ARITHMETIC PROPERTIES FOR 7-REGULAR PARTITION TRIPLES

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Let $T_\ell(n)$ denote the number of ℓ -regular partition triples of n . In this paper, we consider the arithmetic properties of $T_7(n)$. An infinite family of congruences modulo powers of 7 and several congruences modulo 7 are established. For instance, we prove that for all $n \geq 0$ and $\alpha \geq 1$,

$$T_7\left(7^{2\alpha}n + \frac{3 \times 7^{2\alpha} - 3}{4}\right) \equiv 0 \pmod{7^\alpha}.$$

Key words : Partitions; arithmetic properties; ℓ -regular partition triples.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A *partition* [3] of a positive integer n is a finite weakly decreasing sequence of positive integers $\pi_1 \geq \pi_2 \geq \cdots \geq \pi_r$ whose sum equals n . The π_i 's are called the *parts* of this partition. We denote by $p(n)$ the number of partitions of n , and adopt the convention that $p(0) = 1$. The generating function of $p(n)$ satisfies the identity

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p(n)q^n = \frac{1}{(q; q)_{\infty}},$$

where we use the customary q -series notation

$$(a; q)_\infty := \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - aq^n).$$

An ℓ -regular partition is a partition where none of the parts are divisible by ℓ . If $b_\ell(n)$ denotes the number of ℓ -regular partitions of n , then its generating function satisfies the identity

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

The arithmetic properties of $b_\ell(n)$ have been studied by a number of mathematicians (see, for instance, [7, 8, 10, 11, 17-21, 28-31]). Recently, Baruah and Das [5] established several congruences modulo 2 and 7 for $b_7(n)$. We also remark that Dandurand and Penniston indeed gave exact criteria for when $b_7(n)$ is divisible by 7 in terms of the prime factorization of $4n + 1$ in a prior paper [12]. Further, Ahmed and Baruah [2] established several congruences for $b_\ell(n)$ with $\ell \in \{5, 6, 7, 49\}$, showing for example that

$$b_7 \left(7^3 \times 3^{2\alpha+2} n + \frac{7^3 \times 5 \times 3^{2\alpha+1} - 1}{4} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{147}$$

and

$$b_7 \left(7^3 \times 3^{2\alpha+3} n + \frac{7^3 \times 11 \times 3^{2\alpha+2} - 1}{4} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{147}.$$

Quite recently, Adiga and Ranganatha [1, Theorem 1.1] as well as Wang [26, Theorem 1.1] independently proved the following infinite family of congruences modulo powers of 7 for $b_7(n)$:

$$b_7 \left(7^{2\alpha-1} n + \frac{3 \times 7^{2\alpha-1} - 1}{4} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{7^\alpha}.$$

The interested reader may also refer to [22, 24-26] for other congruences modulo arbitrary powers of ℓ for ℓ -regular partitions or partition pairs where ℓ is a small prime.

Let $T_\ell(n)$ denote the number of ℓ -regular partition triples of n , whose generating function satisfies the identity

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_\ell(n) q^n = \frac{(q^\ell; q^\ell)_\infty^3}{(q; q)_\infty^3}.$$

Saikia and Boruah [23] considered arithmetic properties of $T_\ell(n)$ for $2 \leq \ell \leq 5$. In this paper, we study the arithmetic properties of $T_7(n)$. Our main results can be stated as follows.

Theorem 1.1 — For all $n \geq 0$ and $\alpha \geq 1$, we have

$$T_7 \left(7^{2\alpha}n + \frac{3 \times 7^{2\alpha} - 3}{4} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{7^\alpha}. \quad (1.1)$$

Theorem 1.2 — For all $n \geq 0$, we have

$$T_7(7n + 1) \equiv 3b_7(n) \pmod{7}. \quad (1.2)$$

Remark 1.3 : Recalling the criteria for when $b_7(n)$ is divisible by 7 established by Dandurand and Penniston [12], one may obtain endless families of congruences modulo 7 for $T_7(n)$ from Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 1.4 — For all $n \geq 0$ and $\alpha \geq 1$, we have

$$T_7(25n + 18) \equiv T_7(5n + 3) + 3T_7(n) \pmod{7} \quad (1.3)$$

and

$$T_7 \left(5^{4\alpha}n + \frac{3 \times 5^{4\alpha} - 3}{4} \right) \equiv 5^\alpha T_7(n) \pmod{7}. \quad (1.4)$$

