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James McLaughlin

West Chester University of Pennsylvania, jmclaughlin@wcupa.edu

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A NEW SUMMATION FORMULA FOR WP-BAILEY PAIRS

James Mc Laughlin

Let $(\alpha_n(a, k), \beta_n(a, k))$ be a WP-Bailey pair. Assuming the limits exist, let

$$(\alpha_n^*(a), \beta_n^*(a))_{n \geq 1} = \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \left(\alpha_n(a, k), \frac{\beta_n(a, k)}{1 - k} \right)_{n \geq 1}$$

be the *derived* WP-Bailey pair. By considering a particular limiting case of a transformation due to George Andrews, we derive new basic hypergeometric summation and transformation formulae involving derived WP-Bailey pairs. We then use these formulae to derive new identities for various theta series/products which are expressible in terms of certain types of Lambert series.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the present paper we describe a new transformation involving WP-Bailey pairs, and describe some of the implications of this transformation. In particular, we show how various theta functions which have representations in terms of certain kinds of Lambert series, may also be represented by basic hypergeometric series involving an arbitrary derived WP-Bailey pair. Throughout the paper we employ the usual notations

$$\begin{aligned} (a; q)_n &:= (1 - a)(1 - aq) \cdots (1 - aq^{n-1}), \\ (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_j; q)_n &:= (a_1; q)_n (a_2; q)_n \cdots (a_j; q)_n, \\ (a; q)_\infty &:= (1 - a)(1 - aq)(1 - aq^2) \cdots, \text{ and} \\ (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_j; q)_\infty &:= (a_1; q)_\infty (a_2; q)_\infty \cdots (a_j; q)_\infty, \end{aligned}$$

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and we also assume throughout that $|q| < 1$.

Before describing the new results, we first discuss some of the background. A *WP-Bailey pair* is a pair of sequences $(\alpha_n(a, k, q), \beta_n(a, k, q))$ satisfying $\alpha_0(a, k, q) = \beta_0(a, k, q) = 1$ and

$$(1.1) \quad \beta_n(a, k, q) = \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{(k/a; q)_{n-j} (k; q)_{n+j}}{(q; q)_{n-j} (aq; q)_{n+j}} \alpha_j(a, k, q).$$

ANDREWS [1] described two methods (see (1.2) below for more details of one of these methods) of constructing new WP-bailey pairs from existing pairs. This type of construction is termed a *WP-Bailey chain*, since the process may be iterated to produce a chain of WP-Bailey pairs

$$(\alpha_n, \beta_n) \rightarrow (\alpha'_n, \beta'_n) \rightarrow (\alpha''_n, \beta''_n) \rightarrow \dots$$

from any initial pair. These two chains together allow a “tree” of WP-Bailey pairs to be generated from a single initial pair.

The implications of these two branches of the WP-Bailey tree were further investigated by ANDREWS and BERKOVICH in [2]. SPIRIDONOV [16] derived an elliptic generalization of Andrews first WP-Bailey chain. Four additional branches were added to the WP-Bailey tree by WARNAAR [17], two of which had generalizations to the elliptic level. More recently, LIU and MA [9] introduced the idea of a general WP-Bailey chain, and added one new branch to the WP-Bailey tree. In [11], the authors added three new WP-Bailey chains. Of course the special case $k = 0$ of a WP-Bailey pair (a *Bailey pair with respect to a*) had been studied for some time prior to ANDREWS’ paper [1], and indeed Bailey pairs were used by SLATER [14, 15] to produce her famous list of 130 identities of Rogers-Ramanujan type.

ANDREWS [1] second WP-Bailey chain may be described as follows. If $(\alpha_n(a, k), \beta_n(a, k))$ satisfy (1.1), then so does $(\tilde{\alpha}_n(a, k), \tilde{\beta}_n(a, k))$,

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{\alpha}_n(a, k) &= \frac{(qa^2/k)_{2n}}{(k)_{2n}} \left(\frac{k^2}{qa^2}\right)^n \alpha_n\left(a, \frac{qa^2}{k}\right), \\ \tilde{\beta}_n(a, k) &= \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{(k^2/qa^2)_{n-j}}{(q)_{n-j}} \left(\frac{k^2}{qa^2}\right)^j \beta_j\left(a, \frac{qa^2}{k}\right). \end{aligned}$$

It is not difficult to show that (1.2) implies (see Corollary 1 in [12], for example) that if $(\alpha_n(a, k), \beta_n(a, k))$ satisfy (1.1), then subject to suitable convergence conditions,

$$(1.3) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{qa^2}{k^2}\right)^n \beta_n(a, k) = \frac{(qa/k, qa^2/k; q)_{\infty}}{(qa, qa^2/k^2; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(k; q)_{2n}}{(qa^2/k; q)_{2n}} \left(\frac{qa^2}{k^2}\right)^n \alpha_n(a, k).$$

Indeed, any WP-Bailey chain, including ANDREWS [1] first chain, those of WARNAAR [17], LIU and MA [9] and MC LAUGHLIN and ZIMMER [11] will lead to a similar transformation relating WP-Bailey pairs.

