

# ON A CLASS OF PARTITIONS WITH DISTINCT SUMMANDS

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Let  $p$  be an odd prime, and let  $a = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r\}$ , where  $1 \leq a_j \leq (p-1)/2$ , be a set of  $r$  distinct integers. In an earlier paper [1] the author has obtained a convergent series representation and asymptotic formulas for  $p_a(n)$ , the number of partitions of a positive integer  $n$  into summands congruent to  $\pm a_j \pmod{p}$ . The necessary transformation equations as well as estimates of the magnitude of certain exponential sums were obtained using the procedures of Lehner [2], while the circle dissection method of Rademacher [3] was employed for the integration. In the present paper we impose an additional restriction on the partitions, namely that the summands be distinct. That is, we wish to find a convergent series and asymptotic formulas for  $q_a(n)$ , the number of partitions of a positive integer  $n$  into distinct summands which are congruent modulo  $p$  to elements of  $a$  or their negatives. The methods employed are essentially the same as in [1] and free use will be made of the results obtained in the earlier paper whenever they are applicable.

2. In the sequel several generating functions, each convergent in the interior of the unit circle, will be needed. For convenience we list these now.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.1) \quad F_a(x) &= \prod_{j=1}^r \left( \prod_{m=0}^{\infty} (1 - x^{pm+a_j})^{-1} \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - x^{pm-a_j})^{-1} \right) \\
 &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_a(n)x^n.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.2) \quad G_a(x) &= \prod_{j=1}^r \left( \prod_{m=0}^{\infty} (1 + x^{pm+a_j}) \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 + x^{pm-a_j}) \right) \\
 &= F_a(x)/F_a(x^2) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_a(n)x^n.
 \end{aligned}$$

Let  $k$  be a positive integer and let  $h$  satisfy the conditions  $(h, k) = 1, 0 \leq h < k$ . If  $p|k$  we define  $b_j \equiv \pm ha_j \pmod{p}$ , whichever yields  $1 \leq b_j \leq (p-1)/2$ , and also define

$$(2.3) \quad b = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r\}.$$

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Our third function is

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.4) \quad I_b(x) &= \prod_{j=1}^r \left( \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - x^{(2m-1)p+2b_j})(1 - x^{(2m-1)p-2b_j}) \right) \\
 &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} s_b(n)x^n.
 \end{aligned}$$

If  $p \nmid k$  we define  $\alpha_j$  by

$$(2.5) \quad \alpha_j k \equiv a_j \pmod{p}, \quad 0 < \alpha_j < p,$$

and

$$(2.6) \quad \rho_j = \exp(2\pi i \alpha_j / p), \quad \bar{\rho}_j = \exp(-2\pi i \alpha_j / p).$$

Then, we define

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.7) \quad H_{ak}(x) &= \prod_{j=1}^r \left( \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - \rho_j x^m)^{-1} (1 - \bar{\rho}_j x^m)^{-1} \right) \\
 &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{ak}(n)x^n,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.8) \quad J_{ak}(x) &= \prod_{j=1}^r \left( \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 + \rho_j x^m)(1 + \bar{\rho}_j x^m) \right) \\
 &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_{ak}(n)x^n,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.9) \quad P_{ak}(x) &= \prod_{j=1}^r \left( \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - \rho_j x^{2m-1})(1 - \bar{\rho}_j x^{2m-1}) \right) \\
 &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_{ak}(n)x^n.
 \end{aligned}$$

II. THE TRANSFORMATION EQUATIONS

3. In what follows it will be necessary to determine the behavior of  $G_a(x)$  in the neighborhood of a rational point on a circle concentric to the unit circle and of radius less than 1. Therefore, we take

$$(3.1) \quad x = \exp\{2\pi i h / k - 2\pi z / k\}$$

where  $\Re(z) > 0$ ,  $(h, k) = 1, 0 \leq h < k$ .

Theorem 1 of [1] states that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.2) \quad F_a(\exp\{2\pi i h / k - 2\pi z / k\}) &= \omega_a(h, k) \exp\{\pi(B/z - Az) / 6pk\} \\
 &\quad \cdot F_b(\exp\{2\pi i h' / k - 2\pi / zk\})
 \end{aligned}$$

if  $p \mid k$ , and

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_a(\exp\{2\pi ih/k - 2\pi z/k\}) &= 2^{-r} \chi_a(h, k) \prod_{j=1}^r \csc \pi \alpha_j / p \\
 (3.3) \quad &\cdot \exp\{\pi(r/z - Az)/6pk\} H_{ak}(\exp\{2\pi iH'/k - 2\pi/zK\})
 \end{aligned}$$

if  $p \nmid k$ .

Here,

$$(3.4) \quad A = \sum_{j=1}^r (p^2 - 6a_j p + 6a_j^2);$$

$$(3.5) \quad B = \sum_{j=1}^r (p^2 - 6b_j p + 6b_j^2);$$

$$(3.6) \quad \omega_a(h, k) = \exp\{\pi i \sigma_a(h, k)\},$$

$$(3.7) \quad \sigma_a(h, k) = \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{\mu_j} ((\mu_j/k))((h\mu_j/k)), 0 < \mu_j < k, \mu_j \equiv \pm a_j \pmod{p};$$

$$(3.8) \quad \chi_a(h, k) = \exp\{\pi i t_a(h, k)\},$$

$$(3.9) \quad t_a(h, k) = \sum_{j=1}^r \sum_{\mu_j} ((\mu_j/K))((h\mu_j/k)), 0 < \mu_j < K, \mu_j \equiv \pm a_j \pmod{p}.$$

$((y)) = y - [y] - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \delta(y)$  where  $\delta(y) = 1$  if  $y$  is an integer and 0 otherwise.  $b$  and  $\alpha_j$  are given by (2.3) and (2.5) respectively.