Theorem 1.5 — For all $n \geq 0$ and $\alpha \geq 1$, we have

$$T_7(169n + 126) \equiv 3T_7(13n + 9) + 6T_7(n) \pmod{7} \quad (1.5)$$

and

$$T_7 \left(13^{4\alpha}n + \frac{3 \times 13^{4\alpha} - 3}{4} \right) \equiv (-1)^\alpha T_7(n) \pmod{7}. \quad (1.6)$$

Theorem 1.6 — For all $n \geq 0$, we have

$$T_7(3n + 2) \equiv 0 \pmod{9}. \quad (1.7)$$

2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

To prove the main results of this paper, we start by introducing some necessary lemmas. Here we adopt the notation

$$E_j := (q^j; q^j)_\infty.$$

Let

$$R := R(q^5) = \frac{(q^5; q^{25})_\infty (q^{20}; q^{25})_\infty}{(q^{10}; q^{25})_\infty (q^{15}; q^{25})_\infty}.$$

Watson [27] used the quintuple product identity [9] to prove that

$$\frac{E_1}{E_{25}} = \frac{1}{R} - q - q^2 R. \quad (2.1)$$

Further, Hirschhorn [14] established the identity

$$\frac{E_5^6}{E_{25}^6} = \frac{1}{R^5} - 11q^5 - q^{10} R^5. \quad (2.2)$$

Following Hirschhorn [15], we introduce a “huffing” operator H_k , given by

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

As in Garvan [13], we define an infinite matrix $\{m(i, j)\}_{i, j \geq 1}$ as follows. The first seven rows are

$$\begin{aligned} & (7, 7^2, 0, 0, \dots), \\ & (10, 9 \times 7^2, 2 \times 7^4, 7^5, 0, 0, \dots), \\ & (3, 114 \times 7, 85 \times 7^3, 24 \times 7^5, 3 \times 7^7, 7^8, 0, 0, \dots), \\ & (0, 82 \times 7, 176 \times 7^3, 845 \times 7^4, 272 \times 7^6, 46 \times 7^8, 4 \times 7^{10}, 7^{11}, 0, 0, \dots), \\ & (0, 190, 1265 \times 7^2, 1895 \times 7^4, 1233 \times 7^6, 3025 \times 7^7, 620 \times 7^9, 75 \times 7^{11}, \\ & \quad 5 \times 7^{13}, 7^{14}, 0, 0, \dots), \\ & (0, 27, 736 \times 7^2, 16782 \times 7^3, 20424 \times 7^5, 12825 \times 7^7, 4770 \times 7^9, 7830 \times 7^{10}, \\ & \quad 1178 \times 7^{12}, 111 \times 7^{14}, 6 \times 7^{16}, 7^{17}, 0, 0, \dots), \\ & (0, 1, 253 \times 7^2, 1902 \times 7^4, 4246 \times 7^6, 31540 \times 7^7, 19302 \times 7^9, 7501 \times 7^{11}, \\ & \quad 1944 \times 7^{13}, 2397 \times 7^{14}, 285 \times 7^{16}, 22 \times 7^{18}, 7^{20}, 7^{20}, 0, 0, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

Next, $m(i, 1) = 0$ for $i \geq 4$ and $m(i, 2) = 0$ for $i \geq 8$. Finally, for $i \geq 8$ and $j \geq 3$, we define $m(i, j)$ recursively by

$$\begin{aligned} m(i, j) = & 49m(i-1, j-1) + 35m(i-2, j-1) + 7m(i-3, j-1) \\ & + 343m(i-1, j-2) + 343m(i-2, j-2) + 147m(i-3, j-2) \\ & + 49m(i-4, j-2) + 21m(i-5, j-2) + 7m(i-6, j-2) \\ & + m(i-7, j-2). \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

An easy induction argument yields the following result.