Beginning with Andrews first WP-Bailey chain, the present author in [10] derived two new types of transformations relating WP-Bailey pairs.

Theorem 1. *If $(\alpha_n(a, k), \beta_n(a, k))$ is a WP-Bailey pair, then subject to suitable convergence conditions,*

$$\begin{aligned}
(1.4) \quad & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q\sqrt{k}, -q\sqrt{k}, z; q)_n (q; q)_{n-1}}{(\sqrt{k}, -\sqrt{k}, qk, \frac{qk}{z}; q)_n} \left(\frac{qa}{z}\right)^n \beta_n(a, k) \\
& - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(q\sqrt{\frac{1}{k}}, -q\sqrt{\frac{1}{k}}, \frac{1}{z}; q\right)_n (q; q)_{n-1}}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{k}}, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{k}}, \frac{q}{k}, \frac{qz}{k}; q\right)_n} \left(\frac{qz}{a}\right)^n \beta_n\left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{k}\right) - \\
& \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(z; q)_n (q; q)_{n-1}}{\left(qa, \frac{qa}{z}; q\right)_n} \left(\frac{qa}{z}\right)^n \alpha_n(a, k) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{z}; q\right)_n (q; q)_{n-1}}{\left(\frac{q}{a}, \frac{qz}{a}; q\right)_n} \left(\frac{qz}{a}\right)^n \alpha_n\left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{k}\right) \\
& = \frac{(a-k)\left(1-\frac{1}{z}\right)\left(1-\frac{ak}{z}\right)}{(1-a)(1-k)\left(1-\frac{a}{z}\right)\left(1-\frac{k}{z}\right)} + \frac{z\left(z, \frac{q}{z}, \frac{k}{a}, \frac{qa}{k}, \frac{ak}{z}, \frac{qz}{ak}, q, q; q\right)_{\infty}}{k\left(\frac{z}{k}, \frac{qk}{z}, \frac{z}{a}, \frac{qa}{z}, a, \frac{q}{a}, k, \frac{q}{k}; q\right)_{\infty}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2. *If $(\alpha_n(a, k, q), \beta_n(a, k, q))$ is a WP-Bailey pair, then subject to suitable convergence conditions,*

$$\begin{aligned}
(1.5) \quad & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-kq^{2n})(z; q)_n (q; q)_{n-1}}{(1-k)(qk, qk/z; q)_n} \left(\frac{qa}{z}\right)^n \beta_n(a, k, q) \\
& + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1+kq^{2n})(z; q)_n (q; q)_{n-1}}{(1+k)(-qk, -qk/z; q)_n} \left(\frac{-qa}{z}\right)^n \beta_n(-a, -k, q) \\
& - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-k^2q^{4n})(z^2; q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_{n-1}}{(1-k^2)(q^2k^2, q^2k^2/z^2; q^2)_n} \left(\frac{q^2a^2}{z^2}\right)^n \beta_n(a^2, k^2, q^2) \\
& = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(z; q)_n (q; q)_{n-1}}{(qa, qa/z; q)_n} \left(\frac{qa}{z}\right)^n \alpha_n(a, k, q) \\
& + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(z; q)_n (q; q)_{n-1}}{(-qa, -qa/z; q)_n} \left(\frac{-qa}{z}\right)^n \alpha_n(-a, -k, q) \\
& - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(z^2; q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_{n-1}}{(q^2a^2, q^2a^2/z^2; q^2)_n} \left(\frac{q^2a^2}{z^2}\right)^n \alpha_n(a^2, k^2, q^2).
\end{aligned}$$

The results in the present paper follow from a certain limiting case of Andrews' second chain at (1.2) above. The main result of the present paper may be described as follows. Define, for a WP-Bailey pair $(\alpha_n(a, k), \beta_n(a, k))$ and $n \geq 1$,

$$(1.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \alpha_n^* &= \alpha_n^*(a) = \alpha_n^*(a, q) := \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \alpha_n(a, k), \\ \beta_n^* &= \beta_n^*(a) = \beta_n^*(a, q) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{\beta_n(a, k)}{1 - k}, \end{aligned}$$

assuming the limits exist. For ease of notation we call such a pair of sequences $(\alpha_n^*, \beta_n^*)_{n \geq 1}$ a *derived* WP-Bailey pair. Define

