Corollary 4. If in (5), we let $r = k - a$, we obtain

$$p'(0, a, 2k+a; n) = \sum_j (-1)^j p\left(n - \frac{(2k+a)j^2 + (2k-a)j}{2}\right) \quad . \tag{8}$$

Corollary 5. If in (8), we let $k = a = 2$, we obtain a recursion formula for $p'(0,2,6;n)$, which is equal to $q(n)$, the number of partitions of n into odd parts, so that we have

$$q(n) = \sum_j (-1)^j p(n - (3j^2 + j)),$$

which is (4).

REFERENCES

1. H. L. Alder, "Generalizations of the Rogers-Ramanujan Identities," *Pacific J. Math.*, 4 (1954), pp. 161–168.
2. Dean R. Hickerson, "Recursion-type Formulae for Partitions into Distinct Parts," *The Fibonacci Quarterly*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (Oct. 1973), pp. 307–311.

****

[Continued from P. 336.]

$$\begin{aligned}(-a/b)(b/-a) &= (a/b)(b/a)(-1/b)\\ &= ((-1/a)/(-1/b))(-1/b)\\ &= -1\end{aligned}$$

if and only if

$$(-1/a) \neq (-1/b) = -1.$$

Therefore,

$$(-a/b)(b/-a) = ((-1/-a)/(-1/b)). \tag{2}$$

Also,

$$(a/-b) = (a/b)(a/-1)'$$

and

$$(-b/a) = (b/a)(-1/a).$$

Since $(a/-1) = 1$, therefore

$$\begin{aligned}(a/-b)(-b/a) &= (a/b)(b/a)(-1/a)\\ &= ((-1/a)/(-1/b))(-1/a)\\ &= -1\end{aligned}$$

if and only if

$$(-1/a) \neq (-1/b) = 1.$$

Therefore,

$$(a/-b)(-b/a) = ((-1/a)/(-1/-b)). \tag{3}$$

Finally,

$$(-a/-b) = -(a/b)(a/-1)(-1/b)$$

and

$$(-b/-a) = -(b/a)(b/-1)(-1/a).$$

[Continued on P. 342.]