PARTITIONS OF MULTI-PARTITE NUMBERS

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1. Introduction. In what follows all small latin letters denote non-negative rational integers. We suppose for the present that \(|X_i| < 1\) \((1 \leq i \leq j)\) and write

\[ F_j(Y) = F_j(X_1, \cdots, X_j; Y) = \prod (1 + X_1^{k_1} \cdots X_j^{k_j}Y) \]

and

\[ G_j(Y) = \{F_i(-Y)\}^{-1} = \prod (1 - X_1^{k_1} \cdots X_j^{k_j}Y)^{-1}, \]

where the products extend over all non-negative \(k_1, \cdots, k_j\). If \(|Y| < 1\), we have

\[ G_j(Y) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Q_j(n)Y^n, \]

where

\[ Q_j(n) = Q_j(X_1, \cdots, X_j; n) = \sum_{n_1, \cdots, n_j=0}^{\infty} q(n_1, \cdots, n_j; n)X_1^{n_1} \cdots X_j^{n_j} \]

and \(q(n_1, \cdots, n_j; n)\) is the number of partitions of the \(j\)-partite number \((n_1, \cdots, n_j)\) into just \(n\) parts, that is the number of solutions of the "vector" equation (or equation in single row matrices)

\[ \sum_{k=1}^{n} (x_{1k}, \cdots, x_{jk}) = (n_1, \cdots, n_j). \]

The order of the vectors on the left-hand side of (1) is irrelevant. Again

\[ F_j(Y) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_j(n)Y^n, \]

where

\[ R_j(n) = \sum r(n_1, \cdots, n_j; n)X_1^{n_1} \cdots X_j^{n_j} \]

and \(r(n_1, \cdots, n_j; n)\) is the number of partitions of \((n_1, \cdots, n_j)\) into just \(n\) different parts, that is, the number of solutions of (1) in which the vectors on the left hand side are all different.

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If \( j = 1 \), we have

\[(1 - Y)G_1(Y) = G_1(X_1Y)\]

and so

\[Q_1(n) - Q_1(n - 1) = X_1^n Q_1(n),\]

whence

\[Q_1(n) = \frac{Q_1(n - 1)}{1 - X_1^n} = \frac{1}{(1 - X_1)(1 - X_2^j) \cdots (1 - X_i^n)}.\]

Similarly we find that

\[R_1(n) = \frac{X_1^{n(n-1)/2}}{(1 - X_1)(1 - X_2^j) \cdots (1 - X_i^n)}.\]

Macmahon (Combinatory analysis ii, Cambridge, 1916) discussed in detail the case \( j = 1 \) and referred briefly to the more general case, commenting on its complexity. More recently Bellman (Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. Research Problem 61-1-3) has asked for a formula for \( Q_j(n) \). My object here is to obtain formulae for \( Q_j(n) \) and \( R_j(n) \) for general \( j \) and \( n \). For \( j > 1 \), these formulae cannot be reduced to anything as simple as in the case \( j = 1 \), but we can make some progress in this direction and deduce certain results about partitions.

### 2. The formulae for \( Q_j(n) \) and \( R_j(n) \)

Let

\[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \ldots\]

be any infinite sequence such that \( |\alpha_k| < 1 \) for every \( k \) and \( \sum |\alpha_k| < \infty \). We write

\[C(Y) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 + \alpha_kY) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A(n)Y^n\]

and

\[D(Y) = \left[C(-Y)\right]^{-1} = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 + \alpha_kY + \alpha_k^2Y^2 + \cdots)\]

\[= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B(n)Y^n.\]

Clearly \( A(n) \) is the sum of the products of every set of \( n \) different \( \alpha \) and \( B(n) \) is the sum of the products of every set of \( n \) numbers \( \alpha \),
repetitions permitted. We write also

\[ S(m) = \sum_k \alpha_k^m. \]

We see at once that

\[ \log D(Y) = -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \log (1 - \alpha_k Y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{S(m)}{m} Y^m. \]