$$(1.7) \quad \begin{aligned} f_2(a, q) &:= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{2n} q^n \beta_n^*(a) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{2n} q^n \beta_n^*(-a) \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q; q)_{2n-1}}{(qa^2; q)_{2n}} a^{2n} q^n \alpha_n^*(-a) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q; q)_{2n-1}}{(qa^2; q)_{2n}} a^{2n} q^n \alpha_n^*(a). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3. *Let $(\alpha_n(a, k), \beta_n(a, k))$ be a WP-Bailey pair and a and b complex numbers such that all of the derived WP-Bailey pairs (α_n^*, β_n^*) below exist. Let $f_2(a, q)$ be as defined at (1.7) and suppose further that each of the series $f_2(a, q)$, $f_2(b, q)$, $f_2(1/a, q)$, $f_2(1/b, q)$ converges. Then*

$$(1.8) \quad \begin{aligned} f_2(a, q) - f_2(b, q) - f_2(1/a, q) + f_2(1/b, q) \\ = \frac{2(a-b)(1+ab)}{(1-a^2)(1-b^2)} - 2a \frac{(b/a, qa/b, -ab, -q/ab; q)_{\infty} (q^2, q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(a^2, q^2/a^2, b^2, q^2/b^2; q^2)_{\infty}}. \end{aligned}$$

We remark that one reason this result is of interest is that the right side is independent of the particular WP-Bailey pair $(\alpha_n(a, k), \beta_n(a, k))$ employed on the left side. Note also that, on the left side, the series involving a are completely separate from those involving b , while on the right side a and b are inseparable in some of the infinite products.

We apply this identity, and others proved below, to derive new series-product identities. For example, if a and b are non-zero complex numbers such that aq^n , $bq^n \neq \pm 1$, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $|q| < \min\{|a^2|, 1/|a^2|, |b^2|, 1/|b^2|\}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{(1/a; q)_n}{(qa; q)_n} - \frac{(-1/a; q)_n}{(-qa; q)_n} \right) \frac{a^{2n} q^n}{1 - q^n} \right. \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{(a; q)_n}{(q/a; q)_n} - \frac{(-a; q)_n}{(-q/a; q)_n} \right) \frac{q^n}{a^{2n}(1 - q^n)} - \left(\frac{(1/b; q)_n}{(qb; q)_n} - \frac{(-1/b; q)_n}{(-qb; q)_n} \right) \frac{b^{2n} q^n}{1 - q^n} \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{(b; q)_n}{(q/b; q)_n} - \frac{(-b; q)_n}{(-q/b; q)_n} \right) \frac{q^n}{b^{2n}(1 - q^n)} \right] \\ &= \frac{2(a-b)(1+ab)}{(1-a^2)(1-b^2)} - 2a \frac{(b/a, qa/b, -ab, -q/ab; q)_{\infty} (q^2, q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(a^2, q^2/a^2, b^2, q^2/b^2; q^2)_{\infty}}. \end{aligned}$$

We also show how various identities relating theta functions to Lambert series may be replaced with a general identity involving an arbitrary derived WP-Bailey pair. For example, Ramanujan's identity

$$q\psi(q^2)\psi(q^6) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{6n-5}}{1 - q^{12n-10}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{6n-1}}{1 - q^{12n-2}},$$

leads to the identity

$$q\psi(q^2)\psi(q^6) = \frac{1}{2} (f_2(q^{-1}, q^6) - f_2(q^{-5}, q^6)),$$

where $f_2(a, q)$ is as defined at (1.7) above. Thus any derived pair (α_n^*, β_n^*) inserted in (1.7) will lead to an expression for $q\psi(q^2)\psi(q^6)$ in terms of basic hypergeometric series, and one particular choice (see Corollary 6 below for details) leads to the following identity.

$$\begin{aligned} 2q\psi(q^2)\psi(q^6) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + q^{12n-1}}{1 + 1/q} \frac{(-1/q, -1/q; q^6)_n (q^6; q^6)_{2n-1} (-q)^{5n}}{(q^6, q^6; q^6)_n (q^4; q^6)_{2n}} \\ &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - q^{12n-1}}{1 - 1/q} \frac{(1/q, 1/q; q^6)_n (q^6; q^6)_{2n-1} q^{5n}}{(q^6, q^6; q^6)_n (q^4; q^6)_{2n}} \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - q^{12n-5}}{1 - 1/q^5} \frac{(1/q^5, 1/q^5; q^6)_n (q^6; q^6)_{2n-1} q^n}{(q^6, q^6; q^6)_n (1/q^4; q^6)_{2n}} \\ &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 + q^{12n-5}}{1 + 1/q^5} \frac{(-1/q^5, -1/q^5; q^6)_n (q^6; q^6)_{2n-1} (-q)^n}{(q^6, q^6; q^6)_n (1/q^4; q^6)_{2n}}. \end{aligned}$$

