

COMBINATORIAL APPROACH TO ANDREWS–GORDON AND BRESSOUD TYPE IDENTITIES

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ABSTRACT. We provide combinatorial tools inspired by work of Warnaar to give combinatorial interpretations of the sum sides of the Andrews–Gordon and Bressoud identities. More precisely, we give an explicit weight- and length-preserving bijection between sets related to integer partitions, which provides these interpretations. In passing, we discover the q -series version of an identity of Kurşungöz, similar to the Bressoud identity but with opposite parity conditions, which we prove combinatorially using the classical Bressoud identity and our bijection. We also use this bijection to prove combinatorially many identities, some known and other new, of the Andrews–Gordon and Bressoud type.

1. INTRODUCTION

For a non-negative integer n , an integer partition of n is a finite non-increasing sequence of positive integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\ell)$ whose sum is n ; the integers λ_i are called the parts of λ and ℓ is its length.

The Rogers–Ramanujan identities [25], stated here in the combinatorial version due to MacMahon [22] and Schur [26], are the following.

Theorem 1.1 (Rogers–Ramanujan identities, partition version). *Let $i = 1$ or 2 . For all non-negative integers n , the number of partitions of n such that the difference between two consecutive parts is at least 2 and the part 1 appears at most $i - 1$ times is equal to the number of partitions of n into parts congruent to $\pm(2 + i) \pmod{5}$.*

These identities are central in combinatorics and number theory, see the book [27] and references therein. Moreover they appear naturally in many other fields: the representation theory of affine Lie algebras [19, 20, 21], statistical mechanics [5], algebraic geometry and arc spaces [9], knot theory [4], and others.

In 1961, Gordon [13] proved the following combinatorial result, which extends both Rogers–Ramanujan partition identities.

Theorem 1.2 (Gordon’s identities). *Let r and i be integers such that $r \geq 2$ and $1 \leq i \leq r$. Let $\mathcal{T}_{i,r}$ be the set of partitions $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_\ell)$ where $\lambda_j - \lambda_{j+r-1} \geq 2$ for all j , and at most $i - 1$ of the parts λ_j are equal to 1. Let $\mathcal{E}_{i,r}$ be the set of partitions whose parts are not congruent to $0, \pm i \pmod{2r + 1}$. Let n be a non-negative integer, and let $T_{i,r}(n)$ (respectively $E_{i,r}(n)$) denote the number of partitions of n which belong to $\mathcal{T}_{i,r}$ (respectively $\mathcal{E}_{i,r}$). Then we have*

$$T_{i,r}(n) = E_{i,r}(n).$$

The Rogers–Ramanujan identities correspond to the cases $r = i = 2$ and $r = i + 1 = 2$ in Theorem 1.2. Recall some standard notations for q -series which can be found in [12]. Let q be a fixed complex parameter with $|q| < 1$. The q -shifted factorial is defined for any complex parameter a by

$$(a)_\infty \equiv (a; q)_\infty := \prod_{j \geq 0} (1 - aq^j) \quad \text{and} \quad (a)_k \equiv (a; q)_k := \frac{(a; q)_\infty}{(aq^k; q)_\infty},$$

where k is any integer. Since the base q is often the same throughout this paper, it may be readily omitted (in notation, writing $(a)_k$ instead of $(a; q)_k$, etc.) which will not lead to any confusion. For brevity, write

$$(a_1, \dots, a_m; q)_k := (a_1)_k \cdots (a_m)_k,$$

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where k is an integer or infinity. In [3], Andrews expressed Gordon's identities as q -series identities.

Theorem 1.3 (Andrews–Gordon identities). *Let $r \geq 2$ and $1 \leq i \leq r$ be two integers. We have*

$$\sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 + s_i + \dots + s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q)_{s_{r-1}}} = \frac{(q^{2r+1}, q^i, q^{2r-i+1}; q^{2r+1})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}. \quad (1.1)$$

Just like the Rogers–Ramanujan identities, the Andrews–Gordon identities also arise in several fields, such as representation theory [10, 23, 24, 29] or commutative algebra [1, 2], to name only a few.

One immediately sees that the generating function of the set $\mathcal{E}_{i,r}$ in Theorem 1.2 is given by the product on the right-hand side of (1.1). However, showing that the left-hand side is the generating function of $\mathcal{T}_{i,r}$ is not that simple. Originally, it was proved by Andrews [3] using recurrences. The first and only bijective proof was given by Warnaar [28] in a more general context.

In [6], Bressoud proved the following result, which is considered to be the even moduli counterpart of Gordon's identities.

Theorem 1.4 (Bressoud's identities). *Let r and i be integers such that $r \geq 2$ and $1 \leq i < r$. Let $\mathcal{U}_{i,r}$ be the set of partitions $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_\ell)$ where $\lambda_j - \lambda_{j+r-1} \geq 2$ for all j , $\lambda_j - \lambda_{j+r-2} \leq 1$ only if $\lambda_j + \lambda_{j+1} + \dots + \lambda_{j+r-2} \equiv i - 1 \pmod{2}$, and at most $i - 1$ of the parts λ_j are equal to 1. Let $\mathcal{F}_{i,r}$ be the set of partitions whose parts are not congruent to $0, \pm i \pmod{2r}$. Let n be a non-negative integer, and let $U_{i,r}(n)$ (respectively $F_{i,r}(n)$) denote the number of partitions of n which belong to $\mathcal{U}_{i,r}$ (respectively $\mathcal{F}_{i,r}$). Then we have*

$$U_{i,r}(n) = F_{i,r}(n).$$

The q -series counterpart of Theorem 1.4, also proved in [6], which is true for $1 \leq i \leq r$, is

$$\sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 + s_i + \dots + s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} = \frac{(q^{2r}, q^i, q^{2r-i}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}. \quad (1.2)$$

Again, the right-hand side of (1.2) is clearly the generating function of the set $\mathcal{F}_{i,r}$. We extend the definition of $F_{i,r}(n)$ to $i = r$ by setting $F_{r,r}(n)$ to be the coefficient of q^n in the right-hand side of (1.2). On the other hand, $U_{r,r}(n)$ is the number of partitions in $\mathcal{U}_{r,r}$, where $\mathcal{U}_{r,r}$ is defined as in Theorem 1.4.

Similarly to the Andrews–Gordon case, one can wonder whether there is a bijective proof that the left-hand side of (1.2) is the generating function of the set $\mathcal{U}_{i,r}$. As for the Andrews–Gordon identities, it was originally proved via recurrences [6]. One of the goals of this paper is to provide such a bijective proof. To do so, we use Warnaar's point of view in [28], which describes partitions by their multiplicity sequences. Actually, our main result is a general bijection between two sets related to partitions, from which we derive many corollaries, among which the desired bijective proof.

To prove our main result, we extend the definition of integer partitions to allow parts equal to 0. *Thus, in the remainder of the paper, a partition denotes a finite non-increasing sequence of non-negative integers.* For such partitions, we consider the multiplicity (or frequency) sequence $(f_u)_{u \geq 0}$, where f_u is the number of occurrences of the part u in the partition. Then a partition λ can be described equivalently as the finite sequence of non-negative integers $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\ell)$ of its parts, or as the infinite sequence of non-negative integers $(f_u)_{u \geq 0}$ of its multiplicities (where there are finitely many positive terms). For examples, in terms of frequencies, the partition $(4, 4, 3, 1, 0)$ would be written as $(1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, \dots)$. Moreover, we associate with a partition λ the classical weight statistic

$$|\lambda| = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_\ell = \sum_{u \geq 0} u f_u.$$

For an integer $r \geq 2$, we define the following set of partitions:

$$\mathcal{A}_r := \{(f_u)_{u \geq 0} \mid f_0 \leq r - 1 \text{ and } f_u + f_{u+1} \leq r - 1 \text{ for all } u\}. \quad (1.3)$$

Let $s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0$ be integers, and set $s_0 = \infty$ and $s_r = 0$.

Definition 1.5. *Denote by $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}) = (f_u)_{u \geq 0}$ the partition such that for all $j \in \{0, \dots, r - 1\}$,*

$$(f_{2u}, f_{2u+1}) = (j, 0) \text{ for all } s_{j+1} \leq u < s_j. \quad (1.4)$$

Note that $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}) \in \mathcal{A}_r$, and that its multiplicity sequence $(f_u)_{u \geq 0}$ has the form

$$\underbrace{(r-1, 0, \dots, r-1, 0, \dots, j, 0, \dots, j, 0, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 1, 0, 0, \dots)}_{s_{r-1} \text{ pairs}} \quad \underbrace{}_{s_j - s_{j+1} \text{ pairs}} \quad \underbrace{}_{s_1 - s_2 \text{ pairs}}.$$

Definition 1.6. Denote by $\mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ the set of sequences $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_1-1})$ of non-negative integers such that for all $j \in \{1, \dots, r-1\}$, the sequence $\lambda^{(j)} := (\lambda_{s_{j-1}}, \dots, \lambda_{s_j-1})$ is a partition.

Finally let

$$\mathcal{P}_r := \bigsqcup_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \{\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})\} \times \mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}).$$

The weight of an element $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)$ of \mathcal{P}_r is defined to be $|\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})| + |\lambda^{(1)}| + \dots + |\lambda^{(r-1)}|$. Its length is defined to be the length of $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$, i.e. $s_1 + \dots + s_{r-1}$.

Now we are ready to state the main result of this paper.

Theorem 1.7 (Bijection). *For all $r \geq 2$, there is an explicit weight- and length-preserving bijection between the sets \mathcal{P}_r and \mathcal{A}_r .*

The precise description of this bijection is provided in Section 3. The first consequence of this result is a simplification of Warnaar's proof [28] of the connection between Theorem 1.2 and (1.1). It also yields bijectively that the left-hand side of (1.2) is indeed the generating function of the set $\mathcal{U}_{i,r}$ from Bressoud's Theorem 1.4.

Corollary 1.8 (Sum sides of the Andrews–Gordon and Bressoud identities). *For r and i integers such that $r \geq 2$ and $1 \leq i \leq r$, we have the following generating functions:*

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} T_{i,r}(n)q^n = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 + s_i + \dots + s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q)_{s_{r-1}}}, \quad (1.5)$$

and

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} U_{i,r}(n)q^n = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 + s_i + \dots + s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}}. \quad (1.6)$$

It is natural to look for an identity similar to Bressoud's but with opposite parity conditions. This was done by Kurşungöz in [18] and then arised again as so-called “ghost series” in [16]. However, while Kurşungöz had an expression for the generating function as a sum of products ((1.7) below), our expression as a multisum is new.

Corollary 1.9 (Kurşungöz identities, new multisum). *Let r and i be integers such that $r \geq 2$ and $1 \leq i \leq r$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$ be the set of partitions $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_\ell)$ where $\lambda_j - \lambda_{j+r-1} \geq 2$ for all j , $\lambda_j - \lambda_{j+r-2} \leq 1$ only if $\lambda_j + \lambda_{j+1} + \dots + \lambda_{j+r-2} \equiv i \pmod{2}$, and at most $i-1$ of the parts λ_j are equal to 1. For any non-negative integer n , let $\tilde{U}_{i,r}(n)$ denote the number of partitions of n which belong to $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$. Then, by setting $F_{r+1,r}(n) = F_{r-1,r}(n)$ and $F_{0,r}(n) = 0$, we have*

$$\tilde{U}_{i,r}(n) + \tilde{U}_{i,r}(n-1) = F_{i+1,r}(n) + F_{i-1,r}(n-1).$$

Moreover

$$\begin{aligned} (1+q) \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 + s_i + \dots + s_{r-2} + 2s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \\ = \frac{1}{(q)_\infty} ((q^{2r}, q^{i+1}, q^{2r-i-1}; q^{2r})_\infty + q(q^{2r}, q^{i-1}, q^{2r-i+1}; q^{2r})_\infty), \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

and

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \tilde{U}_{i,r}(n)q^n = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 + s_i + \dots + s_{r-2} + 2s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}}. \quad (1.8)$$

Note that by Theorem 1.4 and Corollary 1.9, we have for all non-negative integers n the equalities

$$\tilde{U}_{i,r}(n) + \tilde{U}_{i,r}(n-1) = U_{i+1,r}(n) + U_{i-1,r}(n-1).$$

Actually, by using (1.1) and (1.2) and studying the image of several subsets of \mathcal{A}_r by our bijection in Theorem 1.7, we are able to derive combinatorially the following list of Andrews–Gordon and Bressoud type identities.

Corollary 1.10 (Andrews–Gordon and Bressoud type identities). *For any integer $r \geq 2$, we have*

$$\sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q)_{s_{r-1}}} = \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{(q^{2r+1}, q^{r-i+k}, q^{r+i-k+1}; q^{2r+1})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}, \quad (1.9)$$

$$\sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} = \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i+2k}, q^{r+i-2k}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}, \quad (1.10)$$

$$\sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i + s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} = \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i+2k-1}, q^{r+i-2k+1}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}, \quad (1.11)$$

$$\sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i} (1 - q^{s_i})}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q)_{s_{r-1}}} = \frac{(q^{2r+1}, q^{r-i}, q^{r+i+1}; q^{2r+1})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}, \quad (1.12)$$

$$\sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i} (1 - q^{s_i + s_{i-1}})}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} = 2 \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i}, q^{r+i}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}, \quad (1.13)$$

$$\sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i} (1 - q^{s_i + s_{r-1}})}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} = \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i}, q^{r+i}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}, \quad (1.14)$$

$$\sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i} (q^{s_{r-1}} - q^{s_i})}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} = \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i-1}, q^{r+i+1}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}, \quad (1.15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i + s_{r-1}} (1 - q^{s_i + s_{i-1}})}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \\ = \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i-1}, q^{r+i+1}; q^{2r})_\infty + (q^{2r}, q^{r-i+1}, q^{r+i-1}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}, \end{aligned} \quad (1.16)$$

where $0 \leq i \leq r-1$ for (1.9)–(1.11), $1 \leq i \leq r-1$ for (1.12), (1.14), (1.15), and $2 \leq i \leq r-1$ for (1.13), (1.16).

Identities (1.9) and (1.10), together with (1.1) and (1.2), were proven by Bressoud in [8] as special cases of a very general formula. In [11], we proved and generalized all formulas (1.1), (1.2), (1.7), and (1.9)–(1.11) by using the Bailey lemma and lattice, and we explained why (1.7) and (1.11) are not consequences of Bressoud’s general formula from [8]. In [2], a combinatorial conjecture of Afsharijoo arising from commutative algebra related to arc spaces was solved by using formula (1.12), which is a direct consequence of (1.9). It is also explained in [2] how one can derive (1.13) from (1.10). One could also deduce similarly (1.14)–(1.16) from (1.10) and (1.11).