Lemma 2.1 — We have

- (1) $m(i, j) = 0$ for $j \geq 2i + 1$.
- (2) $m(i, j) = 0$ for $i \geq 4j$.

The following lemma is the main ingredient for our proof.

Lemma 2.2 — [Lemma 3.1, [13]]. Let

$$\zeta = \frac{E_1}{q^2 E_{49}} \quad \text{and} \quad T = \frac{E_7^4}{q^7 E_{49}^4}.$$

Then for all $i \geq 1$, we have

$$H_7\left(\frac{1}{\zeta^i}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{m(i, j)}{T^j} = \sum_{j=1}^{2i} \frac{m(i, j)}{T^j}. \quad (2.4)$$

We also require the following results stated by Hirschhorn [16]. Denoting

$$\eta = \frac{E_1}{q^7 E_{169}} \quad \text{and} \quad S = \frac{E_{13}^2}{q^{13} E_{169}^2},$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_{13}(\eta) &= 1, \\ H_{13}(\eta^2) &= -2S - 1, \\ H_{13}(\eta^3) &= 13, \\ H_{13}(\eta^4) &= 2S^2 - 13, \\ H_{13}(\eta^5) &= -20S^2 - 10 \times 13S - 13^2, \\ H_{13}(\eta^6) &= 10S^3 - 13^2, \\ H_{13}(\eta^7) &= 98S^3 + 28 \times 13S^2 - 13^3, \\ H_{13}(\eta^8) &= -70S^4 - 13^3, \\ H_{13}(\eta^9) &= -162S^4 + 108 \times 13S^3 + 72 \times 13^2S^2 + 18 \times 13^3S + 13^4, \\ H_{13}(\eta^{10}) &= 238S^5 - 13^4, \\ H_{13}(\eta^{11}) &= -902S^5 - 1672 \times 13S^4 - 792 \times 13^2S^3 \\ &\quad - 198 \times 13^3S^2 - 22 \times 13^4S - 13^5, \\ H_{13}(\eta^{12}) &= -418S^6 - 13^5. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

Finally, the modular equation of thirteenth order can be stated as follows.

Lemma 2.3 — [Eq. (6.40), [16]]. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \eta^{13} - 13\eta^{12} + 13(S+7)\eta^{11} - 13^2(S+3)\eta^{10} + 13(6S^2+91S+195)\eta^9 \\
& - 13(74S^2+481S+845)\eta^8 + 13(20S^3+494S^2+13^3S+3211)\eta^7 \\
& - 13(222S^3+2392S^2+8619S+10985)\eta^6 \\
& + 13(38S^4+1326S^3+9464S^2+13^4S+32955)\eta^5 \\
& - 13(346S^4+5486S^3+31096S^2+81289S+85683)\eta^4 \\
& + 13(36S^5+1638S^4+17238S^3+83486S^2+199927S+199927)\eta^3 \\
& - 13(204S^5+4498S^4+37518S^3+162578S^2+13^5S+13^5)\eta^2 \\
& + 13(11S^6+468S^5+6422S^4+43940S^3+171366S^2+13^5S+13^5)\eta \\
& - S^7 = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

We first define an infinite matrix $\{a(j, k)\}_{j, k \geq 1}$ whose first row is

$$(3, 114 \times 7, 85 \times 7^3, 24 \times 7^5, 3 \times 7^7, 7^8, 0, 0, \dots)$$

and which satisfies

$$a(j, k) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a(j-1, i)m(4i-1, i+k-1) & \text{if } j \text{ is odd} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a(j-1, i)m(4i-3, i+k-1) & \text{if } j \text{ is even} \end{cases} \tag{3.1}$$

for $j \geq 2$ and $k \geq 1$.