2. PROOF OF THE MAIN IDENTITIES

The results in the present paper are derived as consequences of letting $k \rightarrow 1$ in (1.3). Before coming to the proofs, we recall the q -Gauss sum

$$(2.1) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(A, B; q)_n}{(C, q; q)_n} \left(\frac{C}{AB} \right)^n = \frac{(C/A, C/B; q)_{\infty}}{(C, C/AB; q)_{\infty}}.$$

Lemma 1. *Let $(\alpha_n(a, k), \beta_n(a, k))$ be a WP-Bailey pair and (α_n^*, β_n^*) the derived pair. For $|q|, |qa|, |qa^2| < 1$ and assuming suitable convergence conditions,*

$$(2.2) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^{2n} q^n \beta_n^*(a) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q; q)_{2n-1}}{(qa^2; q)_{2n}} a^{2n} q^n \alpha_n^*(a) = f_1(a, q),$$

where

$$(2.3) \quad f_1(a, q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1/a; q)_n a^{2n} q^n}{(aq; q)_n (1 - q^n)} = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - aq^{2n})(a, a; q)_n (q; q)_{2n-1} a^n q^n}{(1 - a)(q; q)_n (qa^2; q)_{2n}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^2 q^n}{1 - a^2 q^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a q^n}{1 - a q^n}.$$

For later use we note that

$$(2.4) \quad f_2(a, q) = f_1(a, q) - f_1(-a, q) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2a q^n}{1 - a^2 q^{2n}},$$

where $f_2(a, q)$ is as defined at (1.7).

Proof of Lemma 1. Rewrite (1.3) as

$$(2.5) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{qa^2}{k^2} \right)^n \frac{\beta_n(a, k)}{1 - k} - \frac{\left(\frac{qa}{k}, \frac{qa^2}{k}; q \right)_{\infty}}{(qa, qa^2/k^2; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(kq; q)_{2n-1}}{(qa^2/k; q)_{2n}} \left(\frac{qa^2}{k^2} \right)^n \alpha_n(a, k) \\ = \frac{1}{1 - k} \left(\frac{(qa/k, qa^2/k; q)_{\infty}}{(qa, qa^2/k^2; q)_{\infty}} - 1 \right).$$

The left side of (2.2) now follows upon letting $k \rightarrow 1$. To get the first expression for $f_1(a, q)$, use (2.1) to expand the infinite product on the right side as an infinite series (set $A = k$, $B = k/a$ and $C = qa$) and then once again let $k \rightarrow 1$.

The second expression for $f_1(a, q)$ follows upon substituting the unit WP-Bailey pair

$$(2.6) \quad \alpha_n(a, k) = \frac{(q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, a, a/k; q)_n}{(\sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, q, kq; q)_n} \left(\frac{k}{a} \right)^n, \quad \beta_n(a, k) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0, \\ 0 & n > 0, \end{cases}$$

into (1.6) and then inserting the resulting derived pair

$$(2.7) \quad \alpha_n^*(a) = \frac{1 - a q^{2n}}{1 - a} \frac{(a, a; q)_n}{(q, q; q)_n} \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^n, \quad \beta_n^*(a) = 0$$

on the left side of (2.2).

For the third representation of $f_1(a, q)$ define

$$G(k) := \frac{(qa/k, qa^2/k; q)_{\infty}}{(qa, qa^2/k^2; q)_{\infty}}$$

and then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1 - k} \left(\frac{(qa/k, qa^2/k; q)_{\infty}}{(qa, qa^2/k^2; q)_{\infty}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 1} \frac{G(k) - G(1)}{1 - k} = -G'(1),$$

and logarithmic differentiation now easily gives the result. \square

REMARK. The first expression for $f_1(a, q)$ above also follows from inserting the “trivial” WP-Bailey pair

$$(2.8) \quad \alpha_n(a, k) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0, \\ 0, & n > 0, \end{cases} \quad \beta_n(a, k) = \frac{(k, k/a; q)_n}{(q, aq; q)_n},$$

into (1.6) and then inserting the resulting derived pair

$$(2.9) \quad \alpha_n^*(a) = 0, \quad \beta_n^*(a) = \frac{(1/a; q)_n}{(aq; q)_n(1 - q^n)}$$

on the left side of (2.2).

