

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \sum_{\substack{(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k) \in \mathbb{Z}^k \\ n_1^2 + \dots + n_k^2 = n}} 1 \right) q^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_k(n) q^n. \quad \square$$

(6)

Lemma:  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{n^2} = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-q^n)}{(1+q^n)} = \frac{(q; q)_{\infty}}{(-q; q)_{\infty}}$

for  $|q| < 1$ .

This was proved in Ch2 using JTP (see p.21 of notes).

Proof of Theorem:

$$|\Psi_1\left(\begin{matrix} -1 \\ -q \end{matrix}; q, i\sqrt{q}\right)| = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(i\sqrt{q})^n (-1; q)_n}{(-q; q)_n}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1; q)_n}{(-q; q)_n} i^n q^{n/2}$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1; q)_n}{(-q; q)_n} \left(\frac{-q}{-1/iq^{1/2}}\right)^n$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1; q)_n}{(-q; q)_n} (i^n + i^{-n}) q^{n/2}$$