

General coefficient-vanishing results associated with theta series

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Abstract. In previous literature, there are a number of sporadic coefficient-vanishing results associated with theta series. These examples suggest certain underlying patterns. By expanding theta powers as a linear combination of products of theta functions, we present two strategies that will provide a unified treatment. Our approaches rely on studying the behavior of a product of two theta series under the action of the huffing operator. Some explicit criteria are given. We may use the presented method to not only verify experimentally discovered coefficient-vanishing results, but also to generate a series of general phenomena.

Keywords. Ramanujan's theta function, vanishing coefficient, huffing operator, linear congruence, sublattice of \mathbb{Z}^2 .

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1. Introduction

Given a Laurent series $G(q) = \sum_n g_n q^n \in \mathbb{C}[[q, q^{-1}]]$, a particularly interesting problem is to determine if there exists an arithmetic progression $Mn + w$ such that the coefficients of $G(q)$ indexed by this arithmetic progression vanish. In other words, $g_{Mn+w} = 0$ always holds true. For $G(q)$ a quotient of several Ramanujan's theta functions,

$$f(a, b) := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a^{n(n+1)/2} b^{n(n-1)/2}, \quad (1.1)$$

the study of its vanishing coefficients indexed by an arithmetic progression has a long history. In particular, we know from the Jacobi triple product identity [4, p. 35, Entry 19] that $f(a, b)$ has a product form

$$f(a, b) = (-a, -b, ab; ab)_\infty, \quad (1.2)$$

where the q -Pochhammer symbols are defined by

$$(A; q)_\infty := \prod_{k \geq 0} (1 - Aq^k),$$
$$(A_1, \dots, A_\ell; q)_\infty := (A_1; q)_\infty \cdots (A_\ell; q)_\infty.$$

In the previous work, the theta quotients are usually in the above product form. The very first result along this line is due to Richmond and Szekeres [22], who proved with the use of the circle method that $h(4n + 2) = 0$ for the Ramanujan–Göllnitz–Gordon continued fraction

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} h(n) q^n := \frac{(q, q^7; q^8)_\infty}{(q^3, q^5; q^8)_\infty}. \quad (1.3)$$

Such results were subsequently extended by Andrews and Bressoud [2] to arbitrary moduli with recourse to Ramanujan's ${}_1\psi_1$ summation formula. Through similar analysis, a more general result was discovered by Alladi and Gordon [1]. Other results sharing the same nature can be found in Chan and Yesilyurt [6], Mc Laughlin [17], Tang [25], Chern and Tang [7, 8], and Du and Tang [12].

Yet another important source of coefficient-vanishing properties associated with theta series is a recent paper of Hirschhorn [15], in which it was shown that $\gamma_{1,1,5}(5n+2) = \gamma_{1,1,5}(5n+4) = 0$ where

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \gamma_{1,1,5}(n) q^n := (-q, -q^4; q^5)_\infty (q, q^9; q^{10})_\infty^3.$$

The basic idea of Hirschhorn's approach relies on reformulating this q -product to the summation form and then making a suitable change of variables for the sum indices. After some primary considerations due to Tang [24], and Baruah and Kaur [3], Mc Laughlin [19] moved a huge step forward by establishing new results under various moduli. For other related results, see, for instance, Mc Laughlin and Zimmer [20], and Vandna and Kuar [31].

From the above introduction, it can be seen that there are several different approaches to tackle the coefficient-vanishing puzzle associated with theta series — including analytic analysis such as the circle method [22], q -hypergeometric transformations [1, 2] and explicit dissection formulas [11, 13, 16, 26, 30, 32]. However, a particularly powerful technique is the one that was first presented in [2, Section 3], relying on subtle substitutions of sum indices for the summation form of theta series. This idea will be the main ingredient in our work.

Also, in a series of papers of Tang [27–29], it was discovered that the previous coefficient-vanishing results on theta series are only the tip of the iceberg. More precisely, Tang considered five families of coefficient functions:

$$\sum_n \alpha_{i,j,r,\ell,m}(n) q^n := \frac{(q^i, q^{r-i}; q^r)_\infty^\ell}{(q^j, q^{r-j}; q^r)_\infty^m}, \quad (1.4)$$

$$\sum_n \beta_{i,j,r,\ell,m}(n) q^n := \frac{(q^i, q^{r-i}; q^r)_\infty^\ell}{(-q^j, -q^{r-j}; q^r)_\infty^m}, \quad (1.5)$$

$$\sum_n \gamma_{i,j,r,\ell,m}(n) q^n := (-q^i, -q^{r-i}; q^r)_\infty^\ell (q^j, q^{2r-j}; q^{2r})_\infty^m, \quad (1.6)$$

$$\sum_n \delta_{i,j,r,\ell,m}(n) q^n := (q^i, q^{r-i}; q^r)_\infty^\ell (-q^j, -q^{2r-j}; q^{2r})_\infty^m, \quad (1.7)$$

$$\sum_n \epsilon_{i,j,r,\ell,m}(n) q^n := (q^i, q^{r-i}; q^r)_\infty^\ell (q^j, q^{2r-j}; q^{2r})_\infty^m. \quad (1.8)$$

Tang observed that the coefficient-vanishing property still holds for a vast number of choices of i, j and r even if the powers ℓ and m vary. In particular, dozens of such relations were established in an explicit way, and further a list of general conjectures was proposed. These observations stimulate our investigation from a broader setting.

Define the huffing operator [15, (19.4.7)] for $G(q) = \sum_n g_n q^n \in \mathbb{C}[[q, q^{-1}]]$ and M a positive integer by

$$H_M(G(q)) := \sum_n g_n q^{Mn}. \quad (1.9)$$

Then $g_{Mn+w} = 0$ is equivalent to

$$H_M(q^{-w}G(q)) = 0. \quad (1.10)$$

We first state our coefficient-vanishing results with the above H -operator notation.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\mu \geq 1$, $\ell \geq 0$ and $m \geq 0$ be integers.*

- (i). *If $M = 2\ell + 6m + 3$ and $\sigma = -(2\ell + 4m + 2)k$, then for $\kappa \in \{0, 1\}$, $\lambda \in \{0, 1\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,*

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - k})^{2\ell} \times \left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{\mu M - 2k})}{f((-1)^\lambda q^k, (-1)^\lambda q^{\mu M - k})} \right)^{2m+1} \right) = 0. \quad (1.11)$$

- (ii). *If $M = 8\ell + 6m + 3$ and $\sigma = -(6\ell + 4m + 2)k$, then for $\kappa \in \{0, 1\}$, $\lambda \in \{0, 1\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,*

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^{2k}, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - 2k})^{2\ell} \times \left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{\mu M - 2k})}{f((-1)^\lambda q^k, (-1)^\lambda q^{\mu M - k})} \right)^{2m+1} \right) = 0. \quad (1.12)$$

- (iii). *If $M = 4\ell + 6m + 5$ and $\sigma = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k$, then for $\kappa \in \{1\}$, $\lambda \in \{0, 1\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,*

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^{2k}, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - 2k})^{2\ell+1} \times \left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{\mu M - 2k})}{f((-1)^\lambda q^k, (-1)^\lambda q^{\mu M - k})} \right)^{4m+2} \right) = 0. \quad (1.13)$$

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\mu \geq 1$, $\ell \geq 0$ and $m \geq 0$ be integers.*

- (i). *If $M = 4\ell + 2m + 3$ and $\sigma = -(3\ell + m + 2)k$, then for $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,*

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - k})^{2\ell+1} \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{\mu M + k}, (-1)^\lambda q^{\mu M - k})^{2m+1} \right) = 0. \quad (1.14)$$

- (ii). *If $M = 2\ell + 4m + 3$ and $\sigma = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k$, then for $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,*

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - k})^{2\ell+1} \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{\mu M + 2k}, (-1)^\lambda q^{\mu M - 2k})^{2m+1} \right) = 0. \quad (1.15)$$

Theorem 1.3. *Let $\mu \geq 1$, $\ell \geq 0$ and $m \geq 0$ be integers.*

- (i). If $M = 4\ell + 2m + 3$ and $\sigma = -(\ell + m + 1)k$, then for $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - k})^{2\ell+1} \right. \\ \left. \times f((-1)^\lambda q^k, (-1)^\lambda q^{2\mu M - k})^{2m+1} \right) = 0. \quad (1.16)$$

- (ii). If $M = 2\ell + 16m + 9$ and $\sigma = -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k$, then for $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - k})^{2\ell+1} \right. \\ \left. \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{4k}, (-1)^\lambda q^{2\mu M - 4k})^{2m+1} \right) = 0. \quad (1.17)$$

- (iii). If $M = 16\ell + 2m + 9$ and $\sigma = -(10\ell + 2m + 6)k$, then for $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^{2k}, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - 2k})^{2\ell+1} \right. \\ \left. \times f((-1)^\lambda q^k, (-1)^\lambda q^{2\mu M - k})^{2m+1} \right) = 0. \quad (1.18)$$

Theorem 1.4. Let $\mu \geq 1$, $\ell \geq 0$ and $m \geq 0$ be integers.

- (i). Assume that $\gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1) = 1$. If $M = 2\ell + 4m + 3$ and $\sigma = 2(2m + 1)^2 k$, then for $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^{(2m+1)k}, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - (2m+1)k})^{2\ell+1} \right. \\ \left. \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{(2\ell+1)k}, (-1)^\lambda q^{2\mu M - (2\ell+1)k})^{2m+1} \right) = 0. \quad (1.19)$$

- (ii). Assume that $\gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 2) = 1$. If $M = 2\ell + 4m + 5$ and $\sigma = 2(2m + 2)^2 k$, then for $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^{(2m+2)k}, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - (2m+2)k})^{2\ell+1} \right. \\ \left. \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{(2\ell+1)k}, (-1)^\lambda q^{2\mu M - (2\ell+1)k})^{2m+2} \right) = 0. \quad (1.20)$$

- (iii). Assume that $\gcd(2\ell + 2, 2m + 1) = 1$. If $M = 4\ell + 2m + 5$ and $\sigma = 3(2\ell + 2)^2 k$, then for $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^{(2m+1)k}, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - (2m+1)k})^{2\ell+2} \right. \\ \left. \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{(4\ell+4)k}, (-1)^\lambda q^{2\mu M - (4\ell+4)k})^{2m+1} \right) = 0. \quad (1.21)$$

In the next corollary, we will translate the previous H -operator relations to explicit formulas involving the five coefficient functions α , β , γ , δ and ϵ defined in (1.4)–(1.8) together with two new families:

$$\sum_n \phi_{i,j,r,\ell,m}(n) q^n := (-q^i, -q^{r-i}; q^r)_\infty^\ell (q^j, q^{r-j}; q^r)_\infty^m, \quad (1.22)$$

$$\sum_n \psi_{i,j,r,\ell,m}(n) q^n := (q^i, q^{r-i}; q^r)_\infty^\ell (q^j, q^{r-j}; q^r)_\infty^m. \quad (1.23)$$

Corollary 1.5. *We have the following results of the form*

$$\chi_{ak,hM\mu+bk,M\mu,\ell,m}(Mn+sk) = 0,$$

where χ is among the seven coefficient functions, $\ell \geq 0$, $m \geq 0$, $\mu \geq 1$, $M \geq 1$, $h \geq 0$ and s are integers, a and b are positive integers, and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$. Also, if the same relation holds true for several choices of χ , we write for simplicity $\{\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots\}_{ak,hM\mu+bk,M\mu,\ell,m}$.

Namely,

$$\begin{aligned} \{\phi, \psi\}_{k,2k,(2\ell+8m+5)\mu,2\ell+1,2m+1}((2\ell+8m+5)n+(2\ell+6m+4)k) &= 0, \\ \{\alpha, \beta\}_{2k,k,(8\ell+6m+3)\mu,2\ell+2m+1,2m+1}((8\ell+6m+3)n+(6\ell+4m+2)k) &= 0, \\ \{\alpha, \beta\}_{2k,k,(4\ell+6m+5)\mu,2\ell+4m+3,4m+2}((4\ell+6m+5)n+(2\ell+2m+2)k) &= 0, \\ \{\gamma, \delta\}_{k,(4\ell+2m+3)\mu+k,(4\ell+2m+3)\mu,2\ell+1,2m+1}((4\ell+2m+3)n+(3\ell+m+2)k) &= 0, \\ \{\gamma, \epsilon\}_{k,(2\ell+4m+3)\mu+2k,(2\ell+4m+3)\mu,2\ell+1,2m+1}((2\ell+4m+3)n+(2\ell+2m+2)k) &= 0, \\ \{\gamma, \delta\}_{k,k,(4\ell+2m+3)\mu,2\ell+1,2m+1}((4\ell+2m+3)n+(\ell+m+1)k) &= 0, \\ \{\gamma, \epsilon\}_{k,4k,(2\ell+16m+9)\mu,2\ell+1,2m+1}((2\ell+16m+9)n+(2\ell+12m+7)k) &= 0, \\ \{\delta, \epsilon\}_{2k,k,(16\ell+2m+9)\mu,2\ell+1,2m+1}((16\ell+2m+9)n+(10\ell+2m+6)k) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Further, if $\gcd(2\ell+1, 2m+1) = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \{\gamma, \delta\}_{(2m+1)k,(2\ell+1)k,(2\ell+4m+3)\mu,2\ell+1,2m+1}((2\ell+4m+3)n-2(2m+1)^2k) &= 0; \\ \text{if } \gcd(2\ell+1, 2m+2) = 1, \\ \{\delta, \epsilon\}_{(2m+2)k,(2\ell+1)k,(2\ell+4m+5)\mu,2\ell+1,2m+2}((2\ell+4m+5)n-2(2m+2)^2k) &= 0; \\ \text{if } \gcd(2\ell+2, 2m+1) = 1, \\ \{\gamma, \epsilon\}_{(2m+1)k,(4\ell+4)k,(4\ell+2m+5)\mu,2\ell+2,2m+1}((4\ell+2m+5)n-3(2\ell+2)^2k) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

2. Outline

We outline the basic idea of our approach in this section. Let us begin with Entry 29 of Chapter XVI in Ramanujan's *Notebooks* [21, p. 199]:

Entry 29. *If $ab = cd$, then*

(i).

$$f(a, b)f(c, d) + f(-a, -b)f(-c, -d) = 2f(ac, bd)f(ad, bc), \quad (2.1)$$

(ii).

$$f(a, b)f(c, d) - f(-a, -b)f(-c, -d) = 2af(b/c, ac^2d)f(b/d, acd^2). \quad (2.2)$$

From this entry, it is directly seen that a product of two theta functions can be reformulated as a linear combination of other theta products. In fact, results of this nature can be traced at least back to Schröter's 1854 dissertation, which is recorded as Lemma 3.1 in Section 3. Upon setting $a = c = q^k$ and $b = d = q^{-k+M}$, and then summing (2.1) and (2.2), we have

$$f(q^k, q^{-k+M}) = f(q^{2k}, q^{-2k+2M})f(q^M, q^M) + q^k f(q^{2k+M}, q^{-2k+M})f(1, q^{2M}).$$

Recall that the H -operator has a property that for any given series F in q^M ,

$$H_M(G(q) \cdot F(q^M)) = F(q^M) \cdot H_M(G(q)).$$

Based on this fact, we observe that on the right-hand side of the above reformulation of $f(q^k, q^{-k+M})$, there is only one effective factor in each summand, namely, $f(q^{2k}, q^{-2k+2M})$ and $q^k f(q^{2k+M}, q^{-2k+M})$, under the action of H_M .

More generally, we know from a recent result of Mc Laughlin that the above treatment can be embedded into a broader setting. In particular, for any theta power or any product of two theta powers, we may expand it as a linear combination, $\sum \mathcal{A} \mathcal{F}$, where \mathcal{A} is a theta series, usually times a power of (-1) and a power of q , and \mathcal{F} is a series in q^M for a certain M . Therefore, under the action of H_M , only \mathcal{A} is effective in each summand. These results are recorded in Theorems 3.5 and 3.8.

A surprising fact of the aforementioned linear expansion of a theta power is its hidden symmetry. To be precise, if we write the theta power

$$f((-1)^\kappa q^{k+A'}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-k+(A-A')})^m = \sum \mathcal{A} \mathcal{F}$$

as above, then for each summand $\mathcal{A} \mathcal{F}$ with only one exception, there exists a companion summand $\mathcal{A}' \mathcal{F}'$ such that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}'$. In other words, we may pair the summands and write the theta power as

$$f((-1)^\kappa q^{k+A'}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-k+(A-A')})^m = \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{F}_0 + \sum (\mathcal{A}_I + \mathcal{A}_{II}) \mathcal{F}.$$

On the other hand, the quintuple product identity tells us that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{\mu-2k}) f(-q^\mu, -q^{2\mu})}{f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu-k})} &= f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+2\mu}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\kappa+1} q^k f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+2\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+\mu}). \end{aligned}$$

With the linear expansion formula for products of two theta powers, we find that a similar symmetry also holds true for powers of the theta quotient on the left-hand side of the above, and particularly, the exceptional unpaired summand vanishes. Namely,

$$\left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{\mu-2k})}{f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu-k})} \right)^m = \sum (\mathcal{A}_I + \mathcal{A}_{II}) \mathcal{F}.$$

These results are recorded in Corollaries 3.6, 3.7 and 3.9.

With the above preparation in mind, it is easily seen that the theta products or quotients in Theorems 1.1–1.4 can be reformulated as

$$\left(\sum \mathcal{A} \mathcal{F} \right) \cdot \left(\sum \mathcal{B} \mathcal{G} \right),$$

or with our pairing process,

$$\left(\mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{F}_0 + \sum (\mathcal{A}_I + \mathcal{A}_{II}) \mathcal{F} \right) \cdot \left(\mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{G}_0 + \sum (\mathcal{B}_I + \mathcal{B}_{II}) \mathcal{G} \right),$$

where \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} (including \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{G}_0) are series in q^M for a certain M . We remark that \mathcal{A}_0 or \mathcal{B}_0 may vanish. Our next observation comes from the known coefficient-vanishing results in the literature. Briefly speaking, if a coefficient-vanishing phenomenon appears, we either encounter a series of cancelations according to the pairing process:

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(\mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) &= 0, \\ H_M(\mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) &= \pm H_M(\mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_M(\mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) &= \pm H_M(\mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}), \\
H_M(\mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) &= \pm H_M(\mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}), \\
H_M(\mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= \pm H_M(\mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_I),
\end{aligned}$$

or we uniformly have

$$H_M(\mathcal{A} \mathcal{B}) = 0.$$

The above two situations lead us to two different strategies for proving a given coefficient-vanishing problem. In particular, Theorems 1.1–1.3 fall into the former situation, and Theorem 1.4 requires the latter strategy. Detailed discussions and proofs are presented in Section 6.

What remains is a unified verification of the above relations. Since our main focus is on the behavior of

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{H}(q) &:= q^w f((-1)^\kappa q^{u+A'M}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-u+(A-A')M}) \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{v+B'M}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-v+(B-B')M})
\end{aligned}$$

under the action of H_M , an effective way is to use the summation form of theta series:

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{\kappa m + \lambda n} q^{AM \binom{m}{2} + A'Mm + BM \binom{n}{2} + B'Mn + um + vn + w}.$$

It turns out that what plays a central role under the action of H_M is the factor $q^{um+vn+w}$. This requires us to determine the solution set $\{(m, n)\}$ of the linear congruence

$$um + vn + w \equiv 0 \pmod{M}.$$

For this purpose, we begin with the homogeneous case:

$$um + vn \equiv 0 \pmod{M}.$$

Our target is to construct a sublattice (of \mathbb{Z}^2) representation of its solution set. Then for the inhomogeneous case, we only need to make a shift on the previously obtained sublattice of \mathbb{Z}^2 . See Lemma 4.1 and Theorem 4.2 for details.

