partitions-leanblueprint

Carter Hastings Quinn Oveson

February 8, 2026

0.1 Definitions

Definition 1 (Modular Form)**.** In lean, A modular form of weight $k \in \mathbb{N}$ is a function $f : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ such that :

(1) f is holomorphic on $\mathbb{H}$
(2) For all $z \in \mathbb{H}, f(z+1) = f(z)$
(3) For all $z \in \mathbb{H}, f(-1/z) = z^k f(z)$
(4) f is bounded as $\operatorname{Im}(z) \to \infty$

Definition 2 (Integer Modular Form)**.** An integer modular form of weight $k \in \mathbb{N}$ is a sequence $a : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a(n)q^n$ is a modular form of weight k, where $q = e^{2\pi i z}$.

Definition 3 (ModularFormMod ℓ)**.** A modular form mod ℓ of weight $k \in \mathbb{Z}/(\ell-1)\mathbb{Z}$ is a sequence $a : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z}$ such that there exists an integer modular form b of weight k' where $b \equiv a \mod \ell$ and $k' \equiv k \mod (\ell - 1)$.

Definition 4 (Theta)**.** Θ sends modular forms mod ℓ of weight k to weight $k+2$ by
$(\Theta a)n = na(n)$.

Definition 5 (U Operator)**.** The operator U sends modular forms mod ℓ of weight k to weight k by
$(a|U)n = a(\ell n)$.

Definition 6 (hasWeight)**.** A modular form mod ℓ called a has weight $j \in \mathbb{N}$ if there exists an integer modular form b of weight j such that $b \equiv a \mod \ell$.

Definition 7 (Filtration)**.** Let a be a of a modular form mod ℓ. The filtration of $a, \omega(a)$, is defined as the minimum natural number j such that a has weight j. The filtration of the zero function is 0.

Definition 8 (multiplication and exponentiation)**.** It's worth stated how multiplication and exponentiation are defined here, because they are not defined in the normal way. The multiplication of two modular forms mod ℓ called a and b is defined as

$$(a \cdot b)n = \sum_{x+y=n} a(x)b(y).$$

The exponentiation of a modular form mod ℓ called a to the power of $j \in \mathbb{N}$ is defined as

$$(a^j)n = \sum_{x_1+\ldots+x_j=n} \prod_{i=1}^{j} a(x_i).$$

0.2 PowPrime

Definition 9 (permutational equivalence)**.** Two functions $a, b : \text{Fin } n \to \mathbb{N}$, which can be thought of as tuples of n natural numbers, are permutationally equivalent if there exists a bijective function $\sigma : \text{Fin } n \to \text{Fin } n$ such that $a = b \circ \sigma$. This is an equivalence relation.

Lemma 10. *If $x = (x_1, ..., x_k)$ is not constant (i.e not all x_i are equal) then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$k \mid \#\{y = (y_1, ..., y_k) : \sum_{i=1}^{k} y_i = n \text{ and } x \text{ and } y \text{ are permutationally equivalent}\}$$

Proof. □

Lemma 11. *If x and y are permutationally equivalent then $\prod_{i=1}^{k} a(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^{k} a(y_i)$.*

Proof. □

Lemma 12. *Let $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_k)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose that $\sum_{i=1}^{k} x_i = n$.*
(1) If $k \nmid n$ then x is not constant.
(2) If $k \mid n$ and $x \neq (n/k, ..., n/k)$ then x is not constant.