Hence

\[ D(Y) = \exp \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{S(m)}{m} Y^m \right\}, \]

and

\[ B(n) = \sum_{(n)} \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\{S(m)\}^{h_m}}{h_m!m^{h_m}}, \]

the sum extending over all partitions of \( n \) of the form

\[ n = \sum h_m m \]

and the product over all the different parts \( m \) in the partition. Again

\[ C(-Y) = \exp \left\{ -\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{S(m)}{m} Y^m \right\}, \]

and so

\[ A(n) = (-1)^n \sum_{(n)} \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{h_m}\{S(m)\}^{h_m}}{h_m!m^{h_m}}. \]

Next, if we differentiate (3) with respect to \( Y \) and multiply through by \( D(Y) \), we obtain

\[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nB(n) Y^{n-1} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} S(m) Y^{m-1} \left\{ 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B(n) Y^n \right\}, \]

and so, equating coefficients of \( Y^{n-1} \), we have

\[ nB(n) = \sum_{m=1}^{n} S(m) B(n - m). \]

Similarly

\[ nA(n) = \sum_{m=1}^{n} (-1)^{m-1} S(m) A(n - m). \]
If we now take all of
\[ X_1^{k_1} \cdots X_j^{k_j} \quad (k_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq j) \]
for the \( \alpha \) in (2), we see that
\[ A(n) = R_j(n), \quad B(n) = Q_j(n) \]
and
\[ S(m) = \sum X_1^{m_1} \cdots X_j^{m_j} = \prod_{i=1}^{j} \left( \frac{1}{1 - X_i^m} \right) = \frac{1}{\beta_j(m)}, \]
where
\[ \beta_j(m) = \prod_{i=1}^{j} (1 - X_i^m). \]
Hence we have
\[ (6) \quad Q_j(n) = \sum_{(\alpha)} \prod (h_m!)^{-1} \{m \beta_j(m)\}^{-h_m} \]
and
\[ (7) \quad R_j(n) = (-1)^n \sum_{(\alpha)} \prod (-1)^{h_m} (h_m!)^{-1} \{m \beta_j(m)\}^{-h_m}. \]
These are the formulae for \( Q_j(n) \) and \( R_j(n) \). For \( j=1 \), they were found by Macmahon (loc. cit.).
Again, (4) and (5) become
\[ (8) \quad nQ_j(n) = \sum_{m=1}^{n} \frac{Q_j(n-m)}{\beta_j(m)} \]
and
\[ nR_j(n) = \sum_{m=1}^{n} (-1)^n \frac{R_j(n-m)}{\beta_j(m)} \]
If \( \sum h_m = n \), it is easy to show that
\[ \frac{(1 - X)(1 - X^2) \cdots (1 - X^n)}{\prod (1 - X^m)^{h_m}} \]
is a polynomial in \( X \). Its degree is clearly
\[ \sum_{k=1}^{n} k - \sum_{h=1}^{n} h_m = \frac{1}{2} n(n + 1) - n = \frac{1}{2} n(n - 1). \]
Hence, if we write
we see from (6) that \( P_j(n) \) is a polynomial of degree at most \( n(n-1)/2 \) in each of \( X_1, \ldots, X_j \).

It follows from its definition that \( Q_j(n) \) is a multiple infinite power series in \( X_1, \ldots, X_j \), the coefficient of each term being a non-negative integer. Since the \( \beta \) are polynomials with integral coefficients, we see that all the coefficients in the polynomial \( P_j(n) \) are integers. It seems very likely that all these coefficients are non-negative, but this I have not been able to prove. In §1, we saw that

\[
P_1(n) = 1
\]

for all \( n \). Unfortunately nothing so simple is true for \( j > 1 \).

3. Properties of \( P_j(n) \). We now suppose that \( Q_j(n) \) and \( R_j(n) \) are defined by (6) and (7), so that \( Q_j(n) \) and \( R_j(n) \) are rational functions defined for all values of the \( X_i \) except the \( m \)th roots of unity for which \( 1 \leq m \leq n \). Again, since \( P_j(n) \) is a polynomial, it can be defined for all values of the \( X_i \) without exception. We write \( P_j(0) = Q_j(0) = R_j(0) = 1 \) and see that \( P_j(1) = 1 \).

