

一些新的多重 Rogers-Ramanujan 恒等式*

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摘要 本文利用初等方法简便地推广了 Paulc 的结果, 从而得到了一系列多重 Rogers-Ramanujan 恒等式.

关键词 q-级数, 恒等式/Rogers-Ramanujan 恒等式.
分类号 AMS(1991) 05A/CCL O157.1

§ 1 序言及主要结果

设 a, q 是实数, $|q| < 1$, 定义 $(a)_n = (a; q)_n = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - aq^{i-1})$, $(a)_\infty = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 - aq^{i-1})$;

$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = (q)_n / ((q)_k (q)_{n-k})$ 表示 Gauss 二项式系数. 我们有

$$\sum_m \frac{a_m x^m q^{bm^2}}{(q)_{n-lm-r} (xq)_{n+lm}} = \sum_{n_1 \geq 1} \frac{q^{(n_1 - \frac{r}{2})^2} x^{n_1}}{(q)_{n-n_1}} \sum_m \frac{a_m q^{bm^2 - (lm + \frac{r}{2})^2} x^{(1-l)m-r}}{(q)_{n_1-lm-r} (xq)_{n_1+lm}} \quad (1)$$

l 是正整数, r 是非负整数.

在(1)中取 $l=1, b=r=0$. 限制 m 取非负整数, 有

$$\sum_{m=0}^n \frac{a_m x^m}{(q)_{n-m} (xq)_{n+m}} = \sum_{n_1=0}^n \frac{q^{n_1^2} x^{n_1}}{(q)_{n-n_1}} \sum_{m=0}^{n_1} \frac{a_m q^{-m^2}}{(q)_{n_1-k} (xq)_{n_1+k}} \quad (2)$$

(2)是文[2]的公式(1), 且是 Bailey 引理的一个重要特例; 但本文公式(1)似乎不能由 Bailey 引理导出, 并且本文给出的证明比文[2]中的证明较简洁初等. 连续应用(1)得到

$$\sum_m \frac{a_m x^m q^{bm^2}}{(q)_{n-lm-r} (xq)_{n+lm}} = \sum_{n_1 \geq 1} \frac{q^{(n_1 - \frac{r}{2})^2 + \dots + (n_k - \frac{r}{2})^2} x^{n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k}}{(q)_{n-n_1} (q)_{n_1-n_2} \dots (q)_{n_{k-1}-n_k}} \sum_m \frac{a_m q^{bm^2 - k(lm + \frac{r}{2})^2} x^{(1-kl)m-kr}}{(q)_{n_1-lm-r} (xq)_{n_1+lm}} \quad (3)$$

应用(3)可将一些 Rogers-Ramanujan 恒等式嵌入到多重形式, 我们有

$$\frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} (1 - q^{6m+1}) q^{(9k+6)m^2 + (3k-1)m} = \sum_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k \geq 0} \frac{q^{M_1^2 + M_2^2 + \dots + M_k^2 + M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_k}}{(q)_{n_1} (q)_{n_2} \dots (q)_{n_{k-1}} (q)_{2n_k}} \quad (4)$$

$$M_i = \sum_{j=i}^k n_j, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

* 1993 年 1 月 7 日收到.

$$\frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} (1 - q^{6m+1}) q^{(9k+3)m^2 + (3k-2)m} = \sum_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k \geq 0} \frac{q^{M_1^2 + M_2^2 + \dots + M_k^2 + 2M_1 + 2M_2 + \dots + 2M_k}}{(q)_{n_1} (q)_{n_2} \dots (q)_{n_{k-1}} (q)_{2n_k}} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} (1 - q^{6m+2}) q^{(9k+6)m^2 + (6k+1)m} = \sum_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k \geq 0} \frac{q^{M_1^2 + M_2^2 + \dots + M_k^2 + 2M_1 + 2M_2 + \dots + 2M_k}}{(q)_{n_1} (q)_{n_2} \dots (q)_{n_{k-1}} (q)_{2n_k}} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} (1 - q^{6m+2}) q^{(9k+3)m^2 + (6k+1)m} = \sum_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k \geq 0} \frac{q^{M_1^2 + M_2^2 + \dots + M_{k-1}^2 + 2M_k^2 + 2M_1 + 2M_2 + \dots + 2M_k}}{(q)_{n_1} (q)_{n_2} \dots (q)_{n_{k-1}} (q^2)_{2n_k}} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^m (1 - q^{6m+1}) q^{(9k+9/2)m^2 + 3km - 3^m/2} \\ &= \sum_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k \geq 0} \frac{q^{M_1^2 + M_2^2 + \dots + M_k^2 + M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_k} (q^3; q^3)_{m_{k-1}}}{(q)_{n_1} (q)_{n_2} \dots (q)_{n_{k-1}} (q)_{2n_k} (q)_{n_k - 1}} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^m (1 - q^{6m+2}) q^{(9k+9/2)m^2 + 6km} = \sum_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k \geq 0} \frac{q^{M_1^2 + M_2^2 + \dots + M_k^2 + 2M_1 + 2M_2 + \dots + 2M_k} (q^{\frac{3}{2}})_{m_k}}{(q)_{n_1} (q)_{n_2} \dots (q)_{n_{k-1}} (q^2)_{2n_k} (q^{1/2})_{n_k}} \quad (9)$$

在(5)–(9)中也有 $M_i = \sum_{j=i}^k n_j$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$.