What we want to point out here is that our present approach yields all formulas in Corollary 1.10 in a purely combinatorial way: indeed we prove that for all these formulas, both sides are generating functions of explicit subsets of \mathcal{A}_r and \mathcal{P}_r , and our bijection from Theorem 1.7 then yields the identities.

Recall also that the open problem of giving a combinatorial interpretation for the left-hand side of the aforementioned Bressoud general formula in [8] (when parameters have specific forms), known as Bressoud’s conjecture, has been settled only recently by Kim [17] and He, Ji, and Zhao [14, 15]. The main combinatorial tool they use is the so-called Gordon marking for partitions. Our method is different, as we do not use the Gordon marking. Moreover, although we do not prove a result as general as the former Bressoud conjecture, we manage to give combinatorial proofs of (1.7) and (1.11) which, as we already explained, are not special cases of Bressoud’s result.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we give the combinatorial setup for our results by defining several sets of partitions and computing their generating functions. In Section 3, we prove Theorem 1.7 by giving the explicit bijection. Finally, in Section 4 we prove the three corollaries.

2. THE SETUP FOR OUR COMBINATORIAL APPROACH

In this section, we define two types of combinatorial objects related to partitions, provided with a weight statistic. As will be seen, using either Gordon's Theorem 1.2 or Bressoud's Theorem 1.4, their generating functions are respectively the right and left-hand sides for the identities we are interested in, namely (1.1), (1.2), (1.7), and (1.9)–(1.16).

2.1. Combinatorial description of the right-hand (product or sum of products) sides. We first need some general results making the connection between the two combinatorial descriptions of partitions (in terms of parts and in terms of multiplicity sequences). Here we use the notations given in the introduction.

In the literature, the set $\mathcal{T}_{i,r}$ of Theorem 1.2 is often described as the set of partitions $(f_u)_{u \geq 1}$ such that

$$\begin{cases} f_1 \leq i - 1, \\ \text{for all } u \geq 1, f_u + f_{u+1} \leq r - 1. \end{cases}$$

This formulation is in particular more convenient when dealing with representation theory [23] or Gröbner bases [1], and it will also be more suited to our combinatorial approach.

The following proposition states this type of correspondence between difference conditions on parts and restrictions on frequencies more generally, including the cases of $\mathcal{U}_{i,r}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$.

Proposition 2.1. *Let d, m be positive integers. Let $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\ell) = (f_u)_{u \geq 0}$ be a partition.*

(1) *For all $1 \leq k \leq \ell - m$,*

$$\lambda_k - \lambda_{k+m} \geq d$$

if and only if for all $u \geq 0$,

$$f_u + f_{u+1} + \dots + f_{u+d-1} \leq m.$$

(2) *Let (P) be a property on integers. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

$$\begin{cases} \text{for all } 1 \leq k \leq \ell - m, \lambda_k - \lambda_{k+m} \geq d, \\ \text{for all } 1 \leq k \leq \ell - m + 1, \lambda_k - \lambda_{k+m-1} \leq d - 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_k + \dots + \lambda_{k+m-1} \text{ satisfies } (P), \end{cases}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \text{for all } u \geq 0, f_u + f_{u+1} + \dots + f_{u+d-1} \leq m, \\ \text{for all } u \geq 0, f_u + \dots + f_{u+d-1} = m \Rightarrow u f_u + \dots + (u + d - 1) f_{u+d-1} \text{ satisfies } (P). \end{cases}$$

Proof. The first part is classical, and is simply a way to describe either in terms of frequencies or in terms of differences between parts the following fact: “in each interval of integers of length d , there are at most m parts of the partition”.

The second part follows from a similar reasoning. The first line of each statement is the same as in (1), so they are equivalent. Then “for all $u \geq 0, f_u + \dots + f_{u+d-1} = m$ ” implies that “for all $1 \leq k \leq \ell - m + 1, \lambda_k - \lambda_{k+m-1} \leq d - 1$ ”. And together with “for all $u \geq 0, f_u + f_{u+1} + \dots + f_{u+d-1} \leq m$ ”, the statement “for all $1 \leq k \leq \ell - m + 1, \lambda_k - \lambda_{k+m-1} \leq d - 1$ ” implies “for all $u \geq 0, f_u + \dots + f_{u+d-1} = m$ ”. Finally, “for all $1 \leq k \leq \ell - m + 1, \lambda_k + \dots + \lambda_{k+m-1}$ satisfies (P) ” and “for all $u \geq 0, u f_u + \dots + (u + d - 1) f_{u+d-1}$ satisfies (P) ” are just two different ways to say that the sum of any m consecutive parts of the partition satisfies (P) . \square

Using Proposition 2.1, one can describe the sets $\mathcal{T}_{i,r}$, $\mathcal{U}_{i,r}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$ from the introduction in terms of frequencies. These formulations both for $\mathcal{T}_{i,r}$ and $\mathcal{U}_{i,r}$ are widely used in the literature, see e.g. [7].

Proposition 2.2. *The set $\mathcal{T}_{i,r}$ described in Theorem 1.2 consists of partitions $(f_u)_{u \geq 0}$ such that*

$$\begin{cases} f_0 = 0, \\ f_1 \leq i - 1, \\ \text{for all } u \geq 1, f_u + f_{u+1} \leq r - 1. \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

The set $\mathcal{U}_{i,r}$ described in Theorem 1.4 consists of partitions $(f_u)_{u \geq 0}$ such that

$$\begin{cases} f_0 = 0, \\ f_1 \leq i - 1, \\ \text{for all } u \geq 1, f_u + f_{u+1} \leq r - 1, \\ \text{for all } u \geq 1, f_u + f_{u+1} = r - 1 \Rightarrow uf_u + (u + 1)f_{u+1} \equiv i - 1 \pmod{2}. \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

The set $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$ described in Corollary 1.9 consists of partitions $(f_u)_{u \geq 0}$ such that

$$\begin{cases} f_0 = 0, \\ f_1 \leq i - 1, \\ \text{for all } u \geq 1, f_u + f_{u+1} \leq r - 1, \\ \text{for all } u \geq 1, f_u + f_{u+1} = r - 1 \Rightarrow uf_u + (u + 1)f_{u+1} \equiv i \pmod{2}. \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

Proof. The description (2.1) follows from Proposition 2.1 (1) with $d = 2$, $m = r - 1$, while (2.2) (resp. (2.3)) follows from Proposition 2.1 (2) with $d = 2$, $m = r - 1$ and (P) the property of being congruent to $i - 1$ mod 2 (resp. i mod 2). \square

We define several related sets of partitions in terms of their multiplicity sequences $(f_u)_{u \geq 0}$, where now 0 parts are allowed.

Definition 2.3. *Let r and i be integers such that $r \geq 2$ and $0 \leq i \leq r - 1$.*

- *Let $\mathcal{A}_{i,r}$ be the set of partition $(f_u)_{u \geq 0}$ such that $f_0 \leq i$ and $f_u + f_{u+1} \leq r - 1$ for all u .*
- *Let $\mathcal{B}_{i,r}$ be the set of partitions $(f_u)_{u \geq 0}$ of $\mathcal{A}_{i,r}$ such that, for all u , $f_u + f_{u+1} = r - 1$ only if*

$$uf_u + (u + 1)f_{u+1} \equiv r - 1 - i \pmod{2}.$$

- *Let $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}$ be the set of partitions $(f_u)_{u \geq 0}$ of $\mathcal{A}_{i,r}$ such that, for all j , $f_u + f_{u+1} = r - 1$ only if*

$$uf_u + (u + 1)f_{u+1} \equiv r - i \pmod{2}.$$

We choose the convention that $\mathcal{A}_{-1,r} = \mathcal{B}_{-1,r} = \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{-1,r} = \mathcal{T}_{0,r} = \mathcal{U}_{0,r} = \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{0,r} = \emptyset$.

Note that from our combinatorial point of view, as parity conditions always come in pairs, the set $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}$) arises in a natural way together with $\mathcal{U}_{i,r}$ (resp. $\mathcal{B}_{i,r}$). This explains our discovery of Corollary 1.9 and (1.11).

Also observe that $\mathcal{A}_{r-1,r} = \mathcal{A}_r$ defined in (1.3), and that for all $0 \leq i \leq r - 1$, $\mathcal{A}_{i-1,r} \subset \mathcal{A}_{i,r}$, $\mathcal{B}_{i-1,r} = \mathcal{A}_{i-1,r} \cap \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}$, and $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i-1,r} = \mathcal{A}_{i-1,r} \cap \mathcal{B}_{i,r}$. Similarly, $\mathcal{T}_{i,r} \subset \mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}$, $\mathcal{U}_{i,r} = \mathcal{T}_{i,r} \cap \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i+1,r}$, and $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r} = \mathcal{T}_{i,r} \cap \mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$. The following results give a precise description of the relations between the sets of Definition 2.3 and the sets $\mathcal{T}_{i,r}$, $\mathcal{U}_{i,r}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$.

Lemma 2.4. *For all integers i, r such that $r \geq 2$ and $0 \leq i \leq r - 1$, the map $(f_u)_{u \geq 0} \mapsto (f_u)_{u \geq 1}$ defines a weight-preserving bijection*

- (1) *from $\mathcal{A}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{A}_{i-1,r}$ to $\mathcal{T}_{r-i,r}$,*
- (2) *from $\mathcal{B}_{i,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i-1,r}$ to $\mathcal{U}_{r-i,r}$,*
- (3) *from $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-1,r}$ to $\mathcal{U}_{r-i-1,r}$,*

with inverse bijection given by $(f_1, f_2, \dots) \mapsto (i, f_1, f_2, \dots)$.

Proof. As $\sum_{u \geq 0} uf_u = \sum_{u \geq 1} uf_u$, the map $(f_u)_{u \geq 0} \mapsto (f_u)_{u \geq 1}$ is weight-preserving.

- (1) For all $(f_u)_{u \geq 0} \in \mathcal{A}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{A}_{i-1,r}$, we have $f_0 = i$ and $f_u + f_{u+1} \leq r - 1$ for all $u \geq 0$. Therefore $f_1 \leq r - 1 - i$ and $f_u + f_{u+1} \leq r - 1$ for all $u \geq 1$, and by (2.1), the partition $(f_u)_{u \geq 1}$ belongs to $\mathcal{T}_{r-i,r}$. Conversely, for all $(f_u)_{u \geq 1} \in \mathcal{T}_{r-i,r}$, by setting $f_0 = i$, we obtain that $(f_u)_{u \geq 0} \in \mathcal{A}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{A}_{i-1,r}$.

- (2) The proof is similar to (1), using (2.2) instead of (2.1).
- (3) For all $(f_u)_{u \geq 0} \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-1,r}$, we have $f_0 = i$, and $f_u + f_{u+1} \leq r - 1$ with equality only if $uf_u + (u+1)f_{u+1} \equiv r - i \pmod{2}$ for all $u \geq 0$. Thus $f_1 \neq r - 1 - i$, and for all $(f_u)_{u \geq 0} \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-1,r}$, we have $f_1 \leq r - 2 - i$, and $f_u + f_{u+1} \leq r - 1$ with equality only if $uf_u + (u+1)f_{u+1} \equiv r - i \pmod{2}$ for all $u \geq 1$. Hence, by (2.2), the partition $(f_u)_{u \geq 1}$ belongs to $\mathcal{U}_{r-i-1,r}$. Conversely, for all $(f_u)_{u \geq 1} \in \mathcal{U}_{r-i-1,r}$, by setting $f_0 = i$, we obtain that $(f_u)_{u \geq 0} \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-1,r}$. \square

The next result will be useful for proving Corollary 1.9.

Lemma 2.5. *For all integers i, r such that $r \geq 2$ and $1 \leq i \leq r - 1$, the map $(f_u)_{u \geq 0} \mapsto (f_0, f_1 - 1, f_2, f_3, \dots)$ defines a bijection from $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$ to $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{U}_{i-1,r}$, which decreases the weight by 1.*

Proof. Note that by (2.2) and (2.3), the set $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$ consists of the partitions of $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$ such that $f_1 = i$, while $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{U}_{i-1,r}$ consists of the partitions of $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$ such that $f_1 = i - 1$. Hence, by the uniqueness of the multiplicity sequence, the map $(f_u)_{u \geq 0} \mapsto (f_0, f_1 - 1, f_2, f_3, \dots)$ defines an injection from $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$ to $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{U}_{i-1,r}$.

Conversely, let $(f_u)_{u \geq 0}$ be a partition in $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{U}_{i-1,r}$. It is therefore a partition of $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$ such that $f_1 = i - 1$. In particular $f_1 + 2f_2 \equiv i - 1 \pmod{2}$, thus by definition of $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$, we cannot have $f_1 + f_2 = r - 1$. Hence, $f_1 + f_2 \leq r - 2$. Then, by adding a part 1 to the partition, we obtain a new partition with multiplicity sequence $(f_0, f_1 + 1, f_2, f_3, \dots)$ in $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$ such that $f_1 + 1 = i$. The map $(f_u)_{u \geq 0} \mapsto (f_0, f_1 - 1, f_2, f_3, \dots)$ thus defines a surjection from $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$ to $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{U}_{i-1,r}$, and we can conclude. \square

Provided Theorems 1.2 and 1.4, and Lemmas 2.4 and 2.5, a natural combinatorial description emerges for the right-hand sides of identities (1.1), (1.2), (1.7), and (1.9)–(1.16), in terms of generating functions of sets related to $\mathcal{A}_{i,r}, \mathcal{B}_{i,r}, \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}, \mathcal{T}_{i,r}, \mathcal{U}_{i,r}$, and $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$. Note that the right-hand sides of (2.4)–(2.6) correspond to the ones of (1.1), (1.2), and (1.7), respectively. The right-hand sides of (2.7)–(2.14) are the ones of (1.9)–(1.16).

Proposition 2.6. *For all integer $r \geq 2$, we have*

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{T}_{i,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \frac{(q^{2r+1}, q^i, q^{2r-i+1}, q^{2r+1})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq r, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{U}_{i,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \frac{(q^{2r}, q^i, q^{2r-i}, q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq r, \quad (2.5)$$

$$(1+q) \sum_{\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{i+1}, q^{2r-i-1}, q^{2r})_\infty + q(q^{2r}, q^{i-1}, q^{2r-i+1}, q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq r, \quad (2.6)$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{A}_{i,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{(q^{2r+1}, q^{r-i+k}, q^{r+i-k+1}, q^{2r+1})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.7)$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{B}_{i,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i+2k}, q^{r+i-2k}, q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.8)$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \sum_{k=0}^i \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i+2k-1}, q^{r+i-2k+1}, q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.9)$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{A}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{A}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \frac{(q^{2r+1}, q^{r-i}, q^{r+i+1}, q^{2r+1})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.10)$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{B}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-2,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = 2 \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i}, q^{r+i}, q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.11)$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{B}_{i,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i}, q^{r+i}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.12)$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i-1}, q^{r+i+1}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.13)$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i-2,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i-1}, q^{r+i+1}; q^{2r})_\infty + (q^{2r}, q^{r-i+1}, q^{r+i-1}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq r-1. \quad (2.14)$$

Proof. Identity (2.4) (resp. (2.5)) is a direct consequence of Theorem 1.2 (resp. Theorem 1.4) and (2.1) (resp. (2.2)) in Proposition 2.2.