We have now

\[
\beta_j(X_1, \ldots, X_{j-1}, X^{-1}_j; m) = (1 - X_1^m) \cdots (1 - X_{j-1}^m)(1 - X_j^m)
\]

\[
= - X_j^{-m} \beta_j(X_1, \ldots, X_{j-1}, X_j; m).
\]

Hence, by (6) and (7),

\[
Q_j(X_1, \ldots, X_{j-1}, X^{-1}_j; n) = X_j^n \sum_{(n)} (-1)^{h_m(M_{m!})^{-1}} \{ m \beta_j(m) \}^{-h_m}
\]

and

\[
R_j(X_1, \ldots, X_{j-1}, X^{-1}_j; n) = (-1)^n X_j^n R_j(X_1, \ldots, X_j; n).
\]

This transformation applies also with any one of \( X_1, \ldots, X_{j-1} \) in place of \( X_j \). Applying it twice, we have

\[
Q_j(X_1, \ldots, X_{j-2}, X_{j-1}^{-1}, X_j^{-1}; n) = X_j^{n-1} X_j^n Q_j(X_1, \ldots, X_j; n).
\]

Using (9), we see that

\[
R_j(X_1, \ldots, X_j; n) = \frac{X_j^{n(n-1)/2} P_j(X_1, \ldots, X_{j-1}, X_j^{-1}; n)}{\beta_j(1) \cdots \beta_j(n)},
\]
so that, if we can evaluate \( P_j(n) \), we have a simple form for both \( Q_i(n) \) and \( R_j(n) \). Again

\[
(X_{j-1} X_j)^{n(n-1)/2} P_j(X_1, \cdots, X_{j-2}, X_{j-1}, X_j^{-1}; n) = P_j(X_1, \cdots, X_j; n).
\]

If, then, we write

\[
g = n(n - 1)/2
\]

and

\[
P_j(X_1, \cdots, X_j; n) = \sum_{k_1, \ldots, k_j=0}^g \lambda(k_1, \cdots, k_j) X_1^{k_1} \cdots X_j^{k_j}
\]

we have

\[
\lambda(k_1, \cdots, k_{j-1}, k_j, k_i) = \lambda(k_1, \cdots, k_{j-1}, g - k_{j-1}, g - k_i)
\]

and similarly for any other pair of the \( k_i \). We can see at once by putting \( X_1 = X_2 = \cdots = X_j = 0 \), that \( \lambda(0, 0, \cdots, 0) = 1 \). Hence \( \lambda(g, g, 0, 0, \cdots, 0) = 1 \) and so on. It follows that, for \( j \geq 2 \), \( P_j(n) \) is of degree exactly \( g \) in every \( X_i \).

Next, we see that, in the sum on the right-hand side of (6), the factor \((1 - X_j)^n\) occurs in the denominator only in the term in which \( m = 1, h_1 = n, \) i.e. the term corresponding to the partition of \( n \) into \( n \) units. But the factor \((1 - X_j)^n\) occurs in \( \beta_j(1) \beta_j(2) \cdots \beta_j(n) \) and so

\[
P_j(X_1, \cdots, X_j; n) = \lim_{x_j \to 1} \frac{n! \{\beta_j(1)\}^n}{\beta_j(1) \cdots \beta_j(n)} = \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} \prod_{m=2}^{\infty} (1 + X_i + X_i^2 + \cdots + X_i^{m-1}).
\]

Hence

\[
\sum_{k_j=0}^g \lambda(k_1, \cdots, k_i)
\]

is the coefficient of \( \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} X_i^{k_i} \) in the double product on the right-hand side of (12). Also, putting

\[
X_1 = X_2 = \cdots = X_{j-1} = 1,
\]

we have

\[
P_j(1, 1, \cdots, 1; n) = \sum_{k_1, \cdots, k_j=0}^g \lambda(k_1, \cdots, k_j) = (n!)^{j-1}.
\]
Again

\[ P_j(X_1, \ldots, X_{j-1}, 0; n) = P_{j-1}(X_1, \ldots, X_{j-1}; n) \]

and so

\[ \lambda(k_1, \ldots, k_{j-1}, 0) = \lambda(k_1, \ldots, k_{j-1}). \]

By (10), \( \lambda(k_1) = 0 \) unless \( k_1 = 0 \). Hence

\[ \lambda(k_1, 0, 0, \ldots, 0) = 0, \]

unless \( k_1 = 0 \). Thus there is no term in \( P_j \) which consists of a power of one \( X \) only, i.e. apart from the term of zero degree, viz. 1, every term contains at least two of the \( X \). A number of other properties of the \( \lambda \) may be obtained similarly.

