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# Some Relationships between Infinite Product Identities, Continued-Fraction Identities and Combinatorial Partition Identities

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1. M. P. Chaudhary : Generalization for character formulas in terms of continued fraction identities, Malay J. Mat. 1(1)(2014) 24-34.

# Some Relationships between Infinite Product Identities, Continued-Fraction Identities and Combinatorial Partition Identities

M. P. Chaudhary<sup>α</sup>, Diriba Kejela Geleta<sup>σ</sup> & Gedefa Negassa Feyissa<sup>ρ</sup>

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## I. INTRODUCTION

For  $|q| < 1$ ,

$$(a; q)_{\infty} = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - aq^n) \tag{1.1}$$

$$(a; q)_{\infty} = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - aq^{(n-1)}) \tag{1.2}$$

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_k; q)_{\infty} = (a_1; q)_{\infty} (a_2; q)_{\infty} (a_3; q)_{\infty} \dots (a_k; q)_{\infty} \tag{1.3}$$

Ramanujan has defined general theta function, as

$$f(a, b) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} a^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} b^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} ; |ab| < 1, \tag{1.4}$$

In [1], Jacobi's triple product identity is given, as

$$f(a, b) = (-a; ab)_{\infty} (-b; ab)_{\infty} (ab; ab)_{\infty} \tag{1.5}$$

Special cases of Jacobi's triple products identity are given, as

$$\Phi(q) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} = (-q; q^2)_{\infty}^2 (q^2; q^2)_{\infty} \tag{1.6}$$

$$\Psi(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} = \frac{(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(q; q^2)_{\infty}} \tag{1.7}$$

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$$f(-q) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{\frac{n(3n-1)}{2}} = (q; q)_{\infty} \tag{1.8}$$

Equation (1.8) is known as Euler’s pentagonal number theorem. Euler’s another well known identity is as

$$(q; q^2)_{-1\infty} = (-q; q)_{\infty} \tag{1.9}$$

In [1], Roger-Ramanujan identities are given as

$$G(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{1}{(q; q^5)_{\infty} (q^4; q^5)_{\infty}} = \frac{(q^2; q^5)_{\infty} (q^3; q^5)_{\infty} (q^5; q^5)_{\infty}}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \tag{1.10}$$

$$H(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n(n+1)}}{(q; q)_n} = \frac{1}{(q^2; q^5)_{\infty} (q^3; q^5)_{\infty}} = \frac{(q; q^5)_{\infty} (q^4; q^5)_{\infty} (q^5; q^5)_{\infty}}{(q; q)_{\infty}} \tag{1.11}$$

Roger-Ramanujan function is given by

$$R(q) = q^{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{H(q)}{G(q)} = q^{\frac{1}{5}} \frac{(q; q^5)_{\infty} (q^4; q^5)_{\infty}}{(q^2; q^5)_{\infty} (q^3; q^5)_{\infty}} \tag{1.12}$$

Throughout this paper we use the following representations

$$(q^a; q^n)_{\infty} (q^b; q^n)_{\infty} (q^c; q^n)_{\infty} \cdots (q^t; q^n)_{\infty} = (q^a, q^b, q^c \cdots q^t; q^n)_{\infty} \tag{1.13}$$

$$(q^a; q^n)_{\infty} (q^a; q^n)_{\infty} (q^c; q^n)_{\infty} \cdots (q^t; q^n)_{\infty} = (q^a, q^a, q^c \cdots q^t; q^n)_{\infty} \tag{1.14}$$

In [1, p-28(2.2)], following identity is given

$$\begin{aligned} (q^2; q^2)_{\infty} (-q; q)_{\infty} &= \frac{(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(q; q^2)_{\infty}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-} \frac{q}{1+} \frac{q(1-q)}{1-} \frac{q^3}{1+} \frac{q^2(1-q^2)}{1-} \frac{q^5}{1+} \frac{q^3(1-q^3)}{1-\dots}; (|q| < 1) \end{aligned} \tag{1.15}$$

In [1, p-27(2.1)], following identity is given

$$\frac{(q; q^5)_{\infty} (q^4; q^5)_{\infty}}{(q^2; q^5)_{\infty} (q^3; q^5)_{\infty}} = \frac{1}{1+} \frac{q}{1+} \frac{q^2}{1+} \frac{q^3}{1+} \frac{q^4}{1+} \frac{q^5}{1+} \frac{q^6}{1+\dots}; (|q| < 1) \tag{1.16}$$

