

Friday Oct 27

Thm: (The # $\Lambda + n$ w/ distinct parts) = (The # of $\Lambda + n$ w/ only odd parts)

$n=6$

distinct

odd

Proof: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\# \Lambda + n \text{ w/ distinct parts}) z^n = (1+z)(1+z^2)(1+z^3)\dots$

5,1
4,2
3,2,1

15
16
13
32

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mult by } 1 &= \frac{(1-z)}{(1-z)} \frac{(1+z)}{(1+z)} \frac{(1-z^2)}{(1-z^2)} \frac{(1+z^2)}{(1+z^2)} \frac{(1-z^3)}{(1-z^3)} \frac{(1+z^3)}{(1+z^3)} \dots \text{even terms cancel} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^3} \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\# \Lambda + n \text{ w/ only odd parts}) z^n \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Proof 2: let $\Lambda + n$ have distinct parts. $\Lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k)$

write each $\lambda_i = 2^{a_i} \theta_i$ where θ_i is odd.

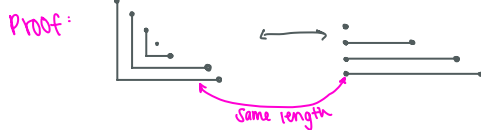
$n=6$ $6 = 2^1 \cdot 3$ Then $n = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k$
 $6 = 2^1 \cdot 3 = (2^1 \cdot 3) + (2^0 \cdot 1) = (2^1 \cdot 3) + (2^0 \cdot 1)$
 $6 = 4 + 2 = (2^2 \cdot 1) + (2^1 \cdot 1) = (2^2 \cdot 1) + (2^1 \cdot 1)$
 $6 = 3 + 2 + 1 = (2^1 \cdot 3) + (2^1 \cdot 1) + (2^0 \cdot 1) = (2^1 \cdot 3) + (2^1 \cdot 1) + (2^0 \cdot 1)$

Then $n = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k$
 $= 2^{a_1} \theta_1 + \dots + 2^{a_k} \theta_k$
 $= (\text{sum of powers of 2}) \cdot 1 + (\text{sum of powers of 2}) \cdot 3 + \dots$
 $\text{how many 1's in } \Lambda \quad \text{how many 3's}$

Thm: (The # $\Lambda + n$ w/ odd distinct parts) = (The # $\Lambda + n$ that are self conjugate)

$n=10$ odd distinct

self conjugate



Thm: $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-xz^i} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n z^n}{(1-z) \dots (1-z^n)}$

Proof: $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-xz^i} = (1+xz + x^2 z^2 + x^3 z^3 + \dots) (1+xz^2 + (xz^2)^2 + (xz^2)^3 + \dots) (1+(xz^3) + (xz^3)^2 + (xz^3)^3 + \dots) \dots$

$1^2 2^1 3^2 4^0 5^0 \sim x^5 z^{10}$
 $(3,3,2,1,1)$
 $3+3+2+1+1=10$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{\Lambda} x^{|\Lambda|} z^{|\Lambda|} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \sum_{\Lambda \text{ w/ } |\Lambda|=n} z^{|\Lambda|} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n z^n}{(1-z) \dots (1-z^n)}$$

