

1. For a positive integer n , show that

$$\tau(n^2) = \#\{(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : a, b > 0 \text{ and } \text{lcm}(a, b) = n\}$$

Your answer here...

2. A partition of n is said to be self-conjugate if it is its own conjugate.

- (a) Suppose that $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ is a partition of n . Let $S = \{\lambda_j : \lambda_j \geq j\}$. Show that if $\lambda_k \in S$, then $\lambda_{k-1} \in S$. Conclude that S has the form $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_t\}$ for some t .

Your answer here...

- (b) Let $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ be a self-conjugate partition of n . Suppose that a dot in the Ferrers diagram of $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ is in row j and column ℓ . Show that either $\lambda_j \geq j$ or $\lambda_\ell \geq \ell$.

Your answer here...

- (c) Let $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ be a self-conjugate partition of n . Let $k = \#\{j : \lambda_j \geq j\}$. For each $1 \leq i \leq k$, define $\rho_i = 2\lambda_i - (2i - 1)$. Prove that (ρ_1, \dots, ρ_k) is a partition of n with distinct, odd parts.

Your answer here...

- (d) Let O be the set of odd positive integers. Show that the number of self-conjugate partitions of n is equal to $p_O^D(n)$.

Your answer here...

3. Use the previous problem to show that $p(n)$ is odd if and only if $p_O^D(n)$ is odd.

Your answer here...

4. *(Extra Credit)* Use Ferrers diagrams to show that $p^D(n)$ is equal to the number of partitions of the form $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ where for each i so that $1 \leq i \leq \lambda_1$, there exists a j so that $i = \lambda_j$.