In [1, p-28(2.4)], following identity is given

$$C(q) = \frac{(q^2; q^5)_{\infty} (q^3; q^5)_{\infty}}{(q; q^5)_{\infty} (q^4; q^5)_{\infty}} = 1 + \frac{q}{1+} \frac{q^2}{1+} \frac{q^3}{1+} \frac{q^4}{1+} \frac{q^5}{1+} \frac{q^6}{1+\dots}; (|q| < 1) \tag{1.17}$$

Lastly, we turn to the recent investigation by Andrews et. al. [2], involving combinatorial partition identities associated with the following general family

$$R(s, t, l, u, v, w) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{s \binom{n}{2} + tn} r(l, u, v, w; n) \tag{1.18}$$

where

$$r(l, u, v, w : n) := \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{u} \rfloor} (-1)^j \frac{q^{uw \binom{j}{2} + (w-ul)j}}{(q; q)_{n-uj} (q^{uw}; q^{uw})_j} \tag{1.19}$$



In particular, we recall the following combinatorial partition identities [2, p.106, Th.3]

$$R(2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2) = (-q; q^2)_\infty \tag{1.20}$$

$$R(2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2) = (-q^2; q^2)_\infty \tag{1.21}$$

$$R(m, m, 1, 1, 1, 2) = \frac{(q^{2m}; q^{2m})_\infty}{(q^m; q^{2m})_\infty} \tag{1.22}$$

*Computation of q-product identities*

Chaudhary[1], has computed several q-product identities. Here we are giving some identities from [1], and some new identities have been computed, are useful for next section of this paper, as given below

$$\begin{aligned} (q^2; q^2)_\infty &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{2n+2}) \\ &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{2(4n)+2}) \times \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{2(4n+1)+2}) \times \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{2(4n+2)+2}) \times \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{2(4n+3)+2}) \\ &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{8n+2}) \times \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{8n+4}) \times \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{8n+6}) \times \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{8n+8}) \\ &= (q^2; q^8)_\infty (q^4; q^8)_\infty (q^6; q^8)_\infty (q^8; q^8)_\infty = (q^2, q^4, q^6, q^8; q^8)_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.23}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^4; q^4)_\infty &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{4n+4}) \\ &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{4(3n)+4}) \times \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{4(3n+1)+4}) \times \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{4(3n+2)+4}) \\ &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{12n+4}) \times \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{12n+8}) \times \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - q^{12n+12}) \\ &= (q^4; q^{12})_\infty (q^8; q^{12})_\infty (q^{12}; q^{12})_\infty = (q^4, q^8, q^{12}; q^{12})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.24}$$

Similarly we can compute following, as

$$(q^1; q^1)_\infty = (q^1; q^2)_\infty (q^2; q^2)_\infty = (q^1, q^2; q^2)_\infty \tag{1.25}$$

$$(q^2; q^2)_\infty = (q^2; q^4)_\infty (q^4; q^4)_\infty = (q^2, q^4; q^4)_\infty \tag{1.26}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^2; q^2)_\infty &= (q^2; q^8)_\infty (q^4; q^8)_\infty (q^6; q^8)_\infty (q^8; q^8)_\infty \\ &= (q^2, q^4, q^6, q^8; q^8)_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.27}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^2; q^2)_\infty &= (q^2; q^{12})_\infty (q^4; q^{12})_\infty (q^6; q^{12})_\infty (q^8; q^{12})_\infty (q^{10}; q^{12})_\infty (q^{12}; q^{12})_\infty \\ &= (q^2, q^4, q^6, q^8, q^{10}, q^{12}; q^{12})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.28}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^2; q^2)_\infty &= (q^2; q^{16})_\infty (q^4; q^{16})_\infty (q^6; q^{16})_\infty (q^8; q^{16})_\infty (q^{10}; q^{16})_\infty \times \\ &\quad \times (q^{12}; q^{16})_\infty (q^{14}; q^{16})_\infty (q^{16}; q^{16})_\infty \\ &= (q^2, q^4, q^6, q^8, q^{10}, q^{12}, q^{14}, q^{16}; q^{16})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.29}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^2; q^2)_\infty &= (q^2; q^{20})_\infty (q^4; q^{20})_\infty (q^6; q^{20})_\infty (q^8; q^{20})_\infty (q^{10}; q^{20})_\infty (q^{12}; q^{20})_\infty \times \\ &\quad \times (q^{14}; q^{20})_\infty (q^{16}; q^{20})_\infty (q^{18}; q^{20})_\infty (q^{20}; q^{20})_\infty \\ &= (q^2, q^4, q^6, q^8, q^{10}, q^{12}, q^{14}, q^{16}, q^{18}, q^{20}; q^{20})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.30}$$