Finally, with the knowledge of the structure of the solution set of $um + vn + w \equiv 0 \pmod{M}$, we make substitutions for the summation indices m and n , and obtain an explicit double summation formula for $H_M(\mathcal{H}(q))$:

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M \left(\sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}} (* \cdots *) \right) = \sum_{s,t \in \mathbb{Z}} (* \cdots *),$$

in two new indices s and t over \mathbb{Z} . This reformulation allows us determine for which $\mathcal{H}(q)$, the relation $H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0$ holds true. Also of interest are two companions of $\mathcal{H}(q)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &:= q^{\hat{w}} f((-1)^\kappa q^{u+A'M}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-u+(A-A')M}) \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{v+(B-B')M}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-v+B'M}), \\
\check{\mathcal{H}}(q) &:= q^{\check{w}} f((-1)^\kappa q^{u+(A-A')M}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-u+A'M}) \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{v+(B-B')M}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-v+B'M}).
\end{aligned}$$

We provide some effective criteria to check if $H_M(\mathcal{H}(q))$ equals $H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q))$ or $H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q))$. The related results are presented in Corollary 5.2 and Theorems 5.3 and 5.4.

3. Expanding and pairing theta powers

3.1. Schröter and Mc Laughlin. As we have pointed out in the previous section, reformulations of a product of Ramanujan's theta functions, such as (2.1) and (2.2), have been widely studied. Among these results, a particularly interesting identity comes from Schröter's 1854 dissertation [23]; see also [5, p. 111].

Lemma 3.1 (Schröter). *We have*

$$\begin{aligned} & f(q^A x, q^A/x) f(q^B y, q^B/y) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{A+B-1} q^{An^2} x^n f(q^{A+B+2An} x/y, q^{A+B-2An} y/x) \\ & \quad \times f(q^{AB(A+B+2n)} (x^B y^A), q^{AB(A+B-2n)} (x^B y^A)). \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

In particular,

$$f(qz, q/z)^2 = \sum_{n=0}^1 q^{n^2} z^n f(q^{2+2n}, q^{2-2n}) f(q^{2+2n} z^2, q^{2-2n}/z^2). \quad (3.2)$$

In a recent paper of Mc Laughlin [18], Schröter's identity was generalized to a product of an arbitrary number of Ramanujan's theta functions. In particular, the following formula is stated in [18, (4.4)].

Lemma 3.2 (Mc Laughlin). *For $m \geq 3$,*

$$\begin{aligned} f(qz, q/z)^m &= \sum_{n_1=0}^1 \sum_{n_2=0}^2 \cdots \sum_{n_{m-1}=0}^{m-1} z^{n_{m-1}} q^{n_1^2 + (n_2 - n_1)^2 + \cdots + (n_{m-1} - n_{m-2})^2} \\ & \quad \times f(q^{2+2n_1}, q^{2-2n_1}) f(q^{m+2n_{m-1}} z^m, q^{m-2n_{m-1}}/z^m) \\ & \quad \times \prod_{i=2}^{m-1} f(q^{i(i+1)+2(i+1)n_{i-1}-2in_i}, q^{i(i+1)-2(i+1)n_{i-1}+2in_i}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

In fact, the above identity is a particular case of [18, Corollary 4.2], which may also be specialized as follows.

Lemma 3.3. *For $m_1, m_2 \geq 1$ with $m = m_1 + m_2$,*

$$\begin{aligned} & f(qxy, q/(xy))^{m_1} f(qx/y, qy/x)^{m_2} \\ &= \sum_{n_1=0}^1 \sum_{n_2=0}^2 \cdots \sum_{n_{m-1}=0}^{m-1} x^{n_{m-1}} y^{2n_{m-1} - n_{m-1}} q^{n_1^2 + (n_2 - n_1)^2 + \cdots + (n_{m-1} - n_{m-2})^2} \\ & \quad \times f(q^{2+2n_1} y^2, q^{2-2n_1} y^{-2}) \\ & \quad \times f(q^{m+2n_{m-1}} x^m y^{m_1-m_2}, q^{m-2n_{m-1}} x^{-m} y^{m_2-m_1}) \\ & \quad \times \prod_{i=2}^{m_1} f(q^{i(i+1)+2(i+1)n_{i-1}-2in_i} y^{-2}, q^{i(i+1)-2(i+1)n_{i-1}+2in_i} y^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\times \prod_{i=m_1+1}^{m-1} f(q^{i(i+1)+2(i+1)n_{i-1}-2in_i} y^{2m_1}, q^{i(i+1)-2(i+1)n_{i-1}+2in_i} y^{-2m_1}). \quad (3.4)$$

Proof. This lemma follows upon setting $z = x$, $a_1 = \dots = a_{m_1} = y$ and $a_{m_1+1} = \dots = a_{m_1+m_2} = y^{-1}$ in [18, Corollary 4.2]. \square

3.2. One theta power. We will make use of Schröter's formula and Mc Laughlin's generalization to expand an arbitrary theta power as a summation of theta products. Before stating our result, an auxiliary lemma is established.

Lemma 3.4. *For each positive integer i , define*

$$\tau_i(n) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0, \\ i + 1 - n & \text{if } n \neq 0, \end{cases}$$

for $0 \leq n \leq i$. Let m be a fixed positive integer. Then

$$\tau(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m) := (\tau_1(n_1), \tau_2(n_2), \dots, \tau_m(n_m)) \quad (3.5)$$

is a bijection on $\mathcal{I}_m := \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1, 2\} \times \dots \times \{0, 1, \dots, m\}$.

Further, for $(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m) \in \mathcal{I}_m$, define

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m; q) &:= q^{\frac{n_1^2 + (n_2 - n_1)^2 + \dots + (n_m - n_{m-1})^2 - n_m}{2}} f(q^{1+n_1}, q^{1-n_1}) \\ &\times \prod_{i=2}^m f(q^{\frac{i(i+1)}{2} + (i+1)n_{i-1} - in_i}, q^{\frac{i(i+1)}{2} - (i+1)n_{i-1} + in_i}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

Then

$$\sigma(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m; q) = \sigma(\tau_1(n_1), \tau_2(n_2), \dots, \tau_m(n_m); q). \quad (3.7)$$

Proof. The first part of this lemma is obvious. For the second part, we apply induction on m . Notice that the $m = 1$ case is trivial. This is because $\tau_1(n) = n$ for $0 \leq n \leq 1$. Let us assume that (3.7) holds true for $m - 1$ with $m \geq 2$. That is,

$$\sigma(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_{m-1}; q) = \sigma(\tau_1(n_1), \tau_2(n_2), \dots, \tau_{m-1}(n_{m-1}); q). \quad (3.8)$$

We notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m; q) &= \sigma(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_{m-1}; q) q^{\frac{(n_m - n_{m-1})^2 - (n_m - n_{m-1})}{2}} \\ &\times f(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (m+1)n_{m-1} - mn_m}, q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - (m+1)n_{m-1} + mn_m}) \\ &=: \sigma(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_{m-1}; q) \cdot g(n_{m-1}, n_m). \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

Now we claim that

$$g(\tau_{m-1}(n_{m-1}), \tau_m(n_m)) = g(n_{m-1}, n_m). \quad (3.10)$$

There are four cases:

► $n_{m-1} = 0$ and $n_m = 0$. Then

$$g(\tau_{m-1}(n_{m-1}), \tau_m(n_m)) = g(0, 0) = g(n_{m-1}, n_m).$$

► $n_{m-1} \neq 0$ and $n_m = 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
g(\tau_{m-1}(n_{m-1}), \tau_m(n_m)) &= g(m - n_{m-1}, 0) \\
&= q^{\frac{(-m+n_{m-1})^2 - (-m+n_{m-1})}{2}} \\
&\quad \times f\left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (m+1)(m-n_{m-1})}, q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - (m+1)(m-n_{m-1})}\right) \\
&= q^{\frac{(-m+n_{m-1})^2 - (-m+n_{m-1})}{2}} \\
&\quad \times \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (m+1)(m-n_{m-1})}\right)^{\frac{s(s+1)}{2}} \\
&\quad \times \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - (m+1)(m-n_{m-1})}\right)^{\frac{s(s-1)}{2}} \\
(s \mapsto -1-s) &= q^{\frac{(-n_{m-1})^2 - (-n_{m-1})}{2}} \\
&\quad \times \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (m+1)n_{m-1}}\right)^{\frac{s(s+1)}{2}} \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - (m+1)n_{m-1}}\right)^{\frac{s(s-1)}{2}} \\
&= q^{\frac{(-n_{m-1})^2 - (-n_{m-1})}{2}} f\left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (m+1)n_{m-1}}, q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - (m+1)n_{m-1}}\right) \\
&= g(n_{m-1}, 0) = g(n_{m-1}, n_m).
\end{aligned}$$

► $n_{m-1} = 0$ and $n_m \neq 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
g(\tau_{m-1}(n_{m-1}), \tau_m(n_m)) &= g(0, m+1 - n_m) \\
&= q^{\frac{(m+1-n_m)^2 - (m+1-n_m)}{2}} \\
&\quad \times f\left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - m(m+1-n_m)}, q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + m(m+1-n_m)}\right) \\
&= q^{\frac{(m+1-n_m)^2 - (m+1-n_m)}{2}} \\
&\quad \times \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - m(m+1-n_m)}\right)^{\frac{s(s+1)}{2}} \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + m(m+1-n_m)}\right)^{\frac{s(s-1)}{2}} \\
(s \mapsto 1-s) &= q^{\frac{n_m^2 - n_m}{2}} \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - mn_m}\right)^{\frac{s(s+1)}{2}} \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + mn_m}\right)^{\frac{s(s-1)}{2}} \\
&= q^{\frac{n_m^2 - n_m}{2}} f\left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - mn_m}, q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + mn_m}\right) \\
&= g(0, n_m) = g(n_{m-1}, n_m).
\end{aligned}$$

► $n_{m-1} \neq 0$ and $n_m \neq 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
g(\tau_{m-1}(n_{m-1}), \tau_m(n_m)) &= g(m - n_{m-1}, m+1 - n_m) \\
&= q^{\frac{(1+n_{m-1}-n_m)^2 - (1+n_{m-1}-n_m)}{2}} \\
&\quad \times f\left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (m+1)(m-n_{m-1}) - m(m+1-n_m)}, \right. \\
&\quad \left. q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - (m+1)(m-n_{m-1}) + m(m+1-n_m)}\right) \\
&= q^{\frac{(1+n_{m-1}-n_m)^2 - (1+n_{m-1}-n_m)}{2}} \\
&\quad \times \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (m+1)(m-n_{m-1}) - m(m+1-n_m)}\right)^{\frac{s(s+1)}{2}} \\
&\quad \times \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - (m+1)(m-n_{m-1}) + m(m+1-n_m)}\right)^{\frac{s(s-1)}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= q^{\frac{(n_m - n_{m-1})^2 - (n_m - n_{m-1})}{2}} \\
&\quad \times \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (m+1)n_{m-1} - mn_m} \right)^{\frac{s(s+1)}{2}} \left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - (m+1)n_{m-1} + mn_m} \right)^{\frac{s(s-1)}{2}} \\
&= q^{\frac{(n_m - n_{m-1})^2 - (n_m - n_{m-1})}{2}} \\
&\quad \times f\left(q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} + (m+1)n_{m-1} - mn_m}, q^{\frac{m(m+1)}{2} - (m+1)n_{m-1} + mn_m}\right) \\
&= g(n_{m-1}, n_m).
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sigma(\tau_1(n_1), \tau_2(n_2), \dots, \tau_m(n_m); q) \\
&\quad (\text{by (3.9)}) = \sigma(\tau_1(n_1), \tau_2(n_2), \dots, \tau_{m-1}(n_{m-1}); q) \cdot g(\tau_{m-1}(n_{m-1}), \tau_m(n_m)) \\
&\quad (\text{by (3.10)}) = \sigma(\tau_1(n_1), \tau_2(n_2), \dots, \tau_{m-1}(n_{m-1}); q) \cdot g(n_{m-1}, n_m) \\
&\quad (\text{by (3.8)}) = \sigma(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_{m-1}; q) \cdot g(n_{m-1}, n_m) \\
&\quad (\text{by (3.9)}) = \sigma(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m; q).
\end{aligned}$$

This gives our desired result. \square

Theorem 3.5. *Let A, A' and k be integers. For $m \geq 1$, there exist series $\mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A)$ ($0 \leq s \leq m-1$) in q^A , depending only on s and m , such that*

$$\begin{aligned}
&f((-1)^\kappa q^{k+A'}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-k+(A-A')})^m \\
&= \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{ks} f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+As+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km-As+(A-A')m}) \\
&\quad \times q^{A's} \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

Further, for $1 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A) = \mathcal{M}_{m-s}^{(m)}(q^A). \tag{3.12}$$

Proof. The case of $m = 1$ is trivial. In particular,

$$\mathcal{M}_0^{(1)}(q^A) = 1. \tag{3.13}$$

For $m = 2$, we replace q by $q^{\frac{A}{2}}$ and choose $z = (-1)^\kappa q^{k+(A'-\frac{A}{2})}$ in (3.2). Then

$$\begin{aligned}
&f((-1)^\kappa q^{k+A'}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-k+(A-A')})^2 \\
&= \sum_{s=0}^1 (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{ks} f(q^{2k+As+2A'}, q^{-2k-As+2(A-A')}) \\
&\quad \times q^{A's} q^{\frac{s^2-s}{2}A} f(q^{(1+s)A}, q^{(1-s)A}).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, for $0 \leq s \leq 1$,

$$\mathcal{M}_s^{(2)}(q^A) = q^{\frac{s^2-s}{2}A} f(q^{(1+s)A}, q^{(1-s)A}). \tag{3.14}$$

For $m \geq 3$, we replace q by $q^{\frac{A}{2}}$ and choose $z = (-1)^\kappa q^{k+(A'-\frac{A}{2})}$ in (3.3). Then

$$f((-1)^\kappa q^{k+A'}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-k+(A-A')})^m$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{ks} f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+As+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km-As+(A-A')m}) \\
&\quad \times q^{A's} \sum_{n_1=0}^1 \cdots \sum_{n_{m-2}=0}^{m-2} q^{\frac{n_1^2+(n_2-n_1)^2+\cdots+(n_{m-2}-n_{m-3})^2+(s-n_{m-2})^2-s}{2}A} \\
&\quad \times f(q^{(1+n_1)A}, q^{(1-n_1)A}) \\
&\quad \times \prod_{i=2}^{m-2} f(q^{(\frac{i(i+1)}{2}+(i+1)n_{i-1}-in_i)A}, q^{(\frac{i(i+1)}{2}-(i+1)n_{i-1}+in_i)A}) \\
&\quad \times f(q^{(\frac{m(m-1)}{2}+mn_{m-2}-(m-1)s)A}, q^{(\frac{m(m-1)}{2}-mn_{m-2}+(m-1)s)A})
\end{aligned}$$

Recalling the notation in Lemma 3.4, we find that for $0 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A) = \sum_{(n_1, \dots, n_{m-2}) \in \mathcal{I}_{m-2}} \sigma(n_1, \dots, n_{m-2}, s; q^A). \quad (3.15)$$

Therefore, (3.11) is established.

For (3.12), we notice that the $m=1$ and 2 cases are trivial. Assume that $m \geq 3$, we deduce from the above that for $1 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{M}_{m-s}^{(m)}(q^A) &= \sum_{(n_1, \dots, n_{m-2}) \in \mathcal{I}_{m-2}} \sigma(n_1, \dots, n_{m-2}, m-s; q^A) \\
(\tau \text{ in (3.5) is bijective}) &= \sum_{(n_1, \dots, n_{m-2}) \in \mathcal{I}_{m-2}} \sigma(\tau_1(n_1), \dots, \tau_{m-2}(n_{m-2}), \tau_{m-1}(s); q^A) \\
(\text{by (3.7)}) &= \sum_{(n_1, \dots, n_{m-2}) \in \mathcal{I}_{m-2}} \sigma(n_1, \dots, n_{m-2}, s; q^A) \\
(\text{by (3.15)}) &= \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A).
\end{aligned}$$

This completes our proof. \square

Finally, (3.12) allows us pair terms in (3.11).

Corollary 3.6. *Let $\mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}$ be as in Theorem 3.5. Then*

$$f((-1)^{\kappa} q^{k+A'}, (-1)^{\kappa} q^{-k+(A-A')})^m = \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{P}_s \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A), \quad (3.16)$$

where

$$\mathcal{P}_0 = f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+(A-A')m}) \quad (3.17)$$

and for $1 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{P}_s &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{(k+A')s} \right. \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+As+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km-As+(A-A')m}) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{\kappa(m-s)} q^{(k+A')(m-s)} \\
&\quad \left. \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km-As+(A+A')m}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+As-A'm}) \right\}. \quad (3.18)
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Recalling (3.12), we deduce from (3.11) that

$$\begin{aligned}
& f((-1)^\kappa q^{k+A'}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-k+(A-A')})^m \\
&= f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+(A-A')m}) \mathcal{M}_0^{(m)}(q^A) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^{m-1} (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{ks} f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+As+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km-As+(A-A')m}) \\
&\quad \times q^{A's} \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^{m-1} (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{ks} f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+As+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km-As+(A-A')m}) \\
&\quad \times q^{A's} \mathcal{M}_{m-s}^{(m)}(q^A).
\end{aligned}$$

For the last summation in the above, we then change the indices by $s \mapsto m-s$. The desired result therefore follows. \square

Corollary 3.7. *Let $\mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}$ be as in Theorem 3.5. Let $A = 2A'$. Then*

$$f((-1)^\kappa q^{k+A'}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-k+A'})^m = \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{P}_s \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A), \quad (3.19)$$

where

$$\mathcal{P}_0 = f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'm}) \quad (3.20)$$

and for $1 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{P}_s &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{(k+A')s} \right. \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'(m+2s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'(m-2s)}) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{(-k+A')s} \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'(m-2s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'(m+2s)}) \Big\} \\
&+ \frac{1}{4} \left\{ (-1)^{\kappa(m-s)} q^{(k+A')(m-s)} \right. \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'(3m-2s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'(-m+2s)}) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{\kappa(m-s)} q^{(-k+A')(m-s)} \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'(-m+2s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'(3m-2s)}) \Big\}. \quad (3.21)
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Recalling Corollary 3.6, we find that

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2f((-1)^\kappa q^{k+A'}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-k+A'})^m \\
&= f((-1)^\kappa q^{k+A'}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-k+A'})^m + f((-1)^\kappa q^{-k+A'}, (-1)^\kappa q^{k+A'})^m \\
&= f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'm}) \mathcal{M}_0^{(m)}(q^A) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{(k+A')s} \right. \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+2A's+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km-2A's+A'm}) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{\kappa(m-s)} q^{(k+A')(m-s)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km-2A's+3A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+2A's-A'm}) \Big\} \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A) \\
& + f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'm}) \mathcal{M}_0^{(m)}(q^A) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \Big\{ (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{(-k+A')s} \\
& \quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+2A's+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km-2A's+A'm}) \\
& \quad + (-1)^{\kappa(m-s)} q^{(-k+A')(m-s)} \\
& \quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km-2A's+3A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+2A's-A'm}) \Big\} \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A) \\
& = 2f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'm}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'm}) \mathcal{M}_0^{(m)}(q^A) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \Big\{ (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{(k+A')s} \\
& \quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'(m+2s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'(m-2s)}) \\
& \quad + (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{(-k+A')s} \\
& \quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'(m-2s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'(m+2s)}) \Big\} \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \Big\{ (-1)^{\kappa(m-s)} q^{(k+A')(m-s)} \\
& \quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'(3m-2s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'(-m+2s)}) \\
& \quad + (-1)^{\kappa(m-s)} q^{(-k+A')(m-s)} \\
& \quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+A'(-m+2s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km+A'(3m-2s)}) \Big\} \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^A).
\end{aligned}$$

