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Generating functions and congruences for 9-regular and 27-regular partitions in 3 colours

Nayandeep Deka Baruah and Hirakjyoti Das

In memory of the 100th anniversary of Srinivasa Ramanujan's eternal rest.

Abstract. Let $b_{\ell,3}(n)$ denote the number of ℓ -regular partitions of n in 3 colours. In this paper, we find some general generating functions and new infinite families of congruences modulo arbitrary powers of 3 when $\ell \in \{9, 27\}$. For instance, for positive integers n and k , we have

$$b_{9,3}\left(3^k \cdot n + 3^k - 1\right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2k}},$$

$$b_{27,3}\left(3^{2k+3} \cdot n + \frac{3^{2k+4} - 13}{4}\right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2k+5}}.$$

Keywords. ℓ -Regular partitions, Congruences, Generating functions.

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1. Introduction

For complex numbers $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$, and q such that $|q| < 1$, we define

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n; q)_\infty := \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} (1 - a_1 q^j) \cdot (1 - a_2 q^j) \cdot (1 - a_3 q^j) \cdots (1 - a_n q^j).$$

For brevity, we also set $E_n := (q^n; q^n)_\infty$.

For a positive integer $\ell > 1$, a partition of a positive integer n is called an ℓ -regular partition of n if there is no part which is a multiple of ℓ . Suppose that $b_\ell(n)$ counts the ℓ -regular partitions of n , then the generating function of $b_\ell(n)$ is given by

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_\ell(n) q^n = \frac{E_\ell}{E_1}.$$

The divisibility properties of the ℓ -regular partition function $b_\ell(n)$ have been quite widely studied for many values of ℓ . For example, see [AB16, CW14, DP09, Lin15, Web11]. For more studies on $b_\ell(n)$, we refer to Hou et al. [HSZ15] and the references cited there.

Now, let $b_{\ell,3}(n)$ denote the number of ℓ -regular partitions of n where a part can appear in 3 colours. The generating function for $b_{\ell,3}(n)$ is given by

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{\ell,3}(n) q^n = \frac{E_\ell^3}{E_1^3}.$$

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Recently, Gireesh and Naika [GN19] found an infinite family of congruences for $b_{3;3}(n)$ whereas Saikia and Boruah [SB17] obtained some infinite families of arithmetic identities and congruences modulo 2, 4, 5, and 9 for $b_{\ell;3}(n)$ when $\ell \in \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$. Very recently, Chern, Tang, and Xia [CTX20] found an infinite family of congruences for $b_{7;3}(n)$ modulo powers of 7. In this paper, we find some generating functions for $b_{9;3}(n)$ and $b_{27;3}(n)$ and use those to prove new infinite families of congruences. Using the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction, defined by

$$\mathcal{R}(q) := \frac{q^{1/5}}{1} + \frac{q}{1} + \frac{q^2}{1} + \frac{q^3}{1} + \dots = q^{1/5} \frac{(q, q^4; q^5)_{\infty}}{(q^2, q^3; q^5)_{\infty}}, \quad |q| < 1, \quad (1.1)$$

and two modular equations of degree 7 and 13, we present some more congruences for $b_{9;3}(n)$ modulo 27. Finally, based on empirical evidences, we pose two conjectural congruences for $b_{3^k;3}(n)$.

The paper is organised in three sections. Henceforth in this section, we state the main results. In Section 2, we refer to some preliminary lemmas along with their proofs. Finally in Section 3, we prove the following results.

Theorem 1.1. *For integers $k \geq 1$ and $n \geq 0$, we have*

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3} \left(3^k \cdot n + 3^k - 1 \right) q^n = \sum_{j=1}^{3^k-1} x_{k,j} q^{j-1} \frac{E_3^{12j}}{E_1^{12j}}, \quad (1.2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &:= (x_{1,1}, x_{1,2}, x_{1,3}, \dots) = (9, 0, 0, \dots), \\ x_{k+1} &= x_k \cdot A, \\ A &:= (a_{i,j})_{i,j \geq 1}, \quad a_{i,j} = m_{4i,i+j}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$M := (m_{i,j})_{i,j \geq 1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 2 \cdot 3 & 3^5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 1 & 3^5 & 3^8 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 & 2^2 \cdot 3^7 & 3^{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 3 \cdot 5 & 2^2 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5 & 3^{10} \cdot 5 & 3^{14} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \cdot 3^6 & 3^9 \cdot 11 & 2 \cdot 3^{14} & 3^{17} & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1.3)$$

Corollary 1.2. *For integers $k \geq 1$, $m \geq 1$, and $n \geq 0$, we have*

$$b_{9;3} \left(3^k \cdot n + 3^k - 1 \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2k}}, \quad (1.4)$$

$$b_{9;3} \left(3^{k+1} \cdot n + 2 \cdot 3^k - 1 \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2k+1}}, \quad (1.5)$$

$$b_{9;3} \left(3^{k+1} \cdot 5^{2m} \cdot n + 3^k \cdot 5^{2m-1} \cdot (3r+2) - 1 \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2k+1}}, \quad (1.6)$$

where $r \in \{0, 2, 3, 4\}$.