$$(q^3; q^3)_\infty = (q^3; q^6)_\infty (q^6; q^6)_\infty = (q^3, q^6; q^6)_\infty \tag{1.31}$$

$$(q^4; q^4)_\infty = (q^4; q^{12})_\infty (q^8; q^{12})_\infty (q^{12}; q^{12})_\infty = (q^4, q^8, q^{12}; q^{12})_\infty \tag{1.32}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^4; q^4)_\infty &= (q^4; q^{16})_\infty (q^8; q^{16})_\infty (q^{12}; q^{16})_\infty (q^{16}; q^{16})_\infty \\ &= (q^4, q^8, q^{12}, q^{16}; q^{16})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.33}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^4; q^4)_\infty &= (q^4; q^{20})_\infty (q^8; q^{20})_\infty (q^{12}; q^{20})_\infty (q^{16}; q^{20})_\infty (q^{20}; q^{20})_\infty \\ &= (q^4, q^8, q^{12}, q^{16}, q^{20}; q^{20})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.34}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^4; q^4)_\infty &= (q^4; q^{24})_\infty (q^8; q^{24})_\infty (q^{12}; q^{24})_\infty (q^{16}; q^{24})_\infty (q^{20}; q^{24})_\infty (q^{24}; q^{24})_\infty \\ &= (q^4, q^8, q^{12}, q^{16}, q^{20}, q^{24}; q^{24})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.35}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^4; q^{12})_\infty &= (q^4; q^{60})_\infty (q^{16}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{28}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{40}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{52}; q^{60})_\infty \\ &= (q^4, q^{16}, q^{28}, q^{40}, q^{52}; q^{60})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.36}$$

$$(q^6; q^6)_\infty = (q^6; q^{12})_\infty (q^{12}; q^{12})_\infty = (q^6, q^{12}; q^{12})_\infty \tag{1.37}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^6; q^6)_\infty &= (q^6; q^{24})_\infty (q^{12}; q^{24})_\infty (q^{18}; q^{24})_\infty (q^{24}; q^{24})_\infty \\ &= (q^6, q^{12}, q^{18}, q^{24}; q^{24})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.38}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^6; q^{12})_\infty &= (q^6; q^{60})_\infty (q^{18}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{30}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{42}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{54}; q^{60})_\infty \\ &= (q^6, q^{18}, q^{30}, q^{42}, q^{54}; q^{60})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.39}$$

$$(q^8; q^8)_\infty = (q^8; q^{24})_\infty (q^{16}; q^{24})_\infty (q^{24}; q^{24})_\infty = (q^8, q^{16}, q^{24}; q^{24})_\infty \tag{1.40}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^8; q^8)_\infty &= (q^8; q^{48})_\infty (q^{16}; q^{48})_\infty (q^{24}; q^{48})_\infty (q^{32}; q^{48})_\infty (q^{40}; q^{48})_\infty (q^{48}; q^{48})_\infty \\ &= (q^8, q^{16}, q^{24}, q^{32}, q^{40}, q^{48}; q^{48})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.41}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^8; q^{12})_\infty &= (q^8; q^{60})_\infty (q^{20}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{32}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{44}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{56}; q^{60})_\infty \\ &= (q^8, q^{20}, q^{32}, q^{44}, q^{56}; q^{60})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.42}$$

$$(q^8; q^{16})_\infty = (q^8; q^{48})_\infty (q^{24}; q^{48})_\infty (q^{40}; q^{48})_\infty = (q^8, q^{24}, q^{40}; q^{48})_\infty \tag{1.43}$$

$$(q^{10}; q^{20})_\infty = (q^{10}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{30}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{50}; q^{60})_\infty = (q^{10}, q^{30}, q^{50}; q^{60})_\infty \tag{1.44}$$

