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On certain new transformations for basic hypergeometric series

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Abstract

Using the transformation formula given by Bhargava, Somashekara and Fathima and also making use of the Ramanujan's summation ${}_1\Phi_1$, we have established certain new transformation formulae for basic hypergeometric series.

Keywords: Transformation/ Summation formula.

Introduction

Recently, Bhargava, Somashekara and Fathima (2005) established the following transformation formula

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } |q| < 1 \text{ and } \left| \frac{b}{a} \right| < |z| < 1, \text{ then} \\ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n = \frac{(q, az; q)_n}{(b, z; q)_n} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/q; q)_n (z; q)_n}{(q; q)_n (az; q)_n} q^n \\ + \frac{(b-a)}{(az-q)} \frac{(q, q/az; q)_{\infty}}{(q/a, b/az; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/az, q/a; q)_n}{(q, q^2/az; q)_n} q^n, \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\text{where } (a; q)_{\infty} = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - aq^n) \text{ and } (a; q)_n = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a; q)_{\infty}}{(aq^n; q)_{\infty}}, \quad n : \text{ any integer.}$$

In order to prove (1.1), they used the famous Hein's transformation, viz.;

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a, b; q)_n}{(q, c; q)_n} z^n = \frac{(b, az; q)_n}{(c, z; q)_n} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(c/b, z; q)_n}{(q, az; q)_n} b^n. \quad (1.2)$$

In this paper making the use of the Ramanujan's summation formula for ${}_1\Psi_1$ (Gasper and Rahman, 1991)

$${}_1\Psi_1\left[\begin{matrix} \alpha; q; z \\ \beta \end{matrix}\right] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n}{(\beta; q)_n} z^n = \frac{(\alpha z, q / \alpha z, q, \beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(z, \beta / \alpha z, \beta, q / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} \quad (1.3)$$

and certain transformations for ${}_2\Phi_1$ -series, we have established some new transformations for basic hypergeometric series.

Following transformations are needed in our analysis due to Gasper and Rahman, 1991

$${}_2\Phi_1\left[\begin{matrix} a, b; q; z \\ c \end{matrix}\right] = \frac{(abz / c; q)_{\infty}}{(z; q)_{\infty}} {}_2\Phi_1\left[\begin{matrix} c / a, c / b; q; abz / c \\ c \end{matrix}\right], \quad (1.4)$$

$${}_2\Phi_1\left[\begin{matrix} a, b; q; z \\ c \end{matrix}\right] = \frac{(c / b, bz; q)_{\infty}}{(c, z; q)_{\infty}} {}_2\Phi_1\left[\begin{matrix} abz / c, b; q; c / b \\ bz \end{matrix}\right]. \quad (1.5)$$

and

$${}_2\Phi_1\left[\begin{matrix} a, b; q; z \\ c \end{matrix}\right] = \frac{(bz; q)_{\infty}}{(z; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-)^n q^{n(n-1)/2} \frac{(b, c / a; q)_n}{(q, c, bz; q)_n} (az)^n. \quad (1.6)$$

We shall also make use of the following Rogers-Fine identity,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n z^n}{(\beta; q)_n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha z q / \beta; q)_n \beta^n z^n q^{n^2-n} (1 - \alpha z q^{2n})}{(\beta; q)_n (z; q)_{n+1}}. \quad (1.7)$$

2. Main Results

In this section we obtain establish our main transformation formulae by using the relation

$$\text{We know } \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n z^n}{(\beta; q)_n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n z^n}{(\beta; q)_n} + \frac{(\beta - q)}{z(\alpha - q)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^2 / \beta; q)_n}{(q^2 / \alpha; q)_n} \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha z}\right)^n \quad (2.1)$$

(i) Applying (1.7) on the first part and (1.2) on the second part of right hand side of (2.1) with the help of (1.3) we get;

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha z q / \beta; q)_n \beta^n z^n q^{n^2-n} (1 - \alpha z q^{2n})}{(\beta; q)_n (z q; q)_n} \\
& \frac{(\alpha z, q / \alpha z, q, \beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(z q, \beta / \alpha z, \beta, q / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta - q)(1 - z) (q, q^2 / \alpha z; q)_{\infty}}{z(\alpha - q) (q^2 / \alpha, \beta / \alpha z; q)_{\infty}} \times \\
& \times {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} q / \alpha, \beta / \alpha z; q; q \\ q^2 / \alpha z \end{matrix} \right]. \tag{2.2}
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) Taking z / α for z in (2.2) and the $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ we get;