Moreover, for $1 \leq i \leq r-1$, we have $\mathcal{U}_{i-1,r} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r} \subset \mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} (1+q) \sum_{\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}} q^{|\lambda|} &= \sum_{\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}} q^{|\lambda|} + \sum_{\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{U}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\lambda|+1} + q \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{U}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\lambda|} \\ &= \sum_{\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}} q^{|\lambda|} + \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{U}_{i+1,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}} q^{|\lambda|} + q \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{U}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\lambda|} \quad \text{by Lemma 2.5} \\ &= \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}} q^{|\lambda|} + q \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{U}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\lambda|}. \end{aligned}$$

Using (2.5), we obtain (2.6) for $1 \leq i \leq r-1$. Observe that $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{r,r} = \mathcal{U}_{r-1,r}$ by (2.2) and (2.3), so that (2.6) holds for $i = r$.

Formula (2.10) comes from Lemma 2.4 (1) and Theorem 1.2. Noting that

$$\mathcal{A}_{i,r} = \bigsqcup_{k=0}^i (\mathcal{A}_{i-k,r} \setminus \mathcal{A}_{i-1-k,r}),$$

we deduce (2.7). Lemma 2.4 (2) and Theorem 1.4 yield (2.12). By Lemma 2.4 (3) and Theorem 1.4, we derive (2.13). Using (2.12), (2.13), and the equality $\mathcal{B}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-2,r} = (\mathcal{B}_{i,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i-1,r}) \sqcup (\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i-1,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-2,r})$, we deduce (2.11).

To prove (2.8), first observe that

$$\mathcal{B}_{i,r} = \left(\bigsqcup_{k=0}^{\lfloor i/2 \rfloor} \mathcal{B}_{i-2k,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i-2k-1,r} \right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{k=0}^{\lfloor (i-1)/2 \rfloor} \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i-2k-1,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-2k-2,r} \right).$$

By (2.13), we have

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i-2k-1,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-2k-2,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i+2k}, q^{r+i-2k}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} = \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i+2(i-k)}, q^{r+i-2(i-k)}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}.$$

Hence, using (2.12), we deduce

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{B}_{i,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor i/2 \rfloor} \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i+2k}, q^{r+i-2k}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} + \sum_{k=i-\lfloor (i-1)/2 \rfloor}^i \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i+2k}, q^{r+i-2k}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty}.$$

Since $i = \lfloor i/2 \rfloor + \lceil i/2 \rceil = \lfloor i/2 \rfloor + \lfloor (i-1)/2 \rfloor + 1$, the integers $\lfloor i/2 \rfloor$ and $i - \lfloor (i-1)/2 \rfloor$ are consecutive and (2.8) holds.

Next, by (2.8) we have

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{B}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\lambda|} = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i+1+2k}, q^{r+i-1-2k}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty} = \sum_{k=1}^i \frac{(q^{2r}, q^{r-i-1+2k}, q^{r+i+1-2k}; q^{2r})_\infty}{(q)_\infty},$$

therefore we derive (2.9) using $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r} = (\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-1,r}) \sqcup \mathcal{B}_{i-1,r}$ and (2.13).

Finally, writing $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i-2,r} = (\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r} \setminus \mathcal{B}_{i-1,r}) \sqcup (\mathcal{B}_{i-1,r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i-2,r})$, and using (2.13) and (2.12), we derive (2.14). \square

2.2. Combinatorial description of the left-hand (multisum) sides. Let $r \geq 2$ be an integer, let $s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0$ be integers, and set $s_0 = \infty$ and $s_r = 0$. On the multisum sides of (1.1), (1.2), (1.7), and (1.9)–(1.16), the summands can all be factorized by $q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_{r-1}}$, which does not depend on i . Hence, for generating all these multisum sides, we first need a partition whose weight is $s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_{r-1}$: this is $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ from Definition 1.5. Indeed, for all $j \in \{0, \dots, r-1\}$ and all $u \in \{s_{j+1}, \dots, s_j - 1\}$, we have $f_{2u} + f_{2u+1} = j$. Therefore the number of parts of $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ is

$$\sum_{u \geq 0} f_u = (r-1)s_{r-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{r-2} j(s_j - s_{j+1}) = s_1 + \dots + s_{r-1},$$

and its weight is

$$\sum_{u \geq 0} u f_u = \sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \sum_{u=s_{j+1}}^{s_j-1} j \cdot 2u = \sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \sum_{u=s_{j+1}}^{s_j-1} \sum_{k=1}^j 2u = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \sum_{j=k}^{r-1} \sum_{u=s_{j+1}}^{s_j-1} 2u = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \sum_{u=0}^{s_k-1} 2u,$$

which gives

$$|\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})| = s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_{r-1}. \quad (2.15)$$

We now define $(r-1)$ -tuples of partitions in order to explain the q -Pochhammer symbols in the denominator of the multisum sides of our identities.

Definition 2.7. Recall from Definition 1.6 that $\mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ is the set of sequences $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_1-1})$ of non-negative integers such that for all $j \in \{1, \dots, r-1\}$, the sequence $(\lambda_{s_{j+1}}, \dots, \lambda_{s_j-1})$ is non-decreasing. Let $|\lambda| := \lambda_0 + \dots + \lambda_{s_1-1}$ denote the weight of λ . For all $0 \leq i \leq r-1$, we now define the following subsets of $\mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$:

- Let $\mathcal{P}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ be the subset of $\mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ whose elements $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_1-1})$ satisfy: $\lambda_{s_{j+1}} \geq j - i$ for all $1 \leq j \leq r-1$.
- Let $\mathcal{R}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ be the subset of $\mathcal{P}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ whose elements $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_1-1})$ satisfy: $\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_{r-1}-1}$ have the same parity as $r-1-i$.
- Let $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ be the subset of $\mathcal{P}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ whose elements $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_1-1})$ satisfy: $\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_{r-1}-1}$ have the same parity as $r-i$.
- Let $\mathcal{Q}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ be the subset of $\mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ whose elements $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_1-1})$ satisfy: $\lambda_{s_{j+1}} \geq j + \max\{j-i, 0\}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq r-1$.
- Let $\mathcal{S}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ be the subset of $\mathcal{Q}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ whose elements $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_1-1})$ satisfy: $\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_{r-1}-1}$ have the same parity as i .
- Let $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ be the subset of $\mathcal{Q}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ whose elements $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_1-1})$ satisfy: $\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_{r-1}-1}$ have the same parity as $i-1$.

Finally, for $\mathcal{L} \in \{\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{R}, \tilde{\mathcal{R}}, \mathcal{S}, \tilde{\mathcal{S}}\}$, define

$$\mathcal{L}_{i,r} := \bigsqcup_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \{\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})\} \times \mathcal{L}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}),$$

and for all $(\mu, \lambda) \in \mathcal{L}_{i,r}$, define its weight as $|(\mu, \lambda)| = |\mu| + |\lambda|$.

Note that \mathcal{P}_r defined in the introduction is equal to $\mathcal{P}_{r-1,r}$.

The multisum sides of identities (1.1), (1.2), (1.7), and (1.9)–(1.16) can be written as generating functions for sets expressed in terms of $\mathcal{P}_{i,r}$, $\mathcal{Q}_{i,r}$, $\mathcal{R}_{i,r}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i,r}$, $\mathcal{S}_{i,r}$, and $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i,r}$. In particular, note that in the result below, the right-hand sides of (2.16)–(2.18) correspond to the multisum sides of (1.1), (1.2), and (1.7), respectively. The right-hand sides of (2.19)–(2.26) are the multisum sides of (1.9)–(1.16).

Proposition 2.8. For all integers r such that $r \geq 2$, we have

$$\sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \mathcal{Q}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|} = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 + s_i + \dots + s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q)_{s_{r-1}}} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq r, \quad (2.16)$$

$$\sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \mathcal{S}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|} = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 + s_i + \dots + s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq r, \quad (2.17)$$

$$\sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i-1, r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|} = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 + s_i + \dots + s_{r-2} + 2s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq r, \quad (2.18)$$

$$\sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \mathcal{P}_{i, r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|} = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q)_{s_{r-1}}} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.19)$$

$$\sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \mathcal{R}_{i, r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|} = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.20)$$

$$\sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i, r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|} = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i + s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.21)$$

$$\sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \mathcal{P}_{i, r} \setminus \mathcal{P}_{i-1, r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|} = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i} (1 - q^{s_i})}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q)_{s_{r-1}}} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.22)$$

$$\sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \mathcal{R}_{i, r} \setminus \mathcal{R}_{i-2, r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|} = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i} (1 - q^{s_i + s_{i-1}})}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \quad \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.23)$$

$$\sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \mathcal{R}_{i, r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i-1, r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|} = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i} (1 - q^{s_i + s_{r-1}})}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.24)$$

$$\sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i, r} \setminus \mathcal{R}_{i-1, r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|} = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i} (q^{s_{r-1}} - q^{s_i})}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq r-1, \quad (2.25)$$

$$\sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i, r} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i-2, r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|} = \sum_{s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0} \frac{q^{s_1^2 + \dots + s_{r-1}^2 - s_1 - \dots - s_i + s_{r-1}} (1 - q^{s_i + s_{i-1}})}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \quad \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq r-1. \quad (2.26)$$

Proof. Recall that for all integers k, l, m with $k, l \geq 0$ and $m \geq 1$, the generating function for partitions into k non-zero parts $\geq l$ and congruent to $l \pmod m$ is given by $q^{kl} / (q^m; q^m)_k$, and that zero parts do not contribute to generating functions. By computing the generating functions for partitions $\lambda^{(j)} = (\lambda_{s_{j-1}}, \dots, \lambda_{s_{j+1}})$ such that $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_1-1})$ belongs to $\mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ or its subsets from Definition 2.7, we deduce the following:

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{Q}_{i, r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})} q^{|\lambda|} = \prod_{j=1}^i \frac{q^{j(s_j - s_{j+1})}}{(q)_{s_j - s_{j+1}}} \times \prod_{j=i+1}^{r-1} \frac{q^{(2j-i)(s_j - s_{j+1})}}{(q)_{s_j - s_{j+1}}} = \frac{q^{s_1 + \dots + s_i + 2s_{i+1} + \dots + 2s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q)_{s_{r-1}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{S}_{i, r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})} q^{|\lambda|} &= \prod_{j=1}^{\min\{i, r-2\}} \frac{q^{j(s_j - s_{j+1})}}{(q)_{s_j - s_{j+1}}} \times \prod_{j=i+1}^{r-2} \frac{q^{(2j-i)(s_j - s_{j+1})}}{(q)_{s_j - s_{j+1}}} \times \frac{q^{(2r-2-i)s_{r-1}}}{(q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \\ &= \frac{q^{s_1 + \dots + s_i + 2s_{i+1} + \dots + 2s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i, r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})} q^{|\lambda|} &= \prod_{j=1}^{\min\{i, r-2\}} \frac{q^{j(s_j - s_{j+1})}}{(q)_{s_j - s_{j+1}}} \times \prod_{j=i+1}^{r-2} \frac{q^{(2j-i)(s_j - s_{j+1})}}{(q)_{s_j - s_{j+1}}} \times \frac{q^{(2r-1-i)s_{r-1}}}{(q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \\ &= \frac{q^{(s_1 + \dots + s_i + 2s_{i+1} + \dots + 2s_{r-1}) + s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_{i, r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})} q^{|\lambda|} = \prod_{j=1}^i \frac{1}{(q)_{s_j - s_{j+1}}} \times \prod_{j=i+1}^{r-1} \frac{q^{(j-i)(s_j - s_{j+1})}}{(q)_{s_j - s_{j+1}}} = \frac{q^{s_{i+1} + \dots + s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1 - s_2} \dots (q)_{s_{r-2} - s_{r-1}} (q)_{s_{r-1}}},$$

$$\sum_{\lambda \in \mathcal{R}_{i, r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})} q^{|\lambda|} = \prod_{j=1}^{\min\{i, r-2\}} \frac{1}{(q)_{s_j - s_{j+1}}} \times \prod_{j=i+1}^{r-2} \frac{q^{(j-i)(s_j - s_{j+1})}}{(q)_{s_j - s_{j+1}}} \times \frac{q^{(r-1-i)s_{r-1}}}{(q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{q^{s_{i+1}+\dots+s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1-s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2}-s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}}, \\
\sum_{\lambda \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})} q^{|\lambda|} &= \prod_{j=1}^{\min\{i, r-2\}} \frac{1}{(q)_{s_j-s_{j+1}}} \times \prod_{j=i+1}^{r-2} \frac{q^{(j-i)(s_j-s_{j+1})}}{(q)_{s_j-s_{j+1}}} \times \frac{q^{(r-i)s_{r-1}}}{(q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}} \\
&= \frac{q^{(s_{i+1}+\dots+s_{r-2}+s_{r-1})+s_{r-1}}}{(q)_{s_1-s_2} \cdots (q)_{s_{r-2}-s_{r-1}} (q^2; q^2)_{s_{r-1}}}.
\end{aligned}$$

The proposition follows by summing these identities over all integers $s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq 0$ and using (2.15). \square

The purpose of the next section is to build a weight- and length-preserving bijection between

$$\mathcal{P}_{r-1,r} = \mathcal{P}_r \text{ and } \mathcal{A}_{r-1,r} = \mathcal{A}_r,$$

therefore proving Theorem 1.7. In Section 4, we will then show that, for all $0 \leq i \leq r-1$, this bijection also induces a bijection between

$$\mathcal{Q}_{i,r} \text{ and } \mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}, \quad \mathcal{S}_{i,r} \text{ and } \mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i,r} \text{ and } \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i+1,r}, \quad \mathcal{P}_{i,r} \text{ and } \mathcal{A}_{i,r}, \quad \mathcal{R}_{i,r} \text{ and } \mathcal{B}_{i,r}, \quad \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i,r} \text{ and } \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}.$$

Then, thanks to Propositions 2.6 and 2.8, this will prove Corollaries 1.8–1.10.