Theorem 1.3. *For integers $k \geq 0$ and $n \geq 0$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{27;3} \left(3^{2k+3} \cdot n + \frac{3^{2k+4} - 13}{4} \right) q^n &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} y_{2k,j} q^{j-1} \frac{E_3^{3(4j-1)}}{E_1^{3(4j-1)}}, \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{27;3} \left(3^{2k+4} \cdot n + \frac{3^{2k+4} - 13}{4} \right) q^n &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} y_{2k+1,j} q^{j-1} \frac{E_3^{3(4j-3)}}{E_1^{3(4j-3)}}, \end{aligned}$$

where the summations on the right hand sides terminate and

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_0 &:= (y_{0,1}, y_{0,2}, y_{0,3}, \dots) \\
 &= (90882, 1654060905, 2356143142059, 960546727776771, \\
 &\quad 169539908883715971, 15487542738423687078, 790448381019096370893, \\
 &\quad 22759149739354570715472, 345654586666447542741231, \\
 &\quad 2153693963075557766310747, 0, 0, 0, \dots), \\
 y_{k+1} &= \begin{cases} y_k \cdot U, & \text{when } k \text{ is even,} \\ y_k \cdot V, & \text{when } k \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$U := (u_{i,j})_{i,j \geq 1}, \quad u_{i,j} = m_{4i-1, i+j-1}, \quad V := (v_{i,j})_{i,j \geq 1}, \quad v_{i,j} = m_{4i-3, i+j-1},$$

where $m_{i,j}$ are given by M defined in (1.3).

Corollary 1.4. For integers $k \geq 0$, $m \geq 1$, $n \geq 0$, and $\ell \in \{5, 7, 11\}$, we have

$$b_{27;3} \left(3^{2k+3} \cdot n + \frac{3^{2k+4} - 13}{4} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2k+5}}, \quad (1.7)$$

$$b_{27;3} \left(3^{2k+4} \cdot n + \frac{7 \cdot 3^{2k+3} - 13}{4} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2k+7}}, \quad (1.8)$$

$$b_{27;3} \left(3^{2k+4} \cdot n + \frac{11 \cdot 3^{2k+3} - 13}{4} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2k+7}}, \quad (1.9)$$

$$b_{27;3} \left(3^{2k+5} \cdot n + \frac{5 \cdot 3^{2k+4} - 13}{4} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2k+6}}, \quad (1.10)$$

$$b_{27;3} \left(3^{2k+5} \cdot \ell^{2m} \cdot n + 3^{2k+5} \cdot \ell^{2m-1} \cdot r + \frac{3^{2k+4} \cdot \ell^{2m} - 13}{4} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2k+6}}, \quad (1.11)$$

where $r \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, \ell - 1\}$,

$$b_{27;3} \left(3^{2k+4} \cdot 7^{2m} \cdot n + 3^{2k+4} \cdot 7^{2m-1} \cdot s + \frac{3^{2k+5} \cdot 7^{2m} - 91}{28} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{2k+7}}, \quad (1.12)$$

where $s \in \{0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$.

Empirical evidences suggest that congruences (1.4), (1.5), (1.7), (1.8), and (1.10) are best possible. Similar results may also be derived for $b_{3^k;3}(n)$ when $k \geq 4$ but with the cost of some very tedious computations. Now, we present some more congruences for $b_{9;3}(n)$.

Theorem 1.5. For integers $n \geq 0$, we have

$$b_{9;3}(75n + r) \equiv 0 \pmod{27}, \quad r \in \{14, 29, 44, 59\}, \quad (1.13)$$

$$b_{9;3}(3 \cdot 5^{2k}(n+1) - 1) \equiv b_{9;3}(3n+2) \pmod{27}, \quad (1.14)$$

$$b_{9;3}(147n + 21r + 20) \equiv 2 b_{9;3}(21n + 3r + 2) \pmod{27}, \quad r \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}, \quad (1.15)$$

$$b_{9;3}(147n + 146) \equiv 2 b_{9;3}(21n + 20) + 2 b_{9;3}(3n + 2) \pmod{27}, \quad (1.16)$$

$$b_{9;3}(507n + 39 \cdot r + 38) \equiv 2 b_{9;3}(39n + 3r + 2) \pmod{27}, \quad r \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 11\}, \quad (1.17)$$

$$b_{9;3}(507n + 506) \equiv 2 b_{9;3}(39n + 38) + 2 b_{9;3}(3n + 2) \pmod{27}. \quad (1.18)$$

It is likely that results similar to those in Theorem 1.5 exist for $b_{3^k;3}(n)$, $k \geq 3$. We leave those results for the interested readers.

2. Preliminary lemmas

For a power series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(n)q^n$ and a positive integer k , we define the ‘huffing’ operator H_k as

$$H_k \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(n)q^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P(kn)q^{kn}.$$

The following lemma contains a recurrent modular equation of degree 3.