With the aid of this theorem we can now derive the necessary transformation equations for  $G_a(x)$ , the generating function of  $q_a(n)$ . Four cases must be considered.

If  $2p \mid k$  and  $x$  is given by (3.1) then  $x^2 = \exp\{2\pi ih/k^* - 2\pi z/k^*\}$  where  $2k^* = k$ . Since  $G_a(x) = F_a(x)/F_a(x^2)$  we have, applying (3.2),

$$G_a(x) = w_a(h, k) \exp\{\pi(Az - B/z)/6pk\} G_b(x'),$$

where

$$(3.10) \quad x' = \exp\{2\pi ih'/k - 2\pi/zk\}.$$

$h'$  is a fixed solution of

$$(3.11) \quad hh' \equiv -1 \pmod{k},$$

and

$$(3.12) \quad w_a(h, k) = \omega_a(h, k) / \omega_a(h, k^*).$$

If  $p \mid k$  and  $k$  is odd then  $x^2 = \exp\{4\pi ih/k - 4\pi z/k\}$ . From (3.2) it follows that

$$G_a(x) = W_a(h, k) z \exp\{\pi(Az + B/z - D/2z)/6pk\} F_b(x') / F_d(y')$$

where

$$(3.13) \quad y' = \exp\{2\pi ig'/k - \pi/zk\},$$

$g'$  is a fixed solution of

$$(3.14) \quad 2hg' \equiv -1 \pmod{k},$$

and

$$(3.15) \quad W_a(h, k) = \omega_a(h, k) / \omega_a(2h, k).$$

$d = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_r\}$  where  $d_j \equiv \pm 2ha_j \pmod{p}$ , whichever yields  $1 \leq d_j \leq (p-1)/2$ , and  $D = \sum_{j=1}^r (p^2 - 6d_j p + 6d_j^2)$ . Since  $b_j \equiv \pm ha_j \pmod{p}$  it follows that  $d_j = 2b_j$  or  $d_j = p - 2b_j$ . Thus,  $D = \sum_{j=1}^r (p^2 - 12b_j p + 24b_j^2)$ . From (3.11) and (3.14) we have  $h' \equiv 2g' \pmod{k}$  so that  $x' = y'^2$ . We now easily verify that  $F_b(x')/F_a(y') = I_b(y')$  where  $I_b(x)$  is given by (2.4). We conclude that

$$G_a(x) = W_a(h, k) \exp\{\pi(Az + B^*/z) / 6pk\} I_b(y')$$

where

$$(3.16) \quad B^* = \sum_{j=1}^r (p^2/2 - 6b_j^2).$$

If  $k$  is even and  $p \nmid k$  then from (3.3)

$$G_a(x) = z_a(h, k) \prod_{j=1}^r \csc \pi \alpha_j / p \sin \pi \beta_j / p \exp\{\pi(Az - r/z) / 6pk\} \\ \cdot H_{ak}(X) / H_{ak^*}(X^2)$$

where

$$(3.17) \quad X = \exp\{2\pi i H' / k - 2\pi / zK\}.$$

Here,

$$(3.18) \quad HH' \equiv -1 \pmod{k}, H = ph, K = pk;$$

$$(3.19) \quad z_a(h, k) = \chi_a(h, k) / \chi_a(h, k^*);$$

and  $\beta_j k^* \equiv a_j \pmod{p}$ ,  $0 < \beta_j < p$ .

Since  $\alpha_j k \equiv a_j \pmod{p}$  and  $2k^* = k$  it follows that  $2\alpha_j \equiv \beta_j \pmod{p}$ . From (2.6) and (2.7) we now see that  $H_{ak^*}(X^2) = \prod_{j=1}^r (\prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - \rho_j^2 X^{2m})^{-1} (1 - \bar{\rho}_j^2 X^{2m})^{-1})$ , from which we easily deduce that  $H_{ak}(X) / H_{ak^*}(X^2) = J_{ak}(X)$  where  $J_{ak}(x)$  is given by (2.8). We conclude that

$$G_a(x) = (-1)^\mu 2^r z_a(h, k) \prod_{j=1}^r \cos \pi \alpha_j / p \exp\{\pi(Az - r/z) / 6pk\} J_{ak}(X)$$

where  $\mu$  is the number of  $\alpha_j$  such that  $\alpha_j > p/2$ .

If  $k$  is odd and  $p \nmid k$  then from (3.3)

$$G_a(x) = Z_a(h, k) \exp\{\pi(Az + r/2z) / 6pk\} H_{ak}(X) / H_{ak}(Y)$$

where

$$(3.20) \quad Y = \exp\{2\pi i G' / k - \pi / zK\}.$$

Here

$$(3.21) \quad 2HG' \equiv -1 \pmod{k},$$

and

$$(3.22) \quad Z_a(h, k) = \chi_a(h, k) / \chi_a(2h, k).$$

From (3.18) and (3.21) we have  $2G' \equiv H' \pmod{k}$  so that  $X = Y^2$ . We now easily verify that  $H_{ak}(X) / H_{ak}(Y) = P_{ak}(Y)$  where  $P_{ak}(x)$  is given by (2.9). We conclude that

$$G_a(x) = Z_a(h, k) \exp\{\pi(Az + r/2z) / 6pk\} P_{ak}(Y).$$

With  $x, x', y', X, Y$  given by (3.1), (3.10), (3.13), (3.17), (3.20) respectively we combine these results to obtain

