

**A NEW CONGRUENCE PROPERTY OF
RAMANUJAN'S FUNCTION $\tau(n)$**

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In a joint sitting we guessed, with the help of Gupta's tables, that

$$(1) \quad \tau(n) \equiv n^2\sigma(n) \pmod{9},$$

where

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tau(n)x^n = x \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - x^n)^{24} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

and

$$\sigma_k(n) = \sum_{d|n} d^k, \quad \sigma(n) = \sigma_1(n).$$

Each of us obtained a separate proof of (1). But we publish only one.

PROOF OF (1). Writing

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 1 - 24 \sum_1^{\infty} \sigma(n)x^n, \\ Q &= 1 + 240 \sum_1^{\infty} \sigma_3(n)x^n, \\ R &= 1 - 504 \sum_1^{\infty} \sigma_5(n)x^n, \end{aligned}$$

Ramanujan proved that

$$1728 \sum_1^n \tau(n)x^n = Q^3 - R^2.$$

Writing J_γ ($\gamma=1, 2, 3, \dots$) for an integral power series in x with integral coefficients, we derive from relations 8, 1, and 3, Table III, p. 142 of Ramanujan's *Collected papers*, Cambridge, 1927,

$$\begin{aligned} 1728 \sum_1^{\infty} \tau(n)x^n &= Q^3 - R^2 = 5184 \sum_1^{\infty} (n^3\sigma_5(n)x^n) \\ &\quad - 2R^2 - 6P^2Q^2 + 2P^3R + 6PQR \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
&= 5184 \sum_1^{\infty} (n^3 \sigma_5(n) x^n) \\
&\quad + R(3PQ - 2R - P^3) - 3P(2PQ^2 - P^2R - QR) \\
&= 5184 \sum_1^{\infty} n^3 \sigma_5(n) x^n \\
&\quad + (1 - 504J_1) \left(1728 \sum_1^{\infty} n^2 \sigma(n) x^n \right) \\
&\quad - 3(1 - 24J_2) \left(1728 \sum_1^{\infty} n^2 \sigma_5(n) x^n \right) \\
&= 5184 \sum_1^{\infty} n^3 \sigma_5(n) x^n + 1728 \sum_1^{\infty} n^2 \sigma(n) x^n \\
&\quad - 5184 \sum_1^{\infty} n^2 \sigma_5(n) x^n + 243J_3.
\end{aligned}$$

Comparing the coefficients of x^n , we have

$$27\tau(n) \equiv 81n^3 \sigma_5(n) + 27n^2 \sigma(n) - 81n^2 \sigma_5(n) \pmod{243}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau(n) &\equiv n^2 \sigma(n) + 3(n^3 - n^2) \sigma_5(n) \pmod{9} \\
&\equiv n^2 \sigma(n) + 3(n^3 - n^2) \sigma(n) \pmod{9} \\
&\equiv n^2 \sigma(n) \pmod{9},
\end{aligned}$$

for if

$$n \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{3} \quad \text{then} \quad n^3 - n^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

while if

$$n \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \quad \text{then} \quad \sigma(n) \equiv 0 \pmod{3}.$$

COROLLARY.

$$\tau(n) \equiv 0 \pmod{9} \quad \text{for almost all } n.$$

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