Proof. □

Theorem 13 (Pow Prime)**.** *Let ℓ be a prime and a a modular form mod ℓ of any weight. Then*

$$a^{\ell}(n) = \begin{cases} a(n/\ell) & \text{if } \ell \mid n \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Proof. □

0.3 Theorems

Theorem 14. *Let a be a modular form mod ℓ. Then $(a|U)^{\ell} = a - \Theta^{\ell-1}a$.*

Proof. □

Lemma 15. *Let a be a modular form mod ℓ. If $\omega(a) = 0$ then a is constant, i.e. for all $n > 0, a(n) = 0$.*

Theorem 16. *Let a be a modular form mod ℓ and $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $\omega(a^i) = i\omega(a)$.*

Theorem 17. *Let a be a modular form mod ℓ of weight k. Then $\omega(a) \equiv k \mod (\ell - 1)$.*

Definition 18 (Eisenstein Series)**.** For $k \geq 2 \in \mathbb{N}$, the Eisenstein series E_k is an integer modular form of weight $2k$ defined by

$$E_k = 1 - \frac{4k}{B_{2k}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_{2k-1}(n) q^n$$

where B_k is the kth Bernoulli number and $\sigma_k(n)$ is the sum of the kth powers of the divisors of n.

Definition 19 (Delta)**.**

Δ is the sequence obtained from $q(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty}(1 - q^n))^{24}$. It is an integer modular form of weight 12. The modular form mod ℓ, also called Δ, is defined to be the the reduction of Δ.

Definition 20. For a prime $\ell \geq 5$, we define $\delta_{\ell} = \frac{\ell^2-1}{24} \in \mathbb{N}$. We define $f_{\ell} = \Delta^{\delta_{\ell}}$, which is an integer modular form of weight $12\delta_{\ell}$. We also define the reduction of fl as an modular form mod ℓ

Lemma 21. $\omega(f_{\ell}) = 12\delta_{\ell} = \frac{\ell^2-1}{2}$.

Theorem 22. *This is part (1) of Lemma 2.1.*
Let a be a modular form mod ℓ. Then $\omega(\Theta a) \leq \omega(a) + \ell + 1$.

Theorem 23. *This is part (2) of Lemma 2.1.*
Let a be a modular form mod ℓ. Then $\omega(\Theta a) = \omega(a) + \ell + 1$ if and only if $\ell \nmid \omega(a)$.

Definition 24 (ord)**.** Let b be an integer modular form. The order of b, $\operatorname{ord}(b)$, is defined as the minimum $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $b(n) \neq 0$. This is the order of vanishing of b at infinity.

Theorem 25. *$ord(a \cdot b) = ord(a) + ord(b)$.*

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 26. *$(a \cdot b)(ord(a) + ord(b)) = a(ord(a)) \cdot b(ord(b))$.*

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 27. *$a^m(m \cdot ord(a)) = a(ord(a))^m$.*

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 28. *$ord(\Delta) = 1$.*

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 29. *For any k, $ord(E_k) = 0$.*

Proof. $\square$

Definition 30. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, define $\dim(k) = \lfloor k/6 \rfloor + \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k \equiv 1 \pmod 6 \\ 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$.
$\dim(k)$ is the dimension of the space of modular forms of weight $2k$.

Definition 31.
For $k \neq 1$ and $c < \dim(k)$, write k uniquely as $k = 6\ell + k'$, where $k' \in \{0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7\}$. $G_{k,c}$ is a modular form of weight $2k$ defined as

$$G_{k,c} = E_2^a E_3^b E_2^{\ell - 3c} \Delta^c$$

where a, b are the unique natural numbers with $2a + 3b = k'$.
We have that the set of all such $G_{k,c}$ for fixed k form a basis for the modular forms of weight $2k$.

Theorem 32. *$ord(G_{k,c}) = c$.*

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 33. *$G_{k,c}(c) = 1$.*

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 34. *Let a be a modular form of weight $2k$. If $ord(a) \geq dim(k)$ then a is the zero function.*

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 35. *Let a be a modular form of weight $2k$. If $ord(a) = dim(k) - 1$ then $a = a(dim(k) - 1) G_{k,\, dim(k)-1}$.*

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 36. *Let a be a modular form mod ℓ of weight k. If $ord(a) \geq m$, then there exists an integer modular form b of weight k such that*
(1) $ord(b) \geq m$, and
(2) the reduction of b is equal to a.