§ 2 主要结果的推导

在文[1]公式(2.1) $(tq)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{m-r} \begin{bmatrix} m-r \\ k \end{bmatrix} t^k q^{k(k+r)} / (tq)_{k+r}$ 中先以 $n-lm$ 代替 m , 再以 xq^{2m} 代

t , 并注意到 $(xq)_{2m} (xq^{2m+1})_{n-lm} = (xq)_{n+lm}$ 和 $(xq)_{2m} (xq^{2m+1})_{k+r} = (xq)_{2m+k+r}$ 知

$$\frac{1}{(xq)_{n+lm}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-lm-r} \frac{(q)_{n-lm-r} q^{k(k+r)} + 2mk}{(q)_k (q)_{n-lm-k-r} (xq)_{2m+k+r}} \quad (10)$$

从而 $\sum_m \frac{a_m q^{bm^2} x^m}{(q)_{n-lm-r} (xq)_{n+lm}} = \sum_m \frac{a_m q^{bm^2} x^m}{(q)_{n-lm-r}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-lm-r} \frac{x^k q^{k(k+r)} + 2mk}{(q)_k (q)_{n-lm-k-r} (xq)_{2m+k+r}}$.

取 $n_1 = lm + k + r$, 交换求和顺序, 整理得

$$\sum_m \frac{a_m q^{bm^2} x^m}{(q)_{n-lm-r} (xq)_{n+lm}} = \sum_{n_1 \geq 1} q^{\binom{n_1-r}{2}} x^{n_1} \sum_m \frac{a_m q^{bm^2 - (lm + \frac{r}{2})^2} x^{(1-l)m-r}}{(xq)_{n_1+lm} (q)_{n_1-lm-r}}$$

故(1)得证.

在(3)中取 $l=3, r=0, x=q, a_m = \frac{1}{1-q} q^{(3k-2)m} (1-q^{6m+1}), b=9k+6$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_m \frac{(1 - q^{6m+1}) q^{(9k+6)m^2 + (3k-1)m}}{(q)_{n-3m} (q)_{n+3m+1}} &= \sum_{n_1 \geq 1} \sum_{n_2 \geq 1} \sum_{n_3 \geq 1} \frac{q^{n_1^2 + n_2^2 + \dots + n_k^2 + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k}}{(q)_{n-n_1} (q)_{n_1-n_2} \dots (q)_{n_1-n_k}} \\ &\cdot \sum_m \frac{(1 - q^{6m+1}) q^{6m^2 - m}}{(q)_{n-3m} (q)_{n+3m+1}} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

利用文[3]中的公式(3.3)知(11)式等于 $\sum_{n_1 \geq 1} \sum_{n_2 \geq 1} \sum_{n_3 \geq 1} \frac{q^{n_1^2 + n_2^2 + \dots + n_k^2 + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k}}{(q)_{n-n_1} (q)_{n_1-n_2} \dots (q)_{n_1-n_k} (q)_{2n_k}}$.

在(11)式两边令 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 知

$$\frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} (1 - q^{6m+1}) q^{(9k+6)m^2 + (3k-1)m} = \sum_{\infty \geq n_1 \geq \dots \geq n_k \geq 0} \frac{q^{n_1^2 + n_2^2 + \dots + n_k^2 + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k}}{(q)_{n_1} (q)_{n_2} \dots (q)_{n_{k-1}} (q)_{2n_k}} \quad (12)$$

在(12)式右端以 n'_i 代 $n_i - n_{i+1}, i \leq k-1, n'_k$ 代 n_k , 知 $n_i = \sum_{j=i}^k n'_j, 1 \leq i \leq k$, 故(12)式右端成为

$$\sum_{n'_1, n'_2, \dots, n'_k \geq 0} \frac{q^{n_1^2 + n_2^2 + \dots + n_k^2 + n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k}}{(q)_{n'_1} (q)_{n'_2} \dots (q)_{n'_{k-1}} (q)_{2n'_k}}$$

再证 M_i 代 n_i, n_i 代 $n'_i, 1 \leq i \leq k$, 则有

$$\sum_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k \geq 0} \frac{q^{M_1^2 + M_2^2 + \dots + M_k^2 + M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_k}}{(q)_{n_1} (q)_{n_2} \dots (q)_{n_{k-1}} (q)_{2n_k}}, \quad M_i = \sum_{j=i}^k n_j$$

从而(4)式得证.

类似地利用文[3]中的公式(3.4), (3.6), (3.7), (3.9), (3.10)和(3), 可以证明(5)–(9).

参 考 文 献

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Some New Multiple Rogers-Ramanujan Identities

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Abstract

Paule's result is extend. As a consequence some new multiple Rogers-Ramanujan identities are given.

Keywords q-series, identity, Rogers-Ramanujan identity.