From (8) and (9), it follows that

\[ nP_j(n) = \sum_{m=1}^{n} \frac{\beta_j(n - m + 1) \cdots \beta_j(n)}{\beta_j(m)} P_j(n - m). \]

For \( m \geq 2 \), the factor \( 1 - X_i \) occurs at least once more in the numerator of

\[ \frac{\beta_j(n - m + 1) \cdots \beta_j(n)}{\beta_j(m)} \]

than in the denominator. Hence

\[ nP_j(n) = \frac{\beta_j(n)}{\beta_j(1)} P_j(n - 1) + \beta_j(1) T, \]

where \( T \) is a polynomial in the \( X_i \).

For a small value of \( m \), we can find the terms containing \( X_m^n \) in \( P_j(n) \) as follows. It is easily verified that

\[ G_j(X_i Y)G_{j-1}(Y) = G_j(Y) \]

and so

\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_j(n) Y^n = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Q_j(i) X_i Y \right\} \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} Q_{j-1}(i) Y \right\}, \]

whence

\[ (1 - X_i^n)Q_j(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} X_i^j Q_j(i) Q_{j-1}(n - i), \]

that is
\( P_j(n) = \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} X_i \left\{ \prod_{m=l+1}^{n-1} (1 - X_i^m) \right\} \)

\[
\beta_{j-1}(n - l + 1) \cdots \beta_{j-1}(n) \over \beta_{j-1}(1) \cdots \beta_{j-1}(l) \] \( P_j(l)P_{j-1}(n - l) \),

where, as usual, each empty product denotes unity. The terms in \( X_i^m \) occur in the first \( m+1 \) terms on the right and can be expressed in terms of \( P_j(l) \) and \( P_{j-1}(n-l) \) for \( 1 \leq l \leq m \). Thus the term in \( X_i \) is

\[
X_i \left( \beta_{j-1}(n) \over \beta_{j-1}(1) \right) \left( P_{j-1}(n - 1) - P_{j-1}(n) \right) .
\]

4. Calculation of \( P_j(2) \) and \( P_j(3) \). By (6) and (9),

\[
P_j(2) = \beta_j(1)\beta_j(2) \left\{ \frac{1}{\{\beta_j(1)\}^2} + \frac{1}{\beta_j(2)} \right\}
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left( \beta_j(2) + \beta_j(1) \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^j (1 + X_i) + \prod_{i=1}^j (1 - X_i) \right\}
\]

\[
= 1 + \sum X_1X_2 + \sum X_1X_2X_3X_4 + \cdots .
\]

Similarly, since \( 3 = 2 + 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 \), we have

\[
P_j(3) = \beta_j(1)\beta_j(2)\beta_j(3) \left\{ \frac{1}{6\{\beta_j(1)\}^2} + \frac{1}{2\beta_j(1)\beta_j(2)} + \frac{1}{3\beta_j(3)} \right\}
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \beta_j(2)\beta_j(3) \over \{\beta_j(1)\}^2 + 3\beta_j(3) + 2\beta_j(1)\beta_j(2) \right\}
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^j (1 + X_i)(1 + X_i + X_i^3) + 3 \prod_{i=1}^j (1 - X_i^5)
\]

\[
+ 2 \prod_{i=1}^j (1 - X_i)(1 - X_i^5) \right\} .
\]

