MOCK THETA DOUBLE SUMS

JEREMY LOVEJOY AND ROBERT OSBURN

ABSTRACT. We first prove a general result on Bailey pairs and show that two Bailey pairs of Bringmann and Kane are special cases. We then derive several more Bailey pairs of a similar type and use these to find a number of new $q$-hypergeometric double sums which are mock theta functions. Additionally, we prove identities between mock theta double sums and classical mock theta functions.

1. Introduction

A Bailey pair relative to $a$ is a pair of sequences $(\alpha_n, \beta_n)_{n \geq 0}$ satisfying

$$\beta_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{\alpha_k}{(q)_{n-k}(aq)_{n+k}}, \quad (1.1)$$

or equivalently

$$\alpha_n = \frac{1-aq^{2n}}{1-a} \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{(a)_{n+j}(-1)^{n-j}q^{\binom{n-j}{2}}}{(q)_{n-j}} \beta_j. \quad (1.2)$$

Here we have used the standard $q$-hypergeometric notation,

$$(a)_n = (a;q)_n = \prod_{k=1}^{n} (1-aq^{k-1}),$$

valid for $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{ \infty \}$. The Bailey lemma says that if $(\alpha_n, \beta_n)$ is a Bailey pair relative to $a$, then so is $(\alpha'_n, \beta'_n)$, where

$$\alpha'_n = \frac{(\rho_1)_{n}(\rho_2)_{n}(aq/\rho_1\rho_2)^{n}}{(aq/\rho_1)_{n}(aq/\rho_2)_{n}} \alpha_n, \quad (1.3)$$

and

$$\beta'_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(\rho_1)_{k}(\rho_2)_{k}(aq/\rho_1\rho_2)_{n-k}(aq/\rho_1\rho_2)^{k}}{(aq/\rho_1)_{n}(aq/\rho_2)_{n}(q)_{n-k}} \beta_k. \quad (1.4)$$

A useful limiting form of the Bailey lemma is found by putting (1.3) and (1.4) into (1.1) and letting $n \to \infty$, giving

Date: February 2, 2015.
2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary: 33D15; Secondary: 11F37.
Key words and phrases. Bailey pairs, mock theta functions, identities.
\[
\sum_{n \geq 0} (\rho_1)_n (\rho_2)_n (aq/\rho_1 \rho_2)^n \beta_n = \frac{(aq/\rho_1)_\infty (aq/\rho_2)_\infty}{(aq)_\infty (aq/\rho_1 \rho_2)_\infty} \sum_{n \geq 0} (\rho_1)_n (\rho_2)_n (aq/\rho_1 \rho_2)^n \alpha_n.
\] (1.5)

For more on Bailey pairs and the Bailey lemma, see [1, 2, 14].

This paper has its origins in the following two Bailey pairs discovered by Bringmann and Kane [7]. First, \((a_n, b_n)\) is a Bailey pair relative to 1, where

\[
a_{2n} = (1 - q^{4n}) q^{2n^2 - 2n} \sum_{j = -n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2 - 2j},
\] (1.6)

\[
a_{2n+1} = -(1 - q^{4n+2}) q^{2n^2} \sum_{j = -n}^{n} q^{-2j^2},
\] (1.7)

and

\[
b_n = \frac{(-1)^n (q; q^2)_{n-1}}{(q)_{2n-1}} \chi(n \neq 0),
\] (1.8)

and second, \((\alpha_n, \beta_n)\) is a Bailey pair relative to \(q\), where

\[
\alpha_{2n} = \frac{1}{1 - q} \left( q^{2n^2 + 2n} \sum_{j = -n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2 - 2j} + q^{2n^2} \sum_{j = -n}^{n} q^{-2j^2} \right),
\] (1.9)

\[
\alpha_{2n+1} = -\frac{1}{1 - q} \left( q^{2n^2 + 4n + 2} \sum_{j = -n}^{n} q^{-2j^2} + q^{2n^2 + 2n} \sum_{j = -n-1}^{n} q^{-2j^2 - 2j} \right),
\] (1.10)

and

\[
\beta_n = \frac{(-1)^n (q; q^2)_n}{(q)_{2n+1}}.
\] (1.11)

These are highly reminiscent of three Bailey pairs discovered by Andrews [3] in his study of Ramanujan’s seventh order mock theta functions. For example, Andrews showed that \((A_n(1), B_n(1))\) form a Bailey pair relative to 1, where

\[
A_{2n}(1) = -(1 - q^{4n}) q^{2n^2 - 2n} \sum_{j = -n}^{n-1} q^{-j^2 - j},
\] (1.12)

\[
A_{2n+1}(1) = (1 - q^{4n+2}) q^{3n^2 + n} \sum_{j = -n}^{n} q^{-j^2},
\] (1.13)

and

\[
B_n(1) = \frac{1}{(q^n)_n} \chi(n \neq 0),
\] (1.14)

and \((A_n(2), B_n(2))\) is a Bailey pair relative to \(q\), where
\[ A_{2n}(2) = \frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{3n^2+2n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-j^2-j} + q^{3n^2+n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-j^2} \right), \]  
\[ A_{2n+1}(2) = \frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{3n^2+5n+2} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-j^2} + q^{3n^2+4n+1} \sum_{j=-n-1}^{n} q^{-j^2-j} \right), \]

and

\[ B_n(2) = \frac{1}{(q^n+1)_{n+1}}. \]  

Our first goal in this paper is to prove the following results, which will lead to more Bailey pairs like those of Bringmann-Kane and Andrews. Note that Theorem 1.3 is simply an application of Theorem 1.1 followed by an application of Theorem 1.2.

**Theorem 1.1.** If \((\alpha_n, \beta_n)\) is a Bailey pair relative to 1 with \(\beta_0 = 1\), then \((\alpha'_n, \beta'_n)\) is also a Bailey pair relative to 1, where

\[ \alpha'_2n = -(1 - q^{4n})q^{2n^2-2n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2-2j} \alpha_{2j+1}, \]  
\[ \alpha'_{2n+1} = -(1 - q^{4n+2})q^{2n^2} \sum_{j=0}^{n} q^{-2j^2} \alpha_{2j}, \]

and for \(n \geq 1\),

\[ \beta'_n = -\frac{\beta_{n-1}}{1-q^{2n-1}}. \]  

**Theorem 1.2.** Suppose that \((\alpha_n, \beta_n)\) is a Bailey pair relative to 1 with \(\alpha_0 = \beta_0 = 0\). Then \((\alpha'_n, \beta'_n)\) is a Bailey pair relative to \(q\), where

\[ \alpha'_n = \frac{1}{1-q} \left( -\frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{1-q^{2n+2}} + \frac{q^{2n} \alpha_n}{1-q^{2n}} \right) \]  

and

\[ \beta'_n = -\beta_{n+1}. \]  