The desired result therefore follows. \square

3.3. Two theta powers. Our next concern is about reformulating a product of two theta powers.

Theorem 3.8. *Let A, A' and k be integers. For $m_1, m_2 \geq 1$ with $m = m_1 + m_2$, there exist series $\mathcal{N}_s^{(m_1, m_2)}(q^{A'}, q^A)$ ($0 \leq s \leq m-1$), depending only on s, m_1 and m_2 , such that*

$$\begin{aligned}
& f((-1)^{\kappa} q^{k+A'}, (-1)^{\kappa} q^{-k+(A-A')})^{m_1} f((-1)^{\kappa} q^{k+(A-A')}, (-1)^{\kappa} q^{-k+A'})^{m_2} \\
& = \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{ks} \\
& \quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{km+As+Am_2+A'(m_1-m_2)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-km-As+Am_1-A'(m_1-m_2)}) \\
& \quad \times \mathcal{N}_s^{(m_1, m_2)}(q^{A'}, q^A). \tag{3.22}
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. We replace q by $q^{\frac{A}{2}}$ and choose $x = (-1)^{\kappa} q^k$ and $y = q^{A'-\frac{A}{2}}$ in (3.4). Then the index n_{m-1} in (3.4) is renamed by s so we have the summation with index s in (3.22). The first two lines of the summand in (3.22) are given by the following factor of the summand in (3.4):

$$x^s f(q^{m+2s} x^m y^{m_1-m_2}, q^{m-2s} x^{-m} y^{m_2-m_1}).$$

We will not present the explicit expression of $\mathcal{N}_s^{(m_1, m_2)}(q^{A'}, q^A)$ but it can be calculated by summing the remaining factors of the summand in (3.4) over indices n_1, \dots, n_{m-2} . \square

Corollary 3.9. *Let $\mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}$ and $\mathcal{N}_s^{(m_1, m_2)}$ be as in Theorems 3.5 and 3.8. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{\mu-2k})}{f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu-k})} \right)^m \\ &= \frac{1}{f(-q^\mu, -q^{2\mu})^m} \\ & \times \left\{ \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{Q}_s^{(0)} \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^{3\mu}) + \sum_{m_1=1}^{m-1} \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{Q}_s^{(m_1)} \mathcal{N}_s^{(m_1, m-m_1)}(q^\mu, q^{3\mu}) \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.23)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}_0^{(0)} &= f((-1)^\kappa m q^{3km+\mu m}, (-1)^\kappa m q^{-3km+2\mu m}) \\ &+ (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m} q^{km} f((-1)^\kappa m q^{3km+2\mu m}, (-1)^\kappa m q^{-3km+\mu m}), \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

for $1 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}_s^{(0)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{(3k+\mu)s} \right. \\ & \times f((-1)^\kappa m q^{3km+\mu(m+3s)}, (-1)^\kappa m q^{-3km+\mu(2m-3s)}) \\ & + (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m+\kappa s} q^{km+(-3k+\mu)s} \\ & \times f((-1)^\kappa m q^{3km+\mu(2m-3s)}, (-1)^\kappa m q^{-3km+\mu(m+3s)}) \left. \right\} \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m+\kappa(m-s)} q^{km+(-3k+\mu)(m-s)} \right. \\ & \times f((-1)^\kappa m q^{3km+\mu(-m+3s)}, (-1)^\kappa m q^{-3km+\mu(4m-3s)}) \\ & + (-1)^{\kappa(m-s)} q^{(3k+\mu)(m-s)} \\ & \times f((-1)^\kappa m q^{3km+\mu(4m-3s)}, (-1)^\kappa m q^{-3km+\mu(-m+3s)}) \left. \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

and for $1 \leq m_1 \leq m-1$ and $0 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}_s^{(m_1)} &= \frac{\binom{m}{m_1}}{2} \left\{ (-1)^{(\kappa+1)(m-m_1)+\kappa s} q^{k(m-m_1)+3ks} \right. \\ & \times f((-1)^\kappa m q^{3km+\mu(2m-m_1+3s)}, (-1)^\kappa m q^{-3km+\mu(m+m_1-3s)}) \\ & + (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m_1+\kappa s} q^{km_1-3ks} \\ & \times f((-1)^\kappa m q^{3km+\mu(m+m_1-3s)}, (-1)^\kappa m q^{-3km+\mu(2m-m_1+3s)}) \left. \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

Proof. We know from the quintuple product identity (see [14, p. 99, Eq. (10.1.4)] or [9, p. 119, Eq. (1.9)]) that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{\mu-2k}) f(-q^\mu, -q^{2\mu})}{f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu-k})} &= f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+2\mu}) \\ &+ (-1)^{\kappa+1} q^k f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+2\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+\mu}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we write

$$\left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{\mu-2k})f(-q^\mu, -q^{2\mu})}{f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu-k})} \right)^m = S_I + S_{II} + S_{III}, \quad (3.27)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} S_I &= f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+2\mu})^m, \\ S_{II} &= (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m} q^{km} f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+2\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+\mu})^m, \\ S_{III} &= \sum_{m_1=1}^{m-1} \binom{m}{m_1} (-1)^{(\kappa+1)(m-m_1)} q^{k(m-m_1)} \\ &\quad \times f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+2\mu})^{m_1} \\ &\quad \times f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+2\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+\mu})^{m-m_1}. \end{aligned}$$

By Corollary 3.6 with $(k, A', A) \mapsto (3k, \mu, 3\mu)$, we have

$$S_I = \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{Q}_{s,I}^{(0)} \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^{3\mu}), \quad (3.28)$$

where

$$\mathcal{Q}_{0,I}^{(0)} = f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{3km+\mu m}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-3km+2\mu m}),$$

and for $1 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}_{s,I}^{(0)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{(3k+\mu)s} \right. \\ &\quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{3km+\mu(m+3s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-3km+\mu(2m-3s)}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\kappa(m-s)} q^{(3k+\mu)(m-s)} \\ &\quad \left. \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{3km+\mu(4m-3s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-3km+\mu(-m+3s)}) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, we have

$$S_{II} = (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m} q^{km} f((-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{3k+2\mu})^m.$$

Applying Corollary 3.6 with $(k, A', A) \mapsto (-3k, \mu, 3\mu)$ gives

$$S_{II} = \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{Q}_{s,II}^{(0)} \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^{3\mu}), \quad (3.29)$$

where

$$\mathcal{Q}_{0,II}^{(0)} = (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m} q^{km} f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-3km+\mu m}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{3km+2\mu m}),$$

and for $1 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}_{s,II}^{(0)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m+\kappa s} q^{km+(-3k+\mu)s} \right. \\ &\quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-3km+\mu(m+3s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{3km+\mu(2m-3s)}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m+\kappa(m-s)} q^{km+(-3k+\mu)(m-s)} \\ &\quad \left. \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-3km+\mu(4m-3s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{3km+\mu(-m+3s)}) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

For S_{III} , we notice that

$$\begin{aligned}
2S_{III} &= \sum_{m_1=1}^{m-1} \binom{m}{m_1} (-1)^{(\kappa+1)(m-m_1)} q^{k(m-m_1)} \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+2\mu})^{m_1} \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+2\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+\mu})^{m-m_1} \\
&\quad + \sum_{m_1=1}^{m-1} \binom{m}{m-m_1} (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m_1} q^{km_1} \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+2\mu})^{m-m_1} \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^\kappa q^{3k+2\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+\mu})^{m_1} \\
&=: S_{III_1} + S_{III_2}.
\end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 3.8 with $(k, A', A) \mapsto (3k, \mu, 3\mu)$, we have

$$S_{III_1} = \sum_{m_1=1}^{m-1} \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{Q}_{s, III_1}^{(m_1)} \mathcal{N}_s^{(m_1, m-m_1)}(q^\mu, q^{3\mu}), \quad (3.30)$$

where for $0 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{Q}_{s, III_1}^{(m_1)} &= \binom{m}{m_1} (-1)^{(\kappa+1)(m-m_1)+\kappa s} q^{k(m-m_1)+3ks} \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{3km+\mu(2m-m_1+3s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-3km+\mu(m+m_1-3s)}).
\end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned}
S_{III_2} &= \sum_{m_1=1}^{m-1} \binom{m}{m_1} (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m_1} q^{km_1} \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{3k+2\mu})^{m_1} \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^\kappa q^{-3k+2\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{3k+\mu})^{m-m_1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Applying Theorem 3.8 with $(k, A', A) \mapsto (-3k, \mu, 3\mu)$ gives

$$S_{III_2} = \sum_{m_1=1}^{m-1} \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{Q}_{s, III_2}^{(m_1)} \mathcal{N}_s^{(m_1, m-m_1)}(q^\mu, q^{3\mu}), \quad (3.31)$$

where for $0 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{Q}_{s, III_2}^{(m_1)} &= \binom{m}{m_1} (-1)^{(\kappa+1)m_1+\kappa s} q^{km_1-3ks} \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^{\kappa m} q^{-3km+\mu(2m-m_1+3s)}, (-1)^{\kappa m} q^{3km+\mu(m+m_1-3s)}).
\end{aligned}$$

Recalling (3.27), we deduce from (3.28), (3.29), (3.30) and (3.31) that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{\mu-2k}) f(-q^\mu, -q^{2\mu})}{f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu-k})} \right)^m \\
&= S_I + S_{II} + \frac{1}{2}(S_{III_1} + S_{III_2})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} (\mathcal{Q}_{s,I}^{(0)} + \mathcal{Q}_{s,II}^{(0)}) \mathcal{M}_s^{(m)}(q^{3\mu}) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m_1=1}^{m-1} \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} (\mathcal{Q}_{s,III_1}^{(m_1)} + \mathcal{Q}_{s,III_2}^{(m_1)}) \mathcal{N}_s^{(m_1, m-m_1)}(q^\mu, q^{3\mu}).
\end{aligned}$$

This implies our desired result. \square

Corollary 3.10. *For any nonnegative integers m' and μ , and integer k such that $\gcd(k, 3(2\ell+1)) = 1$,*

$$H_{3(2m'+1)} \left(q^{-2(2m'+1)k} \left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{3(2m'+1)\mu-2k})}{f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{3(2m'+1)\mu-k})} \right)^{2m'+1} \right) = 0. \quad (3.32)$$

Proof. For notational convenience, we write $m = 2m' + 1$ and keep in mind that m is odd. We also write $M = 3m = 3(2m' + 1)$. By Corollary 3.9 with certain common factors extracted and powers of (-1) modified, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{M\mu-2k})}{f((-1)^\kappa q^k, (-1)^\kappa q^{M\mu-k})} \right)^m \\
&= \mathcal{A}_0^{(0)} \mathcal{F}_0^{(0)} + \sum_{s=1}^{m-1} \mathcal{A}_{s,1}^{(0)} \mathcal{F}_{s,1}^{(0)} + \sum_{s=1}^{m-1} \mathcal{A}_{s,2}^{(0)} \mathcal{F}_{s,2}^{(0)} + \sum_{m_1=1}^{m-1} \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{A}_s^{(m_1)} \mathcal{F}_s^{(m_1)},
\end{aligned}$$

where each $\mathcal{F}_\star^{(\star)}$ is a series in q^M , and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_0^{(0)} &= f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu m}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+2M\mu m}) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{\kappa+1} q^{km} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+2M\mu m}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu m}),
\end{aligned}$$

for $1 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_{s,1}^{(0)} &= q^{3ks} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu(m+3s)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu(2m-3s)}) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{\kappa+1} q^{km-3ks} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu(2m-3s)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu(m+3s)}), \\
\mathcal{A}_{s,2}^{(0)} &= (-1)^{\kappa+1} q^{km-3k(m-s)} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu(-m+3s)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu(4m-3s)}) \\
&\quad + q^{3k(m-s)} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu(4m-3s)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu(-m+3s)}),
\end{aligned}$$

and for $1 \leq m_1 \leq m-1$ and $0 \leq s \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_s^{(m_1)} &= q^{k(m-m_1)+3ks} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu(2m-m_1+3s)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu(m+m_1-3s)}) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{\kappa+1} q^{km_1-3ks} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu(m+m_1-3s)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu(2m-m_1+3s)}).
\end{aligned}$$

To show our desired result, it suffices to verify that for each choice of $\mathcal{A}_\star^{(\star)}$,

$$H_M(q^{-2km} \mathcal{A}_\star^{(\star)}) = 0.$$

We first notice that

$$\begin{aligned}
q^{-2km} \mathcal{A}_0^{(0)} &= q^{-2km} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu m}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+2M\mu m}) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{\kappa+1} q^{-km} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+2M\mu m}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu m}).
\end{aligned}$$

The two theta functions in the above are series in q^M . Also, since $\gcd(k, M) = 1$, we have

$$\begin{cases} -2km \not\equiv 0 \pmod{M}, \\ -km \not\equiv 0 \pmod{M}. \end{cases}$$

Thus,

$$H_M(q^{-2km} \mathcal{A}_0^{(0)}) = 0 + 0 = 0.$$

For $\mathcal{A}_{s,1}^{(0)}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{s,2}^{(0)}$ with $1 \leq s \leq m-1$, and $\mathcal{A}_s^{(m_1)}$ with $1 \leq m_1 \leq m-1$ and $0 \leq s \leq m-1$, we first prove an auxiliary result: If

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M^2\mu}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\kappa+1} q^{-Mk} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M^2\mu}), \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\mathcal{A} = 0.$$

To show this, we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{M^2\mu \binom{s}{2} - Mks} \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\kappa+1} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{\kappa t} q^{M^2\mu \binom{t}{2} + Mkt - Mk} \\ &= \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{M^2\mu \binom{s}{2} - Mks} \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\kappa+1} \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{\kappa(1-t)} q^{M^2\mu \binom{1-t}{2} + Mk(1-t) - Mk} \\ &= \sum_{s \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{\kappa s} q^{M^2\mu \binom{s}{2} - Mks} - \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{\kappa t} q^{M^2\mu \binom{t}{2} - Mkt} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we notice that

$$\begin{aligned} q^{-2km} \mathcal{A}_{s,1}^{(0)} &= q^{-2km+3ks} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu(m+3s)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu(2m-3s)}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\kappa+1} q^{-km-3ks} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu(2m-3s)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu(m+3s)}). \end{aligned}$$

Here the two theta functions are series in q^M . Since $1 \leq s \leq m-1$, we find that $-2km + 3ks \equiv 0 \pmod{M}$ only if $3s = 2m$ provided that m is a multiple of 3. Similarly, $-km - 3ks \equiv 0 \pmod{M}$ only if $3s = 2m$. Thus, when $3s \neq 2m$, we have

$$H_M(q^{-2km} \mathcal{A}_{s,1}^{(0)}) = 0 + 0 = 0.$$

When $3s = 2m$, we have

$$q^{-2km} \mathcal{A}_{s,1}^{(0)} = \mathcal{A} = 0,$$

which implies that

$$H_M(q^{-2km} \mathcal{A}_{s,1}^{(0)}) = 0.$$

Also, for $\mathcal{A}_{s,2}^{(0)}$, we only need to consider the two cases $3s \neq m$ and $3s = m$ by a similar argument.

Finally, for $\mathcal{A}_s^{(m_1)}$ with $1 \leq m_1 \leq m-1$ and $0 \leq s \leq m-1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & q^{-2km} \mathcal{A}_s^{(m_1)} \\ &= q^{-km-km_1+3ks} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu(2m-m_1+3s)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu(m+m_1-3s)}) \\ &+ (-1)^{\kappa+1} q^{-2km+km_1-3ks} f((-1)^\kappa q^{Mk+M\mu(m+m_1-3s)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-Mk+M\mu(2m-m_1+3s)}). \end{aligned}$$

We still observe that the two theta functions are series in q^M . Since $1 \leq m_1 \leq m-1$ and $0 \leq s \leq m-1$, we have $-m < 3s - m_1 < 3m$. Then $-km - km_1 + 3ks \equiv 0 \pmod{M}$ only if $3s - m_1 = m$. Also, $-2km + km_1 - 3ks \equiv 0 \pmod{M}$ only if $3s - m_1 = m$. Therefore, when $3s - m_1 \neq m$,

$$H_M(q^{-2km} \mathcal{A}_s^{(m_1)}) = 0 + 0 = 0.$$

When $3s - m_1 = m$, we have

$$q^{-2km} \mathcal{A}_s^{(m_1)} = \mathcal{A} = 0,$$

which implies that

$$H_M(q^{-2km} \mathcal{A}_s^{(m_1)}) = 0.$$

The above discussion therefore completes our proof. \square

4. Sublattices of \mathbb{Z}^2 and the solution set of linear congruences

4.1. Homogeneous linear congruences. We start by constructing a sublattice of \mathbb{Z}^2 to represent the solution set of a homogeneous linear congruence.