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.7

In this section, we give the bijection between the sets \mathcal{P}_r and \mathcal{A}_r . It is in the spirit of Warnaar's bijective proof providing the sum-side of the Andrews–Gordon identities [28], which implies (1.5). His idea is to see a certain partition μ as a *minimal* partition in $\mathcal{T}_{i,r}$, and then insert a $(r-1)$ -tuple $(\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(r-1)})$ of partitions in μ . The process is such that the weight of μ is incremented after each step, μ stays in $\mathcal{T}_{i,r}$, and there is a total of $|\lambda^{(1)}| + \dots + |\lambda^{(r-1)}|$ steps.

For r given non-negative integers $s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq s_r = 0$, we consider the minimal partition $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ of Definition 1.5 which, as noted in the introduction, belongs to \mathcal{A}_r . We then insert (in a sense that will be defined below) in $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ a sequence $(\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_1-1}) \in \mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$. Our bijection has a total of s_1 steps instead of the $\lambda_0 + \dots + \lambda_{s_1-1}$ steps of Warnaar's, as we insert each part λ_j at once, whereas Warnaar was doing it in λ_j separate steps.

In Section 3.1, we start with a very simple example, namely the case $r = 2$. In Sections 3.2 and 3.3, we define maps $\Lambda : \mathcal{P}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_r$ and $\Gamma : \mathcal{A}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_r$, respectively, and show that they are well-defined (see Corollaries 3.2, 3.10, 3.4, and 3.12) and weight- and length-preserving (see Corollaries 3.6 and 3.14). Then in Sections 3.4 and 3.5, we show that $\Gamma \circ \Lambda$ and $\Lambda \circ \Gamma$ are the identity maps on \mathcal{P}_r and \mathcal{A}_r , respectively (see Propositions 3.17 and 3.19). This proves Theorem 1.7.

3.1. The case $r = 2$. This case is classical, as the Andrews–Gordon identities for $r = 2$ correspond to the famous Rogers–Ramanujan identities. The sum sides of their analytic expressions

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n^2+n}}{(q)_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q)_n}$$

are usually interpreted as a pair made of a partition and a staircase partition with only even (or only odd) parts. Then it is classical to add the partition to the staircase, obtaining a partition in $\mathcal{T}_{1,2}$ (resp. $\mathcal{T}_{2,2}$) if the staircase partition has even (resp. odd) parts. As we consider partitions that may have parts 0 with frequency f_0 , we have to slightly adapt the above method.

By the definition given in (1.3), the set \mathcal{A}_2 is made of partitions with frequencies 0 or 1, and no pair of consecutive frequencies both equal to 1. Equivalently, by Proposition 2.1 (1), these are partitions whose consecutive parts are at distance at least 2. For example, the partition $(9, 6, 4, 0) = (1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots)$ belongs to \mathcal{A}_2 , its length is 4 and its weight is 19.

When $r = 2$, we only have one integer $s_1 =: s$ in Definition 1.5, and the partition $\mu(s)$ is the staircase partition with only even parts from $2s-2$ to 0. For instance, when $s = 4$, we get $\mu(4) = (6, 4, 2, 0) = (1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, \dots)$. By Definition 1.6, the set \mathcal{P}_2 is made of pairs $(\mu(s), \lambda)$, where $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s-1})$ is a *non-decreasing* sequence of s integers. For example, the pair $(\mu(4), (0, 2, 2, 3))$ belongs to \mathcal{P}_2 , its length is 4 (the length of $\mu(4)$) and its weight is 19.

Our map $\Lambda : \mathcal{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$ starts with an element $(\mu(s), \lambda) \in \mathcal{P}_2$, and adds the integer λ_{s-1} to the first part $2s - 2$ of the staircase, then the integer λ_{s-2} to the second part $2s - 4$ of the staircase, and so on until adding the integer λ_0 to the last part 0 of the staircase. The resulting partition is therefore $(\lambda_{s-1} + 2s - 2, \lambda_{s-2} + 2s - 4, \dots, \lambda_0 + 0)$ which belongs to \mathcal{A}_2 , has length s and weight $|\lambda| + s^2 - s$.

An example is depicted in Figure 1 for $(\mu(4), (0, 2, 2, 3))$.

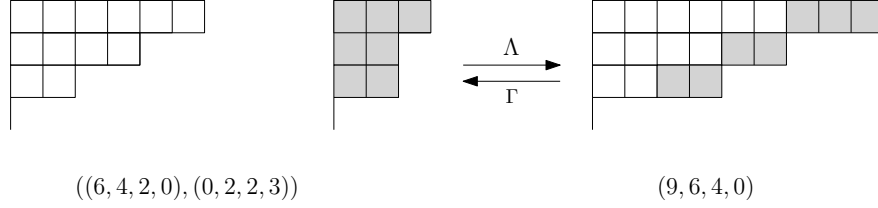


FIGURE 1. The maps in terms of parts.

To generalize this to \mathcal{P}_r , we need to describe this map, easily explained in terms of parts, in terms of frequencies. We first have to identify the greatest index with non-zero frequency in $\mu(s) = (f_j)_{j \geq 0}$, namely $2s - 2$, and shift f_{2s-2} from 1 to 0 while $f_{2s-2+\lambda_{s-1}}$ is shifted from 0 to 1. We successively do the same shifts for f_{2s-4} using λ_{s-2} , \dots , f_0 using λ_0 . Figure 2 represents the same map for $(\mu(4), (0, 2, 2, 3))$ as in Figure 1, but in terms of frequencies, and with notation from Section 3.2.

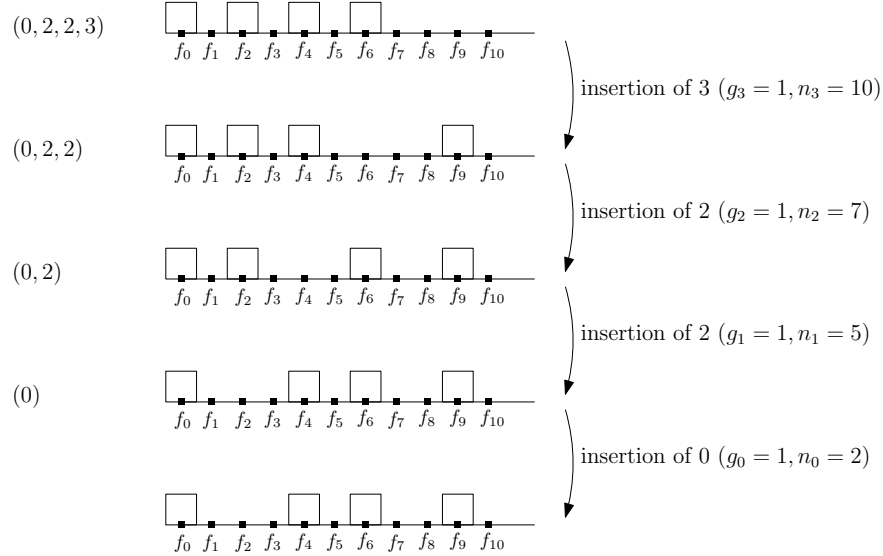


FIGURE 2. The map Λ in terms of frequencies.

Our map $\Gamma : \mathcal{A}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_2$ starts with a partition $\nu = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_s) \in \mathcal{A}_2$, and extracts from ν_s the part 0 , then from ν_{s-1} the part 2 , and so on until extraction from ν_1 of the part $2s - 2$. The result is a pair made of $\mu(s)$ and a non-decreasing sequence $(\nu_s - 0, \nu_{s-1} - 2, \dots, \nu_1 - (2s - 2))$ of length s : this pair therefore belongs to \mathcal{P}_2 and has weight $|\nu|$. See Figure 1 for $\Gamma(9, 6, 4, 0)$.

Again, to generalize this, we need to describe this process in terms of frequencies: we first have to identify the smallest index with non-zero frequency in $\nu = (f_j)_{j \geq 0}$, namely ν_s , and shift f_{ν_s} from 1 to 0 while f_0 is shifted from 0 to 1 (or kept unchanged if $\nu_s = 0$) and we keep track of the extracted ν_s . We successively do the same shifts for $f_{\nu_{s-1}}$ and f_2 (keeping track of the extracted $\nu_{s-1} - 2$), \dots , f_{ν_1} and f_{2s-2} (keeping track of the extracted $\nu_1 - (2s - 2)$). Figure 3 represents the same map for $(9, 6, 4, 0)$ as in Figure 1, but in terms of frequencies and with notation from the upcoming Section 3.3.

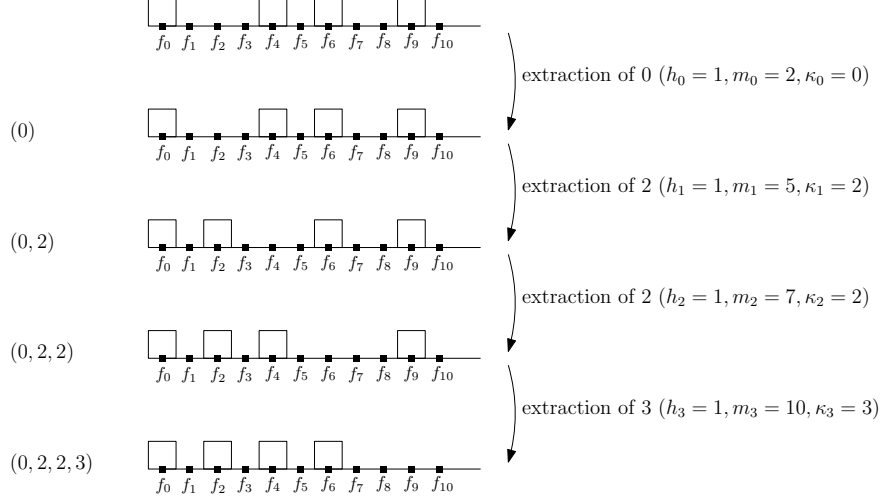


FIGURE 3. The map Γ in terms of frequencies.

3.2. The map $\Lambda : \mathcal{P}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_r$. Let $s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1} \geq s_r = 0$ be integers, set $s_0 = \infty$.

For every non-negative integer u , define g_u to be the unique integer in $\{0, \dots, r-1\}$ such that $s_{g_u+1} \leq u < s_{g_u}$. In other words, g_u is the largest j such that s_j is bigger than u . For instance $g_{s_1} = 0$, and we have by convention $g_{s_0} = 0$. On the example given in Figure 4, we have $g_u = 4$, as $s_5 \leq u < s_4$.

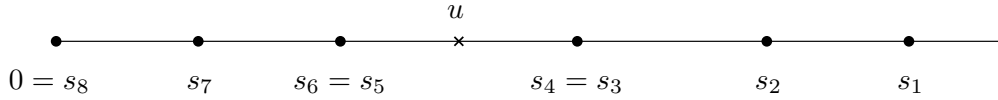


FIGURE 4. An example when $r = 8$.

Let $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{s_1-1}) \in \mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$. The principle of our bijection Λ is to insert the parts of λ one by one in $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$, while preserving the length of $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ (see the detailed properties of the bijection in Propositions 3.1, 3.3, and 3.5).

Let $\theta^{(s_1)} = (\theta_j^{(s_1)})_{j \geq 0}$ be the multiplicity sequence of $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$, and construct the sequences $\theta^{(u)} = (\theta_j^{(u)})_{j \geq 0}$ recursively in decreasing order according to $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1 - 1\}$.

Recall from Definition 1.5 that for all $0 \leq j \leq r-1$,

$$(\theta_{2k}^{(s_1)}, \theta_{2k+1}^{(s_1)}) = (j, 0) \quad \text{for all } s_{j+1} \leq k < s_j. \quad (3.1)$$

Suppose that the sequence $\theta^{(u+1)}$ is built. Let

$$n_u := \min \left\{ t \geq 2u + 2 : \sum_{j=2u+2}^t \left[g_u - (\theta_j^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j-1}^{(u+1)}) \right] \geq \lambda_u \right\}. \quad (3.2)$$

We will prove in Proposition 3.1 that n_u is well-defined for all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1 - 1\}$.

Now construct the sequence $\theta^{(u)}$ by modifying $\theta^{(u+1)}$ as follows:

$$\theta_j^{(u)} := \theta_j^{(u+1)} \text{ if } 0 \leq j < 2u \text{ or } j \geq n_u \quad (\text{fixed}), \quad (3.3)$$

$$\theta_j^{(u)} := \theta_{j+2}^{(u+1)} \text{ if } 2u \leq j < n_u - 2 \quad (\text{shifted twice to the left}), \quad (3.4)$$

$$\theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} = g_u - \theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} := \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u+1)} + \lambda_u$$

$$- \sum_{j=2u+2}^{n_u-1} \left[g_u - (\theta_j^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j-1}^{(u+1)}) \right] \quad (\text{modified and moved to the right}). \quad (3.5)$$

Figure 5 gives an illustration of how the multiplicities are modified from step $u + 1$ to step u .

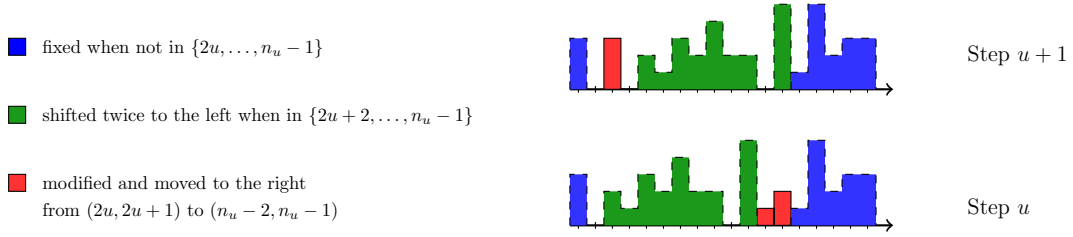


FIGURE 5. Effects of Λ on the multiplicity sequence from step $u + 1$ to step u .

Finally, define ν to be the partition with frequency sequence $(\theta_j^{(0)})_{j \geq 0}$ (we show in Proposition 3.3 (2) that these frequencies are indeed non-negative), and set

$$\Lambda(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda) := \nu.$$

Example 1. For $r = 4$, $(s_1, s_2, s_3) = (4, 2, 2)$ and $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (5, 6, 1, 3)$, we have

$$\theta^{(4)} = (3, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, \dots).$$

- At step 3, we obtain $g_3 = 1$, and $n_3 = 10$,

$$\theta^{(3)} = (3, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots).$$

- At step 2, we obtain $g_2 = 1$, and $n_2 = 6$,

$$\theta^{(2)} = (3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots).$$

- At step 1, we obtain $g_1 = 3$, and $n_1 = 6$,

$$\theta^{(1)} = (3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots).$$

- At step 0, we obtain $g_0 = 3$, and $n_0 = 3$,

$$\theta^{(0)} = (0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots).$$

Hence, $\Lambda(\mu(4, 2, 2), (5, 6, 1, 3)) = \nu$ with multiplicity sequence $(0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots)$.