**Theorem 1.3.** If \((\alpha_n, \beta_n)\) is a Bailey pair relative to 1 with \(\beta_0 = 1\), then \((\alpha''_n, \beta''_n)\) is a Bailey pair relative to \(q\), where

\[ \alpha''_{2n} = \frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{2n^2} \sum_{j=0}^{n} q^{-2j^2} \alpha_{2j} - q^{2n^2+2n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2-2j} \alpha_{2j+1} \right), \]  
\[ \alpha''_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{2n^2+2n} \sum_{j=0}^{n} q^{-2j^2-2j} \alpha_{2j+1} - q^{2n^2+4n+2} \sum_{j=0}^{n} q^{-2j^2} \alpha_{2j} \right), \]

and

\[ \beta''_n = \frac{\beta_n}{1-q^{2n+1}}. \]
An application of Theorem 1.1 or 1.3 to a “typical” Bailey pair (from Slater’s list [13], for example) will give a positive definite quadratic form in the power of $q$ occurring in $\alpha_n$. However, there are a few cases where we obtain an indefinite quadratic form. For example, using Theorems 1.1 and 1.3 and the following Bailey pair relative to 1 from Slater’s list [13, p. 468],

$$\alpha_n = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n = 0, \\ 2(-1)^n, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\beta_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{(q^2;q^2)_n},$$

we recover the Bailey pairs of Bringmann and Kane in (1.6)–(1.11). Some other examples are recorded in Corollaries 2.1–2.3. Unfortunately, Andrews’ Bailey pairs in (1.12)–(1.17) do not arise as simple applications of Theorems 1.1–1.3. For more on these pairs, see [6].

An important difference between the pairs of Andrews and those of Bringmann-Kane is that the former yield mock theta functions when substituted into (1.5), while the latter do not. However, as we showed in a previous paper [10], the Bailey pairs of Bringmann and Kane do give rise to mock theta functions after an appropriate application of the Bailey lemma. These mock theta functions are $q$-hypergeometric double sums.

To recall them, we need some special functions. We use the classical theta series

$$j(x, q) := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-x)^n q^{(2n)_2} = (x)_\infty (q/x)_\infty (q)_\infty,$$

and for brevity, we write $J_m := J_{m, 3m}$ with $J_{a, m} := j(q^a, q^m)$, and $J_{a, m} := j(-q^a, q^m)$. We also use the indefinite theta series

$$f_{a,b,c}(x, y, q) := \left( \sum_{r,s \geq 0} - \sum_{r,s < 0} \right) (-1)^{r+s} x^r y^s q^{a(r^2) + brs + c(s^2)}. \quad (1.26)$$

Finally, we employ the Appell-Lerch series

$$m(x, q, z) := \frac{1}{j(z, q)} \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{(-1)^r q^{(r)_2} z^r}{1 - q^{r-1} x z}, \quad (1.27)$$

where $x, z \in \mathbb{C}^* := \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ with neither $z$ nor $xz$ an integral power of $q$. The Appell-Lerch series is a “mock Jacobi form” which specializes at torsion points to a mock theta function [15, 16]. Recall that a mock theta function is the holomorphic part of a weight 1/2 harmonic weak Maass form $f(\tau)$ (as usual, $q := e^{2\pi i \tau}$ where $\tau = x + iy \in \mathbb{H}$) whose image of under the operator $\xi_1^2 := 2iy \frac{d}{dz}$ is a unary theta function [12, 15].

The main result in [10] contains identities equivalent to the following.

**Theorem 1.4.** [10, Theorem 1.3]

$$W_j(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{n \geq j \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^n (q; q^2)_{j-1} (-1)^{n^2 + (j+1)}}{(-q^n(q)_{n-j}(q)_{2j-1}}}$$
Many more mock theta functions like
by the notation
\[ \sum \]
define
\( W[5] \), the sequence of even partial sums and the sequence of odd partial sums both converge. We express the double sums
\[ q^\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \]
in terms of the indefinite theta series (1.26) and then in terms of the Appell-Lerch series (1.27). Separate results, corresponding to three sets of Bailey pairs. We first express the double sums
\[ q^\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \]
in terms of the indefinite theta series (1.26) and then in terms of the Appell-Lerch series (1.27). Just as with the pairs of Bringmann and Kane, this first requires one application of the Bailey lemma, and so the mock theta functions
\[ q^\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \]
are mock theta functions. We remark that the series defining
\[ q^\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \]
and the sequence of odd partial sums both converge. We define \( W_2(q) \) as the average of these two values. This averaging is denoted here and throughout by the notation \( \sum^* \).

In particular, \( W_1(q) - W_2(q) \) are mock theta functions. We remark that the series defining \( W_2(q) \) does not converge. However, similar to the classical sixth order mock theta function \( \mu(q) \) [5], the sequence of even partial sums and the sequence of odd partial sums both converge. We define \( W_2(q) \) as the average of these two values. This averaging is denoted here and throughout by the notation \( \sum^* \).

The second goal of this paper is to use Bailey pairs arising from Theorems 1.1 and 1.3 to obtain many more mock theta functions like \( W_1(q) - W_4(q) \). Just as with the pairs of Bringmann and Kane, this first requires one application of the Bailey lemma, and so the mock theta functions we obtain are \( q \)-hypergeometric double sums. We record these mock theta functions in three separate results, corresponding to three sets of Bailey pairs. We first express the double sums in terms of the indefinite theta series (1.26) and then in terms of the Appell-Lerch series (1.27).
Theorem 1.5. The following are mock theta functions.

\[ M_1(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^j (-1)^j q^{n^2 + \binom{j}{2}}}{(q)_n (q)_{n-j} (q^2; q^2)_{j-1} (1 - q^{2j-1})} \]
\[ = -2q \frac{(q)_\infty}{(q^{3,5,3})_\infty} (q^4, q^6, q) \]
\[ = 4q^{-3} m(-q^7, q^{48}, q^{24}) + 4m(-q^{25}, q^{48}, q^{-24}) - 2 - 2J_8J_{12}J_{96}J_{1,16}J_{4,24}J_{6,48}J_{18,96} \]
\[ J_{24}J_{48}J_{5,8}J_{2,12}J_{2,96}J_{3,4,96} \]  
\[ (1.32) \]

\[ M_2(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{(q^2: q^2)_n (-1)^j (-1)^{n+j} q^{\binom{j}{2}}}{(q)_n (q)_{n-j} (q^2; q^2)_{j-1} (1 - q^{2j-1})} \]
\[ = (q^2: q^2)_\infty \frac{f_{1,3,1}(-q, -q^3, q)}{(q)_\infty} \]
\[ = 4m(-q^5, q^8, q^4) - 2 - \frac{J_{1,8}^3J_{3,8}J_{6,16}}{J_8^3J_{16}} \]  
\[ (1.33) \]

\[ M_3(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{(q^2: q^2)_n (-1)^j (-1)^{n+j} q^{n^2 + j^2 - j}}{(q^2: q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_{n-j} (q^4; q^4)_{j-1} (1 - q^{4j-2})} \]
\[ = 2q(q^2: q^2)_\infty \frac{f_{1,2,1}(-q^5, -q^9, q^4)}{(q^2: q^2)_\infty} \]
\[ = 4m(-q^7, q^{12}, q^4) - 2 + 2 \frac{J_{1,2}^3T_{5,12}}{J_{4,12}T_{1,12}J_{3,12}} \]  
\[ (1.34) \]

