

NOTE ON A q -IDENTITY

L. Carlitz

Making use of the Fourier series of the Jacobi elliptic functions *Fempl* [2] has obtained the identity

$$(1) \quad \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{q^{2r-1}}}{1-q^{2r-1}} \right)^2 + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{q^{2r-1}}}{1+q^{2r-1}} \right)^2 = 2 \left(\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{q^{2r-1}}}{1+q^{2r-1}} \right)^2.$$

Since

$$\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2r-1}}{(1-q^{2r-1})^2} = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (s+1) q^{(2r-1)(s+1)},$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2r-1}}{(1+q^{2r-1})^2} = \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (-1)^s (s+1) q^{(2r-1)(s+1)},$$

it follows that the left member of (1) is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} (1 - (-1)^s) s q^{(2r+1)s} \\ &= 2 \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} (2s-1) q^{(2r-1)(2s-1)} \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma(2n-1) q^{2n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\sigma(n) = \sum_{d|n} d.$$

On the other hand, since

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{q^{2r-1}}}{1+q^{2r-1}} &= \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} (-1)^s q^{\frac{1}{2}(2r-1)(2s+1)} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \rho(2n-1) q^{\frac{1}{2}(2n-1)}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\rho(2n-1) = \sum_{d|2n-1} (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}(d-1)}$$

it is clear that the right member of (1) is equal to

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^{2n-1} \sum_{\substack{r+s=2n \\ r \geq 1, s \geq 1}} \rho(2r-1) \rho(2s-1).$$

Thus (1) is equivalent to

$$(2) \quad \sum_{\substack{r+s=2n \\ r \geq 1, s \geq 1}} \rho(2r-1) \rho(2s-1) = \sigma(n).$$

For a direct proof of (2) see *Bachmann* [1, p. 349] or *Landau* [3, p. 110].

R E F E R E N C E S

- [1] P. Bachmann: *Niedere Zahlentheorie*, vol. 2, Leipzig, 1930.
 [2] S. Femp1: *Sur certaines séries qui jouent un rôle dans la théorie des fonctions doublement périodiques*, Publications de la Faculté d'Électrotechnique de l'Université à Belgrade, série: Mathématiques et physique, №. 75, 1962.
 [3] E. Landau: *Vorlesungen über Zahlentheorie*, vol. 1, Leipzig, 1927.