{2}r^2 + 5rs + \frac{7}{2}r + \frac{3}{2}s^2 + \frac{7}{2}s} \right) \\ &= -\frac{2q^2}{(q)_\infty} f_{3,5,3}(q^5, q^5, q). \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 2.1, (2.1), (2.2) and (2.3), we have

$$f_{3,5,3}(q^5, q^5, q) = -2q^{-2}j(q, q^3)m(-q^{17}, q^{48}, -1) + 2q^{-7}j(q, q^3)m(-q, q^{48}, -1) + \theta_{3,2}(q^5, q^5, q)$$

and so

$$\mathcal{W}_1(q) = 4m(-q^{17}, q^{48}, -1) - 4q^{-5}m(-q, q^{48}, -1) - \frac{2q^2\theta_{3,2}(q^5, q^5, q)}{j(q, q^3)}.$$

For (1.12), apply Lemma 1.1 and let $b = -\sqrt{q}$ and $c = \sqrt{q}$ in (1.4) to get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}_2(q) &= \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n (q; q^2)_n b'_n(q) \\ &= \frac{(q; q^2)_\infty}{2(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n a'_n(q) \\ &= \frac{(q; q^2)_\infty}{2(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} a'_{2n}(q) - \sum_{n \geq 0} a'_{2n+1}(q) \right) \\ &= \frac{(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2 - n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2 - 2j} - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2 + n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2 - 2j} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2 + 3n + 1} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2} - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2 + 5n + 2} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

As before, we proceed with

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{W}_2(q) &= \frac{(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \left(\left(\sum_{\substack{r,s \geq 0 \\ r \not\equiv s \pmod{2}}} - \sum_{\substack{r,s < 0 \\ r \not\equiv s \pmod{2}}} \right) q^{\frac{1}{2}r^2 + 3rs + \frac{3}{2}r + \frac{1}{2}s^2 + \frac{3}{2}s + 1} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left(\sum_{\substack{r,s \geq 0 \\ r \equiv s \pmod{2}}} - \sum_{\substack{r,s < 0 \\ r \equiv s \pmod{2}}} \right) q^{\frac{1}{2}r^2 + 3rs + \frac{3}{2}r + \frac{1}{2}s^2 + \frac{3}{2}s + 1} \right) \\
&= \frac{(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \left(\left(\sum_{r,s \geq 0} - \sum_{r,s < 0} \right) q^{\frac{1}{2}r^2 + 3rs + \frac{3}{2}r + \frac{1}{2}s^2 + \frac{3}{2}s + 1} \right) \\
&= \frac{q(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} f_{1,3,1}(-q^2, -q^2, q).
\end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 2.1, (2.1) and (2.2), we have

$$f_{1,3,1}(-q^2, -q^2, q) = 2q^{-1}j(-1, q)m(-q, q^8, -1) + \theta_{1,2}(-q^2, -q^2, q)$$

and so

$$\mathcal{W}_2(q) = 4m(-q, q^8, -1) + \frac{2q\theta_{1,2}(-q^2, -q^2, q)}{j(-1, q)}.$$

For (1.13), apply Lemma 1.1 and let $b = q$, $c \rightarrow \infty$ and $q \rightarrow q^2$ in (1.4) to get

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{W}_3(q) &= \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n (q; q^2)_n q^{n^2} b'_n(q^2) \\
&= \frac{(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n q^{n^2} a'_n(q^2) \\
&= \frac{(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2} a'_{2n}(q^2) - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2 + 4n + 1} a'_{2n+1}(q^2) \right) \\
&= \frac{2(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} q^{12n^2 - 2n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-4j^2 - 4j} - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{12n^2 + 2n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-4j^2 - 4j} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{12n^2 + 10n + 3} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-4j^2} - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{12n^2 + 14n + 5} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-4j^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{W}_3(q) &= \frac{2(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \left(\left(\sum_{\substack{r, s \geq 0 \\ r \not\equiv s \pmod{2}}} - \sum_{\substack{r, s < 0 \\ r \not\equiv s \pmod{2}}} \right) q^{2r^2+8rs+5r+2s^2+5s+3} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(\sum_{\substack{r, s \geq 0 \\ r \equiv s \pmod{2}}} - \sum_{\substack{r, s < 0 \\ r \equiv s \pmod{2}}} \right) q^{2r^2+8rs+5r+2s^2+5s+3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \left(\left(\sum_{r, s \geq 0} - \sum_{r, s < 0} \right) q^{2r^2+8rs+5r+2s^2+5s+3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{2q^3(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} f_{1,2,1}(-q^7, -q^7, q^4).
 \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 2.1, (2.1), (2.2) and (2.3), we have