One way of viewing Lemma 1 is as supplying a large number of representations of the difference of Lambert Series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^2 q^n}{1 - a^2 q^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{aq^n}{1 - aq^n}.$$

Indeed, such a representation arises if any pair (α_n^*, β_n^*) deriving from a WP-Bailey is inserted in (2.2), assuming the limits exist and the resulting series converge. We give two example below. The first arises from Singh’s WP-Bailey pair [13]:

$$(2.10) \quad \alpha_n(a, k) = \frac{(q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, a, \rho_1, \rho_2, a^2 q/k\rho_1\rho_2; q)_n}{(\sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, q, aq/\rho_1, aq/\rho_2, k\rho_1\rho_2/a; q)_n} \left(\frac{k}{a}\right)^n,$$

$$\beta_n(a, k) = \frac{(k\rho_1/a, k\rho_2/a, k, aq/\rho_1\rho_2; q)_n}{(aq/\rho_1, aq/\rho_2, k\rho_1\rho_2/a, q; q)_n}.$$

This gives the derived pair

$$(2.11) \quad \alpha_n^*(a) = \frac{(q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, a, \rho_1, \rho_2, a^2 q/\rho_1\rho_2; q)_n}{(\sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, q, aq/\rho_1, aq/\rho_2, \rho_1\rho_2/a; q)_n} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n,$$

$$\beta_n^*(a) = \frac{(\rho_1/a, \rho_2/a, aq/\rho_1\rho_2; q)_n}{(aq/\rho_1, aq/\rho_2, \rho_1\rho_2/a; q)_n(1 - q^n)}.$$

The parameters ρ_1 and ρ_2 are free, but for simplicity we let $\rho_1, \rho_2 \rightarrow \infty$ to get the derived WP-Bailey pair

$$(2.12) \quad \alpha_n^*(a) = \frac{1 - aq^{2n}}{1 - a} \frac{(a; q)_n}{(q; q)_n} (-1)^n q^{n(n-1)/2}, \quad \beta_n^*(a) = \frac{(-1)^n q^{n(n-1)/2}}{a^n(1 - q^n)}.$$

The WP-Bailey pair

$$(2.13) \quad \alpha_n(a, k) = \frac{\left(q\sqrt{a}, -q\sqrt{a}, a, a\sqrt{\frac{q}{k}}, -a\sqrt{\frac{q}{k}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{k}}, -\frac{aq}{\sqrt{k}}, \frac{k}{a}; q\right)_n}{\left(\sqrt{a}, -\sqrt{a}, q, \sqrt{kq}, -\sqrt{kq}, q\sqrt{k}, -\sqrt{k}, \frac{qa^2}{k}; q\right)_n} \left(\frac{k}{a}\right)^n,$$

$$\beta_n(a, k) = \frac{\left(\sqrt{k}, \frac{k^2}{a^2}; q\right)_n}{(q\sqrt{k}, q; q)_n},$$

provides the derived pair

$$(2.14) \quad \alpha_n^*(a) = \frac{1 - aq^{2n}}{1 - a} \frac{(a, a, -aq, 1/a; q)_n (a^2q; q^2)_n}{(q, q, -1, qa^2; q)_n (q; q^2)_n} \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n,$$

$$\beta_n^*(a) = \frac{(1/a^2; q)_n}{2(q; q)_n(1 - q^n)}.$$

Corollary 1. *If $|q|, |qa|, |qa^2| < 1$, then*

$$(2.15) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^2q^n}{1 - a^2q^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{aq^n}{1 - aq^n}$$

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

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

Proof. Insert the derived pairs, respectively, at (2.12) and (2.14) into (2.2). \square

Before proving Theorem 3, we recall the result from Lemma 4 in [10] (this result was previously given by Andrews, Lewis and Liu in [4], using a different labeling for the parameters): if

$$(2.16) \quad f(a, k, z, q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{kq^n}{1 - kq^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^n a/z}{1 - q^n a/z} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{aq^n}{1 - aq^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^n k/z}{1 - q^n k/z},$$

then

$$(2.17) \quad f(a, k, z, q) - f\left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{k}, \frac{1}{z}, q\right) = \frac{(a - k)(1 - 1/z)(1 - ak/z)}{(1 - a)(1 - k)(1 - a/z)(1 - k/z)}$$

$$+ \frac{z}{k} \frac{(z, q/z, k/a, qa/k, ak/z, qz/ak, q, q; q)_{\infty}}{(z/k, qk/z, z/a, qa/z, a, q/a, k, q/k; q)_{\infty}}.$$

Proof of Theorem 3. Replace k with b and set $z = -1$ in (2.17), to get (after some simple rearrangements) that

$$f(a, b, -1, q) - f\left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, -1, q\right)$$

$$= \frac{2(a - b)(1 + ab)}{(1 - a^2)(1 - b^2)} - 2a \frac{(b/a, qa/b, -ab, -q/ab; q)_{\infty} (q^2, q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(a^2, q^2/a^2, b^2, q^2/b^2; q^2)_{\infty}}.$$

