

PARITY BIASES IN PARTITIONS AND RESTRICTED PARTITIONS

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ABSTRACT. Let $p_o(n)$ (resp. $p_e(n)$) denote the number of partitions of n with more odd parts (resp. even parts) than even parts (resp. odd parts). Recently, Kim, Kim, and Lovejoy proved that $p_o(n) > p_e(n)$ for all $n > 2$ and conjectured that $d_o(n) > d_e(n)$ for all $n > 19$ where $d_o(n)$ (resp. $d_e(n)$) denote the number of partitions into distinct parts having more odd parts (resp. even parts) than even parts (resp. odd parts). In this paper we provide combinatorial proofs for both the result and the conjecture of Kim, Kim and Lovejoy. In addition, we show that if we restrict the smallest part of the partition to be 2, then the parity bias is reversed. That is, if $q_o(n)$ (resp. $q_e(n)$) denote the number of partitions of n with more odd parts (resp. even parts) than even parts (resp. odd parts) where the smallest part is at least 2, then we have $q_o(n) < q_e(n)$ for all $n > 7$. We also look at some more parity biases in partitions with restricted parts.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the theory of partitions, inequalities arising between two classes of partitions have a long tradition of study, for instance Alders conjecture [Ald48] and the Ehrenpreis problem [And13] are the most famous examples in this direction. In recent years there have been a number of results about partition inequalities. For instance, work in this direction has been done by McLaughlin [ML16], Chern, Fu, and Tang [CFT18], Berkovich and Uncu [BU19] among others. Very recently, Kim, Kim, and Lovejoy [KKL20] have given interesting inequalities which show bias in parity of the partition functions. Further results on parity bias have been found by Kim and Kim [KK21], and Chern [Che21]. Proofs of such results employ a wide range of techniques ranging from q -series methods, to combinatorial constructions and maps to classical asymptotic analysis. By parity bias we mean the tendency of partitions to have more parts of a particular parity than the other.

Let $p_o(n)$ (resp. $p_e(n)$) denote the number of partitions of n with more odd parts (resp. even parts) than even parts (resp. odd parts). Kim, Kim, and Lovejoy [KKL20] proved that $p_o(n) > p_e(n)$ and conjectured that $d_o(n) > d_e(n)$ for all $n > 19$ where $d_o(n)$ (resp. $d_e(n)$) denote the number of partitions into distinct parts having more odd parts (resp. even parts) than even parts (resp. odd parts). The primary goal of the present paper is to prove these two inequalities combinatorially.

In fact, our method can be amended to prove other results where biases in parity are found for restricted partitions. If $q_o(n)$ (resp. $q_e(n)$) denote the number of partitions of n with more odd parts (resp. even parts) than even parts (resp. odd parts) where the smallest part is at least 2, then we have $q_o(n) < q_e(n)$ for $n > 7$ (see Theorem 1.5 below). These parity biases seems to also occur for more restricted partition functions and we also explore some of these themes towards the end with a few conjectures.

We define a partition λ of a non-negative integer n to be an integer sequence $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\ell)$ such that $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_\ell > 0$. We say that λ is a partition of n , denoted by $\lambda \vdash n$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \lambda_i = n$. The set of partition of n is denoted by $P(n)$ and $|P(n)| = p(n)$. For $\lambda \vdash n$, we define

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$a(\lambda)$ to be the largest part of λ , $\ell(\lambda)$ to be the total number of parts of λ and $\text{mult}_\lambda(\lambda_i) := m_i$ to be the multiplicity of the part λ_i in λ . We also use $\lambda = (\lambda_1^{m_1} \dots \lambda_\ell^{m_\ell})$ as an alternative notation for partition. For $\lambda \vdash n$ with $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\ell)$ and $\mu \vdash m$ with $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_{\ell'})$, define the union $\lambda \cup \mu \vdash m + n$ to be the partition with parts $\{\lambda_i, \mu_j\}$ arranged in non-increasing order. For a partition $\lambda \vdash n$, we split λ into λ_e and λ_o respectively into even and odd parts; i.e., $\lambda = \lambda_e \cup \lambda_o$. We denote by $\ell_e(\lambda)$ (resp. $\ell_o(\lambda)$) to be the number of even parts (resp. odd parts) of λ and $\ell(\lambda) = \ell_e(\lambda) + \ell_o(\lambda)$.