**THEOREM 1.**  $G_a(x)$  satisfies the transformation equations

$$(3.23) \quad G_a(x) = w_a(h, k) \exp\{\pi(Az - B/z) / 6pk\} G_b(x')$$

if  $p|k$  and  $2|k$ ,

$$(3.24) \quad G_a(x) = W_a(h, k) \exp\{\pi(Az + B^*/z) / 6pk\} I_b(y')$$

if  $p \nmid k$  and  $2 \nmid k$ ,

$$(3.25) \quad G_a(x) = (-1)^r 2^r z_a(h, k) \prod_{j=1}^r \cos \pi \alpha_j / p \exp\{\pi(Az - r/z) / 6pk\} J_{ak}(X)$$

if  $p \nmid k$  and  $2|k$ , and

$$(3.26) \quad G_a(x) = Z_a(h, k) \exp\{\pi(Az + r/2z) / 6pk\} P_{ak}(Y)$$

if  $p \nmid k$  and  $2 \nmid k$ .

### III. ESTIMATES OF FOUR EXPONENTIAL SUMS

4. In what follows it will be necessary to have information concerning the magnitude of certain exponential sums involving  $w_a(h, k)$ ,  $W_a(h, k)$ ,  $z_a(h, k)$  and  $Z_a(h, k)$ . Since the trivial estimate  $O(k)$  will not suffice we now undertake an investigation of these sums. The method used is essentially that of Lehner, and for further details the interested reader is referred to [1] and [2]. We first consider the case  $p|k$ .

With  $\sigma_a(h, k)$  given by (3.7) we have by (5.3), (5.4), (5.5) of [1]

$$(4.1) \quad 6pk\sigma_a(h, k) \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \text{ if } 3 \nmid k,$$

$$(4.2) \quad 6pk\sigma_a(h, k) \equiv \sum_{j=1}^r (2p + 2a_j + 2c_j - 3) \pmod{4} \text{ if } 2 \nmid k,$$

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} 6hkp\sigma_a(h, k) &= h^2 \left( A + \sum_{j=1}^r \{2k^2 + 3k(2a_j - p)\} \right) + (B - rk^2) \\ &\quad - 3hk \sum_{j=1}^r (2c_j - p) - 12kpI. \end{aligned}$$

Here  $I$  is an integer, and  $c_j = b_j$  if  $b_j \equiv ha_j \pmod{p}$ ,  $c_j = p - b_j$  if  $b_j \equiv -ha_j \pmod{p}$ .

Now let  $12p = fG$  where  $f$  is the greatest divisor of  $12p$  prime to  $k$ . If  $k$  is even we have  $f = 3$ ,  $G = 4p$  if  $3 \nmid k$ , and  $f = 1$ ,  $G = 12p$  if  $3 \mid k$ . If  $k$  is odd we have  $f = 12$ ,  $G = p$  if  $3 \nmid k$ , and  $f = 4$ ,  $G = 3p$  if  $3 \mid k$ . Taking  $h'$  so that  $hh' \equiv -1 \pmod{Gk}$  we have after multiplying (4.3) by  $-h'$

$$(4.4) \quad 6pk\sigma_a(h, k) \equiv hs - h't - 3k \sum_{j=1}^r (2c_j - p) \pmod{Gk}$$

where

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{aligned} s &= A + \sum_{j=1}^r \{2k^2 + 3k(2a_j - p)\}, \\ t &= B - rk^2. \end{aligned}$$

From (4.1) and (4.2) we have

$$(4.6) \quad 6pk\sigma_a(h, k) \equiv \sum_{j=1}^r (6p + 6a_j + 6c_j - 3) \pmod{f}.$$

If  $k$  is even we have  $hh' \equiv -1 \pmod{Gk^*}$ , and since (4.1), (4.2), (4.3) hold with  $k$  replaced by  $k^*$  we have

$$(4.7) \quad 6pk^*\sigma_a(h, k^*) \equiv hS - h'T - 3k^* \sum_{j=1}^r (2c_j - p) \pmod{Gk^*}$$

where

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{aligned} S &= A + \sum_{j=1}^r \{2k^{*2} + 3k^*(2a_j - p)\}, \\ T &= B - rk^{*2}. \end{aligned}$$

Since, when  $k$  is even,  $f = 1$  or  $f = 3$  we have from (4.6) and the corresponding statement for  $k^*$

$$(4.9) \quad 6pk\sigma_a(h, k) \equiv 6pk^*\sigma_a(h, k^*) \equiv 0 \pmod{f}.$$

If we define  $\phi$  by  $f\phi \equiv 1 \pmod{Gk}$  we have also  $f\phi \equiv 1 \pmod{Gk^*}$ . It follows then from (4.4), (4.7), and (4.9) that

$$6pk\sigma_a(h, k) \equiv f\phi(sh - th' - 6kC^* + 3rpk) \pmod{12pk}$$

and

$$6pk^*\sigma_a(h, k^*) \equiv f\phi(Sh - Th' - 6k^*C^* + 3rp k^*) \pmod{12pk^*}$$

where  $C^* = \sum_{j=1}^r c_j$ . From (3.6)

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_a(h, k) &= \exp\{2\pi i \cdot 6pk\sigma_a(h, k) / 12pk\} \\ &= \exp\{2\pi i(3\phi(rp - 2C^*) / G + \phi(sh - th') / Gk)\}, \\ \omega_a(h, k^*) &= \exp\{2\pi i(3\phi(rp - 2C^*) / G + \phi(Sh - Th') / Gk^*)\}. \end{aligned}$$