Lemma 2.1. [GN19, (2.10), (2.13), and (2.14)] If $\zeta := \frac{E_1^3}{qE_9^3}$ and $\gamma := \frac{E_3^{12}}{q^3E_9^{12}}$, then for integers $i \geq 1$, we have

$$\frac{1}{\zeta^i} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(\frac{27}{\zeta^{i-1}} + \frac{9}{\zeta^{i-2}} + \frac{1}{\zeta^{i-3}} \right), \quad (2.19)$$

$$H_3(\zeta) = -3, \quad \text{and} \quad H_3(\zeta^2) = 9.$$

Now, we construct the matrix M in (1.3). By (2.19), we have

$$H_3 \left(\frac{1}{\zeta^i} \right) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \left(H_3 \left(\frac{27}{\zeta^{i-1}} \right) + H_3 \left(\frac{9}{\zeta^{i-2}} \right) + H_3 \left(\frac{1}{\zeta^{i-3}} \right) \right). \quad (2.20)$$

The first four cases of the above identity are as follows.

$$H_3 \left(\frac{1}{\zeta} \right) = \frac{9}{\gamma}, \quad H_3 \left(\frac{1}{\zeta^2} \right) = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{\gamma} + \frac{3^5}{\gamma^2}, \quad (2.21)$$

$$H_3 \left(\frac{1}{\zeta^3} \right) = \frac{1}{\gamma} + \frac{3^5}{\gamma} + \frac{3^8}{\gamma}, \quad H_3 \left(\frac{1}{\zeta^4} \right) = \frac{2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5}{\gamma^2} + \frac{2^2 \cdot 3^7}{\gamma^3} + \frac{3^{11}}{\gamma^4}. \quad (2.22)$$

Therefore, in general we write that

$$H_3 \left(\frac{1}{\zeta^i} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{m_{i,j}}{\gamma^j}. \quad (2.23)$$

Using $m_{i,j}$ ’s from the above identity, we construct the matrix M such that $M = (m_{i,j})_{i,j \geq 1}$.

Lemma 2.2. The following properties are satisfied by the entries of M defined in (1.3).

- (i) $m_{1,1} = 3^2$, and $m_{1,j} = 0$ for all $j \geq 2$.
- (ii) $m_{2,1} = 2 \cdot 3$, $m_{2,2} = 3^5$, and $m_{2,j} = 0$ for all $j \geq 3$.
- (iii) $m_{3,1} = 1$, $m_{3,2} = 3^5$, $m_{3,3} = 3^8$, and $m_{3,j} = 0$ for all $j \geq 4$.
- (iv) $m_{i,j} = 0$, for all $j > i$ or $i \geq 3j + 1$.
- (v) $m_{i,j} = 27m_{i-1,j-1} + 9m_{i-2,j-1} + m_{i-3,j-1}$ for all $i \geq 4$, $j \geq 2$.
- (vi) $m_{3i,i} = 1$ for all $i \geq 1$.

Proof. The properties (i)–(v) easily follow from (2.20)–(2.23) and property (vi) follows from properties (iii) and (v). \square

In the remaining lemmas of this section, we state and prove the main tools of the paper.

Lemma 2.3. *For integers $i \geq 1$ and $j \geq 1$, we have*

$$H_3 \left(q^i \frac{E_3^{12i}}{E_1^{12i}} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^{3i} a_{i,j} q^{3j} \frac{E_9^{12j}}{E_3^{12j}}, \quad (2.24)$$

where $a_{i,j} = m_{4i,i+j}$.

Proof. From property (iv) in Lemma 2.2, it is easy to see that $m_{4i,j} = 0$ when $i \geq j$. Therefore,

$$H_3 \left(\frac{1}{\zeta^{4i}} \right) = \sum_{j=i+1}^{4i} \frac{m_{4i,j}}{\gamma^j} = \sum_{j=1}^{3i} \frac{m_{4i,i+j}}{\gamma^{i+j}},$$

which can be rewritten as

$$H_3 \left(q^{4i} \frac{E_9^{12i}}{E_1^{12i}} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^{3i} m_{4i,i+j} q^{3i+3j} \frac{E_9^{12i+12j}}{E_3^{12i+12j}},$$

that gives

$$H_3 \left(q^i \frac{E_3^{12i}}{E_1^{12i}} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^{3i} a_{i,j} q^{3j} \frac{E_9^{12j}}{E_3^{12j}},$$

where $a_{i,j} = m_{4i,i+j}$, which is (2.24). □

Lemma 2.4. *For integers $i \geq 1$ and $j \geq 1$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} H_3 \left(q^{i-3} \frac{E_3^{3(4i-3)}}{E_1^{3(4i-3)}} \right) &= \sum_{j=1}^{3i-2} u_{i,j} q^{3j-3} \frac{E_9^{3(4j-1)}}{E_3^{3(4j-1)}}, \\ H_3 \left(q^{i-1} \frac{E_9^{3(4j-1)}}{E_3^{3(4j-1)}} \right) &= \sum_{j=1}^{3i} v_{i,j} q^{3j-3} \frac{E_9^{3(4j-3)}}{E_3^{3(4j-3)}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $u_{i,j} = m_{4i-1,i+j-1}$ and $v_{i,j} = m_{4i-3,i+j-1}$.

Proof. The proofs of the identities in the lemma are similar to that of Lemma 2.3 or one may see in [GN19, (2.21)–(2.26)]. □

For the next two lemmas of this section, let $\nu(n)$ denote the largest power of 3 that divides n .