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n (q / \beta; q)_n (1 - z q^{2n}) \beta^n z^n q^{\frac{3}{2}n(n-1)}}{(\beta; q)_n} \\
& = \frac{(z, q / z, q; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta / z, \beta; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta - q) (q, q^2 / z; q)_{\infty}}{z(\beta / z; q)_{\infty}} \times {}_1\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} \beta / z; q; q \\ q^2 / z \end{matrix} \right] \\
& = \frac{(z, q / z, q; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta, \beta / z; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta - q)}{z} \frac{(q, q / z; q)_{\infty}}{(1 - q / z)(\beta / z; q)_{\infty}} \times \\
& \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\beta / z; q)_n q^n}{(q^2 / z; q)_n (q; q)_n}, \\
& = \frac{(q; q)_{\infty} (q / z; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta / z; q)_{\infty}} \times \\
& \times \left\{ \frac{(z; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta - q)}{(z - q)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\beta / z; q)_n q^n}{(q, q^2 / z; q)_n} \right\}. \tag{2.3}
\end{aligned}$$

(iii) As $\beta \rightarrow z q$ in (2.3) we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n (1/z; q)_n (1 - zq^{2n}) z^{2n} q^{n(3n-1)/2}}{(zq; q)_n} \\
&= (1-z)(q/z; q)_{\infty} \left\{ 1 + \frac{q}{(z-q)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^n}{(q^2/z; q)_n} \right\}. \quad (2.4)
\end{aligned}$$

(iv) Applying (1.2) on both part of the right hand side of (2.1) and summing its left hand side by making use of (1.3) we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
& {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} \beta/q, z; q; q \\ \alpha z \end{matrix} \right] = \frac{(q/\alpha z, \beta/\alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta/\alpha z, q/\alpha; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta-q)}{z(\alpha-q)} \frac{(q^2/\alpha z, \beta, z; q)_{\infty}}{(q^2/\alpha, \beta/\alpha z; q)_{\infty}} \times \\
& \times {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} q/\alpha, \beta/\alpha z; q; q \\ q^2/\alpha z \end{matrix} \right], \quad (2.5)
\end{aligned}$$

(v) Applying (1.7) on the second part of the right hand side of (2.1) and summing its left hand side by making use of (1.3) we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n}{(\beta; q)_n} z^n = \frac{(\alpha z, q/\alpha z, q, \beta/\alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(z, \beta/\alpha z, \beta, q/\alpha; q)_{\infty}} \\
& - \frac{(\beta-q)}{z(\alpha-q)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q/z, q^2/\beta; q)_n \left(\frac{\beta q^2}{\alpha^2 z} \right) (1 - q^{2n+2}/\alpha z) q^{n(n-1)}}{(q^2/\alpha; q)_n (\beta/\alpha z; q)_{n+1}}. \quad (2.6)
\end{aligned}$$

(a) For $z = q$, (2.6) yields

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n}{(\beta; q)_n} q^n = \frac{q}{(\alpha q - \beta)} \left[(1 - \beta/q) - \frac{(\alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta; q)_{\infty}} \right]. \quad (2.6.A)$$

(vi) Applying (1.7) on both part of the right hand side of (2.1) and summing its left hand side by using (1.3) we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha z q / \beta; q)_n (1 - \alpha z q^{2n}) \beta^n z^n q^{n(n-1)}}{(\beta; q)_n (z; q)_{n+1}} \\
&= \frac{(\alpha z, q / \alpha z, q, \beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(z, \beta / \alpha z, \beta, q / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta - q)}{z(\alpha - q)} \times \\
& \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(q / z, q^2 / \beta; q \right)_n \left(1 - q^{2n+2} / \alpha z \right) \left(\beta q^2 / \alpha^2 z \right) q^{n(n-1)}}{\left(q^2 / \alpha; q \right)_n (\beta / \alpha z; q)_{n+1}}. \tag{2.7}
\end{aligned}$$

(vii) Applying (1.4) on both part of the right hand side of (1.2.1) and summing its left hand side by using (1.3) we find,

$$\begin{aligned}
& {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} \beta / \alpha, \beta / q; q; \alpha z q / \beta \\ \beta \end{matrix} \right] \\
&= \frac{(\alpha z, q / \alpha z, q, \beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(\alpha z q / \beta, \beta / \alpha z, \beta, q / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta - q)(z, q / z; q)_{\infty}}{z(\alpha - q)(\beta / \alpha z, \alpha z q / \beta; q)_{\infty}} \times \\
& \times {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} \beta / \alpha, q / \alpha; q; q / z \\ q^2 / \alpha \end{matrix} \right]. \tag{2.8}
\end{aligned}$$