The result now follows, upon noting that (2.16) and (2.4) imply that

$$f(a, b, -1, q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2bq^n}{1 - b^2q^{2n}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2aq^n}{1 - a^2q^{2n}} = f_2(a, q) - f_2(b, q),$$

$$f(1/a, 1/b, -1, q) = f_2(1/a, q) - f_2(1/b, q). \quad \square$$

As remarked earlier, any derived WP-Bailey pair (α_n^*, β_n^*) may be used in (1.8), providing the various series involved converge. We also remark that the identities in the next two corollaries illustrate the somewhat interesting fact that the series involving a on the left side of (1.8) are completely separable from those involving b , while a and b are inseparable in some of the products on the right side of (1.8).

We note that the left side of (1.8) contains sixteen different infinite series, so for space saving reasons we give two example that uses relatively simple derived pairs. Upon inserting the pair at (2.12) in (1.8) and performing some simple collecting and rearranging of terms, the following identity results.

Corollary 2. *Let a and b be non-zero complex numbers such that $a^2q^n, b^2q^n \neq 1$, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then*

$$(2.18) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2+3n+1}}{1-q^{2n+1}} \left[b^{2n+1} - a^{2n+1} + \frac{1}{a^{2n+1}} - \frac{1}{b^{2n+1}} \right] \\ - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n q^{n(n+1)/2} (q; q)_{2n-1}}{(q; q)_n} \left[\frac{(1-aq^{2n})(a; q)_n}{(1-a)(qa^2; q)_{2n}} a^{2n} - \frac{(1+aq^{2n})(-a; q)_n}{(1+a)(qa^2; q)_{2n}} a^{2n} \right. \\ - \frac{(1-bq^{2n})(b; q)_n}{(1-b)(qb^2; q)_{2n}} b^{2n} + \frac{(1+bq^{2n})(-b; q)_n}{(1+b)(qb^2; q)_{2n}} b^{2n} \\ - \frac{(1-q^{2n}/a)(1/a; q)_n}{(1-1/a)(q/a^2; q)_{2n}} a^{-2n} + \frac{(1+q^{2n}/a)(-1/a; q)_n}{(1+1/a)(q/a^2; q)_{2n}} a^{-2n} \\ \left. + \frac{(1-q^{2n}/b)(1/b; q)_n}{(1-1/b)(q/b^2; q)_{2n}} b^{-2n} - \frac{(1+q^{2n}/b)(-1/b; q)_n}{(1+1/b)(q/b^2; q)_{2n}} b^{-2n} \right] \\ = \frac{(a-b)(1+ab)}{(1-a^2)(1-b^2)} - a \frac{(b/a, qa/b, -ab, -q/ab; q)_{\infty} (q^2, q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(a^2, q^2/a^2, b^2, q^2/b^2; q^2)_{\infty}}.$$

Corollary 3. *Let a and b be non-zero complex numbers such that $aq^n, bq^n \neq \pm 1$, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $|q| < \min\{|a^2|, 1/|a^2|, |b^2|, 1/|b^2|\}$. Then*

$$(2.19) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{(1/a; q)_n}{(qa; q)_n} - \frac{(-1/a; q)_n}{(-qa; q)_n} \right) \frac{a^{2n} q^n}{1-q^n} \right. \\ - \left(\frac{(a; q)_n}{(q/a; q)_n} - \frac{(-a; q)_n}{(-q/a; q)_n} \right) \frac{q^n}{a^{2n}(1-q^n)} - \left(\frac{(1/b; q)_n}{(qb; q)_n} - \frac{(-1/b; q)_n}{(-qb; q)_n} \right) \frac{b^{2n} q^n}{1-q^n} \\ \left. + \left(\frac{(b; q)_n}{(q/b; q)_n} - \frac{(-b; q)_n}{(-q/b; q)_n} \right) \frac{q^n}{b^{2n}(1-q^n)} \right] \\ = \frac{2(a-b)(1+ab)}{(1-a^2)(1-b^2)} - 2a \frac{(b/a, qa/b, -ab, -q/ab; q)_{\infty} (q^2, q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(a^2, q^2/a^2, b^2, q^2/b^2; q^2)_{\infty}}.$$

Proof. Insert the derived pair at (2.9) into (1.8). □

3. q -SERIES/PRODUCTS THAT ARE REPRESENTABLE IN TERMS OF CERTAIN LAMBERT SERIES

Many q -series and q -products have been represented by Ramanujan and others in terms of Lambert series of the types encountered earlier. The various expressions for $f_1(a, q)$ and $f_2(a, q)$ stated previously now permit these q -series and q -products to be expressed in several ways as basic hypergeometric series, one way for each derived WP-Bailey pair (or arbitrarily many ways, if a derived pair contains one or more free parameters). We give several examples to illustrate the different ways in which this may be accomplished.

