



Available online at <http://scik.org>

J. Math. Comput. Sci. 6 (2016), No. 2, 156-164

ISSN: 1927-5307

ON APPLICATIONS OF RAMANUJAN'S SUM

S. AHMAD ALI, ADITYA AGNIHOTRI*

Department of Mathematics, Babu Banarasi Das University, Lucknow 226028, India

Copyright © 2016 Ahmad Ali and Aditya Agnihotri. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract. In the present paper, we have obtained some new transformations of Ramanujan's ${}_1\psi_1$ sum. As an application of our results, we have deduced some identities of q -gamma and eta-functions.

Keywords: Ramanujan's Sum; q -series; η -function; q -gamma function.

2010 AMS Subject Classification: 33D15, 11F20, 33D05.

1. Introduction

Ramanujan's most famous ${}_1\psi_1$ summation formula was recorded by him in his Notebook [10]. It was brought to the attention of mathematical community by Hardy [8] and he described it as "a remarkable formula with many parameters". In modern notation the ${}_1\psi_1$ sum can be stated as

$${}_1\psi_1(a; b; q, z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n = \frac{(q, b/a, az, q/az)_{\infty}}{(b, q/a, z, b/az)_{\infty}}, \quad (1.1)$$

where $|b/a| < |z| < 1$.

*Corresponding author

Received June 11, 2015

The first proof [7] of (1.1) was given by Hahn in 1949 and subsequently a number of alternative proofs have been given.

In what follows, we have used the following notations and definitions:

$$(a; q^k)_n = (1 - a)(1 - aq^k)(1 - aq^{2k}) \dots (1 - aq^{k(n-1)}).$$

For $k=1$, we write

$$(a; q)_n = (a)_n,$$

$$(a)_\infty = (a; q)_\infty = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - aq^n),$$

where $|q| < 1$. The generalized basic hypergeometric series is defined by

$${}_{r+1}\phi_r \left(\begin{matrix} a_1, & a_2 & \dots & a_{r+1}; & q; z \\ b_1 & b_2 & \dots & b_r \end{matrix} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n (a_2)_n \dots (a_{r+1})_n}{(q)_n (b_1)_n \dots (b_r)_n} z^n,$$

where $|z| < 1, |q| < 1$. The bilateral basic hypergeometric series is defined by

$${}_r\psi_r \left(\begin{matrix} a_1, & a_2 & \dots & a_r; & q; z \\ b_1 & b_2 & \dots & b_r \end{matrix} \right) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a_1)_n (a_2)_n \dots (a_r)_n}{(q)_n (b_1)_n \dots (b_r)_n} z^n,$$

where $|\frac{b_1 \dots b_r}{a_1 \dots a_r}| < |z| < 1, |q| < 1$.

The Dedekind eta-function is given by

$$\eta(\tau) = e^{\pi i \tau / 12} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - e^{2n\pi i \tau}) = q^{1/24} (q; q)_\infty,$$

where $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$ and $Im\tau > 0$.

The q -analogue of gamma function due to Jackson [9] is

$$\Gamma_q(x) = \frac{(q)_\infty}{(q^x)_\infty} (1 - q)^{1-x}, \quad 0 < q < 1.$$

We shall also use the Heine's transformations [6]

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(q)_n (c)_n} z^n = \frac{(b)_\infty (az)_\infty}{(c)_\infty (z)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(c/b)_n (z)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} b^n, \tag{1.2}$$

$$= \frac{(c/b)_\infty (bz)_\infty}{(c)_\infty (z)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(abz/c)_n (b)_n}{(q)_n (bz)_n} (c/b)^n, \quad (1.3)$$

$$= \frac{(abz/c)_\infty}{(z)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(c/a)_n (c/b)_n}{(q)_n (c)_n} (abz/c)^n, \quad (1.4)$$

and Jackson's transformation[6]

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n (b)_n}{(q)_n (c)_n} z^n &= \frac{(abz/c)_\infty}{(bz/c)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(c/b)_n (a)_n}{(q)_n (c)_n (cq/bz)_n} q^n, \\ &+ \frac{(a, bz, c/b)_\infty}{(c, z, c/bz)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z)_n (abz/c)_n}{(q)_n (bz)_n (bzq/c)_n} q^n. \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