(a) Taking $\alpha = -q^{\frac{2}{3}}, \beta = -q^{\frac{5}{3}}, z = q^{\frac{1}{3}}$ in (2.8) and then replacing q by q^3 we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
& {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} q^3, -q^2; q^3; q \\ -q^5 \end{matrix} \right] + \frac{(1 + q^2)}{(1 + q)} {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} q^3, -q; q^3; q^2 \\ -q^4 \end{matrix} \right] \\
&= \frac{2(1 + q^2)}{q^{2/3}} \frac{\eta^3(6\tau)}{\eta(2\tau)}.
\end{aligned}$$

(2.8.A)

(viii) Applying (1.7) on the first part and (1.4) on the second part of the right hand side of (2.1) and summing its left hand side by (1.3) we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha z q / \beta; q)_n \beta^n z^n (1 - \alpha z q^{2n}) q^{n(n-1)}}{(\beta; q)_n (z; q)_{n+1}} \\
&= \frac{(\alpha z, q / \alpha z, q, \beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(z, \beta / \alpha z, \beta, q / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta - q)(q / z; q)_{\infty}}{z(\alpha - q)(\beta / \alpha z; q)_{\infty}} \times \\
& \times {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} \beta / \alpha, q / \alpha; q; q / z \\ q^2 / \alpha \end{matrix} \right]. \tag{2.9}
\end{aligned}$$

(ix) Applying (1.4) on the first part and (1.7) on the second part of the right hand side of (2.1) and (1.3) on its left hand side we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
& {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} \beta / \alpha, \beta / q; q; \alpha z q / \beta \\ \beta \end{matrix} \right] = \frac{(\alpha z, q / \alpha z, q, \beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(\alpha z q / \beta, \beta / \alpha z, \beta, q / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} - \\
& - \frac{(\beta - q)(z; q)_{\infty}}{z(\alpha - q)(\alpha z q / \beta; q)_{\infty}} \times \\
& \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(q^2 / \beta; q \right)_n (q / z; q)_n \left(1 - q^{2n+2} / \alpha z \right) \left(\beta q^2 / \alpha^2 z \right)^n q^{n(n-1)}}{\left(q^2 / \alpha; q \right)_n (\beta / \alpha z; q)_{n+1}}. \tag{2.10}
\end{aligned}$$

(x) Applying (1.5) on both part of the right hand side of (2.1) and (1.3) on its left hand side we get;

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha z q / \beta; q)_n \left(\frac{\beta}{q} \right)^n}{(z q; q)_n} \\
&= \frac{(\alpha z, q / \alpha z, q, \beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(z q, \beta / \alpha z, \beta / q, q / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{q(1 - z)}{(\alpha z - \beta)} \times \\
& \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q / z; q)_n (q / \alpha)^n}{(\beta q / \alpha z; q)_n}. \tag{2.11}
\end{aligned}$$

(a) Taking $z = q$ in (2.11) we get,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha q^2 / \beta; q)_n (\beta / q)^n}{(q; q)_{n+1}} = \frac{q}{(\alpha q - \beta)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{(\alpha q; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} \right\}. \quad (2.11.A)$$

(xi) Applying (1.7) on the first part and (1.5) on the second part of the right hand side and (1.3) on its left hand side we get,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha z q / \beta; q)_n \beta^n z^n (1 - \alpha z q^{2n}) q^{n(n-1)}}{(\beta; q)_n (z; q)_{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{(\alpha z, q / \alpha z, q, \beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(z, \beta / \alpha z, \beta, q / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta - q)}{(\alpha z - \beta)} {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} q / z, q; q; q / \alpha \\ \beta q / \alpha z \end{matrix} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

(a) Again taking $z = q$ in (2.12) we get,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha q^2 / \beta; q)_n \beta^n q^{n^2} (1 - \alpha q^{2n+1})}{(\beta; q)_n (q; q)_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(\alpha q - \beta)} \left\{ \frac{q(\alpha q; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta / q; q)_{\infty}} - (\beta - q) \right\} \quad (2.12.A)$$

(xii) Applying (1.7) on the first part and (1.6) on the second part of the right hand side of (2.1) and (1.3) on its left hand side we get,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha z q / \beta; q)_n \beta^n z^n (1 - \alpha z q^{2n}) q^{n(n-1)}}{(\beta; q)_n (z; q)_{n+1}} = \frac{(\alpha z, q / \alpha z, q, \beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(z, \beta / \alpha z, \beta, q / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} \frac{\alpha(\beta - q)}{(\alpha - q)(\alpha z - \beta)} \times \\ & \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n q^{n(n-1)} (\beta / \alpha; q)_n \left(\frac{q^2}{\alpha z} \right)^n}{(\beta q / \alpha z; q)_n (q^2 / \alpha; q)_n}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