Lemma 4.1. *Let M be a positive integer. Let u and v be integers and write $d^* = \gcd(u, v, M)$. Let $d_u = \gcd(u, M)$ and $d_v = \gcd(v, M)$. Also, let $u' = u/d_u$ and $v' = v/d_v$. Assume that integers a_1, b_1, a_2 and b_2 with $\gcd(a_1, b_1) = 1$ and $\gcd(a_2, b_2) = 1$ are such that*

$$u'a_1 + v'a_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)}, \quad (4.1)$$

$$u'b_1 + v'b_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)} \quad (4.2)$$

and

$$a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 = \pm d^*M/(d_ud_v). \quad (4.3)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : um + vn \equiv 0 \pmod{M}\} \\ &= \{((d_v/d^*)(a_1s + b_1t), (d_u/d^*)(a_2s + b_2t)) : (s, t) \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

In particular, if we write $d = \gcd(u, v)$, then the linear Diophantine equation

$$ud_vx + vd_uy = dM \quad (4.5)$$

is solvable. Let $(x, y) = (\alpha, \beta)$ be a specific solution. Then the integers a_1, b_1, a_2 and b_2 can be chosen as

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \alpha, \\ b_1 = -vd^*/(dd_v), \\ a_2 = \beta, \\ b_2 = ud^*/(dd_u). \end{cases} \quad (4.6)$$

Proof. For convenience, we write

$$\mathcal{L} := \{(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : um + vn \equiv 0 \pmod{M}\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{R} := \{((d_v/d^*)(a_1s + b_1t), (d_u/d^*)(a_2s + b_2t)) : (s, t) \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}.$$

We start by noticing that

$$\mathcal{L} = \{(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : u^*m + v^*n \equiv 0 \pmod{M^*}\},$$

where $u^* = u/d^*$, $v^* = v/d^*$ and $M^* = M/d^*$. Notice also that $\gcd(u^*, v^*, M^*) = 1$. Let us write

$$\begin{aligned} d_u^* &= \gcd(u^*, M^*) = \frac{d_u}{d^*}, \\ d_v^* &= \gcd(v^*, M^*) = \frac{d_v}{d^*}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, $\gcd(u^*, d_v^*) = 1$ and $\gcd(v^*, d_u^*) = 1$ (and so $\gcd(d_u^*, d_v^*) = 1$) since $\gcd(u^*, v^*, M^*) = 1$. This also implies that

$$\frac{d^*M}{d_ud_v} = \frac{M^*}{d_u^*d_v^*}$$

is an integer. Further, we notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u^*}{d_u^*} &= \frac{u}{d_u} = u', \\ \frac{v^*}{d_v^*} &= \frac{v}{d_v} = v'. \end{aligned}$$

Also, since $d_u^* = \gcd(u^*, M^*)$ and $d_v^* = \gcd(v^*, M^*)$, we have

$$\gcd(u', d^*M/(d_ud_v)) = \gcd(u^*/d_u^*, M^*/(d_u^*d_v^*)) = 1,$$

and

$$\gcd(v', d^*M/(d_ud_v)) = \gcd(v^*/d_v^*, M^*/(d_u^*d_v^*)) = 1.$$

It can be seen that for any solution (m, n) to

$$u^*m + v^*n \equiv 0 \pmod{M^*},$$

we have $d_v^* \mid m$ and $d_u^* \mid n$. We shall write $m' = m/d_v^*$ and $n' = n/d_u^*$. Then by recalling that $u' = u^*/d_u^*$, $v' = v^*/d_v^*$ and $d^*M/(d_ud_v) = M^*/(d_u^*d_v^*)$, we have

$$\mathcal{L} = \{(d_v^*m', d_u^*n') \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : u'm' + v'n' \equiv 0 \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)}\}.$$

Now, it suffices to show that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}' &:= \{(m', n') \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : u'm' + v'n' \equiv 0 \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)}\} \\ &= \{(a_1s + b_1t, a_2s + b_2t) : (s, t) \in \mathbb{Z}^2\} =: \mathcal{R}'. \end{aligned}$$

Let us fix m' . Since

$$u'm' + v'n' \equiv 0 \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)},$$

we find that all n' such that $(m', n') \in \mathcal{L}'$ form a bilateral arithmetic progression of common difference $\pm d^*M/(d_ud_v)$. Namely,

$$n' \equiv -u'\overline{v'}m' \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)},$$

where $\overline{v'}$ is such that $v'\overline{v'} \equiv 1 \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)}$; this is doable since v' is coprime to $d^*M/(d_ud_v)$ as shown in the previous paragraph. Now we consider the linear Diophantine equation

$$a_1s + b_1t = m'.$$

Since $\gcd(a_1, b_1) = 1$, it is always solvable and has infinitely many solutions. Let (s_0, t_0) be a specific solution. Then the general solutions (s, t) satisfy

$$a_1(s - s_0) + b_1(t - t_0) = 0. \quad (4.7)$$

Recalling that $\gcd(a_1, b_1) = 1$, we have $s - s_0 = kb_1$ and $t - t_0 = -ka_1$ for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Thus, the general solutions (s, t) to (4.7) can be parameterized as

$$\begin{cases} s = s_0 + kb_1 \\ t = t_0 - ka_1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{with } k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

We then observe that the integers

$$\begin{aligned} a_2s + b_2t &= a_2(s_0 + kb_1) + b_2(t_0 - ka_1) \\ &= a_2s_0 + b_2t_0 + k(a_2b_1 - a_1b_2) \end{aligned}$$

also form a bilateral arithmetic progression of common difference $\pm d^*M/(d_ud_v)$ since $a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 = \pm d^*M/(d_ud_v)$ according to (4.3). To show that the list $\{n'\}$ is identical to the list $\{a_2s + b_2t\}$, it suffices to examine that one element in $\{a_2s + b_2t\}$ is also in $\{n'\}$. Evidently, $a_2s_0 + b_2t_0$ is such an element. This is because $a_1s_0 + b_1t_0 = m'$ by our assumption. Then

$$\begin{aligned} u'm' + v'(a_2s_0 + b_2t_0) &= u'(a_1s_0 + b_1t_0) + v'(a_2s_0 + b_2t_0) \\ &= (u'a_1 + v'a_2)s_0 + (u'b_1 + v'b_2)t_0 \\ &\equiv 0 + 0 = 0 \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, ranging m' over \mathbb{Z} gives $\mathcal{R}' = \mathcal{L}'$, which further yields $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{L}$.

Finally, we notice that

$$\gcd(u', v') = \frac{d}{d^*}.$$

Recalling that $d^*M/(d_ud_v)$ is an integer, we conclude that (4.5), which can be rewritten as

$$u'x + v'y = \frac{d}{d^*} \cdot \frac{d^*M}{d_ud_v},$$

is solvable by Bézout's lemma. If a_1, b_1, a_2 and b_2 are chosen as in (4.6), we first notice that

$$b_1 = -\frac{vd^*}{dd_v} = -\frac{v \cdot \gcd(u, v, M)}{\gcd(u, v) \gcd(v, M)}$$

and

$$b_2 = \frac{ud^*}{dd_u} = \frac{u \cdot \gcd(u, v, M)}{\gcd(u, v) \gcd(u, M)}$$

are integers. Now, we examine the following by recalling that $u'\alpha + v'\beta = dM/(d_ud_v)$:

Eq. (4.1):

$$u'a_1 + v'a_2 = u'\alpha + v'\beta = dM/(d_ud_v) \equiv 0 \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)},$$

Eq. (4.2):

$$u'b_1 + v'b_2 = u'(-v'd^*/d) + v'(u'd^*/d) = 0 \equiv 0 \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)},$$

Eq. (4.3):

$$a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 = \alpha(u'd^*/d) - \beta(-v'd^*/d) = d^*M/(d_ud_v).$$

Further, if $\gcd(\alpha, v'd^*/d) = \ell > 1$, then $d^*M/(d_ud_v)$ is also divisible by ℓ since $(u'd^*/d)\alpha + (v'd^*/d)\beta = d^*M/(d_ud_v)$. Thus, $\ell > 1$ is a common divisor of $v'd^*/d$ and $d^*M/(d_ud_v)$; this violates the fact that v' (which is a multiple of $v'd^*/d$ as $d^* \mid d$) is coprime to $d^*M/(d_ud_v)$. Thus, $\gcd(\alpha, v'd^*/d) = 1$. Similarly, we have $\gcd(\beta, u'd^*/d) = 1$. \square

4.2. Inhomogeneous linear congruences. Theorem 4.1 allows us analyze the inhomogeneous case.

Theorem 4.2. *Let M be a positive integer. Let u, v and w be integers and write $d^* = \gcd(u, v, M)$.*

(i). *Assume that $d^* \nmid w$. Then*

$$\{(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : um + vn + w \equiv 0 \pmod{M}\} = \emptyset. \quad (4.8)$$

(ii). *Assume that $d^* \mid w$. Let $d_u = \gcd(u, M)$ and $d_v = \gcd(v, M)$. Also, let $u' = u/d_u$ and $v' = v/d_v$. Assume that integers a_1, b_1, a_2 and b_2 with $\gcd(a_1, b_1) = 1$ and $\gcd(a_2, b_2) = 1$ are such that*

$$u'a_1 + v'a_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)}, \quad (4.9)$$

$$u'b_1 + v'b_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{d^*M/(d_ud_v)} \quad (4.10)$$

and

$$a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 = \pm d^*M/(d_ud_v). \quad (4.11)$$

Let (m_0, n_0) be a pair of integers such that

$$um_0 + vn_0 + w \equiv 0 \pmod{M}. \quad (4.12)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : um + vn + w \equiv 0 \pmod{M}\} \\ &= \{(d_v/d^*)(a_1s + b_1t) + m_0, (d_u/d^*)(a_2s + b_2t) + n_0\} : (s, t) \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.13)$$

In particular, we write $d = \gcd(u, v)$ and let $(x, y) = (\alpha, \beta)$ be a specific solution of the linear Diophantine equation

$$ud_vx + vd_uy = dM. \quad (4.14)$$

Then

$$\{(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : um + vn + w \equiv 0 \pmod{M}\}$$

$$= \{(\alpha s d_v / d^* - v t / d + m_0, \beta s d_u / d^* + u t / d + n_0) : (s, t) \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}. \quad (4.15)$$

Proof. For the first part, we notice that to find a solution (m, n) to $um + vn + w \equiv 0 \pmod{M}$, it suffices to find integers m, n and k such that $um + vn + Mk = -w$. By Bézout's lemma, this linear Diophantine equation is solvable only if w is a multiple of $d^* = \gcd(u, v, M)$.

Recall that for $d^* \mid w$, (m_0, n_0) is a pair of integers such that $um_0 + vn_0 + w \equiv 0 \pmod{M}$. Considering

$$\{(\tilde{m}, \tilde{n}) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : u\tilde{m} + v\tilde{n} \equiv 0 \pmod{M}\}$$

and

$$\{(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : um + vn + w \equiv 0 \pmod{M}\},$$

there is a trivial correspondence between (\tilde{m}, \tilde{n}) and (m, n) given by

$$(m, n) = (\tilde{m} + m_0, \tilde{n} + n_0).$$

Recalling Lemma 4.1 gives the desired result. \square

5. Dissecting theta products

5.1. Huffing operator. Recall from (1.9) that the H -operator is defined for $G(q) = \sum_n g_n q^n$ by

$$H_M(G(q)) = \sum_n g_{Mn} q^{Mn}.$$

Throughout, we consider

$$\mathcal{H}(q) := \sum_{m, n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{\kappa m + \lambda n} q^{AM \binom{m}{2} + A' M m + BM \binom{n}{2} + B' M n + um + vn + w}, \quad (5.1)$$

where $M \geq 1$, $A \geq 1$, $B \geq 1$, A' , B' , u , v , w , κ and λ are integers. Notice that by the definition of Ramanujan's theta function,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^w f((-1)^\kappa q^{u+A'M}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-u+(A-A')M}) \\ &\quad \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{v+B'M}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-v+(B-B')M}). \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

Let d^* , d_u , d_v , a_1 , b_1 , a_2 , b_2 , m_0 and n_0 be as in Theorem 4.2. We further require that $d^* \mid w$. It follows from (4.13) with the following changes of variables in (5.1):

$$\begin{cases} m = (d_v/d^*)(a_1 s + b_1 t) + m_0, \\ n = (d_u/d^*)(a_2 s + b_2 t) + n_0, \end{cases}$$

that

$$\begin{aligned} &H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) \\ &= (-1)^{\kappa m_0 + \lambda n_0} q^{M(A \binom{m_0}{2} + A' m_0 + B \binom{n_0}{2} + B' n_0) + (um_0 + vn_0 + w)} \\ &\quad \times \sum_{s, t \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{(\kappa a_1 d_v + \lambda a_2 d_u)(d^*)^{-1}s + (\kappa b_1 d_v + \lambda b_2 d_u)(d^*)^{-1}t} \\ &\quad \times q^{M(A a_1^2 d_v^2 + B a_2^2 d_u^2)(d^*)^{-2} \binom{s}{2} + M(A b_1^2 d_v^2 + B b_2^2 d_u^2)(d^*)^{-2} \binom{t}{2}} \\ &\quad \times q^{M(A(a_1 d_v (d^*)^{-1}) + B(a_2 d_u (d^*)^{-1}))s + M(A a_1 d_v m_0 + A' a_1 d_v + B a_2 d_u n_0 + B' a_2 d_u)(d^*)^{-1}s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times q^{M(A(b_1 d_v (d^*)^{-1}) + B(b_2 d_u (d^*)^{-1}))t + M(Ab_1 d_v m_0 + A'b_1 d_v + Bb_2 d_u n_0 + B'b_2 d_u)(d^*)^{-1}t} \\
& \times q^{M(Aa_1 b_1 d_v^2 + Ba_2 b_2 d_u^2)(d^*)^{-2}st} \\
& \times q^{(ua_1 d_v + va_2 d_u)(d^*)^{-1}s} \cdot q^{(ub_1 d_v + vb_2 d_u)(d^*)^{-1}t}.
\end{aligned} \tag{5.3}$$

Theorem 5.1. *Let $\mathcal{H}(q)$ be as in (5.1),*

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{H}(q) &= \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{\kappa m + \lambda n} q^{AM\binom{m}{2} + A'Mm + BM\binom{n}{2} + B'Mn + um + vn + w} \\
&= q^w f((-1)^\kappa q^{u+A'M}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-u+(A-A')M}) \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{v+B'M}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-v+(B-B')M}).
\end{aligned}$$

Let $d^* = \gcd(u, v, M)$, $d = \gcd(u, v)$, $d_u = \gcd(u, M)$ and $d_v = \gcd(v, M)$.

(i). Assume that $d^* \nmid w$. Then

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0. \tag{5.4}$$

(ii). Assume that $d^* \mid w$. Let (m_0, n_0) be a pair of integers such that

$$um_0 + vn_0 + w \equiv 0 \pmod{M}. \tag{5.5}$$

Assume that

$$\begin{cases} d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid Av \cdot dM, \\ d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid Bu \cdot dM. \end{cases} \tag{5.6}$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{A} &= \frac{ABd^2 M^2}{(d^*)^2(Av^2 + Bu^2)}, \\
\tilde{A}' &= \frac{ABd^2 M^2}{2(d^*)^2(Av^2 + Bu^2)} - \frac{AB(u+v)dM}{2d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)} \\
&\quad + \frac{(A'Bu + AB'v)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)} + \frac{AB(um_0 + vn_0)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}, \\
\tilde{B} &= \frac{Av^2 + Bu^2}{d^2}, \\
\tilde{B}' &= \frac{Av^2 + Bu^2}{2d^2} + \frac{Av - Bu}{2d} - \frac{A'v - B'u}{d} - \frac{Avm_0 - Bun_0}{d}.
\end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) &= (-1)^{\kappa m_0 + \lambda n_0} q^{M(A\binom{m_0}{2} + A'm_0 + B\binom{n_0}{2} + B'n_0) + (um_0 + vn_0 + w)} \\
&\quad \times \sum_{s,t \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{\frac{(Bu\kappa + Av\lambda)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}s + \frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d}t} q^{\tilde{A}M\binom{s}{2} + \tilde{A}'Ms + \tilde{B}M\binom{t}{2} + \tilde{B}'Mn + d(d^*)^{-1}Ms} \tag{5.7}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (-1)^{\kappa m_0 + \lambda n_0} q^{M(A\binom{m_0}{2} + A'm_0 + B\binom{n_0}{2} + B'n_0) + (um_0 + vn_0 + w)} \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^{\frac{(Bu\kappa + Av\lambda)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}} q^{d(d^*)^{-1}M + \tilde{A}'M}, (-1)^{\frac{(Bu\kappa + Av\lambda)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}} q^{-d(d^*)^{-1}M + (\tilde{A} - \tilde{A}')M}) \\
&\quad \times f((-1)^{\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d}} q^{\tilde{B}'M}, (-1)^{\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d}} q^{(\tilde{B} - \tilde{B}')M}). \tag{5.8}
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. The first part is a direct consequence of Theorem 4.2(i). For the second part, we notice that the pair

$$(\alpha, \beta) = \left(\frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)}, \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} \right)$$

satisfies

$$ud_v\alpha + vd_u\beta = dM.$$

By (5.6), α and β are integers. By (4.15), or (4.6), we may choose

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \alpha, \\ b_1 = -vd^*/(dd_v), \\ a_2 = \beta, \\ b_2 = ud^*/(dd_u). \end{cases}$$

in (5.3). Making such substitutions gives (5.7). Furthermore, (5.8) follows by the definition of Ramanujan's theta function. \square

Corollary 5.2. *Let $\mathcal{H}(q)$ be as in (5.1),*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^w f((-1)^\kappa q^{u+A'M}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-u+(A-A')M}) \\ &\quad \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{v+B'M}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-v+(B-B')M}). \end{aligned}$$

Let $d^ = \gcd(u, v, M)$, $d = \gcd(u, v)$, $d_u = \gcd(u, M)$ and $d_v = \gcd(v, M)$. Assume that*

$$\begin{cases} d^* \mid w, \\ d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid Av \cdot dM, \\ d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid Bu \cdot dM. \end{cases} \quad (5.9)$$

Assume also that

$$(-1)^{\frac{-v\kappa+u\lambda}{d}} = -1. \quad (5.10)$$

If there exists an integer J such that

$$\begin{cases} 2d(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid (2dMAv \cdot J - 2dAvw - dAuv + dBu^2 \\ \quad + 2dA'uv - 2dB'u^2 - Auv^2 - Bu^3), \\ 2d(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid (2dMBu \cdot J - 2dBuw + dAv^2 - dBuv \\ \quad - 2dA'v^2 + 2dB'uv + Av^3 + Bu^2v), \end{cases} \quad (5.11)$$

then

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0. \quad (5.12)$$

Proof. Since (5.9) satisfies the assumptions in Theorem 5.1(ii), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) \\ &= (-1)^{\kappa m_0 + \lambda n_0} q^M \left(A \binom{m_0}{2} + A' m_0 + B \binom{n_0}{2} + B' n_0 \right) + (um_0 + vn_0 + w) \\ &\quad \times f\left((-1)^{\frac{(Bu\kappa + Av\lambda)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}} q^{d(d^*)^{-1}M + \tilde{A}'M}, (-1)^{\frac{(Bu\kappa + Av\lambda)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}} q^{-d(d^*)^{-1}M + (\tilde{A} - \tilde{A}')M}\right) \\ &\quad \times f\left((-1)^{\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d}} q^{\tilde{B}'M}, (-1)^{\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d}} q^{(\tilde{B} - \tilde{B}')M}\right). \end{aligned}$$

We choose

$$m_0 = \frac{2dMBu \cdot J - 2dBuw + dAv^2 - dBuv - 2dA'v^2 + 2dB'uv + Av^3 + Bu^2v}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)},$$

$$n_0 = \frac{2dMAv \cdot J - 2dAvw - dAuv + dBu^2 + 2dA'uv - 2dB'u^2 - Auv^2 - Bu^3}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)};$$

both are integers according to the assumptions (5.11). We also find that

$$um_0 + vn_0 + w = JM,$$

so (5.5) is satisfied. With such a choice of m_0 and n_0 , as well as the assumption (5.10), we have

$$\begin{aligned} f((-1)^{\frac{-v\kappa+u\lambda}{d}} q^{\tilde{B}'M}, (-1)^{\frac{-v\kappa+u\lambda}{d}} q^{(\tilde{B}-\tilde{B}')M}) &= f(-1, -q^{\tilde{B}M}) \\ &= (1, q^{\tilde{B}M}, q^{\tilde{B}M}; q^{\tilde{B}M})_\infty \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

This, in consequence, implies the desired result. \square

5.2. The first cancelation. In this part, we construct a pair of products of two theta functions such that they differ by at most a negative sign under the action of the H -operator.

Theorem 5.3. *Let $\mathcal{H}(q)$ be as in (5.1),*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^w f((-1)^\kappa q^{u+A'M}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-u+(A-A')M}) \\ &\quad \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{v+B'M}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-v+(B-B')M}). \end{aligned}$$

Also, define

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^{\hat{w}} f((-1)^\kappa q^{u+A'M}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-u+(A-A')M}) \\ &\quad \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{v+(B-B')M}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-v+B'M}), \end{aligned} \tag{5.13}$$

where

$$\hat{w} = w + \left(1 - \frac{2B'}{B}\right)v,$$

provided that $B \mid 2B'v$.

Let $d^* = \gcd(u, v, M)$, $d = \gcd(u, v)$, $d_u = \gcd(u, M)$ and $d_v = \gcd(v, M)$. Then the following hold true.

- (i). If $d^*B \mid 2B'v$, then w and \hat{w} are simultaneously multiples of d^* , or simultaneously nonmultiples of d^* . In particular, if w is a nonmultiple of d^* , we have

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) = 0. \tag{5.14}$$

- (ii). If w is a multiple of d^* , we further let K be such that

$$\begin{cases} K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}, \\ K \equiv 0 \pmod{d/\gcd(u, v, w)}. \end{cases} \tag{5.15}$$

Assume that

$$\begin{cases} d^*B \mid 2B'v, \\ d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid Av \cdot dM, \\ d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid Bu \cdot dM, \\ (Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid (A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K, \\ B(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K. \end{cases} \quad (5.16)$$

Then

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\epsilon H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)), \quad (5.17)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon = & \kappa \cdot \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} \\ & - \lambda \cdot \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. If $d^*B \mid 2B'v$, we find that

$$\hat{w} = w + v - d^* \cdot \frac{2B'v}{d^*B}.$$

Noticing that v and $d^* \cdot \frac{2B'v}{d^*B}$ are multiples of d^* yields the first argument in the first part. Further, if w is a nonmultiple of d^* , and so is \hat{w} , we deduce (5.14) by Theorem 5.1(i).