Lemma 2.5. *For integers $k \geq 1$ and $j \geq 1$, we have*

$$\nu(x_{k,j}) \geq 2k + \delta_{j,1} + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 10}{2} \right\rfloor, \quad (2.25)$$

where $x_{k,j}$ are defined in Theorem 1.1 and $\delta_{j,1}$ is the Kronecker delta function..

Proof. From [Tan19, Lemma 3.2, (3.7)], we recall that

$$\nu(m_{i,j}) \geq \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 3i - 1}{2} \right\rfloor \quad (2.26)$$

and so,

$$\nu(a_{i,j}) = \nu(m_{4i,i+j}) \geq \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 3i - 1}{2} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.27)$$

In Theorem 1.1, it is defined that $x_1 = (9, 0, 0, \dots)$. So, $\nu(x_{1,1}) = 2$ which is in accordance with (2.25) and since $x_{1,j} = 0$ when $j \geq 2$, (2.25) is true for $k = 1$ and $j \geq 1$. We assume that (2.25) is true for an integer $k \geq 1$ and $j \geq 1$. So, we have

$$\nu(x_{k,j}) \geq 2k + \delta_{j,1} + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 10}{2} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.28)$$

We prove (2.25) dividing j into two cases.

Case 1: When $j = 1$,

$$\nu(x_{k+1,1}) = \nu \left(\sum_{i=1}^{3^{k-1}} x_{k,i} a_{i,1} \right).$$

Using Lemma 2.2, we have $a_{1,1} = m_{4,2} = 90$, $a_{2,1} = m_{8,3} = 24$, $a_{3,1} = m_{12,4} = 1$ and $a_{i,1} = 0$ when $i \geq 4$. Therefore, from the above identity, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(x_{k+1,1}) &\geq \min\{\nu(x_{k,1} \cdot a_{1,1}), \nu(x_{k,2} \cdot a_{2,1}), \nu(x_{k,3} \cdot a_{3,1})\} \\ &\geq \min\{2k + 2, 2k + 5, 2k + 8\} = 2(k + 1). \end{aligned} \quad (2.29)$$

Case 2: When $j > 1$,

$$\nu(x_{k+1,j}) = \nu \left(\sum_{i=1}^{3^{k-1}} x_{k,i} a_{i,j} \right) \geq \min_{1 \leq i \leq 3^{k-1}} \{\nu(x_{k,i}) + \nu(a_{i,j})\}.$$

Using (2.27) and (2.28) in the above inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(x_{k+1,j}) &\geq \min_{1 \leq i \leq 3^{k-1}} \left\{ 2k + \delta_{i,1} + \left\lfloor \frac{9i - 10}{2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 3i - 1}{2} \right\rfloor \right\} \\ &= 2k + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 4}{2} \right\rfloor > 2(k + 2) + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 10}{2} \right\rfloor. \end{aligned} \quad (2.30)$$

Therefore, by (2.29) and (2.30), (2.25) is true for $k + 1$ and $j \geq 1$ also. Thus, by induction, (2.25) is true for all $k \geq 1$ and $j \geq 1$. \square

Lemma 2.6. For integers $k \geq 0$ and $j \geq 1$, we have

$$\nu(y_{2k,j}) \geq 2k + 5 + \delta_{j,1} + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 10}{2} \right\rfloor, \quad (2.31)$$

where $y_{k,j}$ are defined in Theorem 1.3.

Proof. By the definition of y_0 in Theorem 1.3, (2.31) is true for $k = 0$ and $j \geq 1$. We assume that (2.31) is true for an integer $k \geq 0$ and $j \geq 1$. Then, we show that (2.31) is true for $k + 1$ and $j \geq 1$. Note that due to (2.26),

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(u_{i,j}) &= \nu(m_{4i-1,i+j-1}) \geq \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 3i - 7}{2} \right\rfloor, \\ \nu(v_{i,j}) &= \nu(m_{4i-3,i+j-1}) \geq \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 3i - 1}{2} \right\rfloor. \end{aligned}$$

We proceed separating j into two cases, when $j = 1$ and when $j > 1$.

Case 1: When $j = 1$,

$$\nu(y_{2k+1,1}) = \nu\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_{2k,i} \cdot u_{i,1}\right).$$

Since $u_{1,1} = 1$ and $u_{i,1} = 0$ when $i \geq 2$, we have

$$\nu(y_{2k+1,1}) = \nu(y_{2k,1}) \geq 2k + 5. \quad (2.32)$$

Case 2: When $j > 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(y_{2k+1,j}) &= \nu\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_{2k,i} \cdot u_{i,j}\right) \\ &\geq \min_{i \geq 1} (\nu(y_{2k,i}) + \nu(u_{i,j})) \\ &\geq \min_{i \geq 1} \left(2k + 5 + \delta_{i,1} + \left\lfloor \frac{9i - 10}{2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 3i - 7}{2} \right\rfloor\right) \\ &= 2k + 5 + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 10}{2} \right\rfloor. \end{aligned} \quad (2.33)$$

Therefore, by (2.32) and (2.33), we obtain

$$\nu(y_{2k+1,j}) \geq 2k + 5 + \delta_{j,1} + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 10}{2} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.34)$$

Now, we again proceed with the two cases of j , when $j = 1$ and when $j > 1$.

