

Ramanujan's  ${}_1\Psi_1$  summation for  $|q| < 1$ ,

$$(*) \quad {}_1\Psi_1\left(\frac{a}{b}; q, z\right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n = \frac{\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)_\infty (az)_\infty \left(\frac{z}{az}\right)_\infty (q)_\infty}{(b)_\infty (q/a)_\infty \left(\frac{b}{az}\right)_\infty (z)_\infty}$$

for  $|\frac{b}{a}| < |z| < 1$ .

We need

Lemma If  $f(z)$  is analytic for  $|z| < 1$

and  $f(a_n) = 0$  for  $n \geq 1$

where  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  for infinitely many  $a_n$  where  $a_n \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,

then  $f(z) = 0$  for all  $|z| < 1$ .

We need  $q$ -binom:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(q)_n} t^n = \frac{(at)_\infty}{(t)_\infty} \quad \text{for } |q| < 1, |t| < 1.$$

Proof of (\*) We show that (\*) holds for  $b = q^N$

where  $N$  is a positive integer.

$${}_1\Psi_1\left(\frac{a}{q^N}; q, z\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(q^N)_n} z^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q^N/b)_n}{(q/a)_n} \left(\frac{b}{az}\right)^n$$

$${}_1\Psi_1\left(\frac{a}{q^N}; q, z\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(q^N)_n} z^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{1-N})_n}{(q/a)_n} \left(\frac{b}{az}\right)^n$$