2. Main results

Theorem 2.1. *If $|q/z| < |z| < 1$ and $|q| < 1$, then*

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n = -1 + \frac{(q, az)_\infty}{(b, z)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/q)_n (z)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} q^n + \frac{(q/z)_\infty}{(b/az)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/a)_n (b/a)_n}{(q)_n (q/a)_n} (q/z)^n. \quad (2.1)$$

Proof. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q/b)_n}{(q/a)_n} (b/az)^n, \\ \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n &= -1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q/b)_n}{(q/a)_n} (b/az)^n. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

Taking $b = q, c = b$ in (1.2), we get

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n = \frac{(q, az)_\infty}{(b, z)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/q)_n (z)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} q^n \quad (2.3)$$

and $a = q, b = q/b, c = q/a, z = b/az$ in (1.4), we obtain

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q/b)_n}{(q/a)_n} (b/az)^n = \frac{(q/z)_\infty}{(b/az)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/a)_n (b/a)_n}{(q)_n (q/a)_n} (q/z)^n. \quad (2.4)$$

Substituting (2.3) and (2.4) in (2.2) we obtain (2.1).

Theorem 2.2. *If $|q/b| < |z| < 1$ and $|qaz/b| < 1$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n &= -1 + \frac{(qaz/b)_{\infty}}{(z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/q)_n (b/a)_n}{(q)_n (b)_n} (qaz/b)^n \\ &+ \frac{(q/b, qb/az)_{\infty}}{(q/a, b/az)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/a)_n (b/az)_n}{(q)_n (qb/az)_n} (q/b)^n. \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

Proof. Putting $a = q, b = a, c = b$ in (1.4), we obtain

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n = \frac{(qaz/b)_{\infty}}{(z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/q)_n (b/a)_n}{(q)_n (b)_n} (qaz/b)^n. \tag{2.6}$$

Taking $a = q, b = q/b, c = q/a, z = b/az$ in (1.2), we obtain

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q/b)_n}{(q/a)_n} (b/az)^n = \frac{(q/b, qb/az)_{\infty}}{(q/a, b/az)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/a)_n (b/az)_n}{(q)_n (qb/az)_n} (q/b)^n. \tag{2.7}$$

Substituting (2.6) and (2.7) in (2.2), we obtain (2.5).

Theorem 2.3. *If $|q| < |z| < 1$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n &= -1 + \frac{(q, az)_{\infty}}{(b, z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/q)_n (z)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} q^n \\ &+ \frac{(q/z)_{\infty}}{(1/z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/a)_n}{(qz)_n (q/a)_n} q^n + \frac{(q, q/az, b/a)_{\infty}}{(q/a, b/az, z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/az)_n}{(q)_n (q/az)_n} q^n. \end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

Proof. Putting $a = q, b = q/b, c = q/a, z = b/az$ in (1.5), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q/b)_n}{(q/a)_n} (b/az)^n &= \frac{(q/z)_{\infty}}{(1/z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/a)_n}{(qz)_n (q/a)_n} q^n \\ &+ \frac{(q, q/az, b/a)_{\infty}}{(q/a, b/az, z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/az)_n}{(q)_n (q/az)_n} q^n. \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

Substituting (2.3) and (2.9) in (2.2), we obtain (2.8).

Theorem 2.4. *If $|q/b| < |z| < 1$ and $|q| < 1$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n &= -1 + \frac{(q, az)_{\infty}}{(b, z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/q)_n (z)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} q^n \\ &+ \frac{(q/b, qb/az)_{\infty}}{(q/a, b/az)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/a)_n (b/az)_n}{(q)_n (qb/az)_n} (q/b)^n. \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

Proof. Putting $a = q, b = q/b, c = q/a, z = b/az$ in (1.2), we obtain

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q/b)_n}{(q/a)_n} (b/az)^n = \frac{(q/b, qb/az)_{\infty}}{(q/a, b/az)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/a)_n (b/az)_n}{(q)_n (qb/az)_n} (q/b)^n. \quad (2.11)$$

Substituting (2.3) and (2.11) in (2.2), we obtain (2.10).