Remark 3.1 : It is worth pointing out that in each row of $\{a(j, k)\}_{j, k \geq 1}$, there are only finite many nonzero elements. This can be shown easily by induction on j . We first notice that the $j = 1$ case is ensured by the construction. When j is even, we see from Lemma 2.1 that $m(4i-3, i+k-1) = 0$ provided that $i+k-1 \geq 2(4i-3)+1$, namely, $i \leq (k+4)/7$. Further, $a(j-1, i) = 0$ for sufficiently large i by the inductive assumption. Hence, we can ensure that at least one of the $m(4i-3, i+k-1)$ and $a(j-1, i)$ is 0 for all $i \geq 1$ when k is large enough. When j is odd, we may use a similar argument. Consequently, the summations in (3.1) are finite.

Theorem 3.2 — For all $j \geq 1$, we have

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7 \left(7^{2j-1}n + \frac{7^{2j-1} - 3}{4} \right) q^n = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} a(2j-1, \ell) q^{\ell-1} \left(\frac{E_7}{E_1} \right)^{4\ell-3} \quad (3.2)$$

and

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7 \left(7^{2j}n + \frac{3 \times 7^{2j} - 3}{4} \right) q^n = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} a(2j, \ell) q^{\ell-1} \left(\frac{E_7}{E_1} \right)^{4\ell-1}. \quad (3.3)$$

PROOF : By the definition of ζ , we see that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(n) q^{n+6} = q^6 \frac{E_7^3}{E_1^3} = \frac{E_7^3}{E_{49}^3} \zeta^{-3}. \quad (3.4)$$

Applying the operator H_7 to both sides of (3.4) and using Lemma 2.2, we find that, after simplification,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(7n+1) q^{n+2} &= q \frac{E_1^3}{E_7^3} \sum_{j=1}^6 m(3, j) \times \left(\frac{qE_7^4}{E_1^4} \right)^j \\ &= 3q^2 \frac{E_7}{E_1} + 114 \times 7q^3 \frac{E_7^5}{E_1^5} + 85 \times 7^3 q^4 \frac{E_7^9}{E_1^9} + 24 \times 7^5 q^5 \frac{E_7^{13}}{E_1^{13}} \\ &\quad + 3 \times 7^7 q^6 \frac{E_7^{17}}{E_1^{17}} + 7^8 q^7 \frac{E_7^{21}}{E_1^{21}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

Dividing both sides by q^2 , we see that (3.2) holds for $j = 1$.

We next assume that (3.2) is true for some $j \geq 1$. Notice that (3.2) can be restated as

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7 \left(7^{2j-1}n + \frac{7^{2j-1} - 3}{4} \right) q^{n-5} = \frac{E_{49}^3}{E_7^3} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} a(2j-1, \ell) T^\ell \zeta^{-(4\ell-3)}.$$

Applying the operator H_7 to both sides of the above identity and then utilizing (2.4), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7 \left(7^{2j-1}(7n+5) + \frac{7^{2j-1} - 3}{4} \right) q^{7n} \\ &= \frac{E_{49}^3}{E_7^3} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} a(2j-1, \ell) T^\ell H_7(\zeta^{-(4\ell-3)}) \\ &= \frac{E_{49}^3}{E_7^3} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(2j-1, \ell) m(4\ell-3, k) T^{\ell-k}. \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 2.1, we know that $m(4\ell - 3, k) = 0$ when $1 \leq k < \ell$. It follows by replacing q^7 with q that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7 \left(7^{2j} n + \frac{3 \times 7^{2j} - 3}{4} \right) q^n \\
&= \frac{E_7^3}{E_1^3} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=\ell}^{\infty} a(2j-1, \ell) m(4\ell-3, k) \left(q \frac{E_7^4}{E_1^4} \right)^{k-\ell} \\
&= \frac{E_7^3}{E_1^3} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=\ell}^{\infty} a(2j-1, \ell) m(4\ell-3, k+\ell-1) \left(q \frac{E_7^4}{E_1^4} \right)^{k-\ell} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} a(2j-1, \ell) m(4\ell-3, k+\ell-1) q^{k-1} \left(\frac{E_7}{E_1} \right)^{4k-1} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(2j, k) q^{k-1} \left(\frac{E_7}{E_1} \right)^{4k-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

This implies that (3.3) holds for j .