Now

\[
\prod (1 + 2X_i + 2X_i^2 + X_i^3) + 3 \prod (1 - X_i^5) + 2 \prod (1 - X_i - X_i^3 + X_i^4)
\]

\[
= 3 \prod (1 + X_i) + 3 \prod (1 - X_i^5) + \sum_{a=2}^j \{2^a + (-1)^a2\}
\]

\[
\cdot \sum X_1 \cdots X_a(1 + X_i) \cdots (1 + X_a)(1 + X_{a+1}) \cdots (1 + X_j)
\]

and so.
\[ P_j(3) = 1 + \sum X_1^3X_2^3 + \sum X_1^3X_2X_3^3 + \cdots \\
+ X_1 \cdots X_j(1 + X_1) \cdots (1 + X_j) \sum_{b=0}^{j-2} \frac{1}{3} \{2^{j-b-1} + (-1)^{j-b}\} \\
\cdot \sum (X_1 - 1 + \frac{1}{X_1}) \cdots (X_b - 1 + \frac{1}{X_b}). \]

MacMahon (loc. cit.) gives the above form of \( P_j(2) \), but dismisses \( P_j(3) \) with the remark that it is very complex.

From the above, we have

\[ P_2(2) = 1 + X_1X_2, \quad P_3(2) = 1 + X_1X_2 + X_2X_3 + X_3X_1 \]

and

\[ P_2(3) = 1 + X_1^3X_2^3 + X_1X_2(1 + X_1)(1 + X_2), \]

\[ P_3(3) = 1 + X_1^3X_2^3 + X_2^3X_1^3 + X_3X_1^3 \]

\[ + X_1X_2X_3(1 + X_1)(1 + X_2)(1 + X_3) \left\{ \sum X_1 - 2 + \sum \frac{1}{X_1} \right\}. \]

The formulae (6) and (9) enable one to evaluate \( P_j(n) \) for small \( j \) and \( n \) and, in particular, to pick out the coefficient of any given term.

5. The case \( j=2 \). By (12), we see that

\[ P_2(X_1, 1; n) = \prod_{m=2}^{n} (1 + X_1 + X_1^2 + \cdots + X_1^{m-1}) = \prod_{m=2}^{n} \left( \frac{1 - X_1^m}{1 - X_1} \right). \]

We see then that

\[ P_2(X_1, X_2; n) = \prod_{m=2}^{n} \left( \frac{1 - X_1^mX_2^m}{1 - X_1X_2} \right) \]

vanishes when \( X_2=1 \) and similarly when \( X_1=1 \). It also vanishes in virtue of (10), when \( X_1=0 \) and when \( X_2=0 \). It follows that

\[ P_2(X_1, X_2; n) = \prod_{m=2}^{n} \left( \frac{1 - X_1^mX_2^m}{1 - X_1X_2} \right) + X_1X_2(-X_1)(1 - X_2)M(X_1, X_2; n), \]

where \( M \) is a polynomial in \( X_1 \) and \( X_2 \). Since

\[ X_1^2X_2^2P_2(X_1^{-1}, X_2^{-1}; n) = P_2(X_1, X_2; n) \]
and a similar relation is true for the first term on the right-hand side of (15), we must have

\[ X_1^{g-3} X_2^{g-3} M(X_1^{-1}, X_2^{-1}; n) = M(X_1, X_2; n) \]

and so \( M \) is of degree at most \( g - 3 \) in \( X_1 \) and \( X_2 \).

For a fixed \( j \), the recurrence formula (13) provides a slightly less laborious means of finding \( P_j(n) \) than does (6). If we write \( Z = X_1 X_2 \) and

\[ \zeta_n = 1 + Z + Z^2 + \cdots + Z^n, \]

the values of \( P_2(4) \) and \( P_2(5) \) found from (13) are

\[ P_2(4) = \zeta_4 \zeta_3 \zeta_2 - Z \zeta_3 \zeta_2 \zeta_1(1) - Z \zeta_2^2 \zeta_2 \zeta_2(2) \]

\[ = (1 + Z^2) \zeta_4 + Z \zeta_3^3(X_1 + X_2) + Z \zeta_2^2(X_1^2 + X_2^2) \]