\[ M_4(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^j q^{n^2 + n + \binom{j}{2}}}{(q)_{n-j} (q)_j (1 - q^{2j+1})} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{(q)_\infty} \frac{f_{3,5,3}(q^2, q^4, q)}{f_{3,5,3}(q^2, q^4, q)} \]
\[ = 2m(-q^{29}, q^{48}, q^{24}) - 2q^{-1} m(-q^{13}, q^{48}, q^{-24}) + q \frac{J_{8}J_{12}J_{96}J_{5,16}J_{4,24}J_{6,48}J_{18,96}}{J_{24}J_{48}J_{5,8}J_{1,8}J_{2,12}J_{10,96}J_{22,96}J_{42,96}} \]  
\[ (1.35) \]

\[ M_5(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^j q^{n^2 + n + \binom{j}{2}}}{(q)_{n-j} (q)_j (1 - q^{2j+1})} \]
\[ = \frac{(-q)_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \frac{f_{1,2,1}(q, q^3, q^2)}{f_{1,2,1}(q, q^3, q^2)} \]
\[ = 2m(q^5, q^6, q^3) - 1 - q^2 \frac{J_6^3}{J_{2,6}J_{3,6}} \]  
\[ (1.36) \]
Theorem 1.6. The following are mock theta functions.

\[ M_6(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{n-j \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^j q^{n^2 + \left(\frac{j+1}{2}\right)}}{(q)_{n-j}(q)_{j-1}(1-q^{2j-1})} \]

\[ = -q \frac{q^2}{(q)_\infty} f_{3,7,3}(q^5, q^6, q) \]

\[ = m(-q^{49}, q^{120}, q^{-3}) - q^{-3} m(-q^{89}, q^{120}, q^{-3}) + q^{-3} + q^{-14} m(-q^{119}, q^{120}, q^3) - q^{-14} \]

\[ = q^{-1} \left(-q^{79}, q^{120}, q^3\right) + q^{-1} - q^{-11} \frac{J_{12.48} J_{16.40} J_{2.20} J_{3.34} J_{17.40} J_{40}}{J_{1.9.12} J_{6.40} J_{2.0.20} J_{40}} \]

\[ + q^{-4} \frac{J_{24.48} J_{1.40} J_{4.40} J_{8.20} J_{14.40} J_{18.40} J_{80}}{J_{1.9.12} J_{6.40} J_{2.40} J_{8.20} J_{14.40} J_{18.40} J_{80}} \]

\[ + q^{-12} \frac{J_{24.48} J_{1.40} J_{4.40} J_{8.20} J_{16.40} J_{42.80} J_{80}}{J_{1.9.12} J_{6.40} J_{2.40} J_{8.20} J_{14.40} J_{18.40} J_{80}}, \] (1.37)

\[ M_7(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{n-j \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^n (-1)^j q^{(n+1)/2 + (j+1)/2}}{(q)_{n-j}(q)_{j-1}(1-q^{2j-1})} \]

\[ = -2 \frac{q^2 (-q)_\infty}{(q)_\infty} f_{1.3.1}(q^4, q^5, q^2) \]

\[ = 2q^{-1} m(-q, q^{16}, q^{-1}) - 2q^{-1} \frac{J_{1.4.8} J_{16.32} J_{1.16} J_{14.32}}{J_{1.2} J_{2.16} J_{0.16}}, \] (1.38)

\[ M_8(q) := 2 \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{n-j \geq 1} \frac{(q; q^2)_n (-1)^{n+j} q^{(j+1)/2}}{(q)_{n-j}(q)_{j-1}(1-q^{2j-1})} \]

\[ = \frac{q(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} f_{1.5.1}(-q^2, -q^3, q) \]

\[ = 2m(-q^7, q^{24}, q^6) + 2q^{-2} m(-q, q^{24}, q^{-6}) + q \frac{J_{1.3.4} J_{2.16}}{J_{1.2} J_{2.16}} \] (1.39)

\[ M_9(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{n-j \geq 1} \frac{(q; q^2)_n (-1)^{n+j} q^{2j^2+2j}}{(q^2; q^2)_n-j(q^2; q^2)_{j-1}(1-q^{4^2})} \]

\[ = \frac{q^3(q; q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} f_{1.3.1}(-q^7, -q^9, q^4) \]

\[ = m(-q^8, q^{32}, q^{-2}) - q^{-1} \frac{J_{8.16} J_{32.64} J_{16.32}}{J_{2.32} J_{1.4} J_{6.32} J_{2.32}}, \] (1.40)

\[ M_{10}(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{n-j \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{2n} (-1)^j q^{2n+j^2+j}}{(q^2; q^2)_n-j(q^2; q^2)_{j-1}(1-q^{4j-2})} \]

\[ = -2 \frac{q^3 (-q)_\infty}{(q)_\infty} f_{1.5.1}(q^5, q^7, q^2) \]
The following are mock theta functions.

**Theorem 1.7.** The following are mock theta functions.

\[ M_{11}(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{n \geq j \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^j q^{n^2 + n + (j+1)}}{(q)_{n-j} (q)_{j+1}} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} f_{3,3,3}(q^3, q^4, q) \]
\[ = q^{-8} m(-q^{17}, q^{120}, q^{-3}) + q^{-6} m(-q^{23}, q^{120}, q^3) - m(-q^{47}, q^{120}, q^3) \]
\[ + q^{-12} m(-q^7, q^{120}, q^3) + q^{-9} \frac{J_{14,40} J_{18,40} J_{19,40} J_{n,40} J_{12,40} J_{18,40} J_{20}}{J_{1,120} J_{14,40} J_{10,40} J_{20}^3 J_{80}} \]
\[ + q^{-4} \frac{J_{24,48} J_{14,40} J_{18,40} J_{19,40} J_{n,40} J_{12,40} J_{18,40} J_{20}}{J_{1,120} J_{14,40} J_{10,40} J_{20}^3 J_{80}^2} \]
\[ - q^{-4} \frac{J_{24,48} J_{14,40} J_{12,40} J_{14,40} J_{18,40} J_{20}}{J_{1,120} J_{14,40} J_{10,40} J_{20}^3 J_{80}} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} f_{1,3,1}(q^2, q^3, q^2) \]
\[ = \frac{(-q)_{\infty}}{(q)_{\infty}} f_{1,3,1}(q^2, q^3, q^2) \]
\[ = q^{-1} m(-q^3, q^{16}, q) + q \frac{J_{4,8} J_{16,32} J_{5,16} J_{6,32}}{J_{1,120} J_{14,40} J_{4,16}} . \]

(1.43)