We further rewrite the above identity as

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7 \left(7^{2j} n + \frac{3 \times 7^{2j} - 3}{4} \right) q^{n-1} = \frac{E_{49}}{E_7} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} a(2j, \ell) T^\ell \zeta^{-(4\ell-1)}.$$

Applying the operator H_7 to both sides of the above identity yields

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7 \left(7^{2j} (7n+1) + \frac{3 \times 7^{2j} - 3}{4} \right) q^{7n} \\
&= \frac{E_{49}}{E_7} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} a(2j, \ell) T^\ell H_7(\zeta^{-(4\ell-1)}) \\
&= \frac{E_{49}}{E_7} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(2j, \ell) m(4\ell-1, k) T^{\ell-k}.
\end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 2.1, we know that $m(4\ell-1, k) = 0$ when $1 \leq k < \ell$. Replacing q^7 with q , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7 \left(7^{2j+1} n + \frac{7^{2j+1} - 3}{4} \right) q^n \\
&= \frac{E_7}{E_1} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=\ell}^{\infty} a(2j, \ell) m(4\ell-1, k) \left(q \frac{E_7^4}{E_1^4} \right)^{k-\ell}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{E_7}{E_1} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=\ell}^{\infty} a(2j, \ell) m(4\ell - 1, k + \ell - 1) \left(q \frac{E_7^4}{E_1^4} \right)^{k-1} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} a(2j, \ell) m(4\ell - 1, k + \ell - 1) q^{k-1} \left(\frac{E_7}{E_1} \right)^{4k-3} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(2j + 1, k) q^{k-1} \left(\frac{E_7}{E_1} \right)^{4k-3}.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence (3.2) holds for $j + 1$.

For a positive integer n , we denote by $\pi_7(n)$ the highest power of 7 dividing n , and define $\pi_7(0) := \infty$. To prove Theorem 1.1, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.3 — (Lemma 5.1, [13]). For all $i, j \geq 1$, we have

$$\pi_7(m(i, j)) \geq \left\lfloor \frac{7j - 2i - 1}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (3.6)$$

We now establish a result on the 7-adic behavior of $a(j, k)$ that in combination with (3.3) implies Theorem 1.1.

Lemma 3.4 — For all $j, k \geq 1$, we have

$$\pi_7(a(2j, k)) \geq j + \left\lfloor \frac{7k - 7}{4} \right\rfloor \quad (3.7)$$

and

$$\pi_7(a(2j + 1, k)) \geq j + \left\lfloor \frac{7k - 7}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (3.8)$$

PROOF : We may directly check that (3.7) holds for $j = 1$; see Table 1 (notice that $a(2, k) = 0$ when $k \geq 38$).

Table 1: 7-Adic evaluation of $a(2, k)$

k	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
$\pi_7(a(2, k))$	1	2	5	7	8	10	12	14	15	20	22	22	24
k	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
$\pi_7(a(2, k))$	26	28	29	33	35	36	38	40	42	43	47	49	50
k	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
$\pi_7(a(2, k))$	52	54	56	57	61	63	64	66	68	70	70	∞	∞

Suppose that (3.7) is true for some $j \geq 1$. In view of (3.1) and (3.6), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_7(a(2j+1, k)) &= \pi_7 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a(2j, i) m(4i-1, i+k-1) \right) \\
 &\geq \min_{i \geq 1} \left\{ \pi_7(a(2j, i)) + \pi_7(m(4i-1, i+k-1)) \right\} \\
 &\geq \min_{i \geq 1} \left\{ j + \left\lfloor \frac{7i-7}{4} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{7k-i-6}{4} \right\rfloor \right\} \\
 &\geq j + \left\lfloor \frac{7k-7}{4} \right\rfloor.
 \end{aligned}$$

