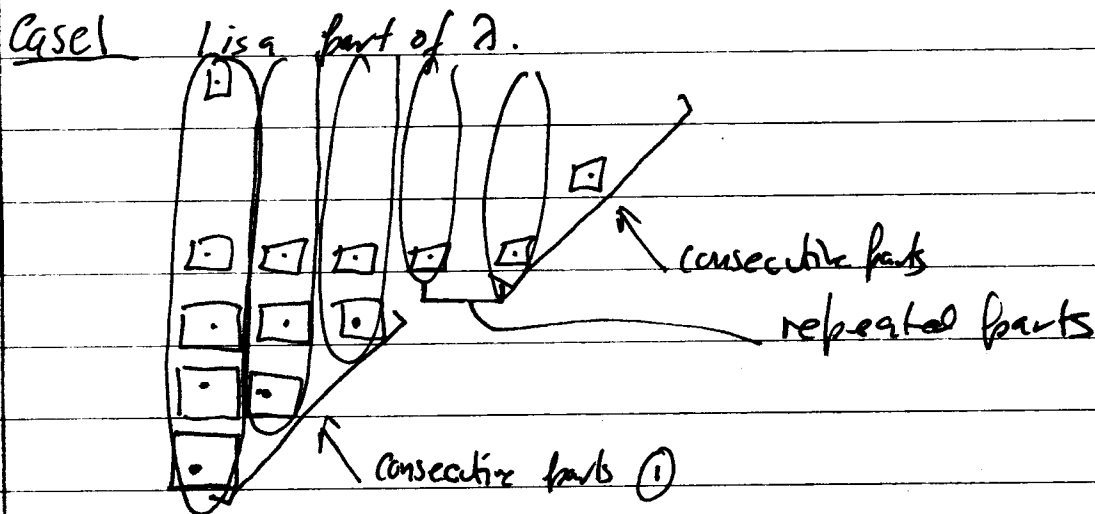


Let λ be a partition into distinct parts (29)
 with exactly k runs of one or more consecutive parts.



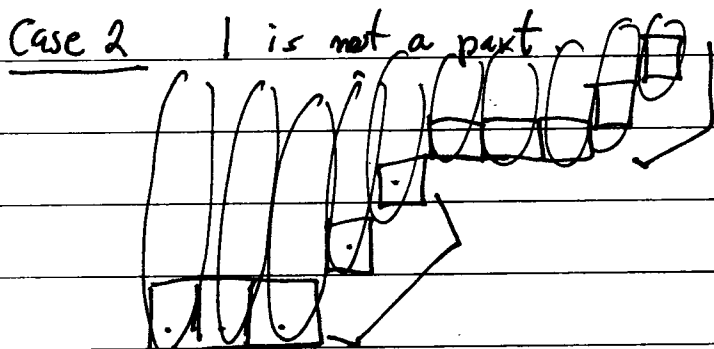
λ' has unique largest part.

In λ' has consecutive parts

Between groups of consecutive parts λ' has repeated parts.

Hence each part \leq largest part appears in λ'

and exactly $(k-1)$ parts appear more than once.



Largest part of λ' is repeated.

again each part \leq largest part of λ' appears in λ'

and exactly k parts appear more than once.