Case 1: When $j = 1$,

$$\nu(y_{2k+2,1}) = \nu\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_{2k+1,i} \cdot v_{i,1}\right).$$

Using Lemma 2.2 and the definition of $v_{i,j}$ it is easy to check that $v_{1,1} = 9$, $v_{2,1} = 15$, $v_{3,1} = 1$ and $v_{i,1} = 0$ when $i \geq 4$. Therefore, from the above identity, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(y_{2k+2,1}) &\geq \min\{\nu(y_{2k+1,1} \cdot v_{1,1}), \nu(y_{2k+1,2} \cdot v_{2,1}), \nu(y_{2k+1,3} \cdot v_{3,1})\} \\ &\geq \min\{2k + 7, 2k + 10, 2k + 13\} = 2(k + 1) + 5. \end{aligned} \quad (2.35)$$

Case 2: When $j > 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(y_{2k+2,j}) &= \nu\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_{2k+1,i} \cdot v_{i,j}\right) \\ &\geq \min_{i \geq 1} (\nu(y_{2k+1,i}) + \nu(v_{i,j})) \\ &\geq \min_{i \geq 1} \left(2k + 5 + \delta_{i,1} + \left\lfloor \frac{9i - 10}{2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 3i - 1}{2} \right\rfloor\right) \\ &= 2k + 5 + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 4}{2} \right\rfloor > 2k + 2 + 5 + \left\lfloor \frac{9j - 10}{2} \right\rfloor. \end{aligned} \quad (2.36)$$

Thus, (2.35) and (2.36) ensure that (2.31) is true for $k + 1$ and $j \geq 1$ also. So, by induction, (2.31) is true for all $k \geq 0$ and $j \geq 1$. Thus, the lemma is proved. \square

The following lemma states two identities that involve the Rogers-Ramanujan continued fraction.

Lemma 2.7. [Hir17a, p. 85, (8.1.1) and p. 89, (8.4.3)] If $R(q) := \frac{q^{1/5}}{\mathcal{R}(q)}$, where $\mathcal{R}(q)$ is defined in (1.1), then

$$E_1 = E_{25} \left(R(q^5) - q - \frac{q^2}{R(q^5)} \right), \quad (2.37)$$

$$R^5(q) - \frac{q^2}{R^5(q)} = 11q + \frac{E_1^6}{E_5^6}. \quad (2.38)$$

Lemma 2.8. We have

$$H_5(q^{-2}E_1^2) = -E_5^2, \quad (2.39)$$

$$H_7(q^{-4}E_1^2) = E_7^2, \quad (2.40)$$

$$H_{11}(q^{-10}E_1^2) = E_{11}^2, \quad (2.41)$$

$$H_7(q^{-5}E_1^6) = 49qE_7^6. \quad (2.42)$$

Proof. From [Ber91, p. 274, Theorem 12.1], we recall the following n -dissection of E_1 for $n \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{6}$. Let $n \geq 5$ be an integer such that $n \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{6}$. Let $n = 6m + 1$, then, we have

$$E_1 = E_{n^2} \cdot \left((-1)^m q^{(n^2-1)/24} + \sum_{j=1}^{(n-1)/2} (-1)^{j+m} q^{(j-m)(3j-3m-1)/2} \frac{(q^{2jn}, q^{n^2-2jn}; q^{n^2})_\infty}{(q^{jn}, q^{n^2-jn}; q^{n^2})_\infty} \right). \quad (2.43)$$

Let $n = 6m - 1$, then, we have

$$E_1 = E_{n^2} \cdot \left((-1)^m q^{(n^2-1)/24} + \sum_{j=1}^{(n-1)/2} (-1)^{j+m} q^{(j-m)(3j-3m+1)/2} \frac{(q^{2jn}, q^{n^2-2jn}; q^{n^2})_\infty}{(q^{jn}, q^{n^2-jn}; q^{n^2})_\infty} \right). \quad (2.44)$$

Note that (2.37) is a special case of (2.44) when $n = 5$. Raising the 5-, 7-, and 11-dissections of E_1 obtained from (2.43) and (2.44) to the relevant power, we obtain (2.39)–(2.42) easily. \square

The next lemma contains a modular equation of degree 7.