Let $a(q) := \sum_{m,n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{m^2+mn+n^2}$. Here we are using the notation for this series employed in [8], where it was shown that $a^3(q) = b^3(q) + c^3(q)$, where

$$b(q) = \sum_{m,n=-\infty}^{\infty} \omega^{m-n} q^{m^2+mn+n^2}, \quad \omega = \exp(2\pi i/3), \quad \text{and}$$

$$c(q) = \sum_{m,n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(m+1/3)^2+(m+1/3)(n+1/3)+(n+1/3)^2}.$$

The series $a(q)$ was also studied by Ramanujan, who showed (**Entry 18.2.8** of Ramanujan's Lost Notebook - see [3, page 402]) that

$$(3.1) \quad a(q) = 1 + 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{-2} q^{3n}}{1 - q^{-2} q^{3n}} - 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{-1} q^{3n}}{1 - q^{-1} q^{3n}}.$$

From this identity we may deduce several representations of $a(q)$ in terms of basic hypergeometric series.

Corollary 4. *If $\rho_1, \rho_2 \neq 0$ and $0 < |q| < 1$, then*

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} a(q) &= 1 + 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q; q^3)_n q^n}{(q^2; q^3)_n (1 - q^{3n})}, \\ &= 1 - 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - q^{6n-1})(1/q, 1/q; q^3)_n (q^3; q^3)_{2n-1} q^{2n}}{(1 - 1/q)(q^3, q^3; q^3)_n (q; q^3)_{2n}}, \\ &= 1 + 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\rho_1 q, \rho_2 q, q^2/\rho_1 \rho_2; q^3)_n q^n}{(q^2/\rho_1, q^2/\rho_2, \rho_1 \rho_2 q; q^3)_n (1 - q^{3n})} \\ &\quad - 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - q^{6n-1})(1/q, \rho_1, \rho_2, q/\rho_1 \rho_2; q^3)_n (q^3; q^3)_{2n-1} q^{2n}}{(1 - 1/q)(q^2/\rho_1, q^2/\rho_2, \rho_1 \rho_2 q, q^3; q^3)_n (q; q^3)_{2n}}, \\ &= 1 + 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n q^{(3n^2+n)/2}}{1 - q^{3n}} \\ &\quad - 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - q^{6n-1})(1/q; q^3)_n (q^3; q^3)_{2n-1} (-1)^n q^{(3n^2-n)/2}}{(1 - 1/q)(q^3; q^3)_n (q; q^3)_{2n}}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. From (3.1) it can be seen that $a(q) = 1 + 6f_1(1/q, q^3)$, where $f_1(a, q)$ is as defined at (2.3). The first two equalities follow from the other two representations of $1 + 6f_1(1/q, q^3)$ that derive from the right side of (2.3). The last two equalities follow from substituting the derived pairs at (2.11) and (2.12) into $1 + 6 \times$ (the left of (2.2)) (with q replaced with q^3 and a replaced with $1/q$). \square

Recall that

$$\psi(q) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{n(n+1)/2} = \frac{(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{(q; q^2)_{\infty}},$$

is one of the theta functions studied extensively by Ramanujan.

Corollary 5. *Let $|\rho_1| > 1$ and $i = \sqrt{-1}$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} (3.3) \quad \psi^2(q^4) &= \frac{i}{2q} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + iq^{4n-1})(-i/q, -i/q; q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_{2n-1} (-iq)^n}{(1 + i/q)(q^2, q^2; q^2)_n (-1; q^2)_{2n}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - iq^{4n-1})(i/q, i/q; q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_{2n-1} (iq)^n}{(1 - i/q)(q^2, q^2; q^2)_n (-1; q^2)_{2n}} \right), \\ &= \frac{1}{2iq} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(i\rho_1 q; q^2)_n (-1)^n}{(-iq/\rho_1; q^2)_n (1 - q^{2n}) \rho_1^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-i\rho_1 q; q^2)_n (-1)^n}{(iq/\rho_1; q^2)_n (1 - q^{2n}) \rho_1^n} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - iq^{4n-1})(i/q, \rho_1; q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_{2n-1} (-1)^n}{(1 - i/q)(iq/\rho_1, q^2; q^2)_n (-1; q^2)_{2n} \rho_1^n} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + iq^{4n-1})(-i/q, \rho_1; q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_{2n-1} (-1)^n}{(1 + i/q)(-iq/\rho_1, q^2; q^2)_n (-1; q^2)_{2n} \rho_1^n} \right), \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n q^{4n^2+4n}}{1 - q^{4n+2}} + \frac{1}{2iq} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - iq^{4n-1})(i/q; q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_{2n-1} q^{n^2-n}}{(1 - i/q)(q^2; q^2)_n (-1; q^2)_{2n}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + iq^{4n-1})(-i/q; q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_{2n-1} q^{n^2-n}}{(1 + i/q)(q^2; q^2)_n (-1; q^2)_{2n}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By Example (iv) in Section 17 of Chapter 17 of Ramanujan's second notebook (see [5, page 139]), $\psi^2(q^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^n}{1 + q^{2n+1}}$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} (3.4) \quad \psi^2(q^4) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n-2}}{1 + q^{4n-2}} = \frac{1}{2iq} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-2 \left(\frac{1}{iq} \right) q^{2n}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{iq} \right)^2 q^{4n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2iq} f_2 \left(\frac{1}{iq}, q^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2iq} \left(f_1 \left(\frac{1}{iq}, q^2 \right) - f_1 \left(\frac{-1}{iq}, q^2 \right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