Theorem 2.5. *If $|q| < |z| < 1$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n &= -1 + \frac{(qaz/b)_{\infty}}{(az/b)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/a)_n}{(b)_n (bq/az)_n} q^n + \frac{(q, az, b/a)_{\infty}}{(b, az, b/az)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} q^n \\ &+ \frac{(q/z)_{\infty}}{(1/z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/a)_n}{(qz)_n (q/a)_n} q^n + \frac{(q, q/az, b/a)_{\infty}}{(q/a, b/az, z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/az)_n}{(q)_n (q/az)_n} q^n. \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

Proof. Putting $a = q, b = a, c = b$ in (1.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n &= \frac{(qaz/b)_{\infty}}{(az/b)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/a)_n}{(b)_n (bq/az)_n} q^n \\ &+ \frac{(q, az, b/a)_{\infty}}{(b, z, b/az)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} q^n. \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

Substituting (2.9) and (2.13) in (2.2), we obtain (2.12).

Theorem 2.6. *If $|b/a| < |z| < 1$ and $|q| < 1$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n &= -1 + \frac{(b/a, az)_{\infty}}{(b, z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(qza/b)_n (a)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} (b/a)^n + \frac{(q/z)_{\infty}}{(1/z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/a)_n}{(qz)_n (q/a)_n} q^n \\ &+ \frac{(q, q/az, b/a)_{\infty}}{(q/a, b/az, z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/az)_n}{(q)_n (q/az)_n} q^n. \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

Proof. Putting $a = q, b = a, c = b$ in (1.3), we obtain

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n = \frac{(b/a, az)_{\infty}}{(b, z)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(qza/b)_n (a)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} (b/a)^n. \quad (2.15)$$

Substituting (2.15) and (2.9) in (2.2), we obtain (2.14).

Theorem 2.7. *If $|b/a| < |z| < 1$ and $|q| < 1$, then*

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n = -1 + \frac{(qaz/b)_{\infty}}{(az/b)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/a)_n}{(b)_n (bq/az)_n} q^n + \frac{(q, az, b/a)_{\infty}}{(b, z, b/az)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} q^n$$

$$+ \frac{(b/a, q/az)_\infty}{(q/a, b/az)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q/z)_n (q/b)_n}{(q)_n (q/az)_n} (b/a)^n. \quad (2.16)$$

Proof. Putting $a = q, b = q/b, c = q/a, z = b/az$ in (1.3), we obtain

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q/b)_n}{(q/a)_n} (b/az)^n = \frac{(b/a, q/az)_\infty}{(q/a, b/az)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q/z)_n (q/b)_n}{(q)_n (q/az)_n} (b/a)^n. \quad (2.17)$$

Substituting (2.13) and (2.17) in (2.2), we obtain (2.16).

Theorem 2.8. *If $|b/a| < |z| < 1$ and $|q| < |z| < 1$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n &= -1 + \frac{(b/a, az)_\infty}{(b, z)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(qza/b)_n (a)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} (b/a)^n \\ &+ \frac{(q/z)_\infty}{(b/az)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/a)_n (b/a)_n}{(q)_n (q/a)_n} (q/z)^n. \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

Proof. Putting $a = q, b = a, c = b$ in (1.3), we obtain

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n = \frac{(b/a, az)_\infty}{(b, z)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(qza/b)_n (a)_n}{(q)_n (az)_n} (b/a)^n. \quad (2.19)$$

Putting $a = q, b = q/b, c = q/a$ and $z = b/az$ in (1.4), we obtain

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q/b)_n}{(q/a)_n} (b/az)^n = \frac{(q/z)_\infty}{(b/az)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/a)_n (b/a)_n}{(q)_n (q/a)_n} (q/z)^n. \quad (2.20)$$

Substituting (2.19) and (2.20) in (2.2), we obtain (2.18).