$$(q^{12}; q^{12})_\infty = (q^{12}; q^{24})_\infty (q^{24}; q^{24})_\infty = (q^{12}, q^{24}; q^{24})_\infty \tag{1.45}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (q^{12}; q^{12})_\infty &= (q^{12}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{24}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{36}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{48}; q^{60})_\infty (q^{60}; q^{60})_\infty \\ &= (q^{12}, q^{24}, q^{36}, q^{48}, q^{60}; q^{60})_\infty \end{aligned} \tag{1.46}$$

$$(q^{16}; q^{16})_{\infty} = (q^{16}; q^{48})_{\infty} (q^{32}; q^{48})_{\infty} (q^{48}; q^{48})_{\infty} = (q^{16}, q^{32}, q^{48}; q^{48})_{\infty} \tag{1.47}$$

$$(q^{20}; q^{20})_{\infty} = (q^{20}; q^{60})_{\infty} (q^{40}; q^{60})_{\infty} (q^{60}; q^{60})_{\infty} = (q^{20}, q^{40}, q^{60}; q^{60})_{\infty} \tag{1.48}$$

The outline of this paper is as follows. In sections 2, we record a set of known results which are found to be useful in the paper. In section 3, we state and prove our main results, associated with the families given in (1.15)-(1.17) and (1.22), which depict the inter-relationships between Infinite Product Identities, Continued-Fraction Identities and Combinatorial Partition Identities.

## II. PRELIMINARIES

In [3], following identities are given

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} = 2 \frac{(q^3, q^5, q^8; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q, q^4, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}} \tag{2.1}$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} = 2 \left( \begin{matrix} q^3, q^5, q^8 \\ q, q^4, q^7 \end{matrix} ; q^8 \right) \tag{2.2}$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} = 2q \frac{(q, q^7, q^8; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^3, q^4, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}} \tag{2.3}$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} = 2q \left( \begin{matrix} q, q^7, q^8 \\ q^3, q^4, q^5 \end{matrix} ; q^8 \right) \tag{2.4}$$

In [4; Theorem 3], following identities are given

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{5n^2} = 2 \left( \begin{matrix} q^2, q^8, q^{10}, q^{12}, q^{18}, q^{20} \\ q, q^4, q^9, q^{11}, q^{16}, q^{19} \end{matrix} ; q^{20} \right) \tag{2.5}$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{5n^2} = 2q \left( \begin{matrix} q^4, q^6, q^{10}, q^{14}, q^{16}, q^{20} \\ q^3, q^7, q^8, q^{12}, q^{13}, q^{17} \end{matrix} ; q^{20} \right) \tag{2.6}$$

## III. MAIN RESULTS

We have the following identities

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} &= 2 \frac{(q^3, q^5, q^8; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q, q^4, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}} = 2 \left( \begin{matrix} q^3, q^5, q^8 \\ q, q^4, q^7 \end{matrix} ; q^8 \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{(q^3, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1-} \frac{q^4}{1+} \frac{q^4(1-q^4)}{1-} \frac{q^{12}}{1+} \frac{q^8(1-q^8)}{1-} \frac{q^{20}}{1+} \frac{q^{12}(1-q^{12})}{1-\dots} \right); (|q| < 1) \\ &= 2 \frac{(q^3, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}} R(4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 2) \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} &= 2q \frac{(q, q^7, q^8; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^3, q^4, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}} = 2q \begin{pmatrix} q, q^7, q^8 \\ q^3, q^4, q^5 \end{pmatrix}; q^8 \\ &= 2q \frac{(q, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^3, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1-} \frac{q^4}{1+} \frac{q^4(1-q^4)}{1-} \frac{q^{12}}{1+} \frac{q^8(1-q^8)}{1-} \frac{q^{20}}{1+} \frac{q^{12}(1-q^{12})}{1-} \dots \right); (|q| < 1) \\ &= 2q \frac{(q, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^3, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}} R(4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 2) \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{5n^2} &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} q^2, q^{10}, q^{18}, q^{20} \\ q, q^9, q^{11}, q^{19} \end{pmatrix}; q^{20} \times \\ &\times \left( 1 + \frac{q^4}{1+} \frac{q^8}{1+} \frac{q^{12}}{1+} \frac{q^{16}}{1+} \frac{q^{20}}{1+} \frac{q^{24}}{1+} \dots \right); (|q| < 1) \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{5n^2} &= 2q \begin{pmatrix} q^6, q^{10}, q^{14}, q^{20} \\ q^3, q^7, q^{13}, q^{17} \end{pmatrix}; q^{20} \times \\ &\times \left( \frac{1}{1+} \frac{q^4}{1+} \frac{q^8}{1+} \frac{q^{12}}{1+} \frac{q^{16}}{1+} \frac{q^{20}}{1+} \frac{q^{24}}{1+} \dots \right); (|q| < 1) \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

