

More Quintuple Product Identities

The concepts are illustrated using examples from Python programs that use the symbolic programming features of Sympy. For detailed explanations, derivations, and proofs, see Chapter 0 of *Ramanujan's Theta Functions* by Shaun Cooper.

I demonstrate four forms of the quintuple product identity, the first being equivalent to the alternative form used by Johnson in Section 5.3 of *An Introduction to q-Analysis*. Table 1 shows the five forms.

Table 1: Quintuple Product Identities	
Name	Identity
Johnson's Alternative Form	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(3n+1)^2} (x^{3n+1} - x^{-(3n+1)}) =$ $q(x - x^{-1})q(xq^3; q^6)_{\infty} (x^{-1}q^3; q^6)_{\infty} (q^6; q^6)_{\infty} (x^2q^{12}; q^{12})_{\infty} (x^{-2}q^{12}; q^{12})_{\infty}$
Cooper's Basic Form	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_3(n)q^{n^2} x^n =$ $q(x - x^{-1}) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - xq^{6n-3})(1 - x^{-1}q^{6n-3})(1 - x^2q^{12n})(1 - x^{-2}q^{12n})(1 - q^{6n})$
Cooper's First Alternative Form	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(3n+1)^2} \left(\frac{x^{3n+1} - x^{-(3n+1)}}{x - x^{-1}} \right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(3n+1)^2} (x^{3n+1} - x^{-(3n+1)}) =$ $q \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - xq^{6n-3})(1 - x^{-1}q^{6n-3})(1 - x^2q^{12n})(1 - x^{-2}q^{12n})(1 - q^{6n}).$
Cooper's Second Alternative Form	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(6n+1)^2} \left(\frac{x^{6n+1} - x^{-(6n+1)}}{x - x^{-1}} \right) =$ $q \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - x^2q^{24n})(1 - x^{-2}q^{24n})(1 - x^4q^{48n-24})(1 - x^{-4}q^{48n-24})(1 - q^{24n}).$
Cooper's Third Alternative Form	$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{(6n+1)^2} \left(\frac{x^{6n+1} + x^{-(6n+1)}}{x + x^{-1}} \right) =$ $q \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - x^4q^{24n})(1 - x^{-4}q^{24n})}{(1 - x^2q^{24n})(1 - x^{-2}q^{24n})} (1 - q^{24n}).$

1 Cooper's Basic Form

In the article Quintuple Product Identity in the q-Series topic, the alternative form of the quintuple product identity is:

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(3n+1)^2} (x^{3n+1} - x^{-(3n+1)}) = q(x - x^{-1})q(xq^3; q^6)_{\infty} (x^{-1}q^3; q^6)_{\infty} (q^6; q^6)_{\infty} (x^2q^{12}; q^{12})_{\infty} (x^{-2}q^{12}; q^{12})_{\infty}.$$

Using the function $\chi_3(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ -1 & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \end{cases}$, we have the form used by Cooper

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_3(n)q^{n^2} x^n = q(x - x^{-1}) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - xq^{6n-3})(1 - x^{-1}q^{6n-3})(1 - x^2q^{12n})(1 - x^{-2}q^{12n})(1 - q^{6n}).$$

$$\mathbf{1.1} \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_3(n)q^{n^2} x^n = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(3n+1)^2} (x^{3n+1} - x^{-(3n+1)})$$

Since we can show that $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_3(n)q^{n^2} x^n = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(3n+1)^2} (x^{3n+1} - x^{-(3n+1)})$, this is the same sum as

Johnson's alternative form. For example, setting $inf = 7$, the polynomial for $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_3(n)q^{n^2} x^n$ is:

$$q^{**49*x**7} - q^{**49/x**7} - q^{**25*x**5} + q^{**25/x**5} + q^{**16*x**4} - q^{**16/x**4} - q^{**4*x**2} + q^{**4/x**2} + q*x - q/x.$$

The lower order terms of the polynomial for $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{(3n+1)^2} (x^{3n+1} - x^{-(3n+1)})$ is:

$$q^{**49*x**7} - q^{**49/x**7} - q^{**25*x**5} + q^{**25/x**5} + q^{**16*x**4} - q^{**16/x**4} - q^{**4*x**2} + q^{**4/x**2} + q*x - q/x.$$

1.2 Demonstrating the Basic Form

To study what the results look like across a wide range of q and x values, I use Python function to calculate the product and sum values for 20 values of $q = 0.04, 0.09 \dots, 0.99$ and 25 values of $x = -50, -46, \dots, 50$ for increasing values of inf .

In the plots below, a green cell is a combination of q and x for which the difference between the product and sum is less than 1 or the percent difference is less than 0.0000001%. You can see that the identity improves as inf increases from 20 to 100, but the identity is challenged with values of q very close to 1. One reason is that the sums and products for q close to 1 are extremely large (e.g., 10^{150}).

Table 2: Demonstrating the Basic Form	
QPI: $inf = 20$	
Difference < 1	% Difference < 0.0000001%
-50 -46 -42 -38 -34 -30 -26 -22 -18 -14 -10 -6 -2 2 6 10 14 18 22 26 30 34 38 42 46 50	-50 -46 -42 -38 -34 -30 -26 -22 -18 -14 -10 -6 -2 2 6 10 14 18 22 26 30 34 38 42 46 50
0.04	1 1
0.09	1 1
0.14	1 1
0.19	1 1
0.24	1 1
0.29	1 1
0.34	1 1
0.39	1 1
0.44	1 1
0.49	1 1
0.54	1 1
0.59	1 1
0.64	1 1
0.69	1 1
0.74	1 1
0.79	1 1
0.84	0 0
0.89	0 0
0.94	0 0
0.99	0 0
0.04	1 1
0.09	1 1
0.14	1 1
0.19	1 1
0.24	1 1
0.29	1 1
0.34	1 1
0.39	1 1
0.44	1 1
0.49	1 1
0.54	1 1
0.59	1 1
0.64	1 1
0.69	1 1
0.74	1 1
0.79	1 1
0.84	1 1
0.89	1 1
0.94	1 1
0.99	0 0
0.04	1 1
0.09	1 1
0.14	1 1
0.19	1 1
0.24	1 1
0.29	1 1
0.34	1 1
0.39	1 1
0.44	1 1
0.49	1 1
0.54	1 1
0.59	1 1
0.64	1 1
0.69	1 1
0.74	1 1
0.79	1 1
0.84	1 1
0.89	1 1
0.94	1 1
0.99	0 0
QPI: $inf = 100$	
Difference < 1	% Difference < 0.0000001%
-50 -46 -42 -38 -34 -30 -26 -22 -18 -14 -10 -6 -2 2 6 10 14 18 22 26 30 34 38 42 46 50	-50 -46 -42 -38 -34 -30 -26 -22 -18 -14 -10 -6 -2 2 6 10 14 18 22 26 30 34 38 42 46 50
0.04	1 1
0.09	1 1
0.14	1 1
0.19	1 1
0.24	1 1
0.29	1 1
0.34	1 1
0.39	1 1
0.44	1 1
0.49	1 1
0.54	1 1
0.59	1 1
0.64	1 1
0.69	1 1
0.74	1 1
0.79	1 1
0.84	1 1
0.89	1 1
0.94	1 1
0.99	0 0