From (3.12), (4.5), (4.8) it follows that

$$(4.10) \quad w_a(h, k) = \exp\{2\pi i(\phi(uh + vh') / Gk)\},$$

where

$$(4.11) \quad \begin{aligned} u &= rk^2 - A, \\ v &= B + 2rk^2. \end{aligned}$$

5. With  $h$  replaced by  $2h$  we have from (4.1), (4.2), (4.3) if  $k$  is odd

$$(5.1) \quad 6pk\sigma_a(2h, k) \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \text{ if } 3 \nmid k,$$

$$(5.2) \quad 6pk\sigma_a(2h, k) \equiv \sum_{j=1}^r (2p + 2a_j + 2e_j - 3) \pmod{4},$$

$$(5.3) \quad \begin{aligned} 12hkp\sigma_a(2h, k) &= 4h^2 \left( A + \sum_{j=1}^r \{2k^2 + 3k(2a_j - p)\} \right) + (D - rk^2) \\ &\quad - 6hk \sum_{j=1}^r (2e_j - p) - 12kpI. \end{aligned}$$

Here  $e_j = d_j$  if  $d_j \equiv 2ha_j \pmod{p}$ ,  $e_j = p - d_j$  if  $d_j \equiv -2ha_j \pmod{p}$ .  $d_j$  and  $D$  are defined in §3.

If we now take  $g'$  so that  $2hg' \equiv -1 \pmod{Gk}$  we have after multiplying (5.3) by  $-g'$

$$(5.4) \quad 6pk\sigma_a(2h, k) \equiv 2hs - g'Q - 3k \sum_{j=1}^r (2e_j - p) \pmod{Gk},$$

where  $s$  is given by (4.5) and

$$(5.5) \quad Q = D - rk^2.$$

From (5.1) and (5.2) we have

$$(5.6) \quad 6pk\sigma_a(2h, k) \equiv \sum_{j=1}^r (6p + 6a_j + 6e_j - 3)(\text{mod } f).$$

Defining  $\phi$  as before and  $\Gamma$  by  $Gk\Gamma \equiv 1 \pmod{f}$  we have from (4.4), (4.6), (5.4), (5.6) if  $k$  is odd

$$6pk\sigma_a(h, k) \equiv f\phi(sh - th' - 6kC^* + 3rpk) + Gk\Gamma(6A^* + 6C^* + 6rp - 3r)(\text{mod } 12pk)$$

and

$$6pk\sigma_a(2h, k) \equiv f\phi(2sh - Qg' - 6kE^* + 3rpk) + Gk\Gamma(6A^* + 6E^* + 6rp - 3r)(\text{mod } 12pk)$$

where  $A^* = \sum_{j=1}^r a_j$ ,  $E^* = \sum_{j=1}^r e_j$ . From (3.6)

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_a(h, k) &= \exp\{2\pi i(\Gamma(6A^* + 6C^* + 6rp - 3r)/f - 3\phi(2C^* - rp)/G + \phi(sh - th')/Gk)\}, \\ \omega_a(2h, k) &= \exp\{2\pi i(\Gamma(6A^* + 6E^* + 6rp - 3r)/f - 3\phi(2E^* - rp)/G + \phi(2sh - Qg')/Gk)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $hh' \equiv -1 \pmod{Gk}$  and  $2hg' \equiv -1 \pmod{Gk}$  we have  $h' \equiv 2g' \pmod{Gk}$ . It follows from (3.15), (4.5), and (5.5) that

$$(5.7) \quad W_a(h, k) = \exp\{2\pi i(\Gamma(6C^* - 6E^*)/f - 3\phi(2C^* - 2E^*)/G + \phi(u'h + v'g')/Gk)\},$$

where

$$(5.8) \quad \begin{aligned} u' &= -A - 2rk^2 - 6kA^* + 3rpk, \\ v' &= rk^2 - 2B^*, \end{aligned}$$

and  $B^*$  is given by (3.16).

6. Turning to the case  $p \nmid k$  we have by (6.2), (6.3), (6.4), (6.5) of [1], with  $t_a(h, k)$  given by (3.9)

$$(6.1) \quad 6pkt_a(h, k) \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \text{ if } 3 \nmid k,$$

$$(6.2) \quad 6pkt_a(h, k) \equiv \sum_{j=1}^r (p - pk + 2a_j + 2\alpha_j)(\text{mod } 4) \text{ if } 2 \nmid k,$$

$$(6.3) \quad 6pkt_a(h, k) \equiv 0 \pmod{p},$$

$$(6.4) \quad \begin{aligned} 6hkpt_a(h, k) &= h^2 \left( A + \sum_{j=1}^r \{2K^2 + 3K(2a_j - p)\} \right) \\ &\quad + r(1 - k^2) + 6hk \sum_{j=1}^r \alpha_j - 12kI, \end{aligned}$$



where  $I$  is an integer. If  $p = 3$  then  $(\text{mod } p)$  in (6.3) may be replaced by  $(\text{mod } 9)$ .

