

Proof

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p(D, n) q^n = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^n) \quad \text{for } |q| < 1.$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p(O, n) q^n = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - q^{2n-1}} \quad \text{for } |q| < 1.$$

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^n) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + q^n)(1 - q^n)}{(1 - q^n)}$$

$$= \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - q^{2n})}{(1 - q^n)} = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1 - q^{2n-1})}$$

Hence,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p(D, n) q^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p(O, n) q^n \quad \text{for } |q| < 1.$$

and

$$p(D, n) = p(O, n) \quad \text{for all } n \geq 0.$$

Example: Verify $p(D, n) = p(O, n)$ for $n=9$.

Prns of 9 into distinct parts

Prns of 9 into odd parts

9

9

8+1

7+1+1

7+2

5+3+1

6+3

5+1+1+1+1

6+2+1

3+3+3

5+4

3+3+1+1+1

5+3+1

3+1+1+1+1+1+1

4+3+2

1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1

$p(D, 9) = 8$

$p(O, 9) = 8$