The following property proves that Λ is well-defined.

Proposition 3.1. *For all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1 - 1\}$, $\theta_j^{(u+1)} = 0$ for j large enough, and n_u is well-defined.*

Proof. This follows from a simple backward induction on u . By the definition of $\theta^{(s_1)}$, $\theta_j^{(s_1)} = 0$ for $j \geq 2s_1$.

Now assume the proposition is true for $u + 1$ and show it for u . As $\theta_j^{(u+1)} = 0$ for j large enough, there is some integer $t \geq 2u + 2$ such that $\sum_{j=2u+2}^t [g_u - (\theta_j^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j-1}^{(u+1)})] \geq \lambda_u$ (indeed for all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1 - 1\}$, $g_u > 0$), and n_u is well-defined. Finally, using (3.3), we deduce that $\theta_j^{(u)} = 0$ for j large enough. \square

Corollary 3.2. *The map Λ is well-defined.*

Now to show that the image of Λ is in \mathcal{A}_r , we first need some additional key properties.

Proposition 3.3. *For all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1\}$, the following holds:*

- (1) For all $1 \leq j < 2u$, $\theta_j^{(u)} = \theta_j^{(s_1)}$.
- (2) For all $j \geq 0$, $\theta_j^{(u)} \geq 0$.
- (3) For all $j \geq 2u$, $g_u \geq \theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)}$.

Proof. (1) This is clear by backward induction on u , using (3.3).

- (2) This is again proved by backward induction on u . For $u = s_1$, by definition $\theta_j^{(s_1)} \geq 0$ for all $j \geq 0$.

Now assume that $\theta_j^{(u+1)} \geq 0$ for all $j \geq 0$ and show that $\theta_j^{(u)} \geq 0$ for all $j \geq 0$.

- If $j \notin \{n_u - 1, n_u - 2\}$, then it is immediate by (3.3) and (3.4).
- If $j = n_u - 1$, then by (3.5),

$$\theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} = \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u+1)} + \lambda_u - \sum_{j=2u+2}^{n_u-1} \left[g_u - \left(\theta_j^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j-1}^{(u+1)} \right) \right].$$

By definition of n_u , the last sum is at most λ_u , with equality only if $\lambda_u = 0$ and $n_u = 2u + 2$. Hence

$$\theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} \geq \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u+1)} \geq 0. \quad (3.6)$$

- If $j = n_u - 2$, then by (3.5),

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} &= g_u - \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u+1)} - \lambda_u + \sum_{j=2u+2}^{n_u-1} \left[g_u - \left(\theta_j^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j-1}^{(u+1)} \right) \right] \\ &= \theta_{n_u}^{(u+1)} - \lambda_u + \sum_{j=2u+2}^{n_u} \left[g_u - \left(\theta_j^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j-1}^{(u+1)} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

By definition of n_u , the last sum is at least λ_u . Hence

$$\theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} \geq \theta_{n_u}^{(u+1)} \geq 0. \quad (3.7)$$

- (3) Let us do a last backward induction on u . For $u = s_1$, by the definition of $\theta_j^{(s_1)}$, $\theta_j^{(s_1)} = 0$ for $j \geq 2s_1$. Hence $g_{s_1} = 0 \geq \theta_j^{(s_1)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(s_1)}$.

Now assume that $g_{u+1} \geq \theta_j^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u+1)}$ for all $j \geq 2u + 2$, and show that $g_u \geq \theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)}$ for all $j \geq 2u$.

- If $j \geq n_u \geq 2u + 2$, then by (3.3),

$$\theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)} = \theta_j^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u+1)} \leq g_{u+1} \leq g_u.$$

- If $2u \leq j < n_u - 3$, then by (3.4),

$$\theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)} = \theta_{j+2}^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j+3}^{(u+1)} \leq g_{u+1} \leq g_u.$$

- If $j = n_u - 1$, then by (3.7) and (3.3),

$$\theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} + \theta_{n_u}^{(u)} = g_u - \theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} + \theta_{n_u}^{(u)} \leq g_u - \theta_{n_u}^{(u+1)} + \theta_{n_u}^{(u+1)} \leq g_u.$$

- If $j = n_u - 2$, then by (3.5),

$$\theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} + \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} = g_u.$$

- If $j = n_u - 3$, then by (3.4) and (3.6),

$$\theta_{n_u-3}^{(u)} + \theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} = \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u+1)} + \theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} \leq \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} + \theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} = g_u.$$

□

Corollary 3.4. *The image of Λ is in \mathcal{A}_r .*

Proof. By Proposition 3.3 (2) with $u = 0$, the integers $\theta_j^{(0)}$ are non-negative for $j \geq 0$, so $\Lambda(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)$ is a partition. By definition of g_u , we know that $0 \leq g_0 \leq r - 1$. Thus by Proposition 3.3 (3) with $u = 0$, we have $\theta_j^{(0)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(0)} \leq r - 1$ for all $j \geq 0$. Hence for all $s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1}$ and $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$, $\Lambda(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)$ belongs to \mathcal{A}_r . □

Finally, we state a few additional properties to show that Λ is weight- and length-preserving.

Proposition 3.5. *For all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1 - 1\}$, the following holds:*

- (1) $(\theta_{2u}^{(u+1)}, \theta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)}) = (g_u, 0)$,
- (2) the length of $\theta^{(u)}$ equals the length of $\theta^{(u+1)}$, i.e. $\sum_{j \geq 0} \theta_j^{(u)} = \sum_{j \geq 0} \theta_j^{(u+1)}$,
- (3) the weight of $\theta^{(u)}$ is λ_u more than the weight of $\theta^{(u+1)}$, i.e. $\sum_{j \geq 0} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u)} = \lambda_u + \sum_{j \geq 0} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u+1)}$.

Proof. (1) By Proposition 3.3 (1), for all $1 \leq j < 2u + 2$, $\theta_j^{(u+1)} = \theta_j^{(s_1)}$. In particular, by (3.1),

$$(\theta_{2u}^{(u+1)}, \theta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)}) = (\theta_{2u}^{(s_1)}, \theta_{2u+1}^{(s_1)}) = (g_u, 0).$$

(2) We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \geq 0} \theta_j^{(u)} &= \sum_{j=0}^{2u-1} \theta_j^{(u)} + \sum_{j=2u}^{n_u-3} \theta_j^{(u)} + g_u + \sum_{j \geq n_u} \theta_j^{(u)} && \text{(by (3.5))} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{2u-1} \theta_j^{(u+1)} + \sum_{j=2u+2}^{n_u-1} \theta_j^{(u+1)} + g_u + \sum_{j \geq n_u} \theta_j^{(u+1)} && \text{(by (3.3) and (3.4))} \\ &= \sum_{j \geq 0} \theta_j^{(u+1)} && \text{(by Proposition 3.5 (1)).} \end{aligned}$$

(3) We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \geq 0} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u)} &= \sum_{j=0}^{2u-1} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u)} + \sum_{j=2u}^{n_u-3} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u)} + g_u \cdot (n_u - 2) + \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} + \sum_{j \geq n_u} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u)} && \text{(by (3.5))} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{2u-1} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u+1)} + \sum_{j=2u+2}^{n_u-1} (j-2) \cdot \theta_j^{(u+1)} + g_u \cdot (n_u - 2) + \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} \\ &\quad + \sum_{j \geq n_u} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u+1)} && \text{(by (3.3) and (3.4))} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{2u-1} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u+1)} + \sum_{j=2u+2}^{n_u-1} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u+1)} + 2u \cdot g_u + \lambda_u + \theta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)} \\ &\quad + \sum_{j \geq n_u} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u+1)} && \text{(by (3.5))} \\ &= \lambda_u + \sum_{j \geq 0} j \cdot \theta_j^{(u+1)} && \text{(by Proposition 3.5 (1)).} \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 3.6. Λ preserves the weight and the length, i.e., for all $s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_{r-1}$ and $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$,

$$|\Lambda(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)| = |\lambda| + |\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})| = |(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)|,$$

and the length of $\Lambda(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)$ is equal to the length of $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$.

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Proposition 3.5 (2) and (3). □

3.3. The map $\Gamma : \mathcal{A}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_r$. Let $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_r$, and let $\eta^{(0)} = \left(\eta_j^{(0)} \right)_{j \geq 0}$ be its multiplicity sequence. The idea here is to retrieve from ν a pair (μ, κ) in \mathcal{P}_r . We construct the sequences $\eta^{(u)} = \left(\eta_j^{(u)} \right)_{j \geq 0}$ recursively in increasing order for u as follows. Suppose that the sequence $\eta^{(u)}$ has been constructed.

Define $h_u := \max \left\{ \eta_j^{(u)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u)} : j \geq 2u \right\}$, and

$$m_u := \min \left\{ j \geq 2u + 2 : \eta_{j-2}^{(u)} + \eta_{j-1}^{(u)} = h_u \right\}. \quad (3.8)$$

We will prove in Proposition 3.9 that h_u and m_u are well-defined for all $u \geq 0$.

Now construct $\eta^{(u+1)}$ as follows:

$$\eta_j^{(u+1)} = \eta_j^{(u)} \text{ if } 0 \leq j < 2u \text{ or } j \geq m_u \quad \text{(fixed),} \quad (3.9)$$

$$\eta_j^{(u+1)} = \eta_{j-2}^{(u)} \text{ if } 2u + 2 \leq j < m_u \quad \text{(shifted twice to the right),} \quad (3.10)$$

$$(\eta_{2u}^{(u+1)}, \eta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)}) = (h_u, 0) \quad \text{(modified and moved to the left).} \quad (3.11)$$

Moreover we define

$$\kappa_u := h_u - \eta_{2u}^{(u)} + \sum_{j=2u}^{m_u-3} \left[h_u - \left(\eta_j^{(u)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u)} \right) \right]. \quad (3.12)$$

Figure 6 gives an illustration of how the multiplicities are modified from step u to step $u + 1$.

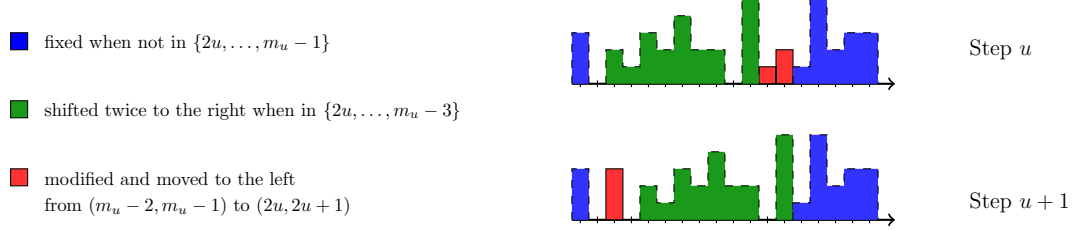


FIGURE 6. Effects of Γ on the multiplicity sequence from step u to step $u + 1$.

Remark 3.7. For all non-negative integers u, j , we have $\eta_j^{(u)} \geq 0$. This follows directly from the fact that $\eta^{(0)}$ is the frequency sequence of a partition, and inductively from equations (3.9)–(3.11).

Remark 3.8. Note that if $h_u = 0$ for some u , then by Remark 3.7 and (3.8)–(3.11), $\eta^{(v)} = \eta^{(u)}$ for all $v \geq u$. We will show in Corollary 3.10 that such a u always exist.

Let U be the smallest u such that $h_u = 0$. We stop the recursive process of building $\eta^{(u)}$ at $u = U$, and define the image of ν by Γ as follows. Let μ be the partition with multiplicity sequence $\left(\eta_j^{(U)} \right)_{j \geq 0}$, let κ be the sequence $(\kappa_0, \dots, \kappa_{U-1})$ (or the empty sequence if $U = 0$), and set

$$\Gamma(\nu) := (\mu, \kappa).$$

Example 2. For $r = 4$, let ν be the partition with multiplicity sequence

$$\eta^{(0)} = (0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots).$$

- At step 0, we obtain $h_0 = 3$, $m_0 = 3$,

$$\eta^{(1)} = (3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots),$$

and $\kappa_0 = 5$.

- At step 1, we obtain $h_1 = 3$, $m_1 = 6$,

$$\eta^{(2)} = (3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots),$$

and $\kappa_1 = 6$.

- At step 2, we obtain $h_2 = 1$, $m_2 = 6$,

$$\eta^{(3)} = (3, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, \dots),$$

and $\kappa_2 = 1$.

- At step 3, we obtain $h_3 = 1$, $m_3 = 10$,

$$\eta^{(4)} = (3, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots),$$

and $\kappa_3 = 3$.

- At step 4, we obtain $h_4 = 0$, so we stop the process.

Therefore, $\Gamma(\nu) = (\mu(4, 2, 2), (5, 6, 1, 3))$.

First check that Γ is well-defined, using the following propositions.

Proposition 3.9. *Let L be the largest part of the partition ν . Then for all non-negative integers u , the quantities h_u and m_u are well-defined, and for all $j \geq L + 1$, $\eta_j^{(u)} = 0$.*

Proof. This follows by induction on u . As $(\eta_j^{(0)})_{j \geq 0}$ is the multiplicity sequence of the partition ν , by definition of L , for all $j \geq L + 1$, $\eta_j^{(0)} = 0$. Hence h_0 and m_0 are well-defined.

Now assume the proposition is true for $u \geq 0$ and show it for $u + 1$. We distinguish two cases:

- If $m_u = 2u + 2 = L + 2$, then by (3.11), $\eta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)} = \eta_{L+1}^{(u+1)} = 0$, and by (3.9), for all $j \geq L + 2$, $\eta_j^{(u+1)} = 0$.
- Otherwise, by (3.8), $m_u \in \{2u + 2, \dots, L + 1\}$. Then by (3.9), for all $j \geq L + 1$, $\eta_j^{(u+1)} = 0$.

Hence for all $j \geq L + 1$, $\eta_j^{(u+1)} = 0$. Thus h_{u+1} , and therefore m_{u+1} , is well-defined. \square

Corollary 3.10. *The map Γ is well-defined. In particular, $h_u = 0$ for u large enough and U is well-defined.*

Proof. Thanks to Proposition 3.9, h_u and m_u are well-defined. It remains to show that there exists u such that $h_u = 0$, so that U is well-defined and the process stops. From Proposition 3.9, for all $j \geq L + 1$, $\eta_j^{(u)} = 0$. Thus for all $u \geq (L + 1)/2$, $h_u = 0$. \square

Now to show that the image of Γ is in \mathcal{P}_r , we need some additional properties.