For the second part, we know from the first part that $d^* \mid \hat{w}$ as we have assumed that $d^* \mid w$. In Theorem 5.1, we replace B' with $B - B'$ and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= (-1)^{\kappa\hat{m}_0 + \lambda\hat{n}_0} q^{M(A(\hat{m}_0) + A'\hat{m}_0 + B(\hat{n}_0) + (B - B')\hat{n}_0) + (u\hat{m}_0 + v\hat{n}_0 + \hat{w})} \\ & \times f\left((-1)^{\frac{(Bu\kappa + Av\lambda)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}} q^{d(d^*)^{-1}M + \hat{A}'M}, (-1)^{\frac{(Bu\kappa + Av\lambda)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}} q^{-d(d^*)^{-1}M + (\hat{A} - \hat{A}')M}\right) \\ & \times f\left((-1)^{\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d}} q^{\hat{B}'M}, (-1)^{\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d}} q^{(\hat{B} - \hat{B}')M}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (5.18)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A} &= \frac{ABd^2M^2}{(d^*)^2(Av^2 + Bu^2)}, \\ \hat{A}' &= \frac{ABd^2M^2}{2(d^*)^2(Av^2 + Bu^2)} - \frac{AB(u + v)dM}{2d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)} \\ & \quad + \frac{(A'Bu + A(B - B')v)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)} + \frac{AB(u\hat{m}_0 + v\hat{n}_0)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}, \\ \hat{B} &= \frac{Av^2 + Bu^2}{d^2}, \\ \hat{B}' &= \frac{Av^2 + Bu^2}{2d^2} + \frac{Av - Bu}{2d} - \frac{A'v - (B - B')u}{d} - \frac{Av\hat{m}_0 - Bu\hat{n}_0}{d}, \end{aligned}$$

and \hat{m}_0 and \hat{n}_0 are such that

$$u\hat{m}_0 + v\hat{n}_0 + \hat{w} \equiv 0 \pmod{M}. \quad (5.19)$$

Recalling from (5.5), m_0 and n_0 are such that

$$um_0 + vn_0 + w \equiv 0 \pmod{M}.$$

Since w is a multiple of $d^* = \gcd(u, v, M)$, the above is equivalent to

$$\frac{u}{d^*}m_0 + \frac{v}{d^*}n_0 + \frac{w}{d^*} \equiv 0 \pmod{M/d^*}. \quad (5.20)$$

The assumption in (5.15) that K is a multiple of $d/\gcd(u, v, w)$ implies that

$$\frac{wK}{d} = \frac{w}{\gcd(u, v, w)} \cdot \frac{K}{d/\gcd(u, v, w)}$$

is an integer. We then choose m_0 and n_0 such that

$$\frac{u}{d}m_0 + \frac{v}{d}n_0 = -\frac{wK}{d}; \quad (5.21)$$

this linear Diophantine equation in m_0 and n_0 is solvable since u/d and v/d are coprime. Also, we may always find such a K since M/d^* is coprime to $d/\gcd(u, v, w)$. This is because $d/\gcd(u, v, w)$ is a divisor of d/d^* by recalling that w is a multiple of d^* , while on the other hand M/d^* and d/d^* are coprime. Thus, by (5.15) that $K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u}{d^*}m_0 + \frac{v}{d^*}n_0 &= -\frac{wK}{d} \cdot \frac{d}{d^*} = -K \frac{w}{d^*} \\ &\equiv -\frac{w}{d^*} \pmod{M/d^*}, \end{aligned}$$

confirming (5.20). Now, we choose

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{m}_0 &= -m_0 + \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2}, \\ \hat{n}_0 &= -n_0 - \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

By (5.16), the above two are integers. We also want to point out that the choice of K will not affect the last two divisibility conditions in (5.16) and the value of $(-1)^\epsilon$. This is because these K differ by a multiple of $dM/(d^* \gcd(u, v, w))$. Further, we notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2Avw \cdot \frac{dM}{d^* \gcd(u, v, w)}}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 2 \cdot \frac{w}{\gcd(u, v, w)} \cdot \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} \cdot \frac{d_u}{d^*}, \\ \frac{2Buw \cdot \frac{dM}{d^* \gcd(u, v, w)}}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 2 \cdot \frac{w}{\gcd(u, v, w)} \cdot \frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} \cdot \frac{d_v}{d^*}, \end{aligned}$$

so both are even integers. Next, since w is a multiple of d^* and $K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} u\hat{m}_0 + v\hat{n}_0 &= -Kw - \left(1 - \frac{2B'}{B}\right)v \\ &\equiv -w - \left(1 - \frac{2B'}{B}\right)v = -\hat{w} \pmod{M}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (5.19) is satisfied. With such a choice of \hat{m}_0 and \hat{n}_0 , we find that

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\tilde{A}} = \tilde{A}, \\ \hat{\tilde{A}}' = \tilde{A}', \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} \hat{\tilde{B}} = \tilde{B}, \\ \hat{\tilde{B}}' = \tilde{B} - \tilde{B}'. \end{cases}$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned} A \binom{\hat{m}_0}{2} + A' \hat{m}_0 + B \binom{\hat{n}_0}{2} + (B - B') \hat{n}_0 \\ = A \binom{m_0}{2} + A' m_0 + B \binom{n_0}{2} + B' n_0, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$u \hat{m}_0 + v \hat{n}_0 + \hat{w} = u m_0 + v n_0 + w.$$

Recall that

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon = \kappa \cdot \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} \\ - \lambda \cdot \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the above into (5.18) gives

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ = (-1)^\epsilon \cdot (-1)^{\kappa m_0 + \lambda n_0} q^M \left(A \binom{m_0}{2} + A' m_0 + B \binom{n_0}{2} + B' n_0 \right) + (u m_0 + v n_0 + w) \\ \times f \left((-1)^{\frac{(B u \kappa + A v \lambda) d M}{d^* (A v^2 + B u^2)}} q^{d(d^*)^{-1} M + \tilde{A}' M}, (-1)^{\frac{(B u \kappa + A v \lambda) d M}{d^* (A v^2 + B u^2)}} q^{-d(d^*)^{-1} M + (\tilde{A} - \tilde{A}') M} \right) \\ \times f \left((-1)^{\frac{-v \kappa + u \lambda}{d}} q^{(\tilde{B} - \tilde{B}') M}, (-1)^{\frac{-v \kappa + u \lambda}{d}} q^{\tilde{B}' M} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, it follows from (5.8) that

$$H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) = (-1)^\epsilon H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)).$$

This implies our desired result. \square

5.3. The second cancelation. We construct another pair of products of two theta functions such that they differ by at most a negative sign under the action of the H -operator.

Theorem 5.4. *Let $\mathcal{H}(q)$ be as in (5.1),*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) = q^w f((-1)^\kappa q^{u+A'M}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-u+(A-A')M}) \\ \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{v+B'M}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-v+(B-B')M}). \end{aligned}$$

Also, define

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(q) = q^{\tilde{w}} f((-1)^\kappa q^{u+(A-A')M}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-u+A'M}) \\ \times f((-1)^\lambda q^{v+(B-B')M}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-v+B'M}), \end{aligned} \quad (5.22)$$

where

$$\tilde{w} = w + \left(1 - \frac{2A'}{A}\right)u + \left(1 - \frac{2B'}{B}\right)v,$$

provided that $AB \mid 2(A'Bu + AB'v)$.

Let $d^* = \gcd(u, v, M)$, $d = \gcd(u, v)$, $d_u = \gcd(u, M)$ and $d_v = \gcd(v, M)$. Then the following hold true.

- (i). If $d^*AB \mid 2(A'Bu + AB'v)$, then w and \tilde{w} are simultaneously multiples of d^* , or simultaneously nonmultiples of d^* . In particular, if w is a nonmultiple of d^* , we have

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)) = 0. \quad (5.23)$$

- (ii). If w is a multiple of d^* , we further let K be such that

$$\begin{cases} K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}, \\ K \equiv 0 \pmod{d/\gcd(u, v, w)}. \end{cases}$$

Assume that

$$\begin{cases} d^*AB \mid 2(A'Bu + AB'v), \\ d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid Av \cdot dM, \\ d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid Bu \cdot dM, \\ A(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid B(A - 2A')u^2 + A(B - 2B')uv + 2ABuw \cdot K, \\ B(Av^2 + Bu^2) \mid B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K. \end{cases} \quad (5.24)$$

Then

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\varepsilon H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)), \quad (5.25)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon = & -\kappa \cdot \frac{B(A - 2A')u^2 + A(B - 2B')uv + 2ABuw \cdot K}{A(Av^2 + Bu^2)} \\ & - \lambda \cdot \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The proof is almost the same as the proof of Theorem 5.3. For the first part, we only need to notice that

$$\tilde{w} = w + u + v - d^* \cdot \frac{2(A'Bu + AB'v)}{d^*AB}.$$

For the second part, the first difference is that we have to replace A' with $A - A'$ and B' with $B - B'$ in Theorem 5.1. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= (-1)^{\kappa\tilde{m}_0 + \lambda\tilde{n}_0} q^{M\left(A\binom{\tilde{m}_0}{2} + (A - A')\tilde{m}_0 + B\binom{\tilde{n}_0}{2} + (B - B')\tilde{n}_0\right) + (u\tilde{m}_0 + v\tilde{n}_0 + \tilde{w})} \\ &\quad \times f\left((-1)^{\frac{(Bu\kappa + Av\lambda)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}} q^{d(d^*)^{-1}M + \check{A}'M}, (-1)^{\frac{(Bu\kappa + Av\lambda)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}} q^{-d(d^*)^{-1}M + (\check{A} - \check{A}')M}\right) \\ &\quad \times f\left((-1)^{\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d}} q^{\check{B}'M}, (-1)^{\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d}} q^{(\check{B} - \check{B}')M}\right), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \check{A} &= \frac{ABd^2M^2}{(d^*)^2(Av^2 + Bu^2)}, \\ \check{A}' &= \frac{ABd^2M^2}{2(d^*)^2(Av^2 + Bu^2)} - \frac{AB(u + v)dM}{2d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)} \\ &\quad + \frac{((A - A')Bu + A(B - B')v)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)} + \frac{AB(u\tilde{m}_0 + v\tilde{n}_0)dM}{d^*(Av^2 + Bu^2)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\check{\check{B}} &= \frac{Av^2 + Bu^2}{d^2}, \\ \check{\check{B}}' &= \frac{Av^2 + Bu^2}{2d^2} + \frac{Av - Bu}{2d} - \frac{(A - A')v - (B - B')u}{d} - \frac{Av\check{m}_0 - Bu\check{n}_0}{d},\end{aligned}$$

and \check{m}_0 and \check{n}_0 are such that

$$u\check{m}_0 + v\check{n}_0 + \check{w} \equiv 0 \pmod{M}.$$

The second and major difference comes when we determine \check{m}_0 and \check{n}_0 such that the above congruence holds true. Let m_0 and n_0 be as in (5.21). This time we choose

$$\begin{aligned}\check{m}_0 &= -m_0 - \frac{B(A - 2A')u^2 + A(B - 2B')uv + 2ABuw \cdot K}{A(Av^2 + Bu^2)}, \\ \check{n}_0 &= -n_0 - \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)};\end{aligned}$$

such a choice ensures the above congruence for \check{m}_0 and \check{n}_0 . We then find that

$$\begin{cases} \check{\check{A}} = \check{A}, \\ \check{\check{A}}' = \check{A}', \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} \check{\check{B}} = \check{B}, \\ \check{\check{B}}' = \check{B} - \check{B}'. \end{cases}$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned}A \binom{\check{m}_0}{2} + (A - A')\check{m}_0 + B \binom{\check{n}_0}{2} + (B - B')\check{n}_0 \\ = A \binom{m_0}{2} + A'm_0 + B \binom{n_0}{2} + B'n_0,\end{aligned}$$

and

$$u\check{m}_0 + v\check{n}_0 + \check{w} = um_0 + vn_0 + w.$$

The desired result therefore follows. \square

6. Coefficient-vanishing results

6.1. Type I — Theorem 1.1. We consider in this section the three coefficient-vanishing results in Theorem 1.1. In principle, our proof is based on a pairing-and-cancellation process. To begin with, the following preparation is necessary.

First, by Corollary 3.6 with certain common factors extracted and powers of (-1) modified, we have, for $\ell \geq 1$,

$$f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak+M\mu})^\ell = \sum_{s=0}^{\ell-1} \mathcal{A}_s \mathcal{F}_s,$$

where each \mathcal{F}_s is a series in q^M , and

$$\mathcal{A}_0 = f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu\ell}), \quad (6.1)$$

and for $1 \leq s \leq \ell - 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_s &= q^{aks} f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell+M\mu s}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-s)}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak(\ell-s)} f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-s)}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu s}) \\ &=: \mathcal{A}_{s,I} + (-1)^{\kappa\ell} \mathcal{A}_{s,II}.\end{aligned}$$

More generally, we consider

$$\mathcal{A}_I := q^{a\xi k} f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell+M\mu\xi}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-\xi)}), \quad (6.2)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{II} := q^{a(\ell-\xi)k} f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-\xi)}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu\xi}), \quad (6.3)$$

for generic $\xi \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Also, by Corollary 3.9, we have, for $m \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{-2k+M\mu})}{f((-1)^\lambda q^k, (-1)^\lambda q^{-k+M\mu})} \right)^m \\ &= \mathcal{B}_0^{(0)} \mathcal{G}_0^{(0)} + \sum_{t=1}^{m-1} \mathcal{B}_{t,1}^{(0)} \mathcal{G}_{t,1}^{(0)} + \sum_{t=1}^{m-1} \mathcal{B}_{t,2}^{(0)} \mathcal{G}_{t,2}^{(0)} + \sum_{m_1=1}^{m-1} \sum_{t=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{B}_t^{(m_1)} \mathcal{G}_t^{(m_1)}, \end{aligned}$$

where each $\mathcal{G}_\star^{(*)}$ is a series in q^M , and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_0^{(0)} &= f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{3km+M\mu m}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-3km+2M\mu m}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{(\lambda+1)m} q^{km} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{3km+2M\mu m}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-3km+M\mu m}) \\ &=: \mathcal{B}_{0,I}^{(0)} + (-1)^{(\lambda+1)m} \mathcal{B}_{0,II}^{(0)}, \end{aligned}$$

for $1 \leq t \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_{t,1}^{(0)} &= q^{3kt} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{3km+M\mu(m+3t)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-3km+M\mu(2m-3t)}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{(\lambda+1)m} q^{km-3kt} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{3km+M\mu(2m-3t)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-3km+M\mu(m+3t)}) \\ &=: \mathcal{B}_{t,1,I}^{(0)} + (-1)^{(\lambda+1)m} \mathcal{B}_{t,1,II}^{(0)}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{t,2}^{(0)} &= q^{km-3k(m-t)} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{3km+M\mu(-m+3t)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-3km+M\mu(4m-3t)}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{(\lambda+1)m} q^{3k(m-t)} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{3km+M\mu(4m-3t)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-3km+M\mu(-m+3t)}) \\ &=: \mathcal{B}_{t,2,I}^{(0)} + (-1)^{(\lambda+1)m} \mathcal{B}_{t,2,II}^{(0)}, \end{aligned}$$

and for $1 \leq m_1 \leq m-1$ and $0 \leq t \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_t^{(m_1)} &= q^{k(m-m_1)+3kt} \\ &\quad \times f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{3km+M\mu(2m-m_1+3t)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-3km+M\mu(m+m_1-3t)}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{(\lambda+1)m} q^{km_1-3kt} \\ &\quad \times f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{3km+M\mu(m+m_1-3t)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-3km+M\mu(2m-m_1+3t)}) \\ &=: \mathcal{B}_{t,I}^{(m_1)} + (-1)^{(\lambda+1)m} \mathcal{B}_{t,II}^{(m_1)}. \end{aligned}$$

We point out that these $\mathcal{B}_{\star,I}^{(*)}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{\star,II}^{(*)}$ are special cases of

$$\mathcal{B}_I := q^{\tau k} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{3km+M\mu(m+\tau)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-3km+M\mu(2m-\tau)}), \quad (6.4)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{II} := q^{(m-\tau)k} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{3km+M\mu(2m-\tau)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-3km+M\mu(m+\tau)}), \quad (6.5)$$

for generic $\tau \in \mathbb{Z}$.

With all parameters chosen in each case below, our general target is to show the following by Theorems 5.3 and 5.4:

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{(\lambda+1)m} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}), \quad (6.6)$$

and

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\kappa\ell + (\lambda+1)m} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.7)$$

Upon setting $\tau \mapsto m - \tau$ in (6.7), we automatically have

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_{II}) = -(-1)^{\kappa\ell + (\lambda+1)m} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_I). \quad (6.8)$$

Once the above relations are established, it is safe to conclude by our pairing that

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak+M\mu})^\ell \left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{-2k+M\mu})}{f((-1)^\lambda q^k, (-1)^\lambda q^{-k+M\mu})} \right)^m \right) = 0. \quad (6.9)$$

6.1.1. Equation (1.11). Recall that $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell, 2m+1)$ and $a = 1$. Also, $M = 2\ell + 6m + 3$ and $\sigma = -(2\ell + 4m + 2)k$. Further, $\kappa \in \{0, 1\}$, $\lambda \in \{0, 1\}$ and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$.

Notice that the $\ell = 0$ case is shown by Corollary 3.10. Below, we assume that $\ell \geq 1$.

In Theorems 5.3 and 5.4, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2\ell)\kappa \\ u & \mapsto (2\ell)k \\ A & \mapsto (2\ell)\mu \\ M & \mapsto 2\ell + 6m + 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \lambda & \mapsto (2m+1)\lambda \\ v & \mapsto 3(2m+1)k \\ B & \mapsto 3(2m+1)\mu \end{array}$$

Let

$$d_0 = \gcd(2\ell, 3(2m+1)).$$

Then

$$d = \gcd(u, v) = d_0 k.$$

Also, noticing that $M = (2\ell) + 3(2m+1)$ and that k is coprime to M , we have

$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \gcd(u, v, M) = d_0, \\ d_u &= \gcd(u, M) = d_0, \\ d_v &= \gcd(v, M) = d_0. \end{aligned}$$

We compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 1, \\ \frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the second and third assumptions in (5.16) and (5.24) are satisfied.

- *Examining (6.6).* Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.1), (6.4) and (6.5): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell, 2m+1)$ and $a = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 4m + 2)k$. Then (6.6) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.10)$$

In Theorem 5.3, we further set

$$\begin{array}{ll} A' & \mapsto 0 \\ w & \mapsto -(2\ell + 4m + 2)k + \tau k \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} B' & \mapsto (2m+1+\tau)\mu \end{array}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(2\ell + 4m + 2)k + (2m + 1 - \tau)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}.\end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{2(2m+1+\tau)k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2(2m+1+\tau)k$, then $d_0 \nmid (2m+1+\tau)k$. By noticing that $d_0 \mid (2\ell)$ and $d_0 \mid 3(2m+1)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}w &\equiv (2m+1+\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \hat{w} &\equiv -(2m+1+\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}.\end{aligned}$$

So w and \hat{w} are nonmultiples of $d_0 = d^*$. In this case we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2(2m+1+\tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i). It is easily seen that d^*k is a divisor of $\gcd(u, v, w)$. Thus, we solve the following stronger system

$$\begin{cases} K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}, \\ K \equiv 0 \pmod{d/(d^*k)}, \end{cases}$$

and choose $K = 1$. Finally, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 2, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1.\end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (4\ell)\kappa + (2m+1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\lambda H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.10) is established.