**Theorem 1.7.** The following are mock theta functions.

\[ M_{12}(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{n \geq j \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^j q^{n^2 + (j+1)}}{(q)_{n-j} (q)_{j+1}} \]
\[ = \frac{(-q)_{\infty}}{(q)_{\infty}} f_{3,3,3}(q^4, q^7, q) \]
\[ = m(-q^{59}, q^{120}, q^{-9}) - q^{-7} m(-q^{19}, q^{120}, q^9) - m(-q^{29}, q^{120}, q^9) \]
\[ - q^{-10} m(-q^{11}, q^{120}, q^{-9}) - q^{-8} \frac{J_{12,48} J_{3,40} J_{16,40} J_{17,40} J_{2,20} J_{4,40} J_{14,40} J_{20}}{J_{1,9,120} J_{10,40} J_{2,40} J_{120} J_{80}} \]
\[ - q^{-9} \frac{J_{12,48} J_{3,40} J_{16,40} J_{17,40} J_{2,20} J_{4,40} J_{14,40} J_{20}}{J_{1,9,120} J_{10,40} J_{2,40} J_{120} J_{80}} \]
\[ + q^{-2} \frac{J_{24,48} J_{3,40} J_{4,40} J_{8,20} J_{4,40} J_{14,40} J_{80}}{J_{1,9,120} J_{10,40} J_{2,40} J_{120} J_{80}} \]

(1.42)
\[ M_{14}(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{n \geq j \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^n(-1)^j q^{n+j+1}}{(q)_{n-j}(q)_{j-1}(1-q^{2j-1})} = 2q(-q)_{\infty} f_{3,1}(q^3, q^6, q^2) = 2m(q^7, q^{16}, q^{-3}) - 2J_{4,8}J_{16,32}J_{1,16}J_{14,32} \frac{J_1}{J_{1,2}J_{2,16}J_{4,16}}, \tag{1.45} \]

\[ M_{15}(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{n \geq j \geq 1} \frac{(q; q^2)^n(-1)^{n+j} q^{j}}{(q)_{n-j}(q)_{j-1}(1-q^{2j-1})} = (q; q^2)_{\infty} f_{1,5,1}(-q, -q^4, q) = 2m(q^{13}, q^{24}, q^2) - 2q^{-1}m(q^7, q^{24}, q^2) + \frac{J_1J_8J_6}{J_2J_{16}}, \tag{1.46} \]

\[ M_{16}(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{n \geq j \geq 1} \frac{(q; q^2)^n(-1)^{n+j} q^{n+j-2}}{(q)_{n-j}(q)_{j-1}(1-q^{2j-1})} = q(q; q^2)_{\infty} f_{1,3,1}(-q^5, -q^{11}, q^4) = -q^{-1}m(q^8, q^{32}, q^{-6}) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{J_6J_{10,32}J_{6,32}}{J_{1,6}J_{10,32}J_{6,32}} + q^{-1} \frac{J_8, J_{16,32}J_{4,32}J_{24,64}}{J_{1,4}J_{2,32}J_{10,32}}, \tag{1.47} \]

\[ M_{17}(q) := \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{n \geq j \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{2n}(-1)^j q^{n+j-2}}{(q)_{n-j}(q)_{j-1}(1-q^{2j-1})} = -2q(-q)_{\infty} f_{1,5,1}(q^3, q^9, q^2) = 2m(q^{22}, q^{48}, q^{-6}) + 2q^{-1}m(q^{14}, q^{48}, q^{-6}) - 2q^3 \frac{J_8, J_{20,48}J_{18,48}J_{24}J_{1,48}J_{12,48}J_{48}}{J_{1,2}J_{16,48}J_{8,48}J_{24}J_{96}} - 2q J_{8,32}J_{20,48}J_{18,48}J_{24}J_{1,48}J_{12,48}J_{48} \frac{J_6, J_{10,24}J_{10,48}J_{24}J_{96}}{J_{1,2}J_{16,48}J_{8,48}J_{24}J_{96}} + 2 \frac{J_{16,32}J_{4,48}J_{10,24}J_{20,48}J_{24}J_{56,96}}{J_{1,2}J_{16,48}J_{8,48}J_{24}J_{96}}, \tag{1.48} \]

\[ M_{18}(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^{2n}(-1)^j q^{n+j}}{(q)_{n-j}(q)_{j}(1-q^{2j+1})} = \frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} f_{4,7,3}(q^2, q^5, q) \]
The final goal of the paper is to give some of the identities involving the double sums in Theorems 1.5–1.7. It will have been noticed that some of the expressions in Theorems 1.5–1.7 are considerably more involved than others. For instance, equation (1.49) involves four Appell-Lerch series and four modular forms while equation (1.50) involves only one of each. This depends on the indefinite theta function \( f_{n,n+p,n}(x,y,q) \). In general, the number of Appell-Lerch series grows with \( n \) and the number of modular forms grows with \( p \).

The final goal of the paper is to give some of the identities involving the double sums in Theorems 1.5–1.7 and “classical” mock theta functions. Namely, we express the double sums \( M_2(q), M_5(q), M_9(q) \), and \( M_{16}(q) \) in terms of the mock theta functions

\[
T_0(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{(n+1)(n+2)}(-q^2; q^2)^n}{(-q^2; q^2)_{n+1}},
\]

\[
\omega(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{2n(n+1)}}{(q; q^2)^2_{n+1}},
\]

\[
A(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n+1}(-q^2; q^2)^n}{(q; q^2)^2_{n+1}},
\]

and

\[
U_1(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{(n+1)^2}(-q^2; q^2)^n}{(-q^2; q^4)^2_{n+1}},
\]

of “orders” 8, 3, 2, and 8, respectively (see [8]). A similar identity was found in [10], namely

\[
W_2(q) = 2qT_1(q) - qS_1(q)
\]
where
\[
S_1(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{n(n+2)} (-q^2 q^2)_n
\]
and
\[
T_1(q) := \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{n(n+1)} (-q^2 q^2)_{n+1}.
\]
are mock theta functions of order 8 [8].

**Corollary 1.8.** We have the following identities:

\[
\mathcal{M}_2(q) = 4T_0(q) + 2 - 2 \frac{J_3^8 J_{14,32}}{J_{16,32} J_{28,64}} + \frac{J_{2,8} J_{16,16} J_{1,8} J_{6,16}}{J_{1,4} J_{1,8} J_{3,8}},
\]

(1.51)

\[
\mathcal{M}_5(q) = 1 + q \omega(q),
\]

(1.52)

\[
\mathcal{M}_9(q) = -A(-q^8) + \frac{J_{32}^3 J_{14,32} J_{10,32}}{J_{16,32} J_{2,32} J_{6,32} J_{3,32}} - q^{-1} \frac{J_{32}^3 J_{28,64}}{J_{32} J_{6,44}} + q^{-1} \frac{J_{16,16} J_{32,64} J_{4,32} J_{24,64}}{J_{1,4} J_{1,6,32} J_{2,32}},
\]

(1.53)

\[
\mathcal{M}_{16}(q) = \frac{1}{2} + q^{-1} U_1(q^8) - q^{-1} \frac{J_{32}^3 J_{10,32} J_{14,32}}{J_{16,32} J_{6,32} J_{2,32} J_{3,32}} + \frac{J_{32}^3 J_{10,32} J_{6,32}}{J_{6,32} J_{16,32} J_{0,32} J_{10,32}}
\]

(1.54)

\[
+ q^{-1} \frac{J_{8,16} J_{32,64} J_{1,32} J_{24,64}}{J_{1,4} J_{2,32} J_{10,32}}.
\]

(1.55)

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we prove Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 and record some corollaries. In Section 3, we recall important work of Hickerson and Mortenson on mock theta functions [9] and then prove Theorems 1.5–1.7 and Corollary 1.8.