This implies that (3.8) holds for j . Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_7(a(2j+2, k)) &= \pi_7 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a(2j+1, i) m(4i-3, i+k-1) \right) \\
 &\geq \min_{i \geq 1} \left\{ \pi_7(a(2j+1, i)) + \pi_7(m(4i-3, i+k-1)) \right\} \\
 &\geq \min_{i \geq 1} \left\{ j + \left\lfloor \frac{7i-7}{4} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{7k-i-2}{4} \right\rfloor \right\} \\
 &\geq j + \left\lfloor \frac{7k-3}{4} \right\rfloor \\
 &= j + 1 + \left\lfloor \frac{7k-7}{4} \right\rfloor.
 \end{aligned}$$

This proves that (3.7) holds for $j+1$. □

4. OTHER CONGRUENCES

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2 : From (3.5) we know that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(7n+1)q^n \equiv 3 \frac{E_7}{E_1} = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_7(n)q^n \pmod{7},$$

from which we readily obtain (1.2). □

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.4 : By (2.1), we find that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(n)q^n &= \frac{E_7^3}{E_1^3} \\
 &\equiv E_1^{18} = E_{25}^{18} \left(\frac{1}{R} - q - q^2 R \right)^{18} \\
 &\equiv \frac{E_{25}^{18}}{R^{18}} \left(1 + 3qR + 2q^2 R^2 + q^3 R^3 + 2q^4 R^4 + 6q^5 R^5 + 2q^6 R^6 + 2q^7 R^7 \right. \\
 &\quad + 2q^8 R^8 + 3q^9 R^9 + 5q^{10} R^{10} + 3q^{11} R^{11} + 2q^{12} R^{12} + 3q^{13} R^{13} \\
 &\quad + 5q^{14} R^{14} + 2q^{15} R^{15} + 5q^{16} R^{16} + 6q^{17} R^{17} + 5q^{18} R^{18} + q^{19} R^{19} \\
 &\quad + 5q^{20} R^{20} + 5q^{21} R^{21} + 5q^{22} R^{22} + 4q^{23} R^{23} + 2q^{24} R^{24} + 4q^{25} R^{25} \\
 &\quad + 5q^{26} R^{26} + 4q^{27} R^{27} + 2q^{28} R^{28} + 5q^{29} R^{29} + 2q^{30} R^{30} + q^{31} R^{31} \\
 &\quad \left. + 2q^{32} R^{32} + 6q^{33} R^{33} + 2q^{34} R^{34} + 4q^{35} R^{35} + q^{36} R^{36} \right) \pmod{7}.
 \end{aligned}$$

With the help of (2.2), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(5n+3)q^{5n} &\equiv E_{25}^{18} \left(\frac{1}{R^{15}} + \frac{2q^5}{R^{10}} + \frac{3q^{10}}{R^5} + 5q^{15} + 4q^{20} R^5 + 2q^{25} R^{10} + 6q^{30} R^{15} \right) \\
 &\equiv E_{25}^{18} \left(\left(\frac{1}{R^5} - 11q^5 - q^{10} R^5 \right)^3 + 3q^{15} \right) \\
 &= E_{25}^{18} \left(\left(\frac{E_5^6}{E_{25}^6} \right)^3 + 3q^{15} \right) \\
 &\equiv E_5^{18} + 3q^{15} E_{25}^{18} \pmod{7}.
 \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(5n+3)q^n &\equiv E_1^{18} + 3q^3 E_5^{18} \equiv \frac{E_7^3}{E_1^3} + 3q^3 \frac{E_{35}^3}{E_5^3} \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(n)q^n + 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(n)q^{5n+3} \pmod{7}, \tag{4.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

which implies (1.3).

Replacing n with $5n+3$ in (1.3) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_7 \left(5^3 n + \frac{3 \times 5^3 - 3}{4} \right) &\equiv T_7(25n+18) + 3T_7(5n+3) \\
 &\equiv 4T_7(5n+3) + 3T_7(n) \pmod{7},
 \end{aligned}$$

and replacing n with $5n + 3$ again and using (1.3) gives

$$T_7 \left(5^4 n + \frac{3 \times 5^4 - 3}{4} \right) \equiv 5T_7(n) \pmod{7}, \quad (4.2)$$

which is the $\alpha = 1$ case of (1.4). Our result now follows easily by induction. $\square$

Comparing the coefficients of q^{5n+r} on both sides of (4.1) for $r \in \{0, 1, 2, 4\}$, we obtain the following result.