- *Examining* (6.7). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.2), (6.3), (6.4) and (6.5): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell, 2m+1)$ and $a = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 4m + 2)k$. Then (6.7) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.11)$$

In Theorem 5.4, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto \xi\mu & B' &\mapsto (2m+1+\tau)\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(2\ell+4m+2)k + \xi k + \tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\check{w} = -(2\ell+4m+2)k + (2\ell-\xi)k + (2m+1-\tau)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \check{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2(A'Bu + AB'v)}{d^* AB} = \frac{2(2m+1+\xi+\tau)k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2(2m+1+\xi+\tau)k$, then $d_0 \nmid (2m+1+\xi+\tau)k$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv (2m+1+\xi+\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \check{w} &\equiv -(2m+1+\xi+\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2(2m+1+\xi+\tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.24) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.4(i). With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B(A-2A')u^2 + A(B-2B')uv + 2ABuw \cdot K}{A(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1, \\ \frac{B(A-2A')uv + A(B-2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.24) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\varepsilon = (2\ell)\kappa + (2m+1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.4(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\lambda H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.11) is established.

6.1.2. Equation (1.12). Recall that $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell, 2m+1)$ and $a = 2$. Also, $M = 8\ell + 6m + 3$ and $\sigma = -(6\ell + 4m + 2)k$. Further, $\kappa \in \{0, 1\}$, $\lambda \in \{0, 1\}$ and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$.

Notice that the $\ell = 0$ case is shown by Corollary 3.10. Below, we assume that $\ell \geq 1$.

In Theorems 5.3 and 5.4, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2\ell)\kappa \\ u & \mapsto 2(2\ell)k \\ A & \mapsto (2\ell)\mu \\ M & \mapsto 8\ell + 6m + 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \lambda & \mapsto (2m+1)\lambda \\ v & \mapsto 3(2m+1)k \\ B & \mapsto 3(2m+1)\mu \end{array}$$

Let

$$d_0 = \gcd(2(2\ell), 3(2m+1)).$$

Then

$$d = \gcd(u, v) = d_0 k.$$

Also, we observe that d_0 must be odd since $d_0 \mid 3(2m+1)$. This implies that $d_0 \mid (2\ell)$. Finally, noticing that $M = 2 \cdot 2(2\ell) + 3(2m+1)$ and that k is coprime to M , we have

$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \gcd(u, v, M) = d_0, \\ d_u &= \gcd(u, M) = d_0, \\ d_v &= \gcd(v, M) = d_0. \end{aligned}$$

We compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 1, \\ \frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the second and third assumptions in (5.16) and (5.24) are satisfied.

► *Examining (6.6).* Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.1), (6.4) and (6.5): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell, 2m+1)$ and $a = 2$. Also, $\sigma = -(6\ell + 4m + 2)k$. Then (6.6) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.12)$$

In Theorem 5.3, we further set

$$\begin{array}{ll} A' & \mapsto 0 \\ w & \mapsto -(6\ell + 4m + 2)k + \tau k \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} B' & \mapsto (2m+1+\tau)\mu \end{array}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(6\ell + 4m + 2)k + (2m+1-\tau)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{2(2m+1+\tau)k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2(2m+1+\tau)k$, then $d_0 \nmid (2m+1+\tau)k$. By noticing that $d_0 \mid (2\ell)$ and $d_0 \mid 3(2m+1)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv (2m+1+\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \hat{w} &\equiv -(2m+1+\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}. \end{aligned}$$

So w and \hat{w} are nonmultiples of $d_0 = d^*$. In this case we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2(2m+1+\tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i). It is easily seen that d^*k is a divisor of $\gcd(u, v, w)$. Thus, we solve the following stronger system

$$\begin{cases} K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}, \\ K \equiv 0 \pmod{d/(d^*k)}, \end{cases}$$

and choose $K = 1$. Finally, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 3, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (6\ell)\kappa + (2m+1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\lambda H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.12) is established.

- *Examining (6.7).* Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.2), (6.3), (6.4) and (6.5): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell, 2m+1)$ and $a = 2$. Also, $\sigma = -(6\ell + 4m + 2)k$. Then (6.7) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.13)$$

In Theorem 5.4, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto \xi\mu & B' &\mapsto (2m+1+\tau)\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(6\ell + 4m + 2)k + 2\xi k + \tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\tilde{w} = -(6\ell + 4m + 2)k + 2(2\ell - \xi)k + (2m + 1 - \tau)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}.\end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2(A'Bu + AB'v)}{d^* AB} = \frac{2(2m + 1 + 2\xi + \tau)k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2(2m + 1 + 2\xi + \tau)k$, then $d_0 \nmid (2m + 1 + 2\xi + \tau)k$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned}w &\equiv (2m + 1 + 2\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \tilde{w} &\equiv -(2m + 1 + 2\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0},\end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2(2m + 1 + 2\xi + \tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.24) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.4(i). With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{B(A - 2A')u^2 + A(B - 2B')uv + 2ABuw \cdot K}{A(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -2, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1.\end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.24) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\varepsilon = (4\ell)\kappa + (2m + 1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.4(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\lambda H_M(\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^{\lambda+1} H_M(\tilde{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.13) is established.

6.1.3. Equation (1.13). Recall that $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 4m + 2)$ and $a = 2$. Also, $M = 4\ell + 6m + 5$ and $\sigma = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k$. Further, $\kappa \in \{1\}$, $\lambda \in \{0, 1\}$ and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$.

In Theorems 5.3 and 5.4, we set

$$\begin{array}{llll}\kappa & \mapsto & (2\ell + 1)\kappa & \lambda & \mapsto & (4m + 2)\lambda \\ u & \mapsto & 2(2\ell + 1)k & v & \mapsto & 3(4m + 2)k \\ A & \mapsto & (2\ell + 1)\mu & B & \mapsto & 3(4m + 2)\mu \\ M & \mapsto & 4\ell + 6m + 5 & & & \end{array}$$

Let

$$d_0 = \gcd(2(2\ell + 1), 3(4m + 2)).$$

We observe that d_0 is of the form

$$d_0 = 2\delta_0$$

with δ_0 odd. Also,

$$d = \gcd(u, v) = d_0 k = 2\delta_0 k.$$

Noticing that $M = 2(2\ell + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3(4m + 2)$ is odd, and that k is coprime to M , we have

$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \gcd(u, v, M) = \delta_0, \\ d_u &= \gcd(u, M) = \delta_0, \\ d_v &= \gcd(v, M) = \delta_0. \end{aligned}$$

We compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 1, \\ \frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the second and third assumptions in (5.16) and (5.24) are satisfied.

► *Examining (6.6).* Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.1), (6.4) and (6.5): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 4m + 2)$ and $a = 2$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k$. Then (6.6) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.14)$$

In Theorem 5.3, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto 0 & B' &\mapsto (4m + 2 + \tau)\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k + \tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k + (4m + 2 - \tau)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{2(4m + 2 + \tau)k}{d^*}.$$

Assume that $d^* \nmid 2(4m + 2 + \tau)k$. Recall that $d^* = \delta_0$ with δ_0 odd. Then, $\delta_0 \nmid (4m + 2 + \tau)k$. Also, by noticing that $d_0 \mid 2(2\ell + 1)$ and $d_0 \mid 3(4m + 2)$, we have $\delta_0 \mid (2\ell + 1)$ and $\delta_0 \mid 3(2m + 1)$ since $d_0 = 2\delta_0$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv (4m + 2 + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\delta_0}, \\ \hat{w} &\equiv -(4m + 2 + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\delta_0}. \end{aligned}$$

So w and \hat{w} are nonmultiples of $\delta_0 = d^*$. Now, we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2(4m+2+\tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = \delta_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i). It is easily seen that d^*k is a divisor of $\gcd(u, v, w)$. Thus, we solve the following stronger system

$$\begin{cases} K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}, \\ K \equiv 0 \pmod{d/(d^*k)}, \end{cases}$$

and choose $K = M + 1$ by recalling that M is odd. Finally, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 4\ell + 4m + 5 - 2\tau, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -2\ell - 2m - 2 + \tau. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (2\ell + 1)(4\ell + 4m + 5 - 2\tau)\kappa + (4m + 2)(2\ell + 2m + 2 - \tau)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\kappa H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $\kappa \in \{1\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) + H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.14) is established.

- *Examining* (6.7). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.2), (6.3), (6.4) and (6.5): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 4m + 2)$ and $a = 2$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k$. Then (6.7) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.15)$$

In Theorem 5.4, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto \xi\mu & B' &\mapsto (4m + 2 + \tau)\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k + 2\xi k + \tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\check{w} = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k + 2(2\ell + 1 - \xi)k + (4m + 2 - \tau)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \check{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2(A'Bu + AB'v)}{d^*AB} = \frac{2(4m + 2 + 2\xi + \tau)k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2(4m + 2 + 2\xi + \tau)k$, then $\delta_0 \nmid (4m + 2 + 2\xi + \tau)k$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv (4m + 2 + 2\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\delta_0}, \\ \check{w} &\equiv -(4m + 2 + 2\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\delta_0}, \end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_\Pi \mathcal{B}_\Pi) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2(4m + 2 + 2\xi + \tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.24) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = \delta_0$ according to Theorem 5.4(i). With the choice of $K = M + 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B(A - 2A')u^2 + A(B - 2B')uv + 2ABuw \cdot K}{A(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -4\ell - 4m - 4 + 4\xi + 2\tau, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -2\ell - 2m - 2 + 2\xi + \tau. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.24) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\varepsilon = 2(2\ell + 1)(2\ell + 2m + 2 - 2\xi - \tau)\kappa + 2(2m + 1)(2\ell + 2m + 2 - 2\xi - \tau)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.4(iii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $\kappa \in \{1\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_\Pi \mathcal{B}_\Pi) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.15) is established.

6.2. Type I — Theorem 1.2. This section concerns the coefficient-vanishing results in Theorem 1.2. Our proof still relies on the pairing-and-cancellation process but we also need to show that one particular term reduces to zero after applying the H -operator.

We first deduce from Corollary 3.6 with certain common factors extracted and powers of (-1) modified that, for $\ell \geq 1$,

$$f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak+M\mu})^\ell = \sum_{s=0}^{\ell-1} \mathcal{A}_s \mathcal{F}_s,$$

where each \mathcal{F}_s is a series in q^M , and

$$\mathcal{A}_0 = f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak\ell}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak\ell+M\mu\ell}), \quad (6.16)$$

and for $1 \leq s \leq \ell - 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_s &= q^{aks} f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak\ell+M\mu s}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-s)}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^\kappa q^{ak(\ell-s)} f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-s)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak\ell+M\mu s}) \\ &=: \mathcal{A}_{s,I} + (-1)^\kappa \mathcal{A}_{s,\Pi}. \end{aligned}$$

More generally, we consider

$$\mathcal{A}_I := q^{a\xi k} f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak\ell+M\mu\xi}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-\xi)}), \quad (6.17)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_\Pi := q^{a(\ell-\xi)k} f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-\xi)}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak\ell+M\mu\xi}), \quad (6.18)$$

for generic $\xi \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Also, by Corollary 3.7, we write for $m \geq 1$,

$$f((-1)^\lambda q^{bk+M\mu}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-bk+M\mu})^m = \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{G}_0 + \sum_{t=1}^{m-1} \mathcal{B}_{t,1} \mathcal{G}_{t,1} + \sum_{t=1}^{m-1} \mathcal{B}_{t,2} \mathcal{G}_{t,2},$$

where each \mathcal{G}_\star is a series in q^M , and

$$\mathcal{B}_0 = f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+M\mu m}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+M\mu m}), \quad (6.19)$$

and for $1 \leq t \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_{t,1} &= q^{bkt} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+M\mu(m+2t)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+M\mu(m-2t)}) \\ &\quad + q^{-bkt} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+M\mu(m-2t)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+M\mu(m+2t)}) \\ &=: \mathcal{B}_{t,1,I} + \mathcal{B}_{t,1,II}, \\ \mathcal{B}_{t,2} &= q^{bk(m-t)} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+M\mu(3m-2t)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+M\mu(-m+2t)}) \\ &\quad + q^{-bk(m-t)} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+M\mu(-m+2t)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+M\mu(3m-2t)}) \\ &=: \mathcal{B}_{t,2,I} + \mathcal{B}_{t,2,II}. \end{aligned}$$

We point out that these $\mathcal{B}_{\star,I}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{\star,II}$ are special cases of

$$\mathcal{B}_I := q^{b\tau k} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+M\mu(m+2\tau)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+M\mu(m-2\tau)}), \quad (6.20)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{II} := q^{-b\tau k} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+M\mu(m-2\tau)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+M\mu(m+2\tau)}), \quad (6.21)$$

for generic $\tau \in \mathbb{Z}$.

With all parameters chosen in each case below, our general target is to show the following by Corollary 5.2 and Theorems 5.3 and 5.4:

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0, \quad (6.22)$$

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}), \quad (6.23)$$

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^{\kappa\ell} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}), \quad (6.24)$$

and

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\kappa\ell} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.25)$$

Upon setting $\tau \mapsto -\tau$ in (6.25), we automatically have

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_{II}) = -(-1)^{\kappa\ell} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_I). \quad (6.26)$$

Once the above relations are established, it is safe to conclude by our pairing that

$$H_M\left(q^\sigma f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak+M\mu})^\ell f((-1)^\lambda q^{bk+M\mu}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-bk+M\mu})^m\right) = 0. \quad (6.27)$$

6.2.1. Equation (1.14). Recall that $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. Also, $M = 4\ell + 2m + 3$ and $\sigma = -(3\ell + m + 2)k$. Further, $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$.

In Corollary 5.2 and Theorems 5.3 and 5.4, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\kappa \\ u & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)k \\ A & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\mu \\ M & \mapsto 4\ell + 2m + 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \lambda & \mapsto (2m + 1)\lambda \\ v & \mapsto (2m + 1)k \\ B & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)\mu \end{array}$$

Let

$$d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1).$$

Then

$$d = \gcd(u, v) = d_0 k.$$

Noticing that $M = 2(2\ell + 1) + (2m + 1)$, and that k is coprime to M , we have

$$d^* = \gcd(u, v, M) = d_0,$$

$$d_u = \gcd(u, M) = d_0,$$

$$d_v = \gcd(v, M) = d_0.$$

We compute that

$$\frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} = 1,$$

$$\frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} = 2.$$

Thus, the second and third assumptions in (5.9), (5.16) and (5.24) are satisfied.

► *Examining* (6.22). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.16) and (6.19): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(3\ell + m + 2)k$. We want to show (6.22),

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0. \quad (6.28)$$

In Corollary 5.2, we further set

$$\begin{array}{ll} A' & \mapsto 0 \\ w & \mapsto -(3\ell + m + 2)k \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} B' & \mapsto (2m + 1)\mu \end{array}$$

So,

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0.$$

We may further assume that w is a multiple of d^* . Otherwise, we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0.$$

We further compute that

$$\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d} = -\frac{(2\ell + 1)(2m + 1)}{d_0}(\kappa - \lambda).$$

The fact that $d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$ then implies that $(2\ell + 1)(2m + 1)/d_0$ is an odd integer. Thus, (5.9) is satisfied since $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$. Finally, we choose $J = 0$ in (5.11). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2dMAv \cdot J - 2dAvw - dAuv + dBu^2 + 2dA'uv - 2dB'u^2 - Auv^2 - Bu^3}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{d_0 - (2\ell + 1)}{2d_0}, \\ \frac{2dMBu \cdot J - 2dBuw + dAv^2 - dBuv - 2dA'v^2 + 2dB'uv + Av^3 + Bu^2v}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{3d_0 + (2m + 1)}{2d_0}. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $2\ell + 1 \equiv 2m + 1 \equiv d_0 \pmod{2d_0}$ since $d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$ is odd. So (5.11) is also satisfied. We conclude by Corollary 5.2 that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0.$$

Thus, (6.28) is established.

- *Examining* (6.23). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.16), (6.20) and (6.21): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(3\ell + m + 2)k$. We want to show (6.23),

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.29)$$

In Theorem 5.3, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto 0 & B' &\mapsto (2m + 1 + 2\tau)\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(3\ell + m + 2)k + \tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(3\ell + m + 2)k - \tau k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{(2m + 1 + 2\tau)k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid (2m + 1 + 2\tau)k$, then $\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &= -\frac{3}{2}(2\ell + 1)k - \frac{1}{2}(2m + 1)k + \tau k \equiv \tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \hat{w} &= -\frac{3}{2}(2\ell + 1)k - \frac{1}{2}(2m + 1)k - \tau k \equiv -\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}. \end{aligned}$$

So w and \hat{w} are nonmultiples of $d_0 = d^*$. In this case we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid (2m + 1 + 2\tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i). It is easily seen that d^*k is a divisor of $\gcd(u, v, w)$. Thus, we solve the following stronger system

$$\begin{cases} K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}, \\ K \equiv 0 \pmod{d/(d^*k)}, \end{cases}$$

and choose $K = 1$. Finally, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 3, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (6\ell + 3)\kappa + (2m + 1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) + H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.29) is established.

- *Examining* (6.24). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.17), (6.18) and (6.19): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(3\ell + m + 2)k$. Then (6.24) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}). \quad (6.30)$$

To make use of Theorem 5.3, we need to swap the choice of (κ, u, A) and (λ, v, B) in our initial setting. In other words, in Theorem 5.3, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2m + 1)\lambda & \lambda & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\kappa \\ u & \mapsto (2m + 1)k & v & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)k \\ A & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)\mu & B & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\mu \\ A' & \mapsto (2m + 1)\mu & B' & \mapsto \xi\mu \\ M & \mapsto 4\ell + 2m + 3 & & \\ w & \mapsto -(3\ell + m + 2)k + \xi k & & \end{array}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(3\ell + m + 2)k + (2\ell + 1 - \xi)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{2\xi k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2\xi k$, then $\xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv \xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \hat{w} &\equiv -\xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2\xi k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i). With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 1, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -2. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (4\ell + 2)\kappa + (2m + 1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\lambda H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.30) is established.

- *Examining* (6.25). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.17), (6.18), (6.20) and (6.21): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(3\ell + m + 2)k$. Then (6.25) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.31)$$

In Theorem 5.4, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto \xi\mu & B' &\mapsto (2m + 1 + 2\tau)\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(3\ell + m + 2)k + \xi k + \tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\check{w} = -(3\ell + m + 2)k + (2\ell + 1 - \xi)k - \tau k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \check{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2(A'Bu + AB'v)}{d^* AB} = \frac{(2m + 1 + 2\xi + 2\tau)k}{d^*}.$$

Similarly, if $d^* \nmid (2m + 1 + 2\xi + 2\tau)k$, then $(\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv (\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \check{w} &\equiv -(\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid (2m + 1 + 2\xi + 2\tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.24) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.4(i). With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B(A - 2A')u^2 + A(B - 2B')uv + 2ABuw \cdot K}{A(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -2, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.24) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\varepsilon = (4\ell + 2)\kappa + (2m + 1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.4(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\lambda H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.31) is established.

6.2.2. Equation (1.15). Recall that $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 2$. Also, $M = 2\ell + 4m + 3$ and $\sigma = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k$. Further, $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$.