Lemma 2.9. [Hir17a, p. 76] If $\alpha := \frac{E_1}{q^2 E_{49}}$ and $\beta := \frac{E_7^4}{q^7 E_{49}^4}$, then

$$\alpha^7 = \beta^2 - (7\alpha^3 + 35\alpha^2 + 49\alpha)\beta - 7\alpha^6 - 21\alpha^5 - 49\alpha^4 - 147\alpha^3 - 343\alpha^2 - 343\alpha.$$

From the above lemma, we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_7(\alpha^{n+7}) = & \beta^2 H_7(\alpha^n) - (7H_7(\alpha^{n+3}) + 35H_7(\alpha^{n+2}) + 49H_7(\alpha^{n+1}))\beta \\ & - 7H_7(\alpha^{n+6}) - 21H_7(\alpha^{n+5}) - 49H_7(\alpha^{n+4}) - 147H_7(\alpha^{n+3}) \\ & - 343H_7(\alpha^{n+2}) - 343H_7(\alpha^{n+1}) \end{aligned} \quad (2.45)$$

and from [Hir17a, pp. 76–77], we have the the initial cases

$$\begin{aligned} H_7(1) &= 1, & H_7(\alpha) &= -1, & H_7(\alpha^2) &= 1, & H_7(\alpha^3) &= -7, \\ H_7(\alpha^4) &= -4\beta - 7, & H_7(\alpha^5) &= 10\beta + 49, & H_7(\alpha^6) &= 49. \end{aligned}$$

Using (2.45) along with the above initial cases, we find that

$$H_7(\alpha^{24}) = -1977326743 - 16744 \frac{E_7^{24}}{q^{42} E_{49}^{24}}, \quad (2.46)$$

which is a key identity for proving Theorem 1.5.

Finally, we have another important modular equation of degree 13 in the following lemma.

Lemma 2.10. [Hir17b, pp. 323–325] *If $\epsilon := \frac{E_1}{q_{169}^E}$ and $\rho := \frac{E_{13}^2}{q^{13} E_{169}^2}$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon^{13} = & 13\epsilon^{12} - (13\rho + 91)\epsilon^{11} + (169\rho + 507)\epsilon^{10} - (78\rho^2 + 1183\rho + 2535)\epsilon^9 \\ & + (962\rho^2 + 6253\rho + 10985)\epsilon^8 - (260\rho^3 + 6422\rho^2 + 28561\rho + 41743)\epsilon^7 \\ & + (2886\rho^3 + 31096\rho^2 + 112047\rho + 142805)\epsilon^6 \\ & - (494\rho^4 + 17238\rho^3 + 123032\rho^2 + 371293\rho + 428415)\epsilon^5 \\ & + (4498\rho^4 + 71318\rho^3 + 404248\rho^2 + 1056757\rho + 1113879)\epsilon^4 \\ & - (468\rho^5 + 21294\rho^4 + 224094\rho^3 + 1085318\rho^2 + 2599051\rho + 2599051)\epsilon^3 \\ & + (2652\rho^5 + 58474\rho^4 + 487734\rho^3 + 2113514\rho^2 + 4826809\rho + 4826809)\epsilon^2 \\ & - (143\rho^6 + 6084\rho^5 + 83486\rho^4 + 571220\rho^3 + 2227758\rho^2 + 4826809\rho + 4826809)\epsilon + \rho^7. \end{aligned}$$

Again, from the above lemma, by deriving a recurrence relation similar to the previous one, and using the following initial cases from [Hir17b, pp. 323–325],

$$\begin{aligned} H_{13}(1) &= 1, & H_{13}(\epsilon) &= 1, & H_{13}(\epsilon^2) &= -2\rho - 1, & H_{13}(\epsilon^3) &= 13, \\ H_{13}(\epsilon^4) &= 2\rho^2 - 13, & H_{13}(\epsilon^5) &= -20\rho^2 - 130\rho - 169, \\ H_{13}(\epsilon^6) &= 10\rho^3 - 169, & H_{13}(\epsilon^7) &= 98\rho^3 + 364\rho^2 - 169, \\ H_{13}(\epsilon^8) &= -70\rho^4 - 2197, \\ H_{13}(\epsilon^9) &= -162\rho^4 + 108 \cdot 13\rho^3 + 72 \cdot 13^2\rho^2 + 18 \cdot 13^3\rho + 13^4, \\ H_{13}(\epsilon^{10}) &= 238\rho^5 - 13^4, \\ H_{13}(\epsilon^{11}) &= -902\rho^5 - 1672 \cdot 13\rho^4 - 792 \cdot 13^2\rho^3 - 198 \cdot 13^3\rho^2 - 22 \cdot 13^4\rho - 13^5, \\ H_{13}(\epsilon^{12}) &= -418\rho^6 - 13^5, \end{aligned}$$

we obtain

$$H_{13}(\epsilon^{24}) = -1792160394037 - 577738 \frac{E_{13}^{24}}{q^{156} E_{169}^{24}},$$

which is another key identity in order to prove Theorem 1.5.

We are now ready to prove the results of this paper.