Now let  $12p = Fg$  where  $F$  is the greatest divisor of  $12p$  prime to  $k$ . If  $k$  is even we have  $F = 3p, g = 4$  if  $3 \nmid k$ , and  $F = p, g = 12$  if  $3 \mid k$ . If  $k$  is odd we have  $F = 12p, g = 1$  if  $3 \nmid k$ , and  $F = 4p, g = 3$  if  $3 \mid k$ . Taking  $h'$  so that  $hh' \equiv -1 \pmod{gk}$  we have after multiplying (6.4) by  $-h'$

$$(6.5) \quad 6pkt_a(h, k) \equiv hs - h't + 6k\alpha^* \pmod{gk}$$

where

$$(6.6) \quad \begin{aligned} s &= A + \sum_{j=1}^r \{2K^2 + 3K(2a_j - p)\}, \\ t &= r(1 - k^2), \end{aligned}$$

and  $\alpha^* = \sum_{j=1}^r \alpha_j$ . From (6.1), (6.2), (6.3) we have

$$(6.7) \quad 6pkt_a(h, k) \equiv 9p^2 \sum_{j=1}^r (2a_j + 2\alpha_j + p - pk) \pmod{F}.$$

If  $k$  is even then  $hh' \equiv -1 \pmod{gk^*}$  and since (6.1), (6.2), (6.3), (6.4) hold with  $k$  replaced by  $k^*$  and  $\alpha_j$  replaced by  $\beta_j$ , where  $\beta_j$  is defined in §3, we have

$$(6.8) \quad 6pk^*t_a(h, k^*) \equiv hS - h'T + 6k^*\beta^* \pmod{gk^*},$$

where

$$(6.9) \quad \begin{aligned} S &= A + \sum_{j=1}^r \{2K^{*2} + 3K^*(2a_j - p)\}, \\ T &= r(1 - k^{*2}). \end{aligned}$$

Here  $K^* = pk^*$  and  $\beta^* = \sum_{j=1}^r \beta_j$ .

Since, when  $k$  is even,  $F = p$  or  $F = 3p$  we have from (6.7) and the corresponding statement for  $k^*$

$$(6.10) \quad 6pkt_a(h, k) \equiv 6pk^*t_a(h, k^*) \equiv 0 \pmod{F}.$$

If we define  $\Phi$  by  $F\Phi \equiv 1 \pmod{gk}$  then also  $F\Phi \equiv 1 \pmod{gk^*}$ . It follows then from (6.5), (6.8), (6.10) that

$$\begin{aligned} 6pkt_a(h, k) &\equiv F\Phi(sh - th' + 6k\alpha^*) \pmod{12pk}, \\ 6pk^*t_a(h, k^*) &\equiv F\Phi(Sh - Th' + 6k^*\beta^*) \pmod{12pk^*}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, from (3.8)

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_a(h, k) &= \exp\{2\pi i(6\Phi\alpha^*/g + \Phi(sh - th')/gk)\}, \\ \chi_a(h, k^*) &= \exp\{2\pi i(6\Phi\beta^*/g + \Phi(Sh - Th')/gk^*)\}. \end{aligned}$$

From (3.19), (6.6), (6.9) it then follows that

$$(6.11) \quad z_a(h, k) = \exp\{2\pi i(6\Phi(\alpha^* - \beta^*)/g + \Phi(Uh + Vh')/gk)\},$$

where

$$(6.12) \quad \begin{aligned} U &= rK^2 - A, \\ V &= r + 2rk^2. \end{aligned}$$

7. With  $h$  replaced by  $2h$  we have from (6.1), (6.2), (6.3), (6.4) if  $k$  is odd

$$(7.1) \quad 6pkt_a(2h, k) \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \text{ if } 3 \nmid k,$$

$$(7.2) \quad 6pkt_a(2h, k) \equiv \sum_{j=1}^r (p - pk + 2a_j + 2\alpha_j) \pmod{4},$$

$$(7.3) \quad 6pkt_a(2h, k) \equiv 0 \pmod{p},$$

$$(7.4) \quad \begin{aligned} 12hkpt_a(2h, k) &\equiv 4h^2 \left( A + \sum_{j=1}^r \{2K^2 + 3K(2a_j - p)\} \right) + r(1 - k^2) \\ &\quad + 12hk\alpha^* - 12kI. \end{aligned}$$

If  $p = 3$  then  $\pmod{p}$  in (7.3) is replaced by  $\pmod{9}$ .

If we now take  $g'$  so that  $2hg' \equiv -1 \pmod{gk}$  we have after multiplying (7.4) by  $-g'$

$$(7.5) \quad 6pkt_a(2h, k) \equiv 2hs - g't + 6k\alpha^* \pmod{gk},$$

where  $s$  and  $t$  are given by (6.6). From (7.1), (7.2), (7.3)

$$(7.6) \quad 6pkt_a(2h, k) \equiv 9p^2 \sum_{j=1}^r (2a_j + 2\alpha_j + p - pk) \pmod{F}.$$

Defining  $\Phi$  as before and  $\gamma$  by  $gk\gamma \equiv 1 \pmod{F}$  we have from (6.5), (6.7), (7.5), (7.6) if  $k$  is odd

$$6pkt_a(h, k) \equiv F\Phi(sh - th' + 6k\alpha^*) + 9gk\gamma p^2(2A^* + 2\alpha^* + rp - rp k) \pmod{12pk},$$

$$6pkt_a(2h, k) \equiv F\Phi(2sh - tg' + 6k\alpha^*) + 9gk\gamma p^2(2A^* + 2\alpha^* + rp - rp k) \pmod{12pk}.$$

From (3.8)

$$\chi_a(h, k) = \exp\{2\pi i(9p^2\gamma(2A^* + 2\alpha^* + rp - rp k)/F + 6\Phi\alpha^*/g + \Phi(sh - th')/gk)\},$$

$$\chi_a(2h, k) = \exp\{2\pi i(9p^2\gamma(2A^* + 2\alpha^* + rp - rp k)/F + 6\Phi\alpha^*/g + \Phi(2sh - tg')/gk)\}.$$