In Corollary 5.2 and Theorems 5.3 and 5.4, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\kappa & \lambda & \mapsto (2m + 1)\lambda \\ u & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)k & v & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)k \\ A & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\mu & B & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)\mu \\ M & \mapsto 2\ell + 4m + 3 \end{array}$$

Let

$$d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2(2m + 1)) = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1).$$

Then

$$d = \gcd(u, v) = d_0 k.$$

Noticing that $M = (2\ell + 1) + 2(2m + 1)$, and that k is coprime to M , we have

$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \gcd(u, v, M) = d_0, \\ d_u &= \gcd(u, M) = d_0, \\ d_v &= \gcd(v, M) = d_0. \end{aligned}$$

We compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 1, \\ \frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the second and third assumptions in (5.9), (5.16) and (5.24) are satisfied.

► *Examining (6.22).* Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.16) and (6.19): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 2$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k$. We want to show (6.22),

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0. \quad (6.32)$$

In Corollary 5.2, we further set

$$\begin{array}{ll} A' & \mapsto 0 & B' & \mapsto (2m + 1)\mu \\ w & \mapsto -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k \end{array}$$

So,

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0.$$

We may further assume that w is a multiple of d^* . Otherwise, we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0.$$

We further compute that

$$\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d} = -\frac{(2\ell + 1)(2m + 1)}{d_0}(2\kappa - \lambda).$$

The fact that $d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$ then implies that $(2\ell + 1)(2m + 1)/d_0$ is an odd integer. Thus, (5.9) is satisfied since $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$. Finally, we choose $J = 0$ in (5.11). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2dMAv \cdot J - 2dAvw - dAuv + dBu^2 + 2dA'uv - 2dB'u^2 - Auv^2 - Bu^3}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{d_0 - (2\ell + 1)}{2d_0}, \\ \frac{2dMBu \cdot J - 2dBuw + dAv^2 - dBuv - 2dA'v^2 + 2dB'uv + Av^3 + Bu^2v}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{d_0 + (2m + 1)}{d_0}. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $2\ell + 1 \equiv 2m + 1 \equiv d_0 \pmod{2d_0}$ since $d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$ is odd. So (5.11) is also satisfied. We conclude by Corollary 5.2 that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0.$$

Thus, (6.32) is established.

- *Examining* (6.23). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.16), (6.20) and (6.21): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 2$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k$. We want to show (6.23),

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.33)$$

In Theorem 5.3, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto 0 & B' &\mapsto (2m + 1 + 2\tau)\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k + 2\tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k - 2\tau k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{2(2m + 1 + 2\tau)k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2(2m + 1 + 2\tau)k$, then $2\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &= -(2\ell + 1)k - (2m + 1)k + 2\tau k \equiv 2\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \hat{w} &= -(2\ell + 1)k - (2m + 1)k - 2\tau k \equiv -2\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}. \end{aligned}$$

So w and \hat{w} are nonmultiples of $d_0 = d^*$. In this case we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2(2m+1+2\tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i). It is easily seen that d^*k is a divisor of $\gcd(u, v, w)$. Thus, we solve the following stronger system

$$\begin{cases} K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}, \\ K \equiv 0 \pmod{d/(d^*k)}, \end{cases}$$

and choose $K = 1$. Finally, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 2, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (4\ell + 2)\kappa + (2m + 1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\lambda H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) + H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.33) is established.

- *Examining* (6.24). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.17), (6.18) and (6.19): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 2$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k$. Then (6.24) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}). \quad (6.34)$$

To make use of Theorem 5.3, we need to swap the choice of (κ, u, A) and (λ, v, B) in our initial setting. In other words, in Theorem 5.3, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2m + 1)\lambda & \lambda & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\kappa \\ u & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)k & v & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)k \\ A & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)\mu & B & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\mu \\ A' & \mapsto (2m + 1)\mu & B' & \mapsto \xi\mu \\ M & \mapsto 2\ell + 4m + 3 & & \\ w & \mapsto -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k + \xi k & & \end{array}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k + (2\ell + 1 - \xi)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{2\xi k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2\xi k$, then $\xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv \xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \hat{w} &\equiv -\xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2\xi k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i). With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 1, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (2\ell + 1)\kappa + (2m + 1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.34) is established.

- *Examining* (6.25). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.17), (6.18), (6.20) and (6.21): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 2$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k$. Then (6.25) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.35)$$

In Theorem 5.4, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto \xi\mu & B' &\mapsto (2m + 1 + 2\tau)\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k + \xi k + 2\tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\check{w} = -(2\ell + 2m + 2)k + (2\ell + 1 - \xi)k - 2\tau k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \check{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2(A'Bu + AB'v)}{d^*AB} = \frac{2(2m + 1 + \xi + 2\tau)k}{d^*}.$$

Similarly, if $d^* \nmid 2(2m+1+\xi+2\tau)k$, then $(\xi+2\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv (\xi+2\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \check{w} &\equiv -(\xi+2\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2(2m+1+\xi+2\tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.24) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.4(i). With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B(A-2A')u^2 + A(B-2B')uv + 2ABuw \cdot K}{A(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1, \\ \frac{B(A-2A')uv + A(B-2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.24) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\varepsilon = (2\ell+1)\kappa + (2m+1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.4(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.35) is established.

6.3. Type I — Theorem 1.3. In this section, we treat the coefficient-vanishing results in Theorem 1.3. The basic idea is similar to that for Theorem 1.2.

We still deduce from Corollary 3.6 with certain common factors extracted and powers of (-1) modified that, for $\ell \geq 1$,

$$f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak+M\mu})^\ell = \sum_{s=0}^{\ell-1} \mathcal{A}_s \mathcal{F}_s,$$

where each \mathcal{F}_s is a series in q^M , and

$$\mathcal{A}_0 = f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu\ell}), \quad (6.36)$$

and for $1 \leq s \leq \ell-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_s &= q^{aks} f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell+M\mu s}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-s)}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak(\ell-s)} f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-s)}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu s}) \\ &=: \mathcal{A}_{s,I} + (-1)^{\kappa\ell} \mathcal{A}_{s,II}. \end{aligned}$$

More generally, we consider

$$\mathcal{A}_I := q^{a\xi k} f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell+M\mu\xi}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-\xi)}), \quad (6.37)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{II} := q^{a(\ell-\xi)k} f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-\xi)}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu\xi}), \quad (6.38)$$

for generic $\xi \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Now in this occasion, by Corollary 3.6, we write for $m \geq 1$,

$$f((-1)^\lambda q^{bk}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-bk+2M\mu})^m = \sum_{t=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{B}_t \mathcal{G}_t,$$

where each \mathcal{G}_\star is a series in q^M , and

$$\mathcal{B}_0 = f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+2M\mu m}), \quad (6.39)$$

and for $1 \leq t \leq m-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_t &= q^{bkt} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+2M\mu t}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+2M\mu(m-t)}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bk(m-t)} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+2M\mu(m-t)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+2M\mu t}) \\ &=: \mathcal{B}_{t,I} + (-1)^{\lambda m} \mathcal{B}_{t,II}. \end{aligned}$$

More generally, we consider

$$\mathcal{B}_I := q^{b\tau k} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+2M\mu\tau}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+2M\mu(m-\tau)}), \quad (6.40)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{II} := q^{b(m-\tau)k} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+2M\mu(m-\tau)}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+2M\mu\tau}), \quad (6.41)$$

for generic $\tau \in \mathbb{Z}$.

With all parameters chosen in each case below, our general target is to show the following:

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0, \quad (6.42)$$

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\lambda m} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}), \quad (6.43)$$

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^{\kappa\ell} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}), \quad (6.44)$$

and

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\kappa\ell+\lambda m} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.45)$$

Upon setting $\tau \mapsto m - \tau$ in (6.45), we automatically have

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_{II}) = -(-1)^{\kappa\ell+\lambda m} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_I). \quad (6.46)$$

Once the above relations are established, it is safe to conclude by our pairing that

$$H_M\left(q^\sigma f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak+M\mu})^\ell f((-1)^\lambda q^{bk}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-bk+2M\mu})^m\right) = 0. \quad (6.47)$$

6.3.1. Equation (1.16). Recall that $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. Also, $M = 4\ell + 2m + 3$ and $\sigma = -(\ell + m + 1)k$. Further, $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$.

In Corollary 5.2 and Theorems 5.3 and 5.4, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\kappa & \lambda & \mapsto (2m + 1)\lambda \\ u & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)k & v & \mapsto (2m + 1)k \\ A & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\mu & B & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)\mu \\ M & \mapsto 4\ell + 2m + 3 \end{array}$$

Let

$$d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1).$$

Then

$$d = \gcd(u, v) = d_0 k.$$

Noticing that $M = 2(2\ell + 1) + (2m + 1)$, and that k is coprime to M , we have

$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \gcd(u, v, M) = d_0, \\ d_u &= \gcd(u, M) = d_0, \\ d_v &= \gcd(v, M) = d_0. \end{aligned}$$

We compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 1, \\ \frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the second and third assumptions in (5.9), (5.16) and (5.24) are satisfied.

► *Examining* (6.42). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.36) and (6.39): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(\ell + m + 1)k$. We want to show (6.42),

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0. \quad (6.48)$$

In Corollary 5.2, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto 0 & B' &\mapsto 0 \\ w &\mapsto -(\ell + m + 1)k \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0.$$

We may further assume that w is a multiple of d^* . Otherwise, we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0.$$

We further compute that

$$\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d} = -\frac{(2\ell + 1)(2m + 1)}{d_0}(\kappa - \lambda).$$

The fact that $d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$ then implies that $(2\ell + 1)(2m + 1)/d_0$ is an odd integer. Thus, (5.9) is satisfied since $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$. Finally, we choose $J = 0$ in (5.11). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2dMAv \cdot J - 2dAvw - dAuv + dBu^2 + 2dA'uv - 2dB'u^2 - Auv^2 - Bu^3}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{d_0 - (2\ell + 1)}{2d_0}, \\ \frac{2dMBu \cdot J - 2dBuw + dAv^2 - dBuv - 2dA'v^2 + 2dB'uv + Av^3 + Bu^2v}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{d_0 + (2m + 1)}{2d_0}. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $2\ell + 1 \equiv 2m + 1 \equiv d_0 \pmod{2d_0}$ since $d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$ is odd. So (5.11) is also satisfied. We conclude by Corollary 5.2 that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0.$$

Thus, (6.48) is established.

- *Examining (6.43).* Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.36), (6.40) and (6.41): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(\ell + m + 1)k$. Then (6.43) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\lambda H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.49)$$

In Theorem 5.3, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto 0 & B' &\mapsto 2\tau\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(\ell + m + 1)k + \tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(\ell + m + 1)k + (2m + 1 - \tau)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{2\tau k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2\tau k$, then $\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &= -\frac{1}{2}(2\ell + 1)k - \frac{1}{2}(2m + 1)k + \tau k \equiv \tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \hat{w} &= -\frac{1}{2}(2\ell + 1)k + \frac{1}{2}(2m + 1)k - \tau k \equiv -\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}. \end{aligned}$$

So w and \hat{w} are nonmultiples of $d_0 = d^*$. In this case we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\lambda H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2\tau k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i). It is easily seen that d^*k is a divisor of $\gcd(u, v, w)$. Thus, we solve the following stronger system

$$\begin{cases} K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}, \\ K \equiv 0 \pmod{d/(d^*k)}, \end{cases}$$

and choose $K = 1$. Finally, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 1, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (2\ell + 1)\kappa.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\kappa H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^\lambda H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^\lambda H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.49) is established.

- *Examining* (6.44). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.37), (6.38) and (6.39): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(\ell + m + 1)k$. Then (6.44) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}). \quad (6.50)$$

To make use of Theorem 5.3, we need to swap the choice of (κ, u, A) and (λ, v, B) in our initial setting. In other words, in Theorem 5.3, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2m + 1)\lambda \\ u & \mapsto (2m + 1)k \\ A & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)\mu \\ A' & \mapsto 0 \\ M & \mapsto 4\ell + 2m + 3 \\ w & \mapsto -(\ell + m + 1)k + \xi k \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \lambda & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\kappa \\ v & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)k \\ B & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\mu \\ B' & \mapsto \xi\mu \end{array}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(\ell + m + 1)k + (2\ell + 1 - \xi)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{2\xi k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2\xi k$, then $\xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv \xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \hat{w} &\equiv -\xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2\xi k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied.

We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i).

With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 1, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABv \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (2m + 1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\lambda H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.50) is established.

- *Examining* (6.45). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.37), (6.38), (6.40) and (6.41): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(\ell + m + 1)k$. Then (6.45) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.51)$$

In Theorem 5.4, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto \xi\mu & B' &\mapsto 2\tau\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(\ell + m + 1)k + \xi k + \tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\check{w} = -(\ell + m + 1)k + (2\ell + 1 - \xi)k + (2m + 1 - \tau)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \check{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2(A'Bu + AB'v)}{d^*AB} = \frac{2(\xi + \tau)k}{d^*}.$$

Similarly, if $d^* \nmid 2(\xi + \tau)k$, then $(\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv (\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \check{w} &\equiv -(\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2(\xi + \tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.24) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.4(i). With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B(A - 2A')u^2 + A(B - 2B')uv + 2ABuw \cdot K}{A(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 0, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.24) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\varepsilon = 0.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.4(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.51) is established.

6.3.2. Equation (1.17). Recall that $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 4$. Also, $M = 2\ell + 16m + 9$ and $\sigma = -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k$. Further, $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$.

In Corollary 5.2 and Theorems 5.3 and 5.4, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\kappa \\ u & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)k \\ A & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\mu \\ M & \mapsto 2\ell + 16m + 9 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \lambda & \mapsto (2m + 1)\lambda \\ v & \mapsto 4(2m + 1)k \\ B & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)\mu \end{array}$$

Let

$$d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 4(2m + 1)) = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1).$$

Then

$$d = \gcd(u, v) = d_0 k.$$

Noticing that $M = (2\ell + 1) + 8(2m + 1)$, and that k is coprime to M , we have

$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \gcd(u, v, M) = d_0, \\ d_u &= \gcd(u, M) = d_0, \\ d_v &= \gcd(v, M) = d_0. \end{aligned}$$

We compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 2, \\ \frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the second and third assumptions in (5.9), (5.16) and (5.24) are satisfied.

► *Examining (6.42).* Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.36) and (6.39): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 4$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k$. We want to show (6.42),

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0. \quad (6.52)$$

In Corollary 5.2, we further set

$$\begin{array}{ll} A' & \mapsto 0 \\ w & \mapsto -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} B' & \mapsto 0 \end{array}$$

So,

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0.$$

We may further assume that w is a multiple of d^* . Otherwise, we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0.$$

We further compute that

$$\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d} = -\frac{(2\ell + 1)(2m + 1)}{d_0}(4\kappa - \lambda).$$

The fact that $d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$ then implies that $(2\ell + 1)(2m + 1)/d_0$ is an odd integer. Thus, (5.9) is satisfied since $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$. Finally, we choose $J = 0$ in (5.11). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2dMAv \cdot J - 2dAvw - dAuv + dBu^2 + 2dA'uv - 2dB'u^2 - Auv^2 - Bu^3}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{3d_0 - (2\ell + 1)}{2d_0}, \\ \frac{2dMBu \cdot J - 2dBuw + dAv^2 - dBuv - 2dA'v^2 + 2dB'uv + Av^3 + Bu^2v}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{d_0 + 2(2m + 1)}{d_0}. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $2\ell + 1 \equiv 2m + 1 \equiv d_0 \pmod{2d_0}$ since $d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$ is odd. So (5.11) is also satisfied. We conclude by Corollary 5.2 that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0.$$

Thus, (6.52) is established.

- *Examining* (6.43). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.36), (6.40) and (6.41): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 4$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k$. Then (6.43) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\lambda H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.53)$$

In Theorem 5.3, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto 0 & B' &\mapsto 2\tau\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k + 4\tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k + 4(2m + 1 - \tau)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{8\tau k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 8\tau k$, then $4\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &= -(2\ell + 1)k - 6(2m + 1)k + 4\tau k \equiv 4\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \hat{w} &= -(2\ell + 1)k - 2(2m + 1)k - 4\tau k \equiv -4\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}. \end{aligned}$$

So w and \hat{w} are nonmultiples of $d_0 = d^*$. In this case we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\lambda H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 8\tau k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i).

It is easily seen that d^*k is a divisor of $\gcd(u, v, w)$. Thus, we solve the following stronger system

$$\begin{cases} K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}, \\ K \equiv 0 \pmod{d/(d^*k)}, \end{cases}$$

and choose $K = 1$. Finally, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 2, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -2. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (4\ell + 2)\kappa + (4m + 2)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^\lambda H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^\lambda H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.53) is established.

- *Examining* (6.44). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.37), (6.38) and (6.39): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 4$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k$. Then (6.44) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}). \quad (6.54)$$

To make use of Theorem 5.3, we need to swap the choice of (κ, u, A) and (λ, v, B) in our initial setting. In other words, in Theorem 5.3, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2m + 1)\lambda \\ u & \mapsto 4(2m + 1)k \\ A & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)\mu \\ A' & \mapsto 0 \\ M & \mapsto 2\ell + 16m + 9 \\ w & \mapsto -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k + \xi k \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \lambda & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\kappa \\ v & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)k \\ B & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\mu \\ B' & \mapsto \xi\mu \end{array}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k + (2\ell + 1 - \xi)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{2\xi k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2\xi k$, then $\xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$w \equiv \xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0},$$

$$\hat{w} \equiv -\xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0},$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2\xi k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i). With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 3, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (2\ell + 1)\kappa + (6m + 3)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.54) is established.

- *Examining* (6.45). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.37), (6.38), (6.40) and (6.41): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 1$ and $b = 4$. Also, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k$. Then (6.45) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.55)$$

In Theorem 5.4, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto \xi\mu & B' &\mapsto 2\tau\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k + \xi k + 4\tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\check{w} = -(2\ell + 12m + 7)k + (2\ell + 1 - \xi)k + 4(2m + 1 - \tau)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \check{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2(A'Bu + AB'v)}{d^*AB} = \frac{2(\xi + 4\tau)k}{d^*}.$$

Similarly, if $d^* \nmid 2(\xi + 4\tau)k$, then $(\xi + 4\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv (\xi + 4\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \check{w} &\equiv -(\xi + 4\tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2(\xi + 4\tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.24) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.4(i). With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B(A - 2A')u^2 + A(B - 2B')uv + 2ABuw \cdot K}{A(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -2. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.24) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\varepsilon = (2\ell + 1)\kappa + (4m + 2)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.4(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\kappa H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.55) is established.

6.3.3. Equation (1.16). Recall that $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 2$ and $b = 1$. Also, $M = 16\ell + 2m + 9$ and $\sigma = -(10\ell + 2m + 6)k$. Further, $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}$ and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$.

In Corollary 5.2 and Theorems 5.3 and 5.4, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\kappa & \lambda & \mapsto (2m + 1)\lambda \\ u & \mapsto 2(2\ell + 1)k & v & \mapsto (2m + 1)k \\ A & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\mu & B & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)\mu \\ M & \mapsto 16\ell + 2m + 9 \end{array}$$

Let

$$d_0 = \gcd(2(2\ell + 1), 2m + 1) = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1).$$

Then

$$d = \gcd(u, v) = d_0 k.$$

Noticing that $M = 8(2\ell + 1) + (2m + 1)$, and that k is coprime to M , we have

$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \gcd(u, v, M) = d_0, \\ d_u &= \gcd(u, M) = d_0, \\ d_v &= \gcd(v, M) = d_0. \end{aligned}$$

We compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 1, \\ \frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 4. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the second and third assumptions in (5.9), (5.16) and (5.24) are satisfied.