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 37. *This is Lemma 3.2.*
For all $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $\omega(\Theta^m f_\ell) \geq \omega(f_\ell) = \frac{\ell^2-1}{2}$.

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 38. *This is part (1) of Lemma 3.3.*
If $\ell \nmid \omega(\Theta^{\ell-1} f_\ell)$ then $\omega(\Theta^{\ell-1} f_\ell) = \frac{\ell^2-1}{2}$.

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 39. *This is part (2) of Lemma 3.3.*
If $\ell \mid \omega(\Theta^{\ell-1} f_\ell)$ then $\omega(f_\ell|U) > 0$.

Proof. $\square$

Lemma 40. *Let a be a modular form mod ℓ. If $\ell \mid \omega(a)$ then there exists an $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\omega(\Theta a) = \omega(a) + \ell + 1 - (\alpha + 1)(\ell - 1)$.*

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 41. *If $(f_\ell|U) = 0$ then $\ell \mid \omega(\Theta^{\ell-2} f_\ell)$.*

Proof. $\square$

Lemma 42. *For all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m \leq \frac{\ell+1}{2}$, $\omega(\Theta^m f_\ell) = \frac{\ell^2-1}{2} + m(\ell+1)$.*

Proof. Induction. $\square$

Theorem 43. $\ell \mid \omega(\Theta^{\frac{\ell+1}{2}} f_\ell)$.

Proof. $\square$

Definition 44. We define α to be the natural number such that $\omega(\Theta^{\frac{\ell+3}{2}} f_\ell) = \frac{\ell^2-1}{2} + \frac{\ell+3}{2}(\ell + 1) - (\alpha+1)(\ell-1)$.
Such an α exists, because $\ell \mid \omega(\Theta^{\frac{\ell+1}{2}} f_\ell) = \frac{\ell^2-1}{2} + \frac{\ell+1}{2}(\ell+1)$.

Definition 45. We define j to be the least natural number such that $\ell \mid \omega(\Theta^{\frac{\ell+3}{2}+j} f_\ell)$. Such a j exists, because $\ell \mid \omega(\Theta^{\ell-2} f_\ell)$.

Note : This definition requires that $(f_\ell|U) = 0$. We will assume this fact from now on.

Lemma 46. $\alpha \leq \frac{\ell+3}{2}$.

Proof. $\square$

Lemma 47. $j \leq \frac{\ell-7}{2}$.

Proof. $\square$

Lemma 48. *For all $m \leq j$, $\omega(\Theta^{\frac{\ell+3}{2}+m} f_\ell) = \frac{\ell^2-1}{2} + (\frac{\ell+3}{2} + m)(\ell+1) - (\alpha+1)(\ell-1)$.*

Proof. $\square$

Lemma 49. $\ell \mid (j+1) + (\alpha+1)$.

Proof. $\square$

Lemma 50. $\alpha + 1 = \frac{\ell+5}{2}$.

Proof. $\square$

Theorem 51. $\omega(\Theta^{\frac{\ell+3}{2}} f_\ell) = \frac{\ell^2-1}{2} + 4$.

Proof. $\square$

Lemma 52. $f_\ell(\delta_\ell + 1) = 1$.

Proof. $\square$

Definition 53. Let p be the partion function. We say that there is a Ramanujan congruence mod a prime ℓ if $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\ell \mid p(\ell n - \delta_\ell)$.

Theorem 54. *If $n > 0$ and $m \geq n$, then $p(n)$ is equal to the nth coefficient in the product exapansion of*

$$\prod_{i=0}^{m}(1 - X^{i+1})^{-1}$$

Note : In lean, $p(0) = 0$.

Proof. This proof is almost entirely due to Archive.Wiedijk100Theorems.Partition $\square$

Definition 55. Let α be a commutative semiring, and let $f, g : \mathbb{N} \to \alpha[[X]]$ be two sequences of power series with coefficients in α. We say that f and g are eventually equal, and write $f \longrightarrow g$, if $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\exists m \in \mathbb{N}$, $\forall\, k \leq n, \forall\, j \geq m$, the kth coefficient of $f(j)$ is equal to the kth coefficient of $g(j)$. This is an equivalence relation.