(xiii) Applying (1.6) on the first part and (1.7) on the second part of the right hand side of (2.1) and (1.3) on its left hand side, we get;

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-)^n q^{n(n-1)/2} \frac{(\beta / \alpha; q)_n (\alpha z)^n}{(\beta, z q; q)_n} = \frac{(\alpha z, q / \alpha z, \beta / \alpha, q; q)_{\infty}}{(z q, \beta / \alpha z, \beta, q / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} -$$

$$-\frac{(\beta-q)(1-z)}{z(\alpha-z)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(q^2/\beta, q/z; q\right)_n \left(\beta q^2/\alpha^2 z\right)^n q^{n(n-1)}}{\left(q^2/\alpha; q\right)_n (\beta/\alpha z; q)_{n+1}}. \quad (2.14)$$

(xiv) Applying (1.6) on both part of the right hand side of (2.1) and (1.3) on its left hand side we get,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-)^n q^{n(n-1)/2} \frac{(\beta/\alpha; q)_n (\alpha z)^n}{(\beta; q)_n (z; q)_{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{(\alpha z, q/\alpha z, \beta/\alpha, q; q)_{\infty}}{(z, \beta/\alpha z, \beta, q/\alpha; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta-q)}{(\alpha-q)(\alpha z-q)} \times \\ & \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n q^{n(n-1)/2} (\beta/\alpha; q)_n (q^2/\alpha z)^n}{\left(q^2/\alpha, \beta q/\alpha z; q\right)_n}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

(a) Taking $z = q$ in (2.15) we get,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n q^{n(n-1)/2} (\beta/\alpha; q)_n (\alpha q)^n}{(\beta; q)_n (q; q)_{n+1}} + \frac{(\beta-q)}{(\alpha q-\beta)} \times \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n q^{n(n-1)/2} (q/\alpha)^n}{(q/\alpha; q)_{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{(\alpha q, 1/\alpha, q, \beta/\alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(q, \beta/\alpha q, \beta, q/\alpha; q)_{\infty}} = \frac{(\alpha q; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta; q)_{\infty}} \frac{(1-1/\alpha)}{(1-\beta/\alpha q)} \\ &= \frac{q(\alpha-1)}{(\alpha q-\beta)} \frac{(\alpha q; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta; q)_{\infty}} = \frac{q}{(\beta-\alpha q)} \frac{(\alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta; q)_{\infty}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.15.A)$$

(b) Again taking $\alpha = -q^{1/2}, \beta = -q$ and choosing $q \rightarrow q^2$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n q^{n(n-1)/2} \left(q^{1/2}; q\right)_n \left(-q^{3/2}\right)^n}{(-q; q)_n (q; q)_{n+1}} + \\ & + \frac{2q^{3/2}}{(-q^{3/2}+q)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-)^n q^{n(n-1)/2} \left(-q^{1/2}\right)^n}{\left(q^{1/2}; q\right)_{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{q}{(-q + q^{3/2})} \frac{(q^{1/2}; q)_{\infty}}{(-q; q)_{\infty}} \\
&\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n(n-1)} (q; q^2)_n}{(-q^2; q^2)_n (q^2; q^2)_{n+1}} + \frac{2q}{(1-q)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n(n-1)} (q)_n}{(-q; q^2)_{n+1}} \\
&= -\frac{1}{(1-q)} \frac{(-q; q^2)_{\infty}}{(-q^2; q^2)_{\infty}} = -\frac{q^{1/8}}{(1-q)} \frac{\eta^3(2\tau)}{\eta^2(4\tau)\eta(\tau)}. \tag{2.15.B}
\end{aligned}$$

3. Special Cases

(i) Taking $z = q$ in (2.2) we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha q^2 / \beta; q)_n (1 - \alpha q^{2n+1}) \beta^n q^{n^2}}{(\beta; q)_n (q^2; q)_n} \\
&= \frac{(\alpha q, 1 / \alpha, q, \beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(q^2, \beta / \alpha q, \beta, q / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta - q)(1 - q)}{q(\alpha - q)} \frac{(q / \alpha; q)_{\infty} (\beta / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(q^2 / \alpha, \beta / \alpha q; q)_{\infty}} \\
&= \frac{(1 - q)(1 - 1 / \alpha) (\alpha q; q)_{\infty}}{(1 - \beta / \alpha q) (\beta; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta - q)(1 - q)}{\alpha q(\alpha q - \beta)} \\
&= \frac{(1 - q)(\alpha q - q) (\alpha q; q)_{\infty}}{(\alpha q - \beta) (\beta; q)_{\infty}} - \frac{(\beta - q)(1 - q)}{(\alpha q - \beta)}
\end{aligned}$$