and

\[ P_2(5) = \zeta_4 \zeta_3 \zeta_2^4 - Z \zeta_3^2 \zeta_2 \zeta_2 \zeta_1(1) - Z \zeta_2^3 \zeta_2 \zeta_2 \zeta_2(2) \]

\[ - Z(1 + Z^2) \zeta_3 \zeta_4 \zeta_2(3) - Z \zeta_3 \zeta_3 \zeta_2 \zeta_2(4) \]

\[ = 1 + Z + 2Z^2 + 3Z^3 + 4Z^4 + 6Z^5 + 4Z^6 \]

\[ + 3Z^7 + 2Z^8 + Z^9 + Z^{10} \]

\[ + Z \zeta_3 \zeta_4(X_1 + X_2) + Z \zeta_3^2 \zeta_2^3(X_1^2 + X_2^2) \]

\[ + Z(1 + Z^2) \zeta_3(X_1 + X_2) + Z \zeta_2(X_1^2 + X_2^2). \]

The detailed calculations have no point of interest.

6. Consequences in partition-theory. If

\[ \frac{1}{(1 - X)(1 - X^2) \cdots (1 - X^n)} = 1 + \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} p_n(t) X^t, \]

then \( p_n(t) \) is the number of partitions of \( t \) into parts not greater than \( n \). It is well known (see, for example, Hardy and Wright, Theory of numbers, 3d ed., Oxford, 1955, Theorem 343) that \( p_n(t) \) is also the number of partitions of \( t \) into not more than \( n \) parts. From the definition of \( Q_j(n) \) and \( P_j(n) \), we see that

\[ q(n_1, \ldots, n_j; n) = \sum_{k_1, \ldots, k_j=0} q(k_1, \ldots, k_j) \prod_{i=1}^{j} p_n(n_i - k_i). \]

Hence, if we calculate \( P_j(n) \), we can express \( q(n_1, \ldots, n_j; n) \) in terms of the \( p_n \). Again

\[ r(n_1, \ldots, n_j; n) = \sum_{k_1, \ldots, k_j=0} q(k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_{j-1}, g - k_j) \prod_{i=1}^{j} p_n(n_i - k_i). \]
7. An asymptotic expansion for large $n$. For fixed $X_i$ such that $|X_i| < 1$ (1 $\leq i \leq j$) we can find an asymptotic expansion of $Q_j(n)$ for large $n$. For simplicity, we confine ourselves to the case in which $j = 2$, $X_1$ and $X_2$ are real and positive and the ratio of their logarithms is not rational, so that $X_1^v = X_2^u$ is impossible for any positive integral $u$ and $v$. In the complex $Y$-plane, $G_2(Y)$ has a simple pole at each of the points

$$X_1^{-l_1}X_2^{-l_2}$$

$(l_1, l_2 \geq 0)$. If we write $\delta = \min (|X_1|^{-1}, |X_2|^{-1})$,

$$\phi(\alpha, X) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha X^k)^{-1},$$

$$J = \phi(X_1, X_1)\phi(X_2, X_2) \prod_{k_1=1}^{\infty} \prod_{k_2=1}^{\infty} (1 - X_1^{k_1}X_2^{k_2})^{-1},$$

and

$$K(l_1, l_2; X_1, X_2)$$

$$= \prod_{k_1=1}^{l_1} \prod_{k_2=1}^{l_2} (1 - X_1^{-k_1}X_2^{-k_2})^{-1} \prod_{k_2=1}^{l_2} \phi(X_2^{-k_2}, X_1) \prod_{k_1=1}^{l_1} \phi(X_1^{-k_1}, X_2),$$

we find that

$$G_2(Y) - J \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k_1=0}^{h} \frac{K(k_1, h - k_1; X_1, X_2)}{1 - X_1^{h-k_1}X_2^{-k_1}Y}$$

is regular on and within the circle $|Y| = \delta^{m+1}$. It follows that

$$Q_2(n) = J \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k_1=0}^{h} K(k_1, h - k_1; X_1, X_2)n^{k_1}X_1^{n(k-k_1)} + O(n^{(m+1)}),$$

where the $O(\ )$ symbol refers to the passage of $n$ to infinity.

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