Proposition 3.11. *For all $u \in \{0, \dots, U - 1\}$, the following holds:*

- (1) *We have $0 \leq h_{u+1} \leq h_u \leq r - 1$.*
- (2) *We have $\kappa_u \geq 0$.*
- (3) *If $h_u = h_{u+1}$, then $m_{u+1} \geq m_u + 2$ and $\kappa_{u+1} \geq \kappa_u$.*

Proof. (1) By Remark 3.7, $h_u \geq 0$ for all $u \geq 0$. By definition of \mathcal{A}_r , $\eta_j^{(0)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(0)} \leq r - 1$ for all $j \geq 0$, so $h_0 \leq r - 1$. Hence, the only thing remaining to show is that for all $u \in \{0, \dots, U - 1\}$, $h_{u+1} \leq h_u$. By definition of h_u , it is enough to show that $\eta_j^{(u+1)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u+1)} \leq h_u$ for all $j \geq 2u + 2$. We consider the three following cases.

- If $2u + 2 \leq j < m_u - 1$, then by (3.10), $\eta_j^{(u+1)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u+1)} = \eta_{j-2}^{(u)} + \eta_{j-1}^{(u)}$, and by (3.8), we derive

$$\eta_j^{(u+1)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u+1)} < h_u. \quad (3.13)$$

- If $j \geq m_u$, then by (3.9) and the definition of h_u ,

$$\eta_j^{(u+1)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u+1)} = \eta_j^{(u)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u)} \leq h_u.$$

- If $j = m_u - 1$, then $m_u \geq 2u + 3$ and by (3.10) and (3.9), we have $\eta_{m_u-1}^{(u+1)} + \eta_{m_u}^{(u+1)} = \eta_{m_u-3}^{(u)} + \eta_{m_u}^{(u)}$. Now we prove that

$$\eta_{m_u-3}^{(u)} < \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)}. \quad (3.14)$$

Indeed, if we had $\eta_{m_u-3}^{(u)} \geq \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)}$, then it would yield $\eta_{m_u-3}^{(u)} + \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} \geq \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} + \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)} = h_u$ by (3.8), therefore by definition of h_u we would get $\eta_{m_u-3}^{(u)} + \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} = h_u$, contradicting the minimality in (3.8). Therefore

$$\eta_{m_u-1}^{(u+1)} + \eta_{m_u}^{(u+1)} < \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)} + \eta_{m_u}^{(u)} \leq \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)} + \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} = h_u \quad (\text{by (3.8)}),$$

thus (3.13) is still satisfied.

- (2) From the definition of h_u , we know that $h_u \geq \eta_{2u}^{(u)}$ and $h_u \geq \eta_j^{(u)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u)}$ for all $j \geq 2u$. The result follows immediately.
- (3) Suppose that $h_u = h_{u+1}$. In the proof of Proposition 3.11 (1), we showed that (3.13) is satisfied for all $2u + 2 \leq j < m_u$. Therefore, by (3.8), $m_{u+1} \geq m_u + 2$. Now prove the second part:

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_{u+1} &= h_u - \eta_{2u}^{(u)} + \sum_{j=2u+2}^{m_{u+1}-3} \left[h_u - \left(\eta_j^{(u+1)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u+1)} \right) \right] && (\text{by (3.10) and (3.12)}) \\ &\geq h_u - \eta_{2u}^{(u)} + \sum_{j=2u+2}^{m_u-1} \left[h_u - \left(\eta_j^{(u+1)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u+1)} \right) \right] && (\text{as } m_{u+1} \geq m_u + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\geq h_u - \eta_{2u}^{(u)} + \sum_{j=2u}^{m_u-3} \left[h_u - \left(\eta_j^{(u)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u)} \right) \right] = \kappa_u \quad (\text{by (3.10)}).$$

□

Corollary 3.12. *The image of Γ is in \mathcal{P}_r . More precisely, $\Gamma(\nu) \in \{\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})\} \times \mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$, where for all $j \in \{1, \dots, r\}$,*

$$s_j := \min\{u \geq 0 : h_u \leq j - 1\}.$$

Proof. By Remark 3.7, $\eta^{(U)}$ is a sequence of non-negative integers. Since $h_U = 0$, $\eta_j^{(U)} = 0$ for all $j \geq 2U$ by definition. From Proposition 3.11 (1), we know that $h_u \leq r - 1$ for all u , so the s_j 's are well-defined.

Now check that $\eta^{(U)} = \mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$. Let $u \in \{0, \dots, U - 1\}$. By definition of the s_j 's, we have $U = s_1 \geq \dots \geq s_r = 0$, and for all $1 \leq j \leq r - 1$,

$$h_u = j \Leftrightarrow s_{j+1} \leq u < s_j. \quad (3.15)$$

By (3.9), for all $j < 2u + 2$, $\eta_j^{(u+1)} = \dots = \eta_j^{(U-1)} = \eta_j^{(U)}$. Hence

$$(\eta_{2u}^{(U)}, \eta_{2u+1}^{(U)}) = (\eta_{2u}^{(u+1)}, \eta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)}) = (h_u, 0), \quad (3.16)$$

where the second equality follows from (3.11). Therefore by (3.15),

$$(\eta_{2u}^{(U)}, \eta_{2u+1}^{(U)}) = (j, 0) \text{ for all } s_{j+1} \leq u < s_j,$$

which is exactly the multiplicity sequence of $\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ from Definition 1.5.

Moreover, by (3.15) and Proposition 3.11 (2) and (3), we know that $(\kappa_{s_{j+1}}, \dots, \kappa_{s_{j-1}})$ is a non-decreasing sequence of non-negative integers for all $1 \leq j \leq r - 1$. Hence $\kappa \in \mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$. Thus $\Gamma(\nu) \in \{\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})\} \times \mathcal{P}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}) \subset \mathcal{P}_r$. □

Finally, we need two last properties to show that Γ is weight- and length-preserving.

Proposition 3.13. *For all $u \in \{0, \dots, U - 1\}$, the following holds:*

- (1) *the length of $\eta^{(u)}$ equals the length of $\eta^{(u+1)}$, i.e. $\sum_{j \geq 0} \eta_j^{(u+1)} = \sum_{j \geq 0} \eta_j^{(u)}$,*
- (2) *the weight of $\eta^{(u+1)}$ is κ_u less than the weight of η_u , i.e. $\sum_{j \geq 0} j \cdot \eta_j^{(u+1)} = -\kappa_u + \sum_{j \geq 0} j \cdot \eta_j^{(u)}$.*

Proof. (1) We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \geq 0} \eta_j^{(u+1)} &= \sum_{j=0}^{2u-1} \eta_j^{(u)} + h_u + \sum_{j=2u+2}^{m_u-1} \eta_{j-2}^{(u)} + \sum_{j \geq m_u} \eta_j^{(u)} && (\text{by (3.9)–(3.11)}) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{2u-1} \eta_j^{(u)} + \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} + \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)} + \sum_{j=2u}^{m_u-3} \eta_j^{(u)} + \sum_{j \geq m_u} \eta_j^{(u)} && (\text{by (3.8)}) \\ &= \sum_{j \geq 0} \eta_j^{(u)}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j \geq 0} j \cdot \eta_j^{(u+1)} &= \sum_{j=0}^{2u-1} j \cdot \eta_j^{(u)} + 2u \cdot h_u + \sum_{j=2u+2}^{m_u-1} j \cdot \eta_{j-2}^{(u)} + \sum_{j \geq m_u} j \cdot \eta_j^{(u)} && (\text{by (3.9)–(3.11)}) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{2u-1} j \cdot \eta_j^{(u)} + 2u \cdot h_u + \sum_{j=2u}^{m_u-3} (j+2) \cdot \eta_j^{(u)} + \sum_{j \geq m_u} j \cdot \eta_j^{(u)} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{m_u-3} j \cdot \eta_j^{(u)} + \sum_{j \geq m_u} j \cdot \eta_j^{(u)} + 2u \cdot h_u - \kappa_u + (m_u - 2u - 1)h_u - \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} && (\text{by (3.12)}) \\ &= -\kappa_u + \sum_{j \geq 0} j \cdot \eta_j^{(u)} && (\text{by (3.8)}). \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 3.14. Γ preserves the weight and the length, i.e., for all $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_r$,

$$|\Gamma(\nu)| = |(\mu, \kappa)| = |\nu|,$$

and the length of μ is equal to the length of ν .

Proof. By Proposition 3.13 (2),

$$|\Gamma(\nu)| = |\mu| + |\kappa| = |\eta^{(U)}| + |\kappa| = -|\kappa| + |\nu| + |\kappa| = |\nu|,$$

so the weight is preserved. Moreover Proposition 3.13 (1) implies that the length of ν is the same as the length of μ , as by definition its multiplicity sequence is $\eta^{(U)}$. \square

3.4. $\Gamma \circ \Lambda$ is the identity on \mathcal{P}_r . Our goal in this section is to show that $\Gamma \circ \Lambda$ is the identity map on \mathcal{P}_r . Let $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda) \in \mathcal{P}_r$, and apply Λ to it, using the notations from Section 3.2. Then apply Γ with the notations from Section 3.3. We will show that we recover $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)$, and the following proposition will play a key role in doing that.

Proposition 3.15. For all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1\}$, we have

$$g_u = \max\{\theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)} : j \geq 2u\}, \quad (3.17)$$

$$n_u = \min\{j \geq 2u + 2 : \theta_{j-2}^{(u)} + \theta_{j-1}^{(u)} = g_u\}, \quad (3.18)$$

with the convention that $n_{s_1} = 2s_1 + 2$.

To prove this result, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 3.16. For all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1 - 1\}$, we have $g_u \geq g_{u+1}$. Moreover $g_u = g_{u+1}$ implies that $n_u \leq n_{u+1} - 2$.

Proof. The fact that $g_u \geq g_{u+1}$ is immediate by definition of g_u .

Now assume that $g_u = g_{u+1}$ and show that $n_u \leq n_{u+1} - 2$. By Proposition 3.5 (1), we know that $\theta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)} = 0$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=2u+2}^{n_{u+1}-2} \left[g_u - \left(\theta_j^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j-1}^{(u+1)} \right) \right] &= (n_{u+1} - 3 - 2u)g_u - \theta_{n_{u+1}-2}^{(u+1)} - 2 \sum_{j=2u+2}^{n_{u+1}-3} \theta_j^{(u+1)} \\ &= (n_{u+1} - 4 - 2u)g_{u+1} + \theta_{n_{u+1}-1}^{(u+1)} - 2 \sum_{j=2u+4}^{n_{u+1}-1} \theta_j^{(u+2)} \quad (\text{by (3.4) and the first equality of (3.5)}) \\ &= \lambda_{u+1} \quad (\text{by (3.5)}) \\ &\geq \lambda_u \quad (\text{because } g_u = g_{u+1} \text{ and by definition of } \mathcal{P}_r). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by (3.2), we obtain that $n_u \leq n_{u+1} - 2$. \square

We are now ready to prove Proposition 3.15.

Proof of Proposition 3.15. By Proposition 3.1, we already know that for all u , the set $\{\theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)} : j \geq 2u\}$ has a maximal element. Moreover, from the first equality of (3.5), $g_u = \theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} + \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)}$, and from Proposition 3.3 (3), for all $j \geq 2u$, $g_u \geq \theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)}$. Hence (3.17) is proved.

It only remains to show (3.18), i.e. that for all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1\}$, for all $2u \leq j \leq n_u - 3$, $g_u > \theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)}$. Let us do it by backward induction on u . For $u = s_1$, $n_{s_1} = 2s_1 + 2$, so there is nothing to prove. Now assume the property holds for $u + 1$ and show it for u .

If $n_u = 2u + 2$, there is nothing to prove. If $n_u \geq 2u + 3$, we distinguish two cases:

- If $j = n_u - 3$, from (3.5) and the sentence before (3.6), we have $\theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} > \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u+1)}$. By (3.4), we deduce

$$\theta_{n_u-3}^{(u)} + \theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} = \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u+1)} + \theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} < \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} + \theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} = g_u.$$

- If $2u \leq j \leq n_u - 4$, we distinguish two cases (we know from Lemma 3.16 that $g_u \geq g_{u+1}$).

– If $g_u > g_{u+1}$, then by (3.4),

$$\theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)} = \theta_{j+2}^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j+3}^{(u+1)} \leq g_{u+1} < g_u,$$

where the first inequality follows from Proposition 3.3 (3).

– If $g_u = g_{u+1}$, then again by (3.4),

$$\theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)} = \theta_{j+2}^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j+3}^{(u+1)} < g_{u+1} = g_u,$$

where the inequality follows from the induction hypothesis, as $2u+2 \leq j+2 \leq n_u-2 \leq n_{u+1}-4$ by Lemma 3.16. □

Proposition 3.17. *The map $\Gamma \circ \Lambda$ is the identity map on \mathcal{P}_r . In other words, for all $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda) \in \mathcal{P}_r$, we have*

$$\Gamma(\Lambda(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)) = (\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda).$$

Proof. Let $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda) \in \mathcal{P}_r$. Using the notations of Sections 3.2 and 3.3 and applying first Λ and then Γ , we first observe that $\eta^{(0)} = \theta^{(0)}$. Then by definition of h_0 and Proposition 3.15, we get $h_0 = g_0$.

- If $g_0 = 0$, then $s_1 = 0$, and the process Γ stops at $U = 0$. In that case, $\nu = \mu(0, \dots, 0) = \lambda = \emptyset$, and $\Gamma(\Lambda(\mu(0, \dots, 0), \emptyset)) = (\mu(0, \dots, 0), \emptyset)$.
- If $g_0 > 0$, then $s_1 > 0$. In that case, $m_0 = n_0$ by (3.8) and Proposition 3.15. Therefore, $\eta_j^{(1)} = \theta_j^{(1)}$ for all $j \geq n_0$ by (3.3) and (3.9), $\eta_j^{(1)} = \theta_j^{(1)}$ for all $2 \leq j < n_0$ by (3.4) and (3.10), and $\eta_0^{(1)} = h_0 = g_0 = \theta_0^{(1)}$ and $\eta_1^{(1)} = \theta_1^{(1)} = 0$ by Proposition 3.5 (1) and (3.11), hence $\eta^{(1)} = \theta^{(1)}$. Moreover $\kappa_0 = \lambda_0$ by (3.5) and (3.12).

In the same way, we show that $\eta^{(u)} = \theta^{(u)}$ implies $h_u = g_u$ by definition of h_u and Proposition 3.15. If $g_u > 0$, then $u < s_1$, $\eta^{(u+1)} = \theta^{(u+1)}$, and $\kappa_u = \lambda_u$. Otherwise, $g_u = 0$, $u = s_1$ and Γ stops at $U = s_1$. Therefore, $\Gamma(\Lambda(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)) = (\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)$. □

3.5. $\Lambda \circ \Gamma$ is the identity on \mathcal{A}_r . Finally we show that $\Gamma \circ \Lambda$ is the identity map on \mathcal{P}_r . Let $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_r$, and apply Γ to it, using the notations from Section 3.3. Then apply Λ with the notations from Section 3.2. We will show that we recover ν . To do this, we first state a preliminary result.

