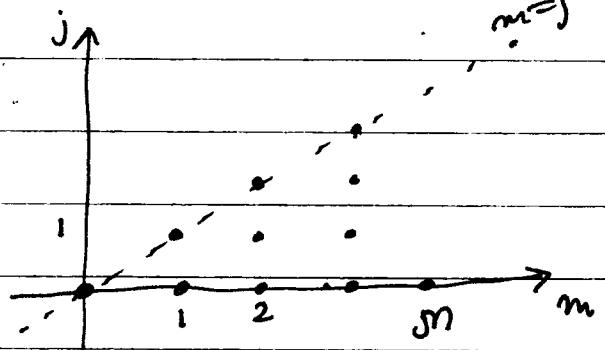


Proof

(1) Let $f(m) := \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^j \binom{m}{j}$ for $m \geq 0$. (9)

Then $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(m) z^m}{(q)_m} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{(-1)^j z^m}{(q)_j (q)_{m-j}}$ (assume $|z| < 1, |q| < 1$)

$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=j}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j z^m}{(q)_j (q)_{m-j}}$ (by des. conv.)



$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j z^{j+k}}{(q)_j (q)_k}$ ($m=j+k$)

$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j z^j}{(q)_j} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{(q)_k}$

$\{(m, j) : m \geq 0 \text{ \& } 0 \leq j \leq m\}$
 $= \{(m, j) : j \geq 0 \text{ \& } m \geq j\}$

$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j z^j}{(q)_j} \frac{1}{(z)_\infty}$ (by Euler's res. to q -bin. thm.)

$= \frac{1}{(-z)_\infty} \frac{1}{(z)_\infty} = \frac{1}{(z^2; q^2)_\infty} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2k}}{(q^2; q^2)_k}$

$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(m) z^m}{(q)_m} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(2m) z^{2m}}{(q)_{2m}} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(2m+1) z^{2m+1}}{(q)_{2m+1}}$

Hence

$\frac{f(2m)}{(q)_{2m}} = \frac{1}{(q^2; q^2)_m}$, $\& f(2m) = \frac{(1-q)(1-q^3) \dots (1-q^{2m})}{(1-q^2)(1-q^4) \dots (1-q^{2m})}$
 $= (1-q)(1-q^3) \dots (1-q^{2m-1}) = (q; q^2)_m$