In a forthcoming paper [11], we will consider applications of Theorems 1.1–1.3 to $q$-hypergeometric double sums related to real quadratic fields, in the spirit of [4].

**2. Proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2**

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** First note that the sequence $\alpha'_n$ in (1.18) and (1.19) is uniquely defined by $\alpha'_0 = 0$, $\alpha'_1 = -(1-q^2)$, and

\[
\frac{\alpha'_{n+2}}{1 - q^{2n+4}} - \frac{q^{2n} \alpha'_n}{1 - q^{2n}} = -\alpha_{n+1}.
\]

Suppose that the $\beta'_n$ are given by (1.20). Then the corresponding $\alpha'_n$ satisfy the initial conditions. Moreover, using (1.2) we have

\[
\frac{\alpha'_{n+2}}{1 - q^{2n+4}} - \frac{q^{2n} \alpha'_n}{1 - q^{2n}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n+2} \frac{(q)_{n+j+1} q^{(n-j+2)} (-1)^{n+j}}{(q)_{n-j+2}} \beta'_j - \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{(q)_{n+j-1} q^{(n-j+2)+2n} (-1)^{n+j}}{(q)_{n-j}} \beta'_j
\]

\[
= \sum_{j=1}^{n+2} \frac{(q)_{n+j-1} (-1)^{n+j} q^{(n-j+2)+2n}}{(q)_{n-j+2}} \left( (1-q^{n+j})(1-q^{n+j+1})q^{-2j+1} - (1-q^{n-j+2})(1-q^{n-j+1}) \right) \beta'_j
\]
forms in Theorems 1.1 and 1.3, but we have limited ourselves to those we will use in the sequel. These are not the only three pairs from Slater’s list which lead to indefinite quadratic Bailey pairs involving indefinite quadratic forms. These come from three Bailey pairs in Slater’s which establishes the result.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Let \( a = q \) and let \( \beta_n' \) be defined as in (1.22). Then

\[
\alpha'_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{1 - q} \sum_{j=0}^{n} \left( \frac{(q)_{n+j+1}(-1)^j q^{(n-j)/2}}{(q)_{n-j}} \beta'_j (1 - q^{n+j+1} + q^{n+j+1}(1 - q^{n-j})) \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{(-1)^n}{1 - q} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{n} \left( \frac{(q)_{n+j+1}(-1)^j q^{(n-j)/2}}{(q)_{n-j}} \beta'_j + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{(q)_{n+j}(-1)^j q^{(n-j)/2+n + j + 1}}{(q)_{n-j-1}} \beta'_j \right) \right) \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{1 - q} \left( -\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \left( \frac{(q)_{n+j}(-1)^{n+j+1} q^{(n-j)/2+2n}}{(q)_{n-j+1}} \beta_j + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( \frac{(q)_{n+j-1}(-1)^{n-j} q^{(n-j)/2+2n}}{(q)_{n-j}} \beta_j \right) \right) \right)
\]

which establishes the result.

We finish this section with three corollaries of Theorems 1.1 and 1.3, giving three sets of two Bailey pairs involving indefinite quadratic forms. These come from three Bailey pairs in Slater’s list [13]. These are not the only three pairs from Slater’s list which lead to indefinite quadratic forms in Theorems 1.1 and 1.3, but we have limited ourselves to those we will use in the sequel.

First, on p. 468 of [13] we find the Bailey pair relative to 1,

\[
\alpha_n = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } n = 0, \\
(-1)^n(q^n + q^{-n}) & \text{otherwise},
\end{cases}
\]

and

\[
\beta_n = \frac{(-1)^n q^{-n}}{(q^2; q^2)_n}.
\]

Applying Theorems 1.1 and 1.3 we have the following.

**Corollary 2.1.** The sequences \((a_n, b_n)\) form a Bailey pair relative to 1, where

\[
a_{2n} = (1 - q^{4n})q^{2n^2-2n+1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2}, \quad (2.1)
\]
\[ a_{2n+1} = -(1 - q^{4n+2})q^{2n^2} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-2j^2-2j}, \quad (2.2) \]

and

\[ b_n = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if } n = 0, \\
\frac{(-1)^n q^{-n+1}}{(q^2;q^2)_{n-1}(1-q^{2n+1})}, & \text{otherwise}, 
\end{cases} \quad (2.3) \]

and the sequences \((\alpha_n, \beta_n)\) form a Bailey pair relative to \(q\), where

\[ \alpha_{2n} = \frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{2n^2} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-2j^2} + q^{2n^2+2n+1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2} \right), \quad (2.4) \]

\[ \alpha_{2n+1} = -\frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{2n^2+2n+1} \sum_{j=-n-1}^{n} q^{-2j^2} + q^{2n^2+4n+2} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2} \right), \quad (2.5) \]

and

\[ \beta_n = \frac{(-1)^n q^{-n}}{(q^2;q^2)_n(1-q^{2n+1})}. \quad (2.6) \]

Next, on p. 468 of [13] we find the Bailey pair relative to 1,

\[ \alpha_n = \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{if } n = 0, \\
(-1)^n q^{-\left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor} (1 + q^n), & \text{otherwise}, 
\end{cases} \]

and

\[ \beta_n = \frac{(-1)^n q^{-\left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor}}{(q)_n}. \]

Applying Theorems 1.1 and 1.3 we have the following.

**Corollary 2.2.** The sequences \((a_n, b_n)\) form a Bailey pair relative to 1, where

\[ a_{2n} = (1 - q^{4n})q^{2n^2-2n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-4j^2-3j}, \quad (2.7) \]

\[ a_{2n+1} = -(1 - q^{4n+2})q^{2n^2} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-4j^2-j}, \quad (2.8) \]

and

\[ b_n = \begin{cases} 
0, & \text{if } n = 0, \\
\frac{(-1)^n q^{-\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor}}{(q)_{n-1}(1-q^{2n+1})}, & \text{otherwise}, 
\end{cases} \quad (2.9) \]

and the sequences \((\alpha_n, \beta_n)\) form a Bailey pair relative to \(q\), where
\[ \alpha_{2n} = \frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{2n^2} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-4j^2-3j} + q^{2n^2+2n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-4j^2-3j} \right), \quad (2.10) \]

\[ \alpha_{2n+1} = -\frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{2n^2+2n} \sum_{j=-n-1}^{n} q^{-4j^2-3j} + q^{2n^2+4n+2} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-4j^2-3j} \right), \quad (2.11) \]

and

\[ \beta_n = \frac{(-1)^n q^{-(n+1)\n/2}}{(q)_n(1-q^{2n+1})}. \quad (2.12) \]

Finally, on p. 468 of [13] we find the Bailey pair relative to 1,

\[ \alpha_n = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = 0, \\ (-1)^n q^{-n(n+3)/2}(1+q^{2n}), & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \]

and

\[ \beta_n = \frac{(-1)^n q^{-n(n+3)/2}}{(q)_n}. \quad (2.15) \]

Applying Theorems 1.1 and 1.3 we find the following.