Proposition 3.18. *Let u be an integer in $\{0, \dots, U-1\}$. We have*

$$m_u = \min \left\{ t \geq 2u+2 : \sum_{j=2u+2}^t \left[h_u - \left(\eta_j^{(u+1)} + \eta_{j-1}^{(u+1)} \right) \right] \geq \kappa_u \right\}.$$

Proof. Let

$$\varphi : t \mapsto -\kappa_u + \sum_{j=2u+2}^t \left[h_u - \left(\eta_j^{(u+1)} + \eta_{j-1}^{(u+1)} \right) \right].$$

We want to show that

$$m_u = \min \{ t \geq 2u+2 : \varphi(t) \geq 0 \}.$$

First, we treat the case $m_u = 2u+2$. By the definitions of h_u and m_u , we know that $\eta_{2u}^{(u)} + \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} = h_u$ and $\eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} + \eta_{2u+2}^{(u)} \leq h_u$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(2u+2) &= -\kappa_u + h_u - \left(\eta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)} + \eta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} \right) \\ &= h_u - \left(\eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} + \eta_{2u+2}^{(u)} \right) && \text{(by (3.9), (3.12) and (3.11))} \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Now turn to the case $m_u \geq 2u+3$. Note that, for all $j \geq 2u+3$, $\eta_j^{(u+1)} + \eta_{j-1}^{(u+1)} \leq h_{u+1} \leq h_u$, where the first inequality follows from the definition of h_{u+1} and the second from Proposition 3.11 (1). Thus the function φ is non-decreasing on $\{2u+2, 2u+3, \dots\}$. Hence, we only have to show that $\varphi(m_u-1) < 0$ and $\varphi(m_u) \geq 0$.

First, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(m_u - 1) &= -\kappa_u + \sum_{j=2u+2}^{m_u-1} \left[h_u - \left(\eta_j^{(u+1)} + \eta_{j-1}^{(u+1)} \right) \right] \\ &= -\kappa_u + \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} + \eta_{m_u-3}^{(u)} - \eta_{2u}^{(u)} - \eta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)} + \sum_{j=2u}^{m_u-3} \left[h_u - \left(\eta_j^{(u)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u)} \right) \right] \quad (\text{by (3.10)}),\end{aligned}$$

which by (3.11), (3.12) and (3.8) yields

$$\varphi(m_u - 1) = \eta_{m_u-3}^{(u)} - \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)}. \quad (3.19)$$

By (3.14), this implies $\varphi(m_u - 1) < 0$.

Second, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(m_u) &= \varphi(m_u - 1) + h_u - \left(\eta_{m_u}^{(u+1)} + \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u+1)} \right) \\ &= h_u - \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)} - \eta_{m_u}^{(u)} \quad (\text{by (3.19), (3.9), and (3.10)}) \\ &\geq 0 \quad (\text{by (3.8)}).\end{aligned}$$

The proposition is proved. \square

Proposition 3.19. *The map $\Lambda \circ \Gamma$ is the identity map on \mathcal{A}_r . In other words, for all $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_r$, we have*

$$\Lambda(\Gamma(\nu)) = \nu.$$

Proof. Let $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_r$. Using the notations of Sections 3.2 and 3.3 and applying first Γ and then Λ , we first observe that $\theta^{(s_1)} = \eta^{(s_1)}$, as by Corollary 3.12 we have $U = s_1$. Therefore by the definitions of g_{s_1} and U , we obtain $h_{s_1} = 0 = g_{s_1}$.

- If $s_1 = 0$, then $\nu = \kappa = \emptyset$ and $\Lambda(\Gamma(\emptyset)) = \Lambda(\mu(0, \dots, 0), \emptyset) = \emptyset$.
- If $s_1 > 0$, we prove by backward induction on $0 \leq u \leq s_1$ that $\theta^{(u)} = \eta^{(u)}$. Assume that for some $0 \leq u < s_1$, $\theta^{(u+1)} = \eta^{(u+1)}$. By (3.16), we have

$$\left(\eta_{2u}^{(u+1)}, \eta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)} \right) = (h_u, 0) = \left(\eta_{2u}^{(s_1)}, \eta_{2u+1}^{(s_1)} \right),$$

and $g_u = h_u$ by (3.15). Hence, by Proposition 3.18 and (3.2), $n_u = m_u$. Therefore, $\theta_j^{(u)} = \eta_j^{(u)}$ for all $j \geq m_u$ by (3.3) and (3.9), $\theta_j^{(u)} = \eta_j^{(u)}$ for all $2u \leq j < m_u - 2$ by (3.4) and (3.10), $\theta_{m_u-1}^{(u)} = \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)}$ by (3.5) and (3.12), and finally $\theta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} = \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)}$ by (3.5) and (3.11). Hence, $\theta^{(u)} = \eta^{(u)}$.

Thus in particular $\theta^{(0)} = \eta^{(0)}$, i.e. $\Lambda(\Gamma(\nu)) = \nu$. \square

4. PROOF OF COROLLARIES 1.8–1.10

To prove our corollaries, we need to show that our maps Λ and Γ send the desired subsets of \mathcal{P}_r from Definition 2.7 and the ones of \mathcal{A}_r from Proposition 2.2 and Definition 2.3 to the appropriate images.

4.1. Maps induced by Λ . We start with a preliminary result.

Proposition 4.1. *Let $0 \leq i \leq r - 1$. Let $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda) \in \mathcal{P}_r$, and apply Λ to it, using the notations from Section 3.2. Then the following holds.*

- (1) For all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1 - 1\}$, $(n_u - 2)\theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} + (n_u - 1)\theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} \equiv \lambda_u \pmod{2}$.
- (2) If $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$, then for all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1\}$, $\theta_{2u}^{(u)} \leq i$.
- (3) If $\lambda \in \mathcal{Q}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$, then for all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1\}$, $\theta_{2u}^{(u)} = 0$ and $\theta_{2u+1}^{(u)} \leq i$.

Proof. (1) Let $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1 - 1\}$. By (3.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned}(n_u - 2)\theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} + (n_u - 1)\theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} &= (n_u - 2)g_u + \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} \\ &= (n_u - 2)g_u + \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u+1)} + \lambda_u - \sum_{j=2u+2}^{n_u-1} \left[g_u - \left(\theta_j^{(u+1)} + \theta_{j-1}^{(u+1)} \right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -2ug_u + \lambda_u + \theta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)} + 2 \sum_{j=2u+2}^{n_u-2} \theta_j^{(u+1)} \\
&\equiv \lambda_u + \theta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)} \pmod{2},
\end{aligned}$$

and we conclude by using Proposition 3.5 (1).

- (2) Assume that $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$. We prove the result by backward induction on $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1\}$. First, by (3.1), $\theta_{2s_1}^{(s_1)} = 0 \leq i$. Now assume that $\theta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} \leq i$, and show that $\theta_{2u}^{(u)} \leq i$.

- If $n_u > 2u + 2$, then, by (3.4), $\theta_{2u}^{(u)} = \theta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} \leq i$.
- If $n_u = 2u + 2$, then, by (3.5) and Proposition 3.5 (1), we get $\theta_{2u}^{(u)} = g_u - \theta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)} - \lambda_u = g_u - \lambda_u$. Recall that by definition of g_u , we have $s_{g_u+1} \leq u < s_{g_u}$. Thus by Definition 2.7, $\lambda_u \geq \lambda_{s_{g_u+1}} \geq g_u - i$. Therefore $\theta_{2u}^{(u)} = g_u - \lambda_u \leq i$.

- (3) Similarly, assume that $\lambda \in \mathcal{Q}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$. We prove again the result by backward induction on $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1\}$. First, by (3.1), $\theta_{2s_1}^{(s_1)} = \theta_{2s_1+1}^{(s_1)} = 0 \leq i$. Now assume that $\theta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} = 0$ and $\theta_{2u+3}^{(u+1)} \leq i$, and show that $\theta_{2u}^{(u)} = 0$ and $\theta_{2u+1}^{(u)} \leq i$. We distinguish three cases.

- If $n_u > 2u + 3$, then by (3.4), $\theta_{2u}^{(u)} = \theta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} = 0$ and $\theta_{2u+1}^{(u)} = \theta_{2u+3}^{(u+1)} \leq i$.
- If $n_u = 2u + 3$, then, by (3.4), $\theta_{2u}^{(u)} = \theta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} = 0$, and

$$\begin{aligned}
\theta_{2u+1}^{(u)} &= 2g_u - \lambda_u - 2\theta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} - \theta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)} && \text{by (3.5)} \\
&= 2g_u - \lambda_u && \text{by Proposition 3.5 (1)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Again, as $s_{g_u+1} \leq u < s_{g_u}$, we derive by Definition 2.7 that $\lambda_u \geq \lambda_{s_{g_u+1}} \geq g_u + \max\{g_u - i, 0\}$. Therefore,

$$\theta_{2u+1}^{(u)} = 2g_u - \lambda_u \leq g_u - \max\{g_u - i, 0\} = \min\{g_u, i\} \leq i.$$

- If $n_u = 2u + 2$, then by (3.5), $\theta_{2u}^{(u)} = g_u - \lambda_u$ and $\theta_{2u+1}^{(u)} = g_u - \theta_{2u}^{(u)}$. As above, $\lambda_u \geq g_u + \max\{g_u - i, 0\}$, thus by Proposition 3.5 (1),

$$g_u - \theta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} - \theta_{2u+1}^{(u+1)} = g_u \leq \lambda_u - \max\{g_u - i, 0\},$$

which by (3.2) implies that $n_u = 2u + 2$ only if $g_u \leq i$ and $\lambda_u = g_u$. Therefore $\theta_{2u}^{(u)} = g_u - \lambda_u = 0$ and $\theta_{2u+1}^{(u)} = g_u \leq i$. □

We can now show that the images by Λ of the subsets of \mathcal{P}_r from Definition 2.7 are included in the desired subsets of \mathcal{A}_r from Proposition 2.2 and Definition 2.3.

Corollary 4.2. *For all r and i integers such that $r \geq 2$ and $0 \leq i \leq r - 1$, we have*

- (1) $\Lambda(\mathcal{P}_{i,r}) \subset \mathcal{A}_{i,r}$,
- (2) $\Lambda(\mathcal{Q}_{i,r}) \subset \mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}$,
- (3) $\Lambda(\mathcal{R}_{i,r}) \subset \mathcal{B}_{i,r}$,
- (4) $\Lambda(\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i,r}) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}$,
- (5) $\Lambda(\mathcal{S}_{i,r}) \subset \mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$,
- (6) $\Lambda(\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i,r}) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i+1,r}$.

Proof. Let $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda) \in \mathcal{P}_r$, let $\nu = (f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ denote its image by Λ , and use the notations from Section 3.2. Recall that $f_j = \theta_j^{(0)}$ for all $j \geq 0$.

- (1) If $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda) \in \mathcal{P}_{i,r}$, we have $f_j + f_{j+1} \leq r - 1$ for all j because $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_r$. Moreover, using Proposition 4.1 (2) with $u = 0$, we obtain $f_0 = \theta_0^{(0)} \leq i$, therefore $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_{i,r}$.
- (2) If $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda) \in \mathcal{Q}_{i,r}$, similarly we obtain $f_0 = 0$ and $\theta_1^{(0)} \leq i$ by Proposition 4.1 (3) with $u = 0$. Therefore $\nu \in \mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}$.

For the proof of (3)–(6), we distinguish two cases depending on the value of s_{r-1} .

- If $s_{r-1} = 0$, then by definition $g_u \leq r - 2$ for all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_1\}$. This implies by Proposition 3.15 that $\theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)} < r - 1$ for all $j \geq 2u$. In particular for $u = 0$, this gives $f_j + f_{j+1} < r - 1$ for all $j \geq 0$. Hence the additional conditions of the type “ $f_j + f_{j+1} = r - 1$ only if \dots ” in the sets $\mathcal{B}_{i,r}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}$, $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i+1,r}$ are void and there is nothing else to prove than $\Lambda(\mathcal{P}_{i,r}) \subset \mathcal{A}_{i,r}$ and $\Lambda(\mathcal{Q}_{i,r}) \subset \mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}$, which we just did.
- If $s_{r-1} > 0$, we need to examine for which integers j we have $f_j + f_{j+1} = r - 1$, or equivalently

$$\theta_j^{(0)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(0)} = r - 1. \quad (4.1)$$

First, by definition of g_u , we know that $g_u \leq r - 2$ for $u \geq s_{r-1}$, and $g_0 = g_1 = \dots = g_{s_{r-1}-1} = r - 1$. Thus by Lemma 3.16, $(n_u - 2u)_{u=0}^{s_{r-1}-1}$ is a non-decreasing sequence of non-negative integers, and by (3.17), we know that $\theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)} \leq r - 2$ for all $j \geq 2u$ unless $u \in \{0, \dots, s_{r-1} - 1\}$. Therefore, by (3.3), for all $j \geq n_{s_{r-1}-1} \geq 2s_{r-1}$,

$$\theta_j^{(0)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(0)} = \dots = \theta_j^{(s_{r-1}-1)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(s_{r-1}-1)} = \theta_j^{(s_{r-1})} + \theta_{j+1}^{(s_{r-1})} \leq r - 2.$$

Hence (4.1) may only be satisfied if $j < n_{s_{r-1}-1}$.

For all $u \in \{0, \dots, s_{r-1} - 1\}$, by (3.3), we have $\theta_j^{(0)} = \theta_j^{(u)}$ for all $j \geq n_{u-1}$, with the convention that $n_{-1} = 0$. Thus for $n_{u-1} \leq j \leq n_u - 3$,

$$\theta_j^{(0)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(0)} = \theta_j^{(u)} + \theta_{j+1}^{(u)} < g_u = r - 1,$$

where the inequality follows from (3.18). Hence (4.1) may only be satisfied if

$$j \in \{n_u - 2, n_u - 1 : 0 \leq u < s_{r-1}\}.$$

For $j = n_u - 2 \geq n_{u-1}$, we obtain

$$\theta_{n_u-2}^{(0)} + \theta_{n_u-1}^{(0)} = \theta_{n_u-2}^{(u)} + \theta_{n_u-1}^{(u)} = g_u = r - 1,$$

where the second equality follows from (3.5). Hence (4.1) is satisfied for all $j \in \{n_u - 2 : 0 \leq u < s_{r-1}\}$.