Since  $h' \equiv 2g' \pmod{gk}$  we have from (3.22), (6.6) and the fact that  $gk \mid 2K^2$ ,

$$(7.7) \quad Z_a(h, k) = \exp\{2\pi i\Phi(U'h + V'g')/gk\},$$

where

$$(7.8) \quad \begin{aligned} U' &= -A - 6KA^* + 3rpK, \\ V' &= rk^2 - r. \end{aligned}$$

8. THEOREM 2. *The sum*

$$S_1 = \sum'_{h \pmod k} w_a(h, k) \exp \{ -2\pi i(hn - h'v)/k \},$$

where  $h \equiv \zeta \pmod p$ ,  $p \nmid \zeta$ ;  $\sigma_1 \leq h' < \sigma_2 \pmod k$ ,  $0 \leq \sigma_1 < \sigma_2 \leq k$ ;  $2p \mid k$ , is subject to the estimate  $O(n^{1/3}k^{2/3+\epsilon})$  uniformly in  $v, \zeta, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, a$ .

THEOREM 3. *The sum*

$$S_2 = \sum'_{h \pmod k} W_a(h, k) \exp \{ -2\pi i(hn - g'v)/k \},$$

where  $h \equiv \zeta \pmod p$ ,  $p \nmid \zeta$ ;  $\sigma_1 \leq h' < \sigma_2 \pmod k$ ,  $0 \leq \sigma_1 < \sigma_2 \leq k$ ;  $p \mid k$ ,  $2 \nmid k$ , is subject to the estimate  $O(n^{1/3}k^{2/3+\epsilon})$  uniformly in  $v, \zeta, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, a$ .

THEOREM 4. *The sum*

$$S_3 = \sum'_{h \pmod k} z_a(h, k) \exp \{ -2\pi i(hn - H'v)/k \},$$

where  $\sigma_1 \leq h' < \sigma_2 \pmod k$ ,  $0 \leq \sigma_1 < \sigma_2 \leq k$ ;  $p \nmid k$ ,  $2 \mid k$ , is subject to the estimate  $O(n^{1/3}k^{2/3+\epsilon})$  uniformly in  $v, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, a$ .

THEOREM 5. *The sum*

$$S_4 = \sum'_{h \pmod k} Z_a(h, k) \exp \{ -2\pi i(hn - G'v)/k \},$$

where  $\sigma_1 \leq h' < \sigma_2 \pmod k$ ,  $0 \leq \sigma_1 < \sigma_2 \leq k$ ;  $p \nmid k$ ,  $2 \nmid k$ , is subject to the estimate  $O(n^{1/3}k^{2/3+\epsilon})$  uniformly in  $v, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, a$ .

Here  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  are integers and  $\sum'$  indicates that  $h$  runs over integers prime to the modulus of the sum.  $h', g', H', G'$  are given by (3.11), (3.14), (3.18), (3.21) respectively.

**Proof.**  $w_a(h, k), W_a(h, k), z_a(h, k), Z_a(h, k)$ , when viewed as functions of  $h$ , all have period  $k$ . Therefore, if in  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  we select  $h'$  so that  $hh' \equiv -1 \pmod{Gk}$  and make use of (4.10) and (5.7) we can write

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= G^{-1} \sum'_{h \pmod{Gk}} \exp \{ 2\pi i f(h)/Gk \}, \\ S_2 &= G^{-1} c_2(a, k, \zeta) \sum'_{h \pmod{Gk}} \exp \{ 2\pi i g(h)/Gk \}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $|c_2| = 1$ ,  $f(h) = (\phi u - Gn)h + (\phi v + Gv)h'$ , and  $g(h) = (\phi u' - Gn)h + (\phi v' + Gv)g'$ . Since  $h' \equiv 2g' \pmod{Gk}$  and since an integer  $\lambda$  exists such that  $2\lambda \equiv 1 \pmod{Gk}$  we see that  $g(h) \equiv (\phi u' - Gn)h + \lambda(\phi v' + Gv)h' \pmod{Gk}$ .

If in  $S_3$  and  $S_4$  we take  $h'$  so that  $hh' \equiv -1 \pmod{gk}$  and make use of (6.11), (7.7) we can write

$$S_3 = g^{-1}c_3(a, k) \sum'_{h \bmod gk} \exp\{2\pi iF(h)/gk\},$$

$$S_4 = g^{-1} \sum'_{h \bmod gk} \exp\{2\pi iG(h)/gk\},$$

where  $|c_3| = 1$ ,  $F(h) = (\Phi U - gn)h + \Phi Vh' + gvH'$ , and  $G(h) = (\Phi U' - gn)h + \Phi Vg' + gvG'$ . Since  $h' \equiv pH' \pmod{gk}$  if  $HH' \equiv -1 \pmod{gk}$  and since an integer  $\delta$  exists such that  $p\delta \equiv 1 \pmod{gk}$  we see that  $F(h) \equiv (\Phi U - gn)h + (\Phi V + \delta gv)h' \pmod{gk}$ . Also, since  $h' \equiv 2g' \pmod{gk}$ , and  $h' \equiv 2pG' \pmod{gk}$  if  $2HG' \equiv -1 \pmod{gk}$  and since integers  $\sigma$  and  $\omega$  exist such that  $2\sigma \equiv 1 \pmod{gk}$  and  $2p\omega \equiv 1 \pmod{gk}$  we have  $G(h) \equiv (\Phi U' - gn)h + (\sigma\Phi V' + \omega gv)h' \pmod{gk}$ .

Following Lehner's procedure [2], these sums may now be written in the form  $S_i = O(K_i \log k)$  where  $K_i$  is a complete Kloosterman sum. The desired estimates are now obtained as in the proof of Theorem 2 in [1].

