Let $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_s$ be the different integers among (27)
$d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_t$. For $1 \le i \le s$ let

$$b_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 2^j a_i = \text{some } c_k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then let

$$r_i = \sum_j b_{i,j} 2^j.$$

Then $n = \sum_{i=1}^{s} a_i r_i$ which reconstructs λ (*).
This defines a bijection between ptns of n into odd parts & distinct parts.

Example:

$\lambda = 9+9+5+5+5+3+3+1+1+1+1+1$

$= (2)9 + (3)5 + 2(3) + 5(1)$

$\quad\;\uparrow \qquad\; \uparrow \qquad\; \uparrow \qquad\; \uparrow$

$\quad\; r_1 \qquad r_2 \qquad r_3 \qquad r_4$

$= (2)9 + (2+1)(5) + (2)(3) + (4+1)(1)$

$= 18 + 10 + 5 + 6 + 4 + 1$

$= 18 + 10 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 1$ ptn into distinct parts

Reverse:

$18 + 10 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 1$

$= 2(9) + 2(5) + 2(3) + 5 + 4(1) + 1$

$= 2(9) + (2+1)(5) + 2(3) + (4+1)1$