**Corollary 2.3.** The sequences \((a_n, b_n)\) form a Bailey pair relative to 1, where

\[ a_{2n} = (1-q^{4n})q^{2n^2-2n+1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-4j^2-j}, \quad (2.13) \]

\[ a_{2n+1} = -(1-q^{4n+2})q^{2n^2} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-4j^2-3j}, \quad (2.14) \]

and

\[ b_n = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n = 0, \\ (-1)^n q^{-(n+1)\n/2+1} \frac{(q)_{n-1}(1-q^{2n-1})}{(1-q)_{n-1}}, & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \quad (2.15) \]

and the sequences \((\alpha_n, \beta_n)\) form a Bailey pair relative to \(q\), where

\[ \alpha_{2n} = \frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{2n^2} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-4j^2-3j} + q^{2n^2+2n+1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-4j^2-3j} \right), \quad (2.16) \]

\[ \alpha_{2n+1} = -\frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{2n^2+2n+1} \sum_{j=-n-1}^{n} q^{-4j^2-3j} + q^{2n^2+4n+2} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-4j^2-3j} \right), \quad (2.17) \]

and
\[ \beta_n = (-1)^n q^{-n(n+3)/2} (q)_n (1 - q^{2n+1}). \] (2.18)

3. PROOFS OF THEOREMS 1.5–1.7 AND COROLLARY 1.8

The approach for proving Theorems 1.5–1.7 is as follows. We first apply (1.3) and (1.4) to Corollaries 2.1–2.3 to obtain new Bailey pairs, then use (1.5) in various ways to obtain identities expressing \( q \)-hypergeometric double sums in terms of the indefinite theta series (1.26). Next, to deduce that these \( q \)-hypergeometric double sums are mock theta functions, we apply the following three explicit results of Hickerson and Mortenson which express (1.26) in terms of the Appell-Lerch sums or in the quotients of theta functions.

\[ [9, \text{Theorem 1.6}] \]

Theorem 3.1.

Let \( n \) be a positive integer. For generic \( x, y \in \mathbb{C}^* \)

\[ f_{n,n+1,n}(x, y, q) = g_{n,n+1,n}(x, y, q, y^n/x^n, x^n/y^n). \]

Theorem 3.2.

Let \( n \) be an odd positive integer. For generic \( x, y \in \mathbb{C}^* \)

\[ f_{n,n+2,n}(x, y, q) = g_{n,n+2,n}(x, y, q, y^n/x^n, x^n/y^n) - \Theta_{n,2}(x, y, q) \]

where

\[ \Theta_{n,2}(x, y, q) := \frac{y^{(n+1)/2} J_{2n,4n} J_{4(n+1),8(n+1)} j(y/x, q^{4(n+1)}) j(q^{n+2} x y, q^{4(n+1)}) j(q^{2n} / x^2 y^2, q^{8(n+1)})}{q^{(n^2-3)/2} x^{(n-3)/2} j(y^n / x^n, q^{4n(n+1)}) j(-q^{n+2} x^2, q^{4(n+1)}) j(-q^{n+2} y^2, q^{4(n+1)})}. \]

Theorem 3.3.

Let \( n \) be an odd positive integer. For generic \( x, y \in \mathbb{C}^* \)

\[ f_{n,n+4,n}(x, y, q) = g_{n,n+4,n}(x, y, q, y^n/x^n, x^n/y^n) - \Theta_{n,4}(x, y, q) \]

where

\[ \Theta_{n,4}(x, y, q) := \frac{q^{-(n^2+n-3)} x^{-(n-3)/2} y^{(n+1)/2} j(y/x, q^{4(2n+4)}) j(-q^{2n+8} x^4, q^{4(2n+4)}) j(-q^{2n+8}, q^{4(2n+4)})}{j(y^n / x^n, q^{4n(2n+4)}) j(-q^{2n+8} x^4, q^{4(2n+4)}) j(-q^{2n+8}, q^{4(2n+4)})} \left\{ J_{4n,16n} S_1 - q J_{8n,16n} S_2 \right\}, \]
\[ S_1 := \frac{j(q^{6n+16}x^2y^2, q^{4(2n+4)}) j(-q^{2(2n+4)} y/x, q^{4(2n+4)}) j(q^{n+4}xy, q^{2(2n+4)}/J_{2(2n+4)}^3 \right)\]

\[ \cdot \left\{ j(-q^{-2n+8} x^2y^2, q^{4(2n+4)}) j(q^{2(2n+4)} y^2/x^2, q^{4(2n+4)}) J_{4(2n+4)}^2 \right.\]

\[ + \frac{q^{n+4}x^2 j(-q^{6n+16}x^2y^2, q^{4(2n+4)}) j(q^{2(2n+4)} y/x, q^{4(2n+4)})^2 j(-y/x, q^{4(2n+4)})^2}{J_{4(2n+4)}^2} \right\} \]

and

\[ S_2 := \frac{j(q^{2n+8} x^2y^2, q^{4(2n+4)}) j(-y/x, q^{4(2n+4)}) j(q^{3n+8} xy, q^{2(2n+4)}/J_{2(2n+4)}^2)}{J_{2(2n+4)}^2} \right)\]

\[ \cdot \left\{ \frac{q^{n+1} j(-q^{-2n+8} x^2y^2, q^{4(2n+4)}) j(q^{2(2n+4)} y^2/x^2, q^{4(2n+4)}) J_{8(2n+4)}^2}{J_{4(2n+4)}^2} \right.\]

\[ + \frac{qx j(-q^{6n+16} x^2y^2, q^{4(2n+4)}) j(q^{4(2n+4)} y^2/x^2, q^{6(2n+4)})^2}{J_{8(2n+4)}^2} \right\} \].

Finally, we use the fact that specializations of Appell-Lerch series are well-known to be mock theta functions [15], [16, Ch. 1].

To simplify expressions arising in Theorems 3.1–3.3, we require certain facts about \( j(x, q) \) and \( m(x, q, z) \). From the definition of \( j(x, q) \), we have

\[ j(q^n x, q) = (-1)^n q^{(-1)^n} x^{-n} j(x, q) \] (3.2)

where \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \) and

\[ j(x, q) = j(q^{x} x, q) = -x j(x^{-1}, q). \] (3.3)

Next, some relevant properties of the sum \( m(x, q, z) \) are given in the following (see (3.2b), (3.2c) of Proposition 3.1, (3.3) of Corollary 3.2 and Theorem 3.3 in [9]).