#### IV. A CONVERGENT SERIES FOR $q_a(n)$

9. By Cauchy's integral formula and (2.2) we have

$$q_a(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C x^{-n-1} G_a(x) dx = \sum'_{h, k} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\xi_{hk}} x^{-n-1} G_a(x) dx$$

where  $0 \leq h < k \leq N$  and  $\xi_{hk}$  are the Farey arcs of order  $N$  of  $C$ , the circle  $|x| = \exp\{-2\pi N^{-2}\}$ . If, on  $\xi_{hk}$ , we introduce the variable  $\phi$  by setting  $x = \exp\{-2\pi N^{-2} + 2\pi ih/k + 2\pi i\phi\}$  and then write  $w = N^{-2} - i\phi$ ,  $z = wk$ , we have

$$q_a(n) = \sum'_{h, k} \exp\{-2\pi inh/k\} \int_{-\theta'}^{\theta''} G_a(\exp\{2\pi ih/k - 2\pi z/k\}) \exp\{2\pi nw\} d\phi.$$

Here  $\theta' = 1/k(k + k_1)$  and  $\theta'' = 1/k(k + k_2)$  where  $h_1/k_1 < h/k < h_2/k_2$  are consecutive terms in the Farey series of order  $N$ .

We now split the sum over  $k$  into four parts  $q_a(n, 1)$ ,  $q_a(n, 2)$ ,  $q_a(n, 3)$ ,  $q_a(n, 4)$  according as  $k$  satisfies the requirements given in (3.23), (3.24), (3.25), (3.26) respectively. Selecting  $\beta$  so that  $a_1\beta \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$  we have by (3.23)

$$q_a(n, 1) = \sum_{b_1=1}^{(p-1)/2} \sum'_{h, k} w_a(h, k) \exp\{-2\pi inh/k\} \int_{-\theta'}^{\theta''} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} q_b(v) \exp\{2\pi ih'v/k\} \cdot \exp\{-(\pi/k^2w)(2v + B/6p) + \pi w(2n + A/6p)\} d\phi,$$

where  $h \equiv \pm b_1\beta \pmod{p}$ .

If we split the sum over  $v$  into two parts according as  $2v + B/6p$  is negative or nonnegative we find, using Rademacher's argument [3] and employing Theorem 2, that

$$(9.1) \quad q_a(n, 1) = 2\pi \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{b_1=1}^{(p-1)/2} \sum_{v < -B/12p} q_b(v) A_{kb}(n, v) L_{kb}(n, v) + O(n^{1/3} N^{-1/3+\epsilon} \exp\{2\pi n N^{-2}\})$$

where  $2p \mid k$ . Here,

$$(9.2) \quad A_{kb}(n, v) = \sum'_{h \bmod k} w_a(h, k) \exp \{ - 2\pi i(nh - vh')/k \}$$

where  $h \equiv \pm b_1\beta \pmod p$ ; and

$$(9.3) \quad L_{kb}(n, v) = \begin{cases} k^{-1} \{ (-B - 12vp)/(12np + A) \}^{1/2} \\ \cdot I_1 \{ \pi(12np + A)^{1/2} (-B - 12vp)^{1/2} / 3pk \} \text{ if } n > -A/12p, \\ -(B + 12vp)\pi/6pk^2 \text{ if } n = -A/12p, \end{cases}$$

where  $I_1(z)$  is the Bessel function.

As an example of a case for which  $n = -A/12p$ , if we take  $p = 71$ ,  $a = \{22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34\}$ , we find that  $-A/12p = 30$ . The case  $n < -A/12p$  is of no interest since the final formula for  $q_a(n)$  requires the calculation of  $q_a(v)$  for  $v < -A/12p$ .

From (3.24) we have

$$q_a(n, 2) = \sum_{b_1=1}^{(p-1)/2} \sum'_{h, k} W_a(h, k) \exp \{ - 2\pi i nh/k \} \int_{-\theta'}^{\theta''} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} s_b(v) \exp \{ 2\pi i g'v/k \} \cdot \exp \{ - (\pi/k^2w)(v - B^*/6p) + \pi w(2n + A/6p) \} d\phi,$$

where  $h \equiv \pm b_1\beta \pmod p$ .

Splitting the sum over  $v$  into two parts according as  $v - B^*/6p$  is negative or nonnegative, utilizing Rademacher's method [3] and making use of Theorem 3 we have

$$(9.4) \quad q_a(n, 2) = 2\pi \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{b_1=1}^{(p-1)/2} \sum_{v < B^*/6p} s_b(v) B_{kb}(n, v) M_{kb}(n, v) + O(n^{1/3} N^{-1/3+\epsilon} \exp \{ 2\pi n N^{-2} \})$$

where  $p \mid k, 2 \nmid k$ .

$$(9.5) \quad B_{kb}(n, v) = \sum'_{h \bmod k} W_a(h, k) \exp \{ - 2\pi i(nh - vg')/k \}$$

where  $h \equiv \pm b_1\beta \pmod p$ , and

$$(9.6) \quad M_{kb}(n, v) = \begin{cases} k^{-1} \{ (B^* - 6vp)/(12np + A) \}^{1/2} \\ \cdot I_1 \{ \pi(12np + A)^{1/2} (B^* - 6vp)^{1/2} / 3pk \} \text{ if } n > -A/12p, \\ (B^* - 6vp)\pi/6pk^2 \text{ if } n = -A/12p. \end{cases}$$