3. Proofs of the main results

Proof of Theorem 1.1. We have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(n) q^{n+1} = q \frac{E_9^3}{E_1^3} = \frac{1}{\zeta}.$$

Applying H_3 in the above, we find that

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(3m-1)q^{3m} = H_3\left(\frac{1}{\zeta}\right) = \frac{9}{\gamma} = 9q^3 \frac{E_9^{12}}{E_3^{12}}.$$

Since $m \geq 1$, replacing m by $n+1$, $n \geq 0$, and then replacing q^3 by q , we have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(3n+2)q^n = 9 \frac{E_3^{12}}{E_1^{12}},$$

which is the case $k=1$ of (1.2). We prove (1.2) by employing induction on k . Suppose that (1.2) is true for an integer $k \geq 1$. Therefore, we have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}\left(3^k \cdot n + 3^k - 1\right) q^n = \sum_{i=1}^{3^{k-1}} x_{k,i} q^{i-1} \frac{E_3^{12i}}{E_1^{12i}},$$

which on rearranging gives

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}\left(3^k \cdot n + 3^k - 1\right) q^{n+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{3^{k-1}} x_{k,i} q^i \frac{E_3^{12i}}{E_1^{12i}}.$$

Extracting the terms involving q^{3r} for integers $r \geq 1$, from the above, we obtain

$$\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} b_{9;3}\left(3^k \cdot (3r-1) + 3^k - 1\right) q^{3r} = \sum_{i=1}^{3^{k-1}} x_{k,i} H_3\left(q^i \frac{E_3^{12i}}{E_1^{12i}}\right).$$

By employing (2.24) in the above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} b_{9;3}\left(3^k \cdot (3r-1) + 3^k - 1\right) q^{3r} &= \sum_{i=1}^{3^{k-1}} x_{k,i} \sum_{j=1}^{3i} a_{i,j} q^{3j} \frac{E_9^{12j}}{E_3^{12j}} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{3^k} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{3^{k-1}} x_{k,i} a_{i,j} \right) q^{3j} \frac{E_9^{12j}}{E_3^{12j}} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{3^k} x_{k+1,j} q^{3j} \frac{E_9^{12j}}{E_3^{12j}}. \end{aligned}$$

Replacing q^3 by q and then replacing r by $n+1$, $n \geq 0$ in the above, we have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}\left(3^{k+1} \cdot n + 3^{k+1} - 1\right) q^{n+1} = \sum_{j=1}^{3^k} x_{k+1,j} q^j \frac{E_3^{12j}}{E_1^{12j}}.$$

On rearranging the above, we finally obtain

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}\left(3^{k+1} \cdot n + 3^{k+1} - 1\right) q^n = \sum_{j=1}^{3^k} x_{k+1,j} q^{j-1} \frac{E_3^{12j}}{E_1^{12j}}.$$

So, (1.2) is true for $k+1$ also. Therefore, by induction (1.2) is true for all $k \geq 1$. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.2. By (1.2) and (2.25), the infinite family of congruences (1.4) follows evidently. Now, we prove (1.5) and (1.6). From (1.2), we have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3} \left(3^k \cdot n + 3^k - 1 \right) q^n \equiv \sum_{j=1}^{3^{k-1}} x_{k,j} q^{j-1} \frac{E_3^{12j}}{E_1^{12j}} \pmod{3^{2k+1}}. \quad (3.47)$$

Due to (2.25), for all $j \geq 2$, we have

$$\nu(x_{k,j}) > 2k + 1.$$

Therefore, with the aid of the above inequality, (3.47) reduces to

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3} \left(3^k \cdot n + 3^k - 1 \right) q^n \equiv x_{k,1} \frac{E_3^{12}}{E_1^{12}} \equiv x_{k,1} \frac{E_3^{12}}{E_3^4} \equiv x_{k,1} E_3^8 \pmod{3^{2k+1}}. \quad (3.48)$$

Since, there is no term that involves q^{3n+1} in the right side of the above identity, (1.5) is obtained extracting the terms involving q^{3n+1} from both sides of (3.48).

To prove (1.6), we first show that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3} \left(3^{k+1} \cdot 5^{2m-1} \cdot n + 2 \cdot 3^k \cdot 5^{2m-1} - 1 \right) q^n \equiv x_{k,1} q E_5^8 \pmod{3^{2k+1}}, \quad (3.49)$$

from which (1.6) is evident.

Extracting the terms that involve q^{3n} from both sides of (3.48), we find that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3} \left(3^{k+1} \cdot n + 3^k - 1 \right) q^n \equiv x_{k,1} E_1^8 \pmod{3^{2k+1}}. \quad (3.50)$$

Using (2.37), we obtain

$$H_5(q^{-3} E_1^8) = -125 q^5 f_{25}^8.$$

Multiplying both sides of (3.50) by q^{-3} and then applying the above identity, we find that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3} \left(3^{k+1} \cdot (5n + 3) + 3^k - 1 \right) q^n \equiv -125 x_{k,1} q E_5^8 \equiv x_{k,1} q E_5^8 \pmod{3^{2k+1}},$$

which shows that (3.49) is true for $m = 1$. Now, we assume that (3.49) is true for an integer $m \geq 1$. Therefore, extracting the terms involving q^{5n+1} from both sides of (3.49), we have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3} \left(3^{k+1} \cdot 5^{2m} \cdot n + 3^k \cdot 5^{2m} - 1 \right) q^n \equiv x_{k,1} E_1^8 \pmod{3^{2k+1}}.$$

Again, multiplying both sides of the above identity by q^{-3} and then extracting the terms that involve q^{5n+3} , we obtain

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3} \left(3^{k+1} \cdot 5^{2m+1} \cdot n + 2 \cdot 3^k \cdot 5^{2m+1} - 1 \right) q^n \equiv x_{k,1} q E_5^8 \pmod{3^{2k+1}}.$$

So, (3.49) is true for $m + 1$ also. Thus, by induction (3.49) is true for all $m \geq 1$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3. The proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 1.1 which can be accomplished using Lemma 2.4. Therefore, we avoid the detail. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.4. Congruence (1.7) is evident from Theorem 1.3 and Lemma 2.6.