**Proposition 3.4.** For an even positive integer \( n \) and generic \( x, z, z_0, z' \in \mathbb{C}^* \)

\[ m(x, q, z) = x^{-1} m(x^{-1}, q, z_0), \] (3.4)

\[ m(qx, q, z) = 1 - x m(x, q, z), \] (3.5)

\[ m(q, q^2, -1) = \frac{1}{2} \] (3.6)

and

\[ m(x, q, z) = m(x, q, z_0) + \frac{z_0 J_3^2 j(z/z_0, q) j(xz, q)}{j(z, q) j(z, q) j(xz, q) j(x, q)}. \] (3.7)

We are now ready to proceed to the proofs of Theorems 1.5–1.7.
Proof of Theorem 1.5. Applying equations (1.3) and (1.4) with \((a, \rho_1, \rho_2) = (1, -1, \infty)\) to (2.1)–(2.3) and \((q, -q, \infty)\) to (2.4)–(2.6) gives a Bailey relative to \(1, \rho_2\),

\[
a_{2n}' = 2(1 - q^{2n})q^{4n^2 - n + 1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2},
\]

\[
a_{2n+1}' = -2(1 - q^{2n+1})q^{4n^2 + 3n + 1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-2j^2 - 2j},
\]

and

\[
b_n' = \frac{1}{(-q)_n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^j (-1)^j q^{(j)^2}}{(q)_{n-j}(q^2)_{j-1}(1 - q^{2j-1})},
\]

and a Bailey pair relative to \(q, r_s\),

\[
\alpha_{2n}' = \frac{1}{1 - q} \left( q^{4n^2 + n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-2j^2 - 2j} + q^{4n^2 + 3n + 1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2} \right),
\]

\[
\alpha_{2n+1}' = -\frac{1}{1 - q} \left( q^{4n^2 + 5n + 2} \sum_{j=-n-1}^{n} q^{-2j^2} + q^{4n^2 + 7n + 3} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-2j^2 - 2j} \right),
\]

and

\[
\beta_n' = \frac{1}{(-q)_n} \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^j q^{(j)^2}}{(q)_{n-j} (q^2)_{j}(1 - q^{2j+1})},
\]

respectively. Now to prove (1.32), we insert the Bailey pair \((a_n', b_n')\) from equations (3.8)–(3.10) into (1.5) with \(\rho_1, \rho_2 \rightarrow \infty\). This gives

\[
qM_1(q) = \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{n^2} b_n'(q) = \frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{n^2} a_n'(q)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} \left( \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2} a_{2n}'(q) + \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{4n^2 + 4n + 1} a_{2n+1}'(q) \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{2}{(q)_{\infty}} \left( \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2 - n + 1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2} - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2 + n + 1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-2j^2} - \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2 + 7n + 2} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-2j^2 - 2j} + \sum_{n \geq 0} q^{8n^2 + 9n + 3} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-2j^2 - 2j} \right).
\]

After replacing \(n\) with \(-n\) in the second sum and \(n\) with \(-n - 1\) in the fourth sum, we let \(n = (r + s + 1)/2, j = (r - s - 1)/2\) in the first two sums and \(n = (r + s)/2, j = (r - s)/2\) in the latter two sums to find
\[ M_1(q) = \frac{2q}{(q)_{\infty}} \left( \sum_{r,s \geq 0 \atop r \not\equiv s \pmod{2}} q^{\frac{1}{4}r^2 + 5rs + \frac{3}{2}r^2 + \frac{3}{2}s^2 + \frac{5}{2}s} \right) - \left( \sum_{r,s \geq 0 \atop r \equiv s \pmod{2}} q^{\frac{1}{4}r^2 + 5rs + \frac{3}{2}r^2 + \frac{3}{2}s^2 + \frac{5}{2}s} \right) \]
\[ - \frac{2q}{(q)_{\infty}} \left( \sum_{r,s \geq 0 \atop r \not\equiv s \pmod{2}} q^{\frac{1}{4}r^2 + 5rs + \frac{3}{2}r^2 + \frac{3}{2}s^2 + \frac{5}{2}s} \right) = - \frac{2q}{(q)_{\infty}} f_{3,5,3}(q^6, q^4, q). \]

By (3.14), Theorem 3.2 with \( n = 3 \) and (3.1)–(3.3),
\[ M_1(q) = -2q^{-10} m(-q^{-7}, q^{48}, q^6) + 2q^{-23} m(-q^{-23}, q^{48}, q^6) + 2m(-q^{25}, q^{48}, q^{-6}) \]
\[ - 2q^{-10} m(-q^{-7}, q^{48}, q^{-6}) + \frac{2q}{(q)_{\infty}} \Theta_{3,2}(q^6, q^4, q). \]

Now, we simplify (3.15) using (3.4), (3.5) and (3.7) to obtain
\[ M_1(q) = 4q^{-3} m(-q^{-7}, q^{48}, q^6) + 4m(-q^{-25}, q^{48}, q^6) - 2 + \frac{2q}{(q)_{\infty}} \Theta_{3,2}(q^6, q^4, q) \]
\[ + 2q^{-3} \frac{J^3_{48}J_{12,48}J_{7,48}}{J^2_{6,48}J_{1,48}J_{13,48}} + 2 \frac{J^3_{48}J_{12,48}J_{25,48}}{J^2_{6,48}J_{19,48}J_{31,48}} \]
\[ = 4q^{-3} m(-q^{-7}, q^{48}, q^{24}) + 4m(-q^{-25}, q^{48}, q^{-24}) - 4q^{-3} \frac{J^3_{18}J_{18,48}J_{7,48}}{J^2_{6,48}J_{24,48}J_{13,48}} - \frac{2q}{(q)_{\infty}} \Theta_{3,2}(q^6, q^4, q) \]
\[ + 2q^{-3} \frac{J^3_{48}J_{12,48}J_{7,48}}{J^2_{6,48}J_{1,48}J_{13,48}} + 2 \frac{J^3_{48}J_{12,48}J_{25,48}}{J^2_{6,48}J_{19,48}J_{31,48}}. \]

Comparing with (1.32), we are left with a modular identity to verify. Such a verification can always be done using a finite computation. This, and similar computations in this paper, were carried out using computer software packages available at

http://www.qseries.org/lgarvan

This proves identity (1.32) and shows that \( M_1(q) \) is a mock theta function.

As equations (1.33)–(1.36) are handled similarly, we briefly sketch the relevant details. For equations (1.33) and (1.34) we again use the Bailey pair (3.8)–(3.10) in (1.5), with \((\rho_1, \rho_2, q) = (\sqrt{q}, -\sqrt{q}, q)\) and \((q, \infty, q^2)\) and the above argument to obtain
\[ M_2(q) = \frac{(q; q^2)_{\infty}}{(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}} f_{1,3,1}(-q, -q^3, q). \]
and
\[ \mathcal{M}_3(q) = \frac{2q(q^2)}{(q^2;q^2)_\infty} f_{1,2,1}(-q^5,-q^9,q^4). \]

One then proceeds with Theorems 3.2 and 3.1, respectively, and simplifies.