Corollary 4.1 — If $r \in \{0, 1, 2, 4\}$, then for all $n \geq 0$, we have

$$T_7(25n + 5r + 3) \equiv T_7(5n + r) \pmod{7}.$$

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.5 : Form (2.6), we find that for any $k \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & H_{13}(\eta^{k+13}) - 13H_{13}(\eta^{k+12}) + 13(S+7)H_{13}(\eta^{k+11}) - 13^2(S+3)H_{13}(\eta^{k+10}) \\ & + 13(6S^2 + 91S + 195)H_{13}(\eta^{k+9}) - 13(74S^2 + 481S + 845)H_{13}(\eta^{k+8}) \\ & + 13(20S^3 + 494S^2 + 13^3S + 3211)H_{13}(\eta^{k+7}) \\ & - 13(222S^3 + 2392S^2 + 8619S + 10985)H_{13}(\eta^{k+6}) \\ & + 13(38S^4 + 1326S^3 + 9464S^2 + 13^4S + 32955)H_{13}(\eta^{k+5}) \\ & - 13(346S^4 + 5486S^3 + 31096S^2 + 81289S + 85683)H_{13}(\eta^{k+4}) \\ & + 13(36S^5 + 1638S^4 + 17238S^3 + 83486S^2 + 199927S + 199927)H_{13}(\eta^{k+3}) \\ & - 13(204S^5 + 4498S^4 + 37518S^3 + 162578S^2 + 13^5S + 13^5)H_{13}(\eta^{k+2}) \\ & + 13(11S^6 + 468S^5 + 6422S^4 + 43940S^3 + 171366S^2 + 13^5S + 13^5)H_{13}(\eta^{k+1}) \\ & - S^7H_{13}(\eta^k) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

Using (2.5) and (4.3), we compute

$$\begin{aligned} H_{13}(\eta^{13}) &= S^7 + 51 \times 13^2S^6 + 808 \times 13^2S^5 + 398 \times 13^3S^4 + 110 \times 13^4S^3 \\ &\quad + 16 \times 13^5S^2 + 13^6S, \\ H_{13}(\eta^{14}) &= -506S^7 - 13^6, \\ H_{13}(\eta^{15}) &= -15S^8 - 38715S^7 - 3410 \times 13^2S^6 - 25050 \times 13^2S^5 - 8310 \times 13^3S^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -1660 \times 13^4 S^3 - 15 \times 13^6 S^2 - 15 \times 13^6 S - 13^7, \\
H_{13}(\eta^{16}) &= 530S^8 - 13^7, \\
H_{13}(\eta^{17}) &= 119S^9 + 7939 \times 13S^8 + 131852 \times 13S^7 + 7820 \times 13^3 S^6 \\
&+ 47022 \times 13^3 S^5 + 1088 \times 13^5 S^4 + 2839 \times 13^5 S^3 \\
&+ 391 \times 13^6 S^2 + 34 \times 13^7 S + 13^8.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.4}$$

Notice that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(n)q^{n+4} \equiv q^4 E_1^{18} = q^{130} E_{169}^{18} \eta^{18} \pmod{7}. \tag{4.5}$$

Applying the operator H_{13} to both sides of (4.5) and then invoking (2.5), (4.4) and the $k = 5$ case of (4.3), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(13n+9)q^{13n+13} &\equiv q^{130} E_{169}^{18} H_{13}(\eta^{18}) \\
&= q^{130} E_{169}^{18} (-27710S^9 - 13^8) \pmod{7}.
\end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(13n+9)q^n &\equiv -27710E_1^{18} - 13^8 q^9 E_{13}^{18} \equiv 3 \frac{E_7^3}{E_1^3} + 6q^9 \frac{E_{91}^3}{E_{13}^3} \\
&= 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(n)q^n + 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_7(n)q^{13n+9} \pmod{7},
\end{aligned} \tag{4.6}$$

which yields (1.5). Finally, (1.6) can be deduced from (1.5) in the same way that we deduced (1.4) from (1.3) above. $\square$

Similar to Corollary 4.1, one may obtain the following result from (4.6).