- *Examining* (6.42). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.36) and (6.39): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 2$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(10\ell + 2m + 6)k$. We want to show (6.42),

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0. \quad (6.56)$$

In Corollary 5.2, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto 0 & B' &\mapsto 0 \\ w &\mapsto -(10\ell + 2m + 6)k \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0.$$

We may further assume that w is a multiple of d^* . Otherwise, we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_0) = 0.$$

We further compute that

$$\frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d} = -\frac{(2\ell + 1)(2m + 1)}{d_0}(\kappa - 2\lambda).$$

The fact that $d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$ then implies that $(2\ell + 1)(2m + 1)/d_0$ is an odd integer. Thus, (5.9) is satisfied since $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}$. Finally, we choose $J = 0$ in (5.11). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2dMAv \cdot J - 2dAvw - dAuv + dBu^2 + 2dA'uv - 2dB'u^2 - Auv^2 - Bu^3}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{d_0 - (2\ell + 1)}{d_0}, \\ \frac{2dMBu \cdot J - 2dBuw + dAv^2 - dBuw - 2dA'v^2 + 2dB'uv + Av^3 + Bu^2v}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{5d_0 + (2m + 1)}{2d_0}. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $2\ell + 1 \equiv 2m + 1 \equiv d_0 \pmod{2d_0}$ since $d_0 = \gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$ is odd. So (5.11) is also satisfied. We conclude by Corollary 5.2 that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0.$$

Thus, (6.56) is established.

- *Examining* (6.43). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.36), (6.40) and (6.41): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 2$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(10\ell + 2m + 6)k$. Then (6.43) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\lambda H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.57)$$

In Theorem 5.3, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto 0 & B' &\mapsto 2\tau\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(10\ell + 2m + 6)k + \tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(10\ell + 2m + 6)k + (2m + 1 - \tau)k.$$

So,

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I,$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) = q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}.$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{2\tau k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 2\tau k$, then $\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &= -5(2\ell + 1)k - (2m + 1)k + \tau k \equiv \tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \hat{w} &= -5(2\ell + 1)k - \tau k \equiv -\tau k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}. \end{aligned}$$

So w and \hat{w} are nonmultiples of $d_0 = d^*$. In this case we know from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) = 0,$$

which gives

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^\lambda H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2\tau k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i). It is easily seen that d^*k is a divisor of $\gcd(u, v, w)$. Thus, we solve the following stronger system

$$\begin{cases} K \equiv 1 \pmod{M/d^*}, \\ K \equiv 0 \pmod{d/(d^*k)}, \end{cases}$$

and choose $K = 1$. Finally, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A - 2A')v^2 - (B - 2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 5, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (10\ell + 5)\kappa + (2m + 1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^\lambda H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^\lambda H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.57) is established.

- *Examining* (6.44). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.37), (6.38) and (6.39): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 2$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(10\ell + 2m + 6)k$. Then (6.44) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}). \quad (6.58)$$

To make use of Theorem 5.3, we need to swap the choice of (κ, u, A) and (λ, v, B) in our initial setting. In other words, in Theorem 5.3, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2m+1)\lambda \\ u & \mapsto (2m+1)k \\ A & \mapsto 2(2m+1)\mu \\ A' & \mapsto 0 \\ M & \mapsto 16\ell+2m+9 \\ w & \mapsto -(10\ell+2m+6)k+2\xi k \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \lambda & \mapsto (2\ell+1)\kappa \\ v & \mapsto 2(2\ell+1)k \\ B & \mapsto (2\ell+1)\mu \\ B' & \mapsto \xi\mu \end{array}$$

Then

$$\hat{w} = -(10\ell+2m+6)k + 2(2\ell+1-\xi)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I, \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2B'v}{d^*B} = \frac{4\xi k}{d^*}.$$

If $d^* \nmid 4\xi k$, then $2\xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv 2\xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \hat{w} &\equiv -2\xi k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) = -(-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 4\xi k$. Then the first assumption in (5.16) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.3(i). With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(A-2A')v^2 - (B-2B')uv - 2Buw \cdot K}{Av^2 + Bu^2} &= 2, \\ \frac{B(A-2A')uv + A(B-2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -4. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.16) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\epsilon = (8\ell+4)\kappa + (4m+2)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.3(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_I) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{B}_0 \mathcal{A}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^\kappa H_M(\hat{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.58) is established.

- *Examining* (6.45). Let us keep in mind that we have made the substitutions in (6.37), (6.38), (6.40) and (6.41): $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 1)$, $a = 2$ and $b = 1$. Also, $\sigma = -(10\ell + 2m + 6)k$. Then (6.45) becomes

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}). \quad (6.59)$$

In Theorem 5.4, we further set

$$\begin{aligned} A' &\mapsto \xi\mu & B' &\mapsto 2\tau\mu \\ w &\mapsto -(10\ell + 2m + 6)k + 2\xi k + \tau k \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\check{w} = -(10\ell + 2m + 6)k + 2(2\ell + 1 - \xi)k + (2m + 1 - \tau)k.$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I, \\ \check{\mathcal{H}}(q) &= q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we compute that

$$\frac{2(A'Bu + AB'v)}{d^* AB} = \frac{2(2\xi + \tau)k}{d^*}.$$

Similarly, if $d^* \nmid 2(2\xi + \tau)k$, then $(2\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}$, and thus,

$$\begin{aligned} w &\equiv (2\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \\ \check{w} &\equiv -(2\xi + \tau)k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_0}, \end{aligned}$$

implying from Theorem 5.1(i) that

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) = -(-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) = 0.$$

Below, we assume that $d^* \mid 2(2\xi + \tau)k$. Then the first assumption in (5.24) is satisfied. We may also assume that w is a multiple of $d^* = d_0$ according to Theorem 5.4(i). With the choice of $K = 1$, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{B(A - 2A')u^2 + A(B - 2B')uv + 2ABuw \cdot K}{A(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -4, \\ \frac{B(A - 2A')uv + A(B - 2B')v^2 + 2ABvw \cdot K}{B(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

So the remaining assumptions in (5.24) are satisfied. Finally, we compute that

$$\varepsilon = (8\ell + 4)\kappa + (2m + 1)\lambda.$$

Thus, by Theorem 5.4(ii),

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = (-1)^\lambda H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)).$$

It follows by $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_I \mathcal{B}_I) + (-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A}_{II} \mathcal{B}_{II}) &= H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) + (-1)^{\kappa+\lambda} H_M(\check{\mathcal{H}}(q)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (6.59) is established.

6.4. Type II — Theorem 1.4. This section is devoted to the three coefficient-vanishing results in Theorem 1.4. Here we will use a different strategy in comparison to how we treat Type I. We summarize the basic idea as follows.

We deduce from Theorem 3.5 with certain common factors extracted and powers of (-1) modified that, for $\ell \geq 1$,

$$f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak+M\mu})^\ell = \sum_{s=0}^{\ell-1} \mathcal{A}_s \mathcal{F}_s,$$

where each \mathcal{F}_s is a series in q^M , and for $0 \leq s \leq \ell-1$,

$$\mathcal{A}_s = q^{aks} f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell+M\mu s}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-s)}).$$

More generally, we consider

$$\mathcal{A} := q^{a\xi k} f((-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{ak\ell+M\mu\xi}, (-1)^{\kappa\ell} q^{-ak\ell+M\mu(\ell-\xi)}), \quad (6.60)$$

for generic $\xi \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Similarly, by Theorem 3.5, we write for $m \geq 1$,

$$f((-1)^\lambda q^{bk}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-bk+2M\mu})^m = \sum_{t=0}^{m-1} \mathcal{B}_t \mathcal{G}_t,$$

where each \mathcal{G}_t is a series in q^M , and for $0 \leq t \leq m-1$,

$$\mathcal{B}_t = q^{bkt} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+2M\mu t}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+2M\mu(m-t)}).$$

More generally, we consider

$$\mathcal{B} := q^{b\tau k} f((-1)^{\lambda m} q^{bkm+2M\mu\tau}, (-1)^{\lambda m} q^{-bkm+2M\mu(m-\tau)}), \quad (6.61)$$

for generic $\tau \in \mathbb{Z}$.

With all parameters chosen in each case below, our general target is to show the following by Corollary 5.2:

$$H_M(q^\sigma \mathcal{A} \mathcal{B}) = 0. \quad (6.62)$$

Once the above relation is established, it is safe to conclude that

$$H_M\left(q^\sigma f((-1)^\kappa q^{ak}, (-1)^\kappa q^{-ak+M\mu})^\ell f((-1)^\lambda q^{bk}, (-1)^\lambda q^{-bk+2M\mu})^m\right) = 0. \quad (6.63)$$

6.4.1. Equation (1.19). Recall that $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell+1, 2m+1)$ with $\gcd(2\ell+1, 2m+1) = 1$, $a = 2m+1$ and $b = 2\ell+1$. Also, $M = 2\ell+4m+3$ and $\sigma = 2(2m+1)^2 k$. Further, $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$ and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$.

In Corollary 5.2, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2\ell+1)\kappa \\ u & \mapsto (2m+1)(2\ell+1)k \\ A & \mapsto (2\ell+1)\mu \\ A' & \mapsto \xi\mu \\ M & \mapsto 2\ell+4m+3 \\ w & \mapsto 2(2m+1)^2 k + (2m+1)\xi k + (2\ell+1)\tau k \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \lambda & \mapsto (2m+1)\lambda \\ v & \mapsto (2\ell+1)(2m+1)k \\ B & \mapsto 2(2m+1)\mu \\ B' & \mapsto 2\tau\mu \end{array}$$

So,

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = q^\sigma \mathcal{A} \mathcal{B}.$$

We find that

$$d = \gcd(u, v) = (2\ell + 1)(2m + 1)k.$$

Also, noticing that $M = (2\ell + 1) + 2(2m + 1)$ with $\gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1) = 1$, and that k is coprime to M , we have

$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \gcd(u, v, M) = 1, \\ d_u &= \gcd(u, M) = 1, \\ d_v &= \gcd(v, M) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Then $d^* \mid w$. We further compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 2\ell + 1, \\ \frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 4m + 2, \\ \frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d} &= -(2\ell + 1)\kappa + (2m + 1)\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (5.9) and (5.10) are satisfied by recalling that $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0)\}$. Finally, we choose $J = J_0 k$ in (5.11). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2dMAv \cdot J - 2dAvw - dAuv + dBu^2 + 2dA'uv - 2dB'u^2 - Auv^2 - Bu^3}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{J_0 - 2m - 1 - \tau}{2m + 1}, \\ \frac{2dMBu \cdot J - 2dBuw + dAv^2 - dBuv - 2dA'v^2 + 2dB'uv + Av^3 + Bu^2v}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{2J_0 + 2\ell - 4m - 1 - \xi}{2\ell + 1}. \end{aligned}$$

We may further choose J_0 so that

$$\begin{cases} J_0 - 2m - 1 - \tau \equiv 0 \pmod{2m + 1}, \\ 2J_0 + 2\ell - 4m - 1 - \xi \equiv 0 \pmod{2\ell + 1}. \end{cases}$$

Since $\gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 1) = 1$, we know that the above system is solvable. So (5.11) is also satisfied. We conclude by Corollary 5.2 that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0,$$

and therefore confirm (6.62).

6.4.2. Equation (1.20). Recall that $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 1, 2m + 2)$ with $\gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 2) = 1$, $a = 2m + 2$ and $b = 2\ell + 1$. Also, $M = 2\ell + 4m + 5$ and $\sigma = 2(2m + 2)^2 k$. Further, $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}$ and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$.

In Corollary 5.2, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\kappa & \lambda & \mapsto (2m + 2)\lambda \\ u & \mapsto (2m + 2)(2\ell + 1)k & v & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)(2m + 2)k \\ A & \mapsto (2\ell + 1)\mu & B & \mapsto 2(2m + 2)\mu \\ A' & \mapsto \xi\mu & B' & \mapsto 2\tau\mu \\ M & \mapsto 2\ell + 4m + 5 \\ w & \mapsto 2(2m + 2)^2 k + (2m + 2)\xi k + (2\ell + 1)\tau k \end{array}$$

So,

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = q^\sigma \mathcal{A} \mathcal{B}.$$

We find that

$$d = \gcd(u, v) = (2\ell + 1)(2m + 2)k.$$

Also, noticing that $M = (2\ell + 1) + 2(2m + 2)$ with $\gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 2) = 1$, and that k is coprime to M , we have

$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \gcd(u, v, M) = 1, \\ d_u &= \gcd(u, M) = 1, \\ d_v &= \gcd(v, M) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Then $d^* \mid w$. We further compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 2\ell + 1, \\ \frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 4m + 4, \\ \frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d} &= -(2\ell + 1)\kappa + (2m + 2)\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (5.9) and (5.10) are satisfied by recalling that $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(1, 0), (1, 1)\}$. Finally, we choose $J = J_0 k$ in (5.11). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2dMAv \cdot J - 2dAvw - dAuv + dBu^2 + 2dA'uv - 2dB'u^2 - Auv^2 - Bu^3}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{J_0 - 2m - 2 - \tau}{2m + 2}, \\ \frac{2dMBu \cdot J - 2dBuw + dAv^2 - dBuv - 2dA'v^2 + 2dB'uv + Av^3 + Bu^2v}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{2J_0 + 2\ell - 4m - 3 - \xi}{2\ell + 1}. \end{aligned}$$

We may further choose J_0 so that

$$\begin{cases} J_0 - 2m - 2 - \tau \equiv 0 \pmod{2m + 2}, \\ 2J_0 + 2\ell - 4m - 3 - \xi \equiv 0 \pmod{2\ell + 1}. \end{cases}$$

Since $\gcd(2\ell + 1, 2m + 2) = 1$, we know that the above system is solvable. So (5.11) is also satisfied. We conclude by Corollary 5.2 that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0,$$

and therefore confirm (6.62).

6.4.3. Equation (1.21). Recall that $(\ell, m) \mapsto (2\ell + 2, 2m + 1)$ with $\gcd(2\ell + 2, 2m + 1) = 1$, $a = 2m + 1$ and $b = 4\ell + 4$. Also, $M = 4\ell + 2m + 5$ and $\sigma = 3(2\ell + 2)^2 k$. Further, $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$ and k is such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$.

In Corollary 5.2, we set

$$\begin{array}{ll} \kappa & \mapsto (2\ell + 2)\kappa & \lambda & \mapsto (2m + 1)\lambda \\ u & \mapsto (2m + 1)(2\ell + 2)k & v & \mapsto (4\ell + 4)(2m + 1)k \\ A & \mapsto (2\ell + 2)\mu & B & \mapsto 2(2m + 1)\mu \\ A' & \mapsto \xi\mu & B' & \mapsto 2\tau\mu \\ M & \mapsto 4\ell + 2m + 5 \\ w & \mapsto 3(2\ell + 2)^2 k + (2m + 1)\xi k + (4\ell + 4)\tau k \end{array}$$

So,

$$\mathcal{H}(q) = q^\sigma \mathcal{A} \mathcal{B}.$$

We find that

$$d = \gcd(u, v) = (2\ell + 2)(2m + 1)k.$$

Also, noticing that $M = 2(2\ell + 2) + (2m + 1)$ with $\gcd(2\ell + 2, 2m + 1) = 1$, and that k is coprime to M , we have

$$\begin{aligned} d^* &= \gcd(u, v, M) = 1, \\ d_u &= \gcd(u, M) = 1, \\ d_v &= \gcd(v, M) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Then $d^* \mid w$. We further compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Av \cdot dM}{d_u(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 2\ell + 2, \\ \frac{Bu \cdot dM}{d_v(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= 2m + 1, \\ \frac{-v\kappa + u\lambda}{d} &= -(4\ell + 4)\kappa + (2m + 1)\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (5.9) and (5.10) are satisfied by recalling that $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \{(0, 1), (1, 1)\}$. Finally, we choose $J = J_0 k$ in (5.11). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2dMAv \cdot J - 2dAvw - dAuv + dBu^2 + 2dA'uv - 2dB'u^2 - Auv^2 - Bu^3}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{J_0 - 3\ell - 3 - \tau}{2m + 1}, \\ \frac{2dMBu \cdot J - 2dBuw + dAv^2 - dBuv - 2dA'v^2 + 2dB'uv + Av^3 + Bu^2v}{2d(Av^2 + Bu^2)} &= \frac{J_0 - \xi}{2\ell + 2}. \end{aligned}$$

We may further choose J_0 so that

$$\begin{cases} J_0 - 3\ell - 3 - \tau \equiv 0 \pmod{2m + 1}, \\ J_0 - \xi \equiv 0 \pmod{2\ell + 2}. \end{cases}$$

Since $\gcd(2\ell + 2, 2m + 1) = 1$, we know that the above system is solvable. So (5.11) is also satisfied. We conclude by Corollary 5.2 that

$$H_M(\mathcal{H}(q)) = 0,$$

and therefore confirm (6.62).

6.5. Seven families of coefficient functions. All results in Corollary 1.5 are direct consequences of Theorems 1.1–1.4 as long as we notice that $H_M(G(q)) = 0$ provided that $H_M(G(q) \cdot F(q^M)) = 0$ for any given series F in q^M .

7. Conclusion

The entire project began in an attempt to understand the underlying patterns in the coefficient-vanishing phenomena associated with theta series. It turns out that most of the known results on this topic can be covered by several general relations.

Also of significance is the unified strategy presented in Section 2, which contains two aspects:

- (7.1) It provides an automatic way to verify if a coefficient-vanishing result, with or without free parameters, holds true. In fact, if such a result is discovered experimentally, one may try to fit it into the four models discussed in Section 6, or other models of a similar nature. The remaining task then becomes verifying some relations in connection with products of two theta series under the action of the H -operator. Finally, such a verification relies on checking

certain divisibility criteria presented in Corollary 5.2 and Theorems 5.3 and 5.4.

- (7.2) It allows us to manually construct specific or general coefficient-vanishing results. For instance, the discovery of Theorem 1.4 relies only on one example or two presented in [29]. Roughly speaking, one may fix some of the free parameters in a general model, and then use the divisibility conditions in Section 5 to constrain the choice of other parameters so that these conditions remain valid.

The divisibility criteria in Corollary 5.2 and Theorems 5.3 and 5.4 look very sharp, but they work effectively in practice, at least for most coefficient-vanishing results we had encountered. So we expect our approach to light up a general theory. However, it should be pointed out that two “clouds” need to be taken into serious consideration.

First, what if one or more of the divisibility conditions fail to hold? For instance, we observe that (1.13) is still valid even if the latter power $4m + 2$ is replaced by a multiple of 4. Namely, for $M = 4\ell + 6m + 8$, $\sigma = -(2\ell + 2m + 3)k$, $\kappa \in \{1\}$, $\lambda \in \{0, 1\}$ and any k such that $\gcd(k, M) = 1$,

$$H_M \left(q^\sigma \cdot f((-1)^\kappa q^{2k}, (-1)^\kappa q^{\mu M - 2k})^{2\ell+1} \right. \\ \left. \times \left(\frac{f(-q^{2k}, -q^{\mu M - 2k})}{f((-1)^\lambda q^k, (-1)^\lambda q^{\mu M - k})} \right)^{4m+4} \right) \stackrel{?}{=} 0. \quad (7.1)$$

For this relation, we find that the corresponding criteria in (5.6) are no longer true. Thus, a subtle refinement of the results in Sections 4 and 5 is necessary.

Second, it is easily seen that the original result of Richmond and Szekeres [22] related to (1.3) cannot be fit into our framework. Although one may transform (1.3) and its generalization to a sum form by Ramanujan’s ${}_1\psi_1$ summation formula as Andrews and Bressoud [2] had done, an obstacle occurs due to the lack of an expansion formula for the reciprocal of a generic theta power such as those in Section 3. Also, the coefficient-vanishing phenomenon appears in series associated with other classical summations such as the Appell–Lerch sum [10]. These examples suggest one extend the glimmer of our theory to the Galaxy.

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