For (1.35) and (1.36) we use the Bailey pair (3.11)–(3.13) in (1.5), with \((\rho_1, \rho_2, q) = (\infty, \infty, q)\) and \((-q, \infty, q)\) to get
\[ \mathcal{M}_4(q) = \frac{1}{(q)_\infty} f_{3,5,3}(q^2, q^4) \]
and
\[ \mathcal{M}_5(q) = \frac{(-q)_\infty}{(q)_\infty} f_{1,2,1}(q, q^3, q^2). \]

Applying Theorems 3.2 and 3.1, respectively, and continuing as above yields the result. □

Proof of Theorem 1.6. Applying equations (1.3) and (1.4) with \((a, \rho_1, \rho_2) = (1, \infty, \infty)\) to (2.7)–(2.9) and \((q, \infty, \infty)\) to (2.10)–(2.12) gives a Bailey relative to 1,
\[ a_{2n}' = (1 - q^{4n}) q^{6n^2 - 2n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-4j^2 - 3j}, \tag{3.16} \]
\[ a_{2n+1}' = -(1 - q^{4n+2}) q^{6n^2 + 4n + 1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-4j^2 - j}, \tag{3.17} \]
and
\[ b_n' = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^j q^{j^2+1}}{(q)_{n-j}(q)_{j-1}(1 - q^{2j-1})}, \tag{3.18} \]
respectively. For the identities (1.37)–(1.41) in Theorem 1.6 we use the Bailey pair (3.16)–(3.18) in (1.5) with \((\rho_1, \rho_2, q) = (\infty, \infty, q), (-1, \infty, q), (\sqrt{q}, -\sqrt{q}, q), (q, \infty, q^2),\) and \((-1, -q, q^2)\) to obtain
\( M_6(q) = -\frac{q^2}{(q)_\infty} f_{3,7,3}(q^5, q^6, q) \),
\( M_7(q) = -\frac{2q^2(-q)_\infty}{(q)_\infty} f_{1,3,1}(q^4, q^5, q^2) \),
\( M_8(q) = \frac{q(q^2)_\infty}{2(q^2; q^2)_\infty} f_{1,5,1}(-q^2, -q^3, q) \),
\( M_9(q) = \frac{q^3(q^2)_\infty}{(q^2; q^2)_\infty} f_{1,3,1}(-q^7, -q^9, q^4) \),
\( M_{10}(q) = -\frac{2q^3(-q)_\infty}{(q)_\infty} f_{1,5,1}(5^5, q^7, q^2) \),

respectively. One then applies Theorems 3.2 and 3.3 and proceeds as in the proof of (1.32). The identities (1.42) and (1.43) follow similarly but with the Bailey pair (3.19)–(3.21) in (1.5) with \((\rho_1, \rho_2, q) = (\infty, \infty, q)\) and \((-q, \infty, q)\) yielding

\( M_{11}(q) = \frac{1}{(q)_\infty} f_{3,7,3}(q^3, q^4, q) \)

and

\( M_{12}(q) = \frac{(-q)_\infty}{(q)_\infty} f_{1,3,1}(q^2, q^3, q^2) \).

One now applies Theorems 3.3 and 3.2, respectively, and simplifies.

\( \square \)

**Proof of Theorem 1.7.** Applying (1.3) and (1.4) with \((a, \rho_1, \rho_2) = (1, \infty, \infty)\) to (2.13)–(2.15) and \((q, \infty, \infty)\) to (2.16)–(2.18), we obtain a Bailey pair relative to 1,

\[
a'_{2n} = (1 - q^{4n}) q^{6n^2 - 2n + 1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-4j^2 - j},
\]

\[
a'_{2n+1} = -(1 - q^{4n+2}) q^{6n^2 + 4n + 1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-4j^2 - 3j},
\]

and

\[
b'_{n} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^j q^{\binom{j}{2} + 1}}{(q)_{n-j}(q)_{j-1}(1 - q^{2j+1})},
\]

and a Bailey pair relative to \(q\)

\[
a'_{2n} = \frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{6n^2 + 2n} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-4j^2 - 3j} + q^{6n^2 + 4n + 1} \sum_{j=-n}^{n-1} q^{-4j^2 - j} \right),
\]

(3.25)
\[ \alpha'_{2n+1} = -\frac{1}{1-q} \left( q^{6n^2+8n+3} \sum_{j=-n-1}^{n} q^{-4j^2-j} + q^{6n^2+10n+4} \sum_{j=-n}^{n} q^{-4j^2-3j} \right), \] (3.26)

and

\[ \beta'_n = \sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^j q^{j^2}}{(q)_{n-j}(q)_{2j} (1-q^{2j+1})}, \] (3.27)

respectively. For the identities (1.44)–(1.48) in Theorem 1.7 we use the Bailey pair (3.22)–(3.24) in (1.5) with \((\rho_1, \rho_2, q) = (\infty, \infty, q), (-1, \infty, q), (\sqrt{q}, -\sqrt{q}, q), (q, \infty, q^2), \) and \((-1, -q, q^2)\) to obtain

\[ \mathcal{M}_{13}(q) = -\frac{q}{(q)_{\infty}} f_{3,7,3}(q^4, q^7, q), \]
\[ \mathcal{M}_{14}(q) = -\frac{2(q(-q)_{\infty})}{(q)_{\infty}} f_{1,3,1}(q^3, q^6, q^2), \]
\[ \mathcal{M}_{15}(q) = \frac{(q; q^2)_{\infty}}{2(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}} f_{1,5,1}(-q, -q^4, q), \]
\[ \mathcal{M}_{16}(q) = \frac{q(q; q^3)_{\infty}}{(q^2; q^2)_{\infty}} f_{1,3,1}(-q^5, -q^{11}, q^4), \]
\[ \mathcal{M}_{17}(q) = -\frac{2(q(-q)_{\infty})}{(q)_{\infty}} f_{1,5,1}(q^3, q^9, q^2), \]

respectively. One then applies Theorems 3.2 and 3.3 and proceeds as above where (3.6) is used for \(\mathcal{M}_{16}(q)\). The identities (1.49) and (1.50) follow similarly but with the Bailey pair (3.25)–(3.27) in (1.5) with \((\rho_1, \rho_2, q) = (\infty, \infty, q)\) and \((-q, \infty, q)\) yielding

\[ \mathcal{M}_{18}(q) = \frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} f_{3,7,3}(q^2, q^5, q) \]
and

\[ \mathcal{M}_{19}(q) = \frac{(-q)_{\infty}}{(q)_{\infty}} f_{1,3,1}(q, q^4, q^2). \]

One applies Theorems 3.3 and 3.2, respectively, and simplifies.

\[ \square \]

Proof of Corollary 1.8. The identities in Corollary 1.8 are established by comparing the expressions in Theorems 1.5–1.7 with those for classical mock theta functions. We sketch the details. Equations (5.37) and (5.8) in [9] state

\[ T_0(q) = -m(-q^3, q^6, q^2) \]

and
\[ \omega(q) = -2q^{-1}m(q,q^6,q^2) + \frac{J_6^3}{J_2J_{3,6}}. \]

By (3.4), (3.5), (3.7), (1.33) and (1.36), (1.52) and (1.53) follow. Equations (5.1) and (5.40) in [9] state

\[ A(q) = -m(q,q^4,q^2) \]

and

\[ U_1(q) = -m(-q,q^4,-q^2) \]

By (3.7), (1.40) and (1.47), (1.54) and (1.55) follow.

\[ \square \]

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Eric Mortenson for helping with the simplification of certain expressions in Theorems 1.5–1.7. The second author would like to thank the Institut des Hautes Études Scientifiques for their support during the completion of this paper.

References


CNRS, LIAFA, Université Denis Diderot - Paris 7, Case 7014, 75205 Paris Cedex 13, FRANCE
School of Mathematical Sciences, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland
IHÉS, Le Bois-Marie, 35, route de Chartres, F-91440 Bures-sur-Yvette, FRANCE

E-mail address: lovejoy@liafa.jussieu.fr
E-mail address: robert.osburn@ucd.ie, osburn@ihes.fr