Theorem 56. *If $f \longrightarrow f'$ and $g \longrightarrow g'$, then $fg \longrightarrow f'g'$.*

Proof. $\square$

Lemma 57. *Let $n, N, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n < N$ and $\ell > 0$. Let $a : \mathbb{N} \to \alpha$ be a sequence with coefficients in a semiring α. Then the nth coefficient of*

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N} a(n)X^{\ell i} = \begin{cases} a(n/\ell) & \text{if } \ell \mid n, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. $\square$

Lemma 58. *Let $j, \ell, N, M \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\ell > 0$ and $N, M > \ell j$. Let $a, b : \mathbb{N} \to \alpha$. Then the ℓj th coefficient of*

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N} a(i)X^i \sum_{i=0}^{M} b(i)X^{\ell i} = \sum_{x+y=j} a(\ell x)b(y)$$

Proof. $\square$

Lemma 59. *Let $m, N \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $f : \mathbb{N} \to \alpha[[X]]$ be a sequence with $f(0) = 0$, the zero power series. Then*

$$X^m \sum_{i=0}^{N} f(i)X^i = \sum_{i=0}^{N+m} f(i-m)X^i$$

Proof. ◻

Lemma 60. *Let $M, \ell, k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\ell \nmid k$. Then the kth coefficient of*

$$\prod_{i=0}^{M}(1 - X^{\ell(i+1)})^{\ell} = 0$$

Proof. ◻

Lemma 61. *Let $\ell, K \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\ell > 0$. Then there exists a $c : \mathbb{N} \to \alpha$ and $M \in \mathbb{N}$ such that*

$$\prod_{i=0}^{K}(1 - X^{\ell(i+1)})^{\ell} = \sum_{i=0}^{M} c(i) X^{\ell i}$$

Proof. ◻

Theorem 62. *The coefficients of the Delta product are eventually equal to the coefficients of the Delta function. In other words,*

$$X \prod_{i \leq \cdot}(1 - X^{i+1})^{24} \longrightarrow \sum_{i \leq \cdot} \Delta(i) X^{i}$$

Proof. ◻

Theorem 63. *If $\ell \geq 5$ is prime, then the coefficients of the f_ℓ product are eventually equal to the coefficients of the f_ℓ function. In other words,*

$$(X^{\delta_\ell} \prod_{i \leq \cdot}(1 - X^{i+1})^{24\delta_\ell} \longrightarrow \sum_{i \leq \cdot} f_\ell(i) X^{i}$$

Proof. ◻

Theorem 64. *Let $\ell \geq 5$ be prime. If there is a ramanujan congruence mod ℓ, then $(f_\ell | U) = 0$.*

Proof. ◻

Theorem 65. *If $\ell \geq 13$ is prime, then there does not exist a ramanujan congruence mod ℓ.*

Proof. ◻

Theorem 66. $E_2(1) = 240$.

Theorem 67. $G_{6\delta_\ell+2,\,\delta_\ell}(\delta_\ell + 1) \equiv 241 \pmod{\ell}$.

Proof. ◻

Theorem 68.
$\Theta^{\frac{\ell+3}{2}} f_\ell \equiv \delta_\ell^{\frac{\ell+3}{2}} G_{6\delta_\ell+2,\,\delta_\ell} \pmod{\ell}$.

Proof. ◻

Theorem 69. $(\Theta^{\frac{\ell+3}{2}} f_\ell)\,(\delta_\ell + 1) = 241(\delta_\ell + 1)^{\frac{\ell+3}{2}}$.

Proof. ◻

Theorem 70. *If $\ell \geq 13$ is prime, then $(f_\ell | U) \neq 0$.*

Proof. ◻