*Proof of (3.1):* From (2.1) and (2.2), we get

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} = 2 \frac{(q^3, q^5, q^8; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q, q^4, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} q^3, q^5, q^8 \\ q, q^4, q^7 \end{pmatrix}; q^8 \tag{3.1.1}$$

Which can be represented as

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} = 2 \frac{(q^3, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}} \times \frac{(q^8; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^4; q^8)_{\infty}} \tag{3.1.2}$$

Applying (1.15) for  $q = q^4$ , in (3.1.2), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} \\ = 2 \frac{(q^3, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1-} \frac{q^4}{1+} \frac{q^4(1-q^4)}{1-} \frac{q^{12}}{1+} \frac{q^8(1-q^8)}{1-} \frac{q^{20}}{1+} \frac{q^{12}(1-q^{12})}{1-} \dots \right); (|q| < 1) \end{aligned} \tag{3.1.3}$$

Applying (1.18) for  $m = 4$ , in (3.1.2), we get

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} = 2 \frac{(q^3, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}} R(4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1) \tag{3.1.4}$$

Joining (3.1.1), (3.1.3) and (3.1.4) together, we get the required result (3.1).  
 Proof of (3.2): From (2.3) and (2.4), we get

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} = 2q \frac{(q, q^7, q^8; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^3, q^4, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}} = 2q \left( \begin{matrix} q, q^7, q^8 \\ q^3, q^4, q^5 \end{matrix}; q^8 \right) \quad (3.2.1)$$

Which can be represented as

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} = 2q \frac{(q, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^3, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}} \times \frac{(q^8; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^4; q^8)_{\infty}} \quad (3.2.2)$$

Applying (1.15) for  $q = q^4$ , in (3.2.2), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} &= 2q \frac{(q, q^7, q^8; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^3, q^4, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}} = 2q \left( \begin{matrix} q, q^7, q^8 \\ q^3, q^4, q^5 \end{matrix}; q^8 \right) \\ &= 2q \frac{(q, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^3, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1-} \frac{q^4}{1+} \frac{q^4(1-q^4)}{1-} \frac{q^{12}}{1+} \frac{q^8(1-q^8)}{1-} \frac{q^{20}}{1+} \frac{q^{12}(1-q^{12})}{1-} \dots \right) \dots (|q| < 1) \end{aligned} \quad (3.2.3)$$

Applying (1.18) for  $m = 4$ , in (3.2.2), we get

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{2n^2} = 2q \frac{(q, q^7; q^8)_{\infty}}{(q^3, q^5; q^8)_{\infty}} R(4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 2) \quad (3.2.4)$$

Joining (3.2.1), (3.2.3) and (3.2.4) together, we get required result (3.2). Proof of (3.3): From (2.5), we get

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{5n^2} = 2 \left( \begin{matrix} q^2, q^{10}, q^{18}, q^{20} \\ q, q^9, q^{11}, q^{19} \end{matrix}; q^{20} \right) \times \frac{(q^8; q^{20})_{\infty} (q^{12}; q^{20})_{\infty}}{(q^4; q^{20})_{\infty} (q^{16}; q^{20})_{\infty}} \quad (3.3.1)$$

Applying (1.17) for  $q = q^4$ , in (3.3.1), we get required result (3.3). Proof of (3.4): From (2.6), we get

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{n^2} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{5n^2} = 2q \left( \begin{matrix} q^6, q^{10}, q^{14}, q^{20} \\ q^3, q^7, q^{13}, q^{17} \end{matrix}; q^{20} \right) \times \frac{(q^4; q^{20})_{\infty} (q^{16}; q^{20})_{\infty}}{(q^8; q^{20})_{\infty} (q^{12}; q^{20})_{\infty}} \quad (3.4.1)$$

Applying (1.16) for  $q = q^4$ , in (3.4.1), we get required result (3.4).

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