Using the fact that $\nu(y_{2k,j}) > 2k + 7$ for all $j \geq 2$, which follows from (2.31) and Theorem 1.3, we have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{27;3} \left(3^{2k+3} \cdot n + \frac{3^{2k+4} - 13}{4} \right) q^n \equiv y_{2k,1} \frac{E_3^9}{E_1^9} \equiv y_{2k,1} \frac{E_3^9}{E_3^3} \equiv y_{2k,1} E_3^6 \pmod{3^{2k+7}}. \quad (3.51)$$

from which extracting the terms that involve q^{3n+1} and q^{3n+2} , we obtain (1.8) and (1.9), respectively.

Using (2.34) with similar arguments, we can also find that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{27;3} \left(3^{2k+4} \cdot n + \frac{3^{2k+4} - 13}{4} \right) q^n &\equiv y_{2k+1,1} \frac{E_3^3}{E_1^3} \equiv y_{2k+1,1} \frac{E_3^3}{E_3^3} \\ &\equiv y_{2k+1,1} E_3^2 \pmod{3^{2k+6}}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.52)$$

which gives (1.10) since there is no term involving q^{3n+1} in the right side of the above identity.

Proofs of (1.11) and (1.12), which are similar to that of (1.6), can be achieved using (3.52) and (3.51), respectively, and Lemma 2.8. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. First, we prove (1.13) and (1.14). We have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(3n+2)q^n = 9 \frac{E_3^{12}}{E_1^{12}} \equiv 9E_1^{24} \pmod{27}.$$

Using (2.37) in the above identity, extracting the terms involving q^{5n+4} , dividing both the resulting sides by q^4 , and finally replacing q^5 by q , we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(15n+14)q^n &\equiv 9E_5^{24} \left(4830 \left(R^{20}(q) + \frac{q^8}{R^{20}(q)} \right) - 212520q \left(R^{15}(q) - \frac{q^6}{R^{15}(q)} \right) \right. \\ &\quad + 3487260q^2 \left(R^{10}(q) + \frac{q^4}{R^{10}(q)} \right) - 25077360q^3 \left(R^5(q) - \frac{q^2}{R^5(q)} \right) \\ &\quad \left. + 14903725q^4 \right) \pmod{27}. \end{aligned}$$

Invoking (2.38) in the above identity, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(15n+14)q^n &\equiv 43470E_1^{24} - 439453125q^4E_5^{24} \pmod{27} \\ &\equiv 9q^4E_5^{24} \pmod{27}. \end{aligned}$$

Extracting the terms that involve q^{5n+r} , $r \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ from the above identity, we readily obtain (1.13). On the other hand, extraction of the terms involving q^{5n+4} from the above will give rise to the following recurrence

$$b_{9;3}(75n+74) \equiv b_{9;3}(3n+2) \pmod{27},$$

which by induction implies (1.14).

Now, we prove the remaining congruences. Proofs of (1.15) and (1.16) and that of (1.17) and (1.18) are similar. Therefore, we prove (1.15) and (1.16) only. We have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(3n+2)q^{n+1} = 9q \frac{E_3^{12}}{E_1^{12}} \equiv 9qE_1^{24} \equiv 9q^{49}E_{49}^{24}\alpha^{24} \pmod{27}.$$

Applying H_7 and then using (2.46) in the above identity, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(3(7m-1)+2)q^{7m} &\equiv 9q^{49}E_{49}^{24}H_7(\alpha^{24}) \\ &\equiv 18(q^7E_7^{24} + q^{49}E_{49}^{24}) \pmod{27}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $m \geq 1$, replacing m by $n+1$, $n \geq 0$, and then replacing q^7 by q , we have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(3(7n+6)+2)q^n \equiv 18(E_1^{24} + q^6E_7^{24}) \pmod{27},$$

which can be written as

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(21n+20)q^n \equiv 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(3n+2)q^n + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{9;3}(3n+2)q^{7n+6} \pmod{27}.$$

Extracting the terms involving q^{7n+r} , $r \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and q^{7n+6} from the above, we deduce (1.15) and (1.16), respectively. \square

4. Concluding remarks

Based on computational evidences, we present the following conjectures.

Conjecture 4.1. *If $k \geq 1$ is an even integer, then for integers $\ell \geq 0$ and $n \geq 0$, we have*

$$b_{3^k;3} \left(3^{\ell+k-1} \cdot n + 3^{\ell+k-1} - \frac{3^k - 1}{8} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{3k/2+2\ell-1}}.$$

Conjecture 4.2. *If $k \geq 1$ is an odd integer, then for integers $\ell \geq 0$ and $n \geq 0$, we have*

$$b_{3^k;3} \left(3^{2\ell+k} \cdot n + \frac{2 \cdot 3^{2\ell+k+1} - 3^k + 1}{8} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{3^{3(k-1)/2+2\ell+2}}.$$

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