$$f_{1,2,1}(-q^7, -q^7, q^4) = 2q^{-3}j(-q, q^4)m(-q, q^{12}, -1) + \theta_{1,1}(-q^7, -q^7, q^4)$$

and so

$$\mathcal{W}_3(q) = 4m(-q, q^{12}, -1) + \frac{2q^3\theta_{1,1}(-q^7, -q^7, q^4)}{j(-q, q^4)}.$$

Finally, for (1.14), apply Lemma 1.2 and let $b, c \rightarrow \infty$ in (1.4) to get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{W}_4(q) &= \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{n^2+n} \beta'_n(q) \\
 &= \frac{(1-q)}{(q)_\infty} \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{n^2+n} \alpha'_n(q) \\
 &= \frac{(1-q)}{(q)_\infty} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2+2n} \alpha'_{2n}(q) + \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2+6n+2} \alpha'_{2n+1}(q) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{(q)_\infty} \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2+5n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2-2j} + \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2+3n} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2+13n+5} \sum_{j=-n}^n q^{-2j^2} - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2+11n+3} \sum_{j=-n-1}^n q^{-2j^2-2j} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

After replacing n with $-n-1$ in the third and fourth sums, we let $n = (r+s+1)/2$, $j = (r-s-1)/2$ in the first and fourth sums and $n = (r+s)/2$, $j = (r-s)/2$ in the second and third sums to get

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{W}_4(q) &= \frac{1}{(q)_\infty} \left(\left(\sum_{\substack{r,s \geq 0 \\ r \not\equiv s \pmod{2}}} - \sum_{\substack{r,s < 0 \\ r \not\equiv s \pmod{2}}} \right) q^{\frac{3}{2}r^2 + 5rs + \frac{13}{2}r + \frac{3}{2}s^2 + \frac{13}{2}s + 5} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left(\sum_{\substack{r,s \geq 0 \\ r \equiv s \pmod{2}}} - \sum_{\substack{r,s < 0 \\ r \equiv s \pmod{2}}} \right) q^{\frac{3}{2}r^2 + 5rs + \frac{3}{2}r + \frac{3}{2}s^2 + \frac{3}{2}s} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{(q)_\infty} \left(2q^{13} f_{3,5,3}(-q^{25}, -q^{29}, q^4) + f_{3,5,3}(-q^9, -q^9, q^4) + q^{11} f_{3,5,3}(-q^{25}, -q^{25}, q^4) \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{(q)_\infty} f_{3,5,3}(q^3, q^3, q)
\end{aligned}$$

where in the last step we have used (2.6) and (2.7). By Theorem 2.1, (2.1), (2.2), (2.3) and (2.4), we have

$$f_{3,5,3}(q^3, q^3, q) = -2q^{-4}j(q, q^3)m(-q^5, q^{48}, -1) - 2q^{-2}j(q, q^3)m(-q^{11}, q^{48}, -1) + \theta_{3,2}(q^3, q^3, q)$$

and so

$$\mathcal{W}_4(q) = -2q^{-4}m(-q^5, q^{48}, -1) - 2q^{-2}m(-q^{11}, q^{48}, -1) + \frac{\theta_{3,2}(q^3, q^3, q)}{j(q, q^3)}.$$

□

Proof of Corollary 1.4. Equations (4.36) and (4.38) of [11] state

$$S_1(q) = -2q^{-1}m(-q, q^8, -1) + \frac{\bar{J}_{3,8}J_{2,8}^2}{qJ_{1,8}^2}$$

$$T_1(q) = q^{-1}m(-q, q^8, q^6).$$

By (1.12), (2.3) and (2.5), the claim is equivalent to the identity

$$\frac{\bar{J}_{3,8}J_{2,8}^2}{J_{1,8}^2} + \frac{2q\theta_{1,2}(-q^2, -q^2, q)}{j(-1, q)} = \frac{-2j(q^8, q^{24})^3j(-q^6, q^8)}{j(q^6, q^8)j(-1, q^8)j(-q^7, q^8)}.$$

We have verified this identity using Garvan's MAPLE program (see <http://www.math.ufl.edu/~fgarvan/qmaple/theta-supplement/>).

□

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