The summation formula thus obtained is

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha q / \beta; q)_{n+1} (1 - \alpha q^{2n+1}) \beta^n q^{n^2}}{(\beta; q)_n (q; q)_{n+1}} \\
&= \frac{q(1 - \alpha) (\alpha q; q)_{\infty}}{\beta (\beta; q)_{\infty}} + \frac{(\beta - q)}{\beta} = \frac{q}{\beta} \left\{ \frac{(\alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta; q)_{\infty}} - \left(1 - \frac{\beta}{q} \right) \right\}. \tag{3.1}
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) Taking $\beta = q$ in (2.2) we get

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha z; q)_{n+1} (1 - \alpha z q^{2n+1}) z^n q^{n^2}}{(zq; q)_n (q; q)_n} = \frac{(\alpha z; q)_{\infty}}{(zq; q)_{\infty}}. \quad (3.2)$$

(iii) Taking $z = 1$ in (2.2) we get,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha; q)_n (\alpha q / \beta; q)_n (1 - \alpha q^{2n}) \beta^n q^{n(n-1)}}{(\beta; q)_n (q; q)_n} = \frac{(\alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(\beta; q)_{\infty}}. \quad (3.3)$$

(iv) Putting $\beta = \alpha$ in (2.2) we get,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha z q^{2n}) (\alpha z)^n q^{n(n-1)} \\ &= -\frac{(1-z)}{z} \frac{(q, q^2 / \alpha z; q)_{\infty}}{(q^2 / \alpha, 1 / z; q)_{\infty}} {}_2\Phi_1 \left[\begin{matrix} q / \alpha, 1 / z; q; q \\ q^2 / \alpha z \end{matrix} \right] \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{z}\right) \frac{(q, q^2 / \alpha z; q)_{\infty}}{(1 / z, q^2 / \alpha; q)_{\infty}} \frac{(q / z, q^2 / \alpha; q)_{\infty}}{(q^2 / \alpha z, q; q)_{\infty}} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{z}\right) \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{z}\right)} = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

(v) Setting $\alpha = -q^{1/2}, \beta = -q^2, z = q^{1/2}$ in (2.2) and then replacing q by q^2 we get,

$$\frac{(1-q)(q; q^2)_{\infty} q^{1/12}}{(1+q^2)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-q; q^2)_{\infty} q^{2n}}{(-q^2; q^2)_n} = \frac{q^{1/8} \eta^4(2\tau)}{\eta^2(4\tau) \eta(\tau)} + 2\eta(2\tau), \quad (3.5)$$

where $\eta(\tau) = q^{1/24} (q; q)_{\infty}; (q = e^{2\pi i \tau})$.

(vi) Setting $\alpha = -q^{2/3}, \beta = -q^{5/3}, z = q^{1/3}$ and then replacing q by q^3 in (2.2) we get,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-q^2; q^3)_n (q; q^3)_n (1 + q^{6n+3}) (-)^n q^{3n(n+1)}}{(q, -q^2; q^3)_{n+1}}$$

$$+ \frac{q^{-1/4} \eta(6\tau)}{\left(-q; q^3\right)_\infty \left(q^2; q^3\right)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(q^2, -q; q^3\right)_n q^{3n}}{\left(q^6; q^6\right)_n} = \frac{2\eta^3(6\tau)}{q^{2/3} \eta(2\tau) (1-q)^2 (1+q^2)^2} \quad (3.6)$$

(vii) Taking $z = q$ in (2.5) we get the following summation formula;

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\beta / q; q)_n q^n}{(\alpha q; q)_n} &= \frac{(\alpha - 1)q}{(\alpha q - \beta)} - \frac{(\beta - q)}{(\alpha q - \beta)} \frac{(\beta; q)_\infty}{(\alpha q; q)_\infty} \\ &= \frac{(\alpha - 1)q}{(\alpha q - \beta)} + \frac{q}{(\alpha q - \beta)} \frac{(\beta / q; q)_\infty}{(\alpha q; q)_\infty} = \frac{(1 - \alpha)q}{(\alpha q - \beta)} \left\{ \frac{(\beta / q; q)_\infty}{(\alpha; q)_\infty} - 1 \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

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