The first equality now follows from (2.3), using the second representations for $f_1(1/iq, q^2)$ and $f_1(-1/iq, q^2)$.

The second equality is a consequence of letting $\rho_2 \rightarrow \infty$ in the derived pair at (2.11) and substituting the resulting derived pair into the expression for $f_2(1/iq, q^2)/(2iq)$ that follows from (1.7).

The third equality is a consequence of letting $\rho_1 \rightarrow \infty$ in the second equality. \square

For a third example, we recall another identity of Ramanujan (see **Entry 3** (i), Chapter 19, page 223 of [5]):

$$(3.5) \quad q\psi(q^2)\psi(q^6) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{6n-5}}{1-q^{12n-10}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{6n-1}}{1-q^{12n-2}},$$

From (2.4),

$$\begin{aligned} q\psi(q^2)\psi(q^6) &= \frac{1}{2} (f_2(q^{-1}, q^6) - f_2(q^{-5}, q^6)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (f_1(q^{-1}, q^6) - f_1(-q^{-1}, q^6) - f_1(q^{-5}, q^6) + f_1(-q^{-5}, q^6)) \end{aligned}$$

Thus any derived pair $(\alpha_n^*(a, q), \beta_n^*(a, q))$ inserted in Lemma 1, with q replaced with q^6 and a taking the values $q^{-1}, -q^{-1}, q^{-5}, -q^{-5}$ will give an expression for $q\psi(q^2)\psi(q^6)$ containing 8 series. However, for simplicity, we use the pair at (2.7) (so $\beta_n^*(a) = 0$, reducing the 8 series to 4) to get the following identity.

Corollary 6.

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{aligned} 2q\psi(q^2)\psi(q^6) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+q^{12n-1}}{1+1/q} \frac{(-1/q, -1/q; q^6)_n (q^6; q^6)_{2n-1} (-q)^{5n}}{(q^6, q^6; q^6)_n (q^4; q^6)_{2n}} \\ &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-q^{12n-1}}{1-1/q} \frac{(1/q, 1/q; q^6)_n (q^6; q^6)_{2n-1} q^{5n}}{(q^6, q^6; q^6)_n (q^4; q^6)_{2n}} \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-q^{12n-5}}{1-1/q^5} \frac{(1/q^5, 1/q^5; q^6)_n (q^6; q^6)_{2n-1} q^n}{(q^6, q^6; q^6)_n (1/q^4; q^6)_{2n}} \\ &\quad - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+q^{12n-5}}{1+1/q^5} \frac{(-1/q^5, -1/q^5; q^6)_n (q^6; q^6)_{2n-1} (-q)^n}{(q^6, q^6; q^6)_n (1/q^4; q^6)_{2n}}. \end{aligned}$$

There are a number of other identities where theta functions are expressed in terms of certain Lambert series, which may be treated similarly to derive results like those in this section. These include **Entry 34 (p.284)** in chapter 36 of Ramanujan's notebooks (see [7, page 374]),

$$(3.7) \quad q \frac{\psi^3(q^3)}{\psi(q)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{3n-2}}{1-q^{6n-4}} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{3n-1}}{1-q^{6n-2}} = \frac{f_2(1/q, q^3) - f_2(1/q^2, q^3)}{2},$$

and others.

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In the present paper and its companion [10] we considered limiting cases of the two WP-Bailey chains described by ANDREWS in [1]. There are a number of other WP-Bailey chains described in the literature (see the papers of WARNAAR [17], LIU and MA [9] and MC LAUGHLIN and ZIMMER [11]), and it may be that a similar analysis of some of these chains may also have interesting consequences.

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West Chester University,
25 University Avenue,
West Chester, PA 19383
E-mail: jmclaughl@wcupa.edu

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