Now if (4.1) is satisfied for $j = n_u - 1$, as we know that it is also satisfied for $j = n_u - 2$, we derive $\theta_{n_u}^{(0)} = \theta_{n_u-2}^{(0)} = r - 1 - \theta_{n_u-1}^{(0)}$. Therefore,

$$(n_u - 1) \cdot \theta_{n_u-1}^{(0)} + n_u \cdot \theta_{n_u}^{(0)} \equiv (n_u - 2) \cdot \theta_{n_u-2}^{(0)} + (n_u - 1) \cdot \theta_{n_u-1}^{(0)} \equiv \lambda_u \pmod{2},$$

by Proposition 4.1 (1). Thus, for all $j \geq 0$,

$$f_j + f_{j+1} = r - 1 \Rightarrow \exists u \in \{0, \dots, s_{r-1} - 1\}, j \cdot f_j + (j + 1) \cdot f_{j+1} \equiv \lambda_u \pmod{2}. \quad (4.2)$$

If $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)$ belongs to $\mathcal{R}_{i,r}$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i,r}$), we have $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_{i,r}$, because $\mathcal{R}_{i,r}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i,r}$ are subsets of $\mathcal{P}_{i,r}$. Using (4.2), we deduce that $\nu \in \mathcal{B}_{i,r}$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}$), and (3) and (4) are proved.

Similarly, if $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \lambda)$ belongs to $\mathcal{S}_{i,r}$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i,r}$), we have $\nu \in \mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}$, because $\mathcal{S}_{i,r}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i,r}$ are subsets of $\mathcal{Q}_{i,r}$. Using (4.2), we deduce that $\nu \in \mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i+1,r}$), and (5) and (6) are proved. □

4.2. Maps induced by Γ . Again we start with a preliminary result.

Proposition 4.3. *Let $0 \leq i \leq r - 1$. Let $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_r$, and apply Γ to it, using the notations from Section 3.3. Then the following holds.*

- (1) For all $u \in \{0, \dots, U - 1\}$, $(m_u - 2) \cdot \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} + (m_u - 1) \cdot \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)} \equiv \kappa_u \pmod{2}$.
- (2) If $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_{i,r}$, then for all $u \in \{0, \dots, U\}$, $\eta_{2u}^{(u)} \leq i$.
- (3) If $\nu \in \mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}$, then for all $u \in \{0, \dots, U\}$, $\eta_{2u}^{(u)} = 0$ and $\eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} \leq i$.

Proof. (1) Let $u \in \{0, \dots, U - 1\}$. By (3.8) and (3.12), we have

$$(m_u - 2) \cdot \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} + (m_u - 1) \cdot \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)} = (m_u - 1)h_u - \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (m_u - 2)h_u - \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} + \kappa_u + \eta_{2u}^{(u)} - \sum_{j=2u}^{m_u-3} \left[h_u - \left(\eta_j^{(u)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u)} \right) \right] \\
&= 2uh_u + \kappa_u + 2 \sum_{j=2u}^{m_u-3} \eta_j^{(u)} \\
&\equiv \kappa_u \pmod{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) Assume that $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_{i,r}$, then its multiplicity sequence $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$ satisfies $f_0 \leq i$. We prove the result by induction on $u \in \{0, \dots, U\}$, and first observe that $\eta_0^{(0)} = f_0 \leq i$. Now assume that $\eta_{2u}^{(u)} \leq i$ for $u < U$, and show that $\eta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} \leq i$.

- If $m_u > 2u + 2$, then by (3.10), $\eta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} = \eta_{2u}^{(u)} \leq i$.
- If $m_u = 2u + 2$, then by (3.9), $\eta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} = \eta_{2u+2}^{(u)}$. By definition of h_u and (3.8),

$$\eta_{2u+2}^{(u)} + \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} \leq h_u = \eta_{2u}^{(u)} + \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)},$$

so that $\eta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} \leq \eta_{2u}^{(u)} \leq i$.

(3) Similarly, assume that $\nu \in \mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}$ with multiplicity sequence $(f_j)_{j \geq 0}$. We prove again the result by induction on $u \in \{0, \dots, U\}$, starting with $\eta_0^{(0)} = f_0 = 0$ and $\eta_1^{(0)} = f_1 \leq i$. Now assume that $\eta_{2u}^{(u)} = 0$ and $\eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} \leq i$ for $u < U$, and show that $\eta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} = 0$ and $\eta_{2u+3}^{(u+1)} \leq i$. We distinguish three cases.

- If $m_u > 2u + 3$, then by (3.10), $\eta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} = \eta_{2u}^{(u)} = 0$ and $\eta_{2u+3}^{(u+1)} = \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} \leq i$.
- If $m_u = 2u + 3$, then by (3.10), $\eta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} = \eta_{2u}^{(u)} = 0$. Moreover by (3.9), $\eta_{2u+3}^{(u+1)} = \eta_{2u+3}^{(u)}$. By definition of h_u and (3.8),

$$\eta_{2u+2}^{(u)} + \eta_{2u+3}^{(u)} \leq h_u = \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} + \eta_{2u+2}^{(u)}.$$

Hence, $\eta_{2u+3}^{(u+1)} \leq \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} \leq i$.

- If $m_u = 2u + 2$, then by Remark 3.7, $\eta_{2u+2}^{(u)} \geq 0$. By definition of h_u and (3.8), we also have

$$\eta_{2u+2}^{(u)} + \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} \leq h_u = \eta_{2u}^{(u)} + \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)},$$

so that $0 \leq \eta_{2u+2}^{(u)} \leq \eta_{2u}^{(u)} = 0$. Therefore $\eta_{2u+2}^{(u)} = 0$, and then

$$\eta_{2u+3}^{(u)} \leq h_u = \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} \leq i.$$

Finally by (3.9), $\eta_{2u+2}^{(u+1)} = \eta_{2u+2}^{(u)} = 0$ and $\eta_{2u+3}^{(u+1)} = \eta_{2u+3}^{(u)} \leq i$.

□

We can now show that the images by Γ of the subsets of \mathcal{A}_r defined in Proposition 2.2 and Definition 2.3 are included in the desired subsets of \mathcal{P}_r from Definition 2.7.

Corollary 4.4. *For all r and i integers such that $r \geq 2$ and $0 \leq i \leq r - 1$, we have*

- (1) $\Gamma(\mathcal{A}_{i,r}) \subset \mathcal{P}_{i,r}$,
- (2) $\Gamma(\mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}) \subset \mathcal{Q}_{i,r}$,
- (3) $\Gamma(\mathcal{B}_{i,r}) \subset \mathcal{R}_{i,r}$,
- (4) $\Gamma(\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i,r}$,
- (5) $\Gamma(\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}) \subset \mathcal{S}_{i,r}$,
- (6) $\Gamma(\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i+1,r}) \subset \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i,r}$.

Proof. Let $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_r$, let $(\mu(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1}), \kappa)$ denote its image by Γ , and use the notations from Section 3.3.

- (1) If $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_{i,r}$, first observe that for all $0 \leq u \leq U - 1$, by (3.12) and by definition of h_u ,

$$\kappa_u = h_u - \eta_{2u}^{(u)} + \sum_{j=2u}^{m_u-3} \left[h_u - \left(\eta_j^{(u)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(u)} \right) \right] \geq h_u - \eta_{2u}^{(u)}.$$

As $\nu \in \mathcal{A}_{i,r}$, Proposition 4.3 (2) then implies $\kappa_u \geq h_u - i$. By (3.15), for all $1 \leq j \leq r-1$, $h_{s_{j+1}} = j$. Hence $\kappa_{s_{j+1}} \geq j - i$. Thus $\kappa \in \mathcal{P}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$, so that $\Gamma(\nu) \in \mathcal{P}_{i,r}$.

(2) Suppose now that $\nu \in \mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}$ and let u be such that $0 \leq u \leq U-1$.

- If $m_u \geq 2u + 3$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_u &\geq 2h_u - 2\eta_{2u}^{(u)} - \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} && \text{(by (3.12) and by definition of } h_u) \\ &= h_u + h_u - \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)} && \text{(by Proposition 4.3 (3))} \\ &\geq h_u + \max\{h_u - i, 0\} && \text{(by Proposition 4.3 (3)).} \end{aligned}$$

- If $m_u = 2u + 2$, then by (3.12), $\kappa_u = h_u - \eta_{2u}^{(u)}$. Thus by Proposition 4.3 (3), $\kappa_u = h_u$. As by (3.8) we have $h_u = \eta_{2u}^{(u)} + \eta_{2u+1}^{(u)}$, we derive using Proposition 4.3 (3) that $h_u \leq i$, and therefore again $\kappa_u \geq h_u + \max\{h_u - i, 0\}$.

Using as before $h_{s_{j+1}} = j$ for all $1 \leq j \leq r-1$, the above discussion yields

$$\kappa_{s_{j+1}} \geq j + \max\{j - i, 0\},$$

so that $\kappa \in \mathcal{Q}_{i,r}(s_1, \dots, s_{r-1})$ and therefore $\Gamma(\nu) \in \mathcal{Q}_{i,r}$.

For the proof of (3)–(6), we distinguish two cases depending on the value of s_{r-1} .

- If $s_{r-1} = 0$, then $\{0, \dots, s_{r-1} - 1\}$ is empty, so the parity conditions involved in the sets $\mathcal{R}_{i,r}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i,r}$, $\mathcal{S}_{i,r}$, and $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i,r}$ are void, and there is nothing else to prove than $\Gamma(\mathcal{A}_{i,r}) \subset \mathcal{P}_{i,r}$ and $\Gamma(\mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}) \subset \mathcal{Q}_{i,r}$, which we just did.
- If $s_{r-1} > 0$, we need to examine the parity of κ_u for the integers u such that $0 \leq u \leq s_{r-1} - 1$. By (3.15) with $j = r-1$,

$$h_0 = h_1 = \dots = h_{s_{r-1}-1} = r-1.$$

Therefore Proposition 3.11 (3) yields $m_u + 2 \leq m_{u+1}$ for all $0 \leq u \leq s_{r-1} - 1$. By repeatedly using (3.9), this implies in particular $\eta_j^{(u+1)} = \eta_j^{(0)}$ for all $j \geq m_u$ and all these integers u . As $m_u \geq m_{u-1} + 2$, this yields $\eta_{m_u-2}^{(0)} = \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)}$, $\eta_{m_u-1}^{(0)} = \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)}$, and

$$\eta_{m_u-2}^{(0)} + \eta_{m_u-1}^{(0)} = \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} + \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)} = h_u = r-1,$$

where the second equality follows from (3.8). Therefore for $j = m_u - 2$, we derive

$$\begin{aligned} j \cdot \eta_j^{(0)} + (j+1) \cdot \eta_{j+1}^{(0)} &= (m_u - 2) \cdot \eta_{m_u-2}^{(0)} + (m_u - 1) \cdot \eta_{m_u-1}^{(0)} \\ &= (m_u - 2) \cdot \eta_{m_u-2}^{(u)} + (m_u - 1) \cdot \eta_{m_u-1}^{(u)} \\ &\equiv \kappa_u \pmod{2} && \text{(by Proposition 4.3 (1)).} \end{aligned}$$

Finally, for $u \in \{0, \dots, s_{r-1} - 1\}$,

$$\kappa_u \equiv j \cdot \eta_j^{(0)} + (j+1) \cdot \eta_{j+1}^{(0)} \pmod{2} \quad \text{for some } j \text{ satisfying } \eta_j^{(0)} + \eta_{j+1}^{(0)} = r-1. \quad (4.3)$$

If ν belongs to $\mathcal{B}_{i,r}$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}$), then $\Gamma(\nu) \in \mathcal{P}_{i,r}$, because $\mathcal{B}_{i,r}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}$ are subsets of $\mathcal{A}_{i,r}$. Using (4.3), we derive $\Gamma(\nu) \in \mathcal{R}_{i,r}$ (resp. $\Gamma(\nu) \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i,r}$), which proves (3) and (4).

Similarly, if ν belongs to $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$ (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i+1,r}$), then $\Gamma(\nu) \in \mathcal{Q}_{i,r}$, because $\mathcal{U}_{i+1,r}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i+1,r}$ are subsets of $\mathcal{T}_{i+1,r}$. Using (4.3), we derive $\Gamma(\nu) \in \mathcal{S}_{i,r}$ (resp. $\Gamma(\nu) \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i,r}$), which proves (5) and (6). \square

4.3. Proof of Corollary 1.8. Using the bijection between $\mathcal{Q}_{i-1,r}$ and $\mathcal{T}_{i,r}$ induced in Corollaries 4.2 (2) and 4.4 (2) by our maps Λ and Γ , we obtain for $1 \leq i \leq r$:

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} T_{i,r}(n)q^n = \sum_{(\mu, \lambda) \in \mathcal{Q}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\mu, \lambda|},$$

and this gives the desired (1.5) by (2.16). Similarly, using the bijection between $\mathcal{S}_{i-1,r}$ and $\mathcal{U}_{i,r}$ induced in Corollaries 4.2 (5) and 4.4 (5) by our maps Λ and Γ , we get for $1 \leq i \leq r$:

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} U_{i,r}(n)q^n = \sum_{(\mu,\lambda) \in \mathcal{S}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\mu,\lambda|},$$

and this gives the desired (1.6) by (2.17).

4.4. Proof of Corollary 1.9. Using the bijection between $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i-1,r}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{i,r}$ induced in Corollaries 4.2 (6) and 4.4 (6) by our maps Λ and Γ , we obtain for $1 \leq i \leq r$:

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \tilde{U}_{i,r}(n)q^n = \sum_{(\mu,\lambda) \in \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{i-1,r}} q^{|\mu,\lambda|},$$

and this gives (1.8) by (2.18). We derive (1.7) from (1.8) and (2.6). The first part of Corollary 1.9 is then immediate by extracting coefficients in the following identity, obtained from (1.7) and (1.8):

$$(1+q) \sum_{n \geq 0} \tilde{U}_{i,r}(n)q^n = \frac{1}{(q)_{\infty}} \left((q^{2r}, q^{i+1}, q^{2r-i-1}; q^{2r})_{\infty} + q(q^{2r}, q^{i-1}, q^{2r-i+1}; q^{2r})_{\infty} \right).$$

4.5. Proof of Corollary 1.10. Formulas (1.9)–(1.16) are derived by using the generating functions in (2.7)–(2.14) and (2.19)–(2.26), together with the bijections between $\mathcal{P}_{i,r}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{i,r}$, $\mathcal{R}_{i,r}$ and $\mathcal{B}_{i,r}$, and $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{i,r}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{i,r}$, induced in Corollary 4.2 (1), (3), (4) and Corollary 4.4 (1), (3), (4) by the maps Λ and Γ .

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