From (3.25) we have

$$q_a(n, 3) = 2^r \sum'_{h, k} (-1)^{\mu} \left( \prod_{j=1}^r \cos \pi \alpha_j / p \right) z_a(h, k) \exp \{ - 2\pi i nh/k \} \cdot \int_{-\theta'}^{\theta''} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} d_{ak}(v) \exp \{ 2\pi i H'v/k \} \exp \{ - (\pi/Kkw)(2v + r/6) + \pi w(2n + A/6p) \} d\phi.$$

Since  $2v + r/6 > 0$  we have by the argument detailed in [3], and employing Theorem 4

$$(9.7) \quad q_a(n, 3) = O(n^{1/3} N^{-1/3+\epsilon} \exp\{2\pi n N^{-2}\}).$$

From (3.26) we have

$$q_a(n, 4) = \sum_{h, k}' Z_a(h, k) \exp\{-2\pi i nh/k\} \int_{-\theta'}^{\theta'} \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} e_{ak}(v) \exp\{2\pi i G'v/k\} \\ \cdot \exp\{- (\pi/Kkw)(v - r/12) + \pi w(2n + A/6p)\} d\phi.$$

If we split the sum over  $v$  into two parts according as  $v - r/12$  is negative or nonnegative we have, using Theorem 5,

$$(9.8) \quad q_a(n, 4) = 2\pi \sum_{k=1}' \sum_{v < r/12} e_{ak}(v) C_k(n, v) N_k(n, v) \\ + O(n^{1/3} N^{-1/3+\epsilon} \exp\{2\pi n N^{-2}\}).$$

$$(9.9) \quad C_k(n, v) = \sum_{h \bmod k} Z_a(h, k) \exp\{-2\pi i(nh - vG')/k\}.$$

$$(9.10) \quad N_k(n, v) = \begin{cases} k^{-1}\{(r/2 - 6v)/(12np + A)\}^{1/2} \\ \cdot I_1\{\pi(12np + A)^{1/2}(r/2 - 6v)^{1/2}/3pk\} \text{ if } n > -A/12p, \\ (r/2 - 6v)\pi/6pk^2 \text{ if } n = A/12p. \end{cases}$$

Letting  $N \rightarrow \infty$  in (9.1), (9.4), (9.7), (9.8) we have

**THEOREM 6.** *The number,  $q_a(n)$ , of partitions of a positive integer  $n$ ,  $n \geq -A/12p$ , into distinct positive summands of the form  $pm \pm a_j$ ,  $a_j \in a$ , is given by the convergent series*

$$q_a(n) = 2\pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{b_1=1}^{(p-1)/2} \sum_{v < -B/12p} q_b(v) A_{kb}(n, v) L_{kb}(n, v) \\ + 2\pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{b_1=1}^{(p-1)/2} \sum_{v < B^*/6p} s_b(v) B_{kb}(n, v) M_{kl}(n, v) \\ + 2\pi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{v < r/12} e_{ak}(v) C_k(n, v) N_k(n, v)$$

where  $A_{kb}, L_{kb}, B_{kb}, M_{kb}, C_k, N_k$  are given by (9.2), (9.3), (9.5), (9.6), (9.9), (9.10) respectively. In the first sum  $2p|k$ ; in the second  $p|k, 2 \nmid k$ ; in the third  $p \nmid k, 2 \nmid k$ .

V. ASYMPTOTIC FORMULAS

10. As in the case of  $p_a(n)$  the dominant term in the series representing  $q_a(n)$  is that for which  $k = 1$ . Letting  $G(v) = (r/2 - 6v)^{1/2}$ ,  $T = \pi(12np + A)^{1/2}/3p$ ,  $W = \sum_{v < r/12} e_{a1}(v) G(v) I_1\{TG(v)\}$  we have

THEOREM 7. As  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$q_a(n) = 2\pi W(12np + A)^{-1/2} (1 + O(\exp\{-cn^{1/2}\}))$$

where  $c > 0$ .

The proof is essentially the same as that of Theorem 7 in [1] and is therefore omitted. We remark only that one must establish that if  $-B > 0$  ( $B^* > 0$ ) and  $M$  is the maximum possible value of  $-B$  ( $B^*$ ) then  $k^{-1}M^{1/2} - (r/2)^{1/2} < 0$  if  $k \geq p$ . This is easily done as follows.

Since  $B$  is a decreasing function of each  $b_j$ , the maximal value of  $-B$  is  $M = -rp^2 + 6p \sum j - 6 \sum j^2$  where  $(p+1)/2 - r \leq j \leq (p-1)/2$ . An easy calculation yields  $M = rp^2/2 + r(1-4r^2)/2 < rp^2/2$ . (The maximal value of  $B^*$  is  $M = rp^2/2 - 6 \sum_{j=1}^r j^2 < rp^2/2$ .) Since  $k \geq p$  we have  $k^{-2}M \leq p^{-2}M < r/2$ .

Since  $W \sim (r/2)^{1/2} I_1\{T(r/2)^{1/2}\}$  (see (11.13) in [1]) we have from Theorem 7

COROLLARY 7.1. As  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$q_a(n) = \pi(2r/(12np + A))^{1/2} I_1\{T(r/2)^{1/2}\} (1 + O(\exp\{-cn^{1/2}\})).$$

Finally, since  $I_1(z) = e^z(2\pi z)^{-1/2}(1 + O(z^{-1}))$  as  $z \rightarrow \infty$ , we have

COROLLARY 7.2. As  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$q_a(n) = (6p)^{1/2}(r/2)^{1/4}(12np + A)^{-3/4} \exp\{T(r/2)^{1/2}\} (1 + O(n^{-1/2})).$$

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