Corollary 4.3 — If $0 \leq s \leq 12$ and $s \neq 9$, then for all $n \geq 0$, we have

$$T_7(169n + 13s + 9) \equiv 3T_7(13n + s) \pmod{7}.$$

Further, combining (1.4) and (1.6) with the fact that $T_7(20) = 302022 \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$, we obtain two non-standard congruences for $T_7(n)$.

Corollary 4.3 — For all $\alpha \geq 0$, we have

$$T_7\left(\frac{83 \times 5^{4\alpha} - 3}{4}\right) \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$

and

$$T_7 \left(\frac{83 \times 13^{4\alpha} - 3}{4} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{7}.$$

We conclude this section by proving the following result, which includes Theorem 1.6 as the special case where $\ell = 7$ and $k = 1$.

Proposition 4.4 — Let ℓ and k be integers satisfying $\ell \equiv k \equiv \lambda \pmod{3}$ with $\lambda \in \{1, 2\}$. Define $t(n)$ for $n \geq 0$ by

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t(n)q^n = \frac{(q^\ell; q^\ell)_\infty^3}{(q^k; q^k)_\infty^3}.$$

Then

$$t(3n - \lambda) \equiv 0 \pmod{9} \tag{4.7}$$

for all $n \geq 1$.

PROOF : It is easy to see that

$$\frac{(q^\ell; q^\ell)_\infty^3}{(q^k; q^k)_\infty^3} \equiv \frac{(q^\ell; q^\ell)_\infty^3 (q^k; q^k)_\infty^6}{(q^{3k}; q^{3k})_\infty^3} \pmod{9}.$$

Hence it suffices to show that $(q^\ell; q^\ell)_\infty^3 (q^k; q^k)_\infty^6$ contains no term of the form $q^{3n-\lambda}$ modulo 9.

Recall that the Jacobi's triple product identity [6, p. 14, Theorem 1.3.9] tells us

$$(q; q)_\infty^3 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (2n+1) q^{n(n+1)/2}. \tag{4.8}$$

We may write

$$(q; q)_\infty^3 = J_0 + 3J_1,$$

where $J_0, J_1 \in \mathbb{Z}[[q]]$ and the exponent of q in every term of J_0 (resp. J_1) is congruent to 0 (resp. 1) modulo 3. Hence given any positive integer m satisfying $m \equiv \lambda_m \pmod{3}$ with $\lambda_m \in \{1, 2\}$, we have

$$qm^3 = J_{m,0} + 3J_{m,\lambda_m},$$

where $J_{m,0}$ (resp. $3J_{m,\lambda_m}$) consists of those terms in which the exponent of q is 0 (resp. λ_m) modulo 3.

Since ℓ and k satisfy $\ell \equiv k \equiv \lambda \pmod{3}$, we deduce that

$$(q^\ell; q^\ell)_\infty^3 = J_{\ell,0} + 3J_{\ell,\lambda}$$

and

$$(q^k; q^k)_\infty^3 = J_{k,0} + 3J_{k,\lambda},$$

and hence

$$(q^\ell; q^\ell)_\infty^3 (q^k; q^k)_\infty^6 \equiv J_{\ell,0} J_{k,0}^2 + 3J_{\ell,\lambda} J_{k,0}^2 + 6J_{\ell,0} J_{k,0} J_{k,\lambda} \pmod{9}.$$

One readily observes that there are no terms on the right in which the power of q is congruent to $-\lambda$ modulo 3. $\square$

5. FINAL REMARKS

With the aid of modular forms, Atkin established a powerful result (see [4, Theorem 1.1]) on congruences for k -colored partitions, whose generating function is given by

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_{-k}(n) q^n = \frac{1}{(q; q)_\infty^k}.$$

It would be interesting to investigate whether a similar result holds for the 7-regular analog of $p_{-k}(n)$ defined by

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T_{7,k}(n) q^n = \frac{(q^7; q^7)_\infty^k}{(q; q)_\infty^k}.$$

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