Theorem 2.9. *If $|b/a| < |z| < 1$ and $|qaz/b| < |z| < 1$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n &= -1 + \frac{(qaz/b)_\infty}{(z)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/q)_n (b/a)_n}{(q)_n (b)_n} (qaz/b)^n \\ &+ \frac{(b/a, q/az)_\infty}{(q/a, b/az)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q/z)_n (q/b)_n}{(q)_n (q/az)_n} (b/a)^n. \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

Proof. Substituting (2.6) and (2.17) in (2.2), we obtain (2.21).

Theorem 2.10. *If $|q/z| < |z| < 1$ and $|qaz/b| < |z| < 1$, then*

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n}{(b)_n} z^n = -1 + \frac{(qaz/b)_\infty}{(z)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b/q)_n (b/a)_n}{(q)_n (b)_n} (qaz/b)^n$$

$$+ \frac{(q/z)_\infty}{(b/az)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/a)_n (b/a)_n}{(q)_n (q/a)_n} (q/z)^n. \quad (2.22)$$

Proof. Substituting (2.6) and (2.4) in (2.2) we obtain (2.22).

3. Applications

Applying Ramanujan's ${}_1\psi_1$ sum in (2.1) and then putting $a = 1/q$, $b = q^{5/2}$, $z = q^{3/2}$ and changing q to q^2 , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\eta(\tau)}{\eta(2\tau)} &= \frac{-q^{-1/24}(1-q^5)(q^4; q^2)_\infty}{(1-q)(1-q^2)} + \frac{q^{-1/24}(q^4; q^2)_\infty}{(1-q)(q^7; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^3; q^2)_n}{(q^2; q^2)_n} q^{2n} \\ &\quad + \frac{q^{-1/24}(1-q^5)(q^{-1}; q^2)_\infty}{(1-q)(1-q^2)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^7; q^2)_n}{(q^4; q^2)_n} q^{-n}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

Applying Ramanujan's ${}_1\psi_1$ sum in (2.18) and then putting $a = 1/q$, $b = q^{1/2}$, $z = q^{1/2}$ and changing q to q^2 , we obtain

$$\frac{\eta(\tau)}{\eta^2(2\tau)} = q^{-1/8} - \frac{(q^{7/8})(q; q^2)_\infty}{(1+q)(q^2; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^3; q^2)_n}{(q^4; q^2)_n} q^n. \quad (3.2)$$

Applying Ramanujan's ${}_1\psi_1$ sum in (2.18) and then putting $a = 1/q$, $b = q^{1/2}$, $z = q^{1/2}$ and changing q to q^2 , we can also obtain

$$\frac{\eta(\tau)}{\eta(2\tau)} = q^{-1/24}(1-q^2)(q^4; q^2)_\infty - \frac{(q^{23/24})(q; q^2)_\infty}{(1+q)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^3; q^2)_n q^n}{(q^4; q^2)_n}. \quad (3.3)$$

Applying Ramanujan's ${}_1\psi_1$ sum in (2.14) and then putting $a = 1/q$, $b = q^{1/2}$, $z = q^{1/2}$ and changing q to q^2 , we obtain

$$\frac{\eta(\tau)}{\eta^2(2\tau)} = q^{-1/8} - \frac{(q^{15/8})}{(1-q^2)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n}}{(q^4; q^2)_n} - \frac{(q^{7/8})(q^3; q^2)_\infty}{(1-q^2)(q^4; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n}}{(q^3; q^2)_n}. \quad (3.4)$$

Now, changing a to q^a , b to q^b , and z to q^z in (2.1), after some simple manipulations, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Gamma_q(b)\Gamma_q(1-a)\Gamma_q(z)\Gamma_q(b-a-z)}{\Gamma_q(b-a)\Gamma_q(a+z)\Gamma_q(1-a-z)} &= -(1-q)^{a+1-b} + \frac{\Gamma_q(b)\Gamma_q(z)}{\Gamma_q(a+z)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{b-1})_n (q^z)_n}{(q)_n (q^{a+z})_n} q^n \\ &\quad + \frac{\Gamma_q(b-a-z)}{\Gamma_q(1-z)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{-a})_n (q^{b-a})_n}{(q)_n (q^{1-a})_n} (q^{1-z})^n. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

which is valid for $0 < z < b - a < 1$ and $b < 1$.

Changing a to q^a , b to q^b and z to q^z in (2.8), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Gamma_q(b)\Gamma_q(1-a)\Gamma_q(z)\Gamma_q(b-a-z)}{\Gamma_q(b-a)\Gamma_q(a+z)\Gamma_q(1-a-z)} &= -(1-q)^{a+1-b} + \frac{\Gamma_q(b)\Gamma_q(z)}{\Gamma_q(a+z)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{b-1})_n(q^z)_n}{(q)_n(q^{a+z})_n} q^n \\ &+ (1-q)^{a-b} \frac{\Gamma_q(-z)}{\Gamma_q(1-z)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{b-1})_n(q^z)_n}{(q)_n(q^{a+z})_n} q^n \\ &+ (1-q)^{a-b+z} \frac{\Gamma_q(1-a)\Gamma_q(b-a-z)\Gamma_q(z)}{\Gamma_q(1-a-z)\Gamma_q(b-a)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{b-a-z})_n}{(q)_n(q^{1-a-z})_n} q^n \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

which for $q \rightarrow 1$ gives

$$\frac{\Gamma(1-a)\Gamma(b-a-z)}{\Gamma(b-a)\Gamma(1-a-z)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(b-1)_n(z)_n}{n!(a+z)_n}. \tag{3.7}$$

Taking $a = 0$ in (3.7) and then $1 - z = x$ and $b - 1 = y$, we obtain,

$$\frac{1}{B(x,y)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (k+y)y}{n!}. \tag{3.8}$$

Lastly, changing a to q^a , b to q^b , and z to q^z in (2.18), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\Gamma_q(b)\Gamma_q(1-a)\Gamma_q(z)\Gamma_q(b-a-z)}{\Gamma_q(b-a)\Gamma_q(a+z)\Gamma_q(1-a-z)} \\ &= -(1-q)^{a+1-b} + (1-q)^{a+1-b} \frac{\Gamma_q(b)\Gamma_q(z)}{\Gamma_q(a+z)\Gamma_q(b-a)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{1+a+z-b})_n(q^a)_n}{(q)_n(q^{a+z})_n} (q^{b-a})^n \\ &+ \frac{\Gamma_q(b-a-z)}{\Gamma_q(1-z)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{-a})_n(q^{b-a})_n}{(q)_n(q^{1-a})_n} (q^{1-z})^n. \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

If we take $q \rightarrow 1$ and then put $b = 1$, $a = \frac{1}{2}$ and $z = \frac{1}{4}$, we get the following identity

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1/2)_n}{n!(1-2n)} = 1.$$

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

REFERENCES

- [1] C. Adiga, N. Anitha and T. Kim, Transformations of Ramanujan's Summation Formula and its applications, *Int. J. Pure App. Math. Sci.* 3 (2006) 83-91.
- [2] N. Anitha, On some Transformations of Ramanujan's ${}_1\psi_1$ Summation Formula and its applications, *South East Asian J. Math. Math. Sc.* 3 (2005), 71-81.
- [3] B.C. Berndt, Ramanujan's Notebooks II, Springer-verlag, New York, (1991).
- [4] B.C. Berndt and L.C. Zhang, Ramanujan's identities for eta functions, *Math. Ann.* 292 (1992), 561-573.
- [5] S. Bhargava and D.D. Somashekara, Some eta function identities deducible from Ramanujan's ${}_1\psi_1$ Summation, *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* 176 (1993), 554-560.
- [6] G. Gasper and M. Rahman, *Basic Hypergeometric Series*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, (2004).
- [7] W. Hahn, Beitrage zur Theorie der Heineschen Reihen, *Math. Nachr.* 2 (1949), 340-379.
- [8] G. H. Hardy, *Ramanujan*, 3rd ed. Chelsea, New York, (1978).
- [9] F. H. Jackson, On q-definite integrals, *Quar. J. Pure Appl. Math.* 41 (1910), 193-203.
- [10] S. Ramanujan, *Notebooks*, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, (1957).