The following sets of partitions are of interest in this paper.

Definition 1.1.

$$\begin{aligned} P_d(n) &:= \{\lambda \in P(n) : \text{mult}_\lambda(\lambda_i) = 1 \text{ for all } i\}, \\ P_e(n) &:= \{\lambda \in P(n) : \ell_e(\lambda) > \ell_o(\lambda)\}, \\ P_o(n) &:= \{\lambda \in P(n) : \ell_o(\lambda) > \ell_e(\lambda)\}, \\ D_e(n) &:= P_e(n) \cap P_d(n), \\ D_o(n) &:= P_o(n) \cap P_d(n), \\ Q(n) &:= \{\lambda \in P(n) : \lambda_i \neq 1 \text{ for all } i\}, \\ Q_e(n) &:= \{\lambda \in Q(n) : \ell_e(\lambda) > \ell_o(\lambda)\}, \\ Q_o(n) &:= \{\lambda \in Q(n) : \ell_o(\lambda) > \ell_e(\lambda)\}, \\ DQ_e(n) &:= Q_e(n) \cap P_d(n), \\ \text{and } DQ_o(n) &:= Q_o(n) \cap P_d(n). \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1.2. For all the sets defined above, their cardinalities will be denoted by the lower case letters. For instance, $|P_e(n)| = p_e(n)$, $|DQ_e(n)| = dq_e(n)$ and so on.

Now, we state formally the main results proved in this paper.

Theorem 1.3 (Theorem 1, [KKL20]). For all positive integers $n \neq 2$, we have

$$p_o(n) > p_e(n).$$

Theorem 1.4 (Conjectured, [KKL20]). For all positive integers $n > 19$, we have

$$d_o(n) > d_e(n).$$

Theorem 1.5. For all positive integers $n > 7$, we have

$$q_o(n) < q_e(n).$$

For a nonempty set $S \subsetneq \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, define

$$\begin{aligned} P_e^S(n) &:= \{\lambda \in P_e(n) : \lambda_i \notin S\} \\ \text{and } P_o^S(n) &:= \{\lambda \in P_o(n) : \lambda_i \notin S\}. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, denote the number of partitions in $P_e^S(n)$ (resp. $P_o^S(n)$) by $p_e^S(n)$ (resp. $p_o^S(n)$). The above definition leads us to the following results that describes not only the parity of parts but also its arithmetic by putting a constrain on its support.

Theorem 1.6. For all $n \geq 1$ we have

$$p_o^{\{2\}}(n) > p_e^{\{2\}}(n).$$

Theorem 1.7. If $S = \{1, 2\}$, then for all integers $n > 8$, we have

$$p_o^S(n) > p_e^S(n).$$

Before we move on further, let us describe the fundamental principle behind proofs of Theorems 1.3-1.7. Let X and Y be two given sets and our goal is to prove that $|Y| > |X|$. We choose a subset $X_0 (\subsetneq X)$ and define an injective map $f : X_0 \rightarrow Y$. Then to prove $|Y| > |X|$, it is enough to prove for a suitable subset $Y_0 \subsetneq Y \setminus f(X_0)$ with $|Y_0| > |X \setminus X_0|$. Throughout this paper, we follow the notation $x \mapsto y$ instead of writing $f(x) = y$ when the map f is understood from the context.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: in Section 2 we give a combinatorial proof of the result of Kim, Kim and Lovejoy [KKL20], in Section 3 we give a proof of the conjecture of Kim, Kim and Lovejoy [KKL20], in Section 4 we prove reverse parity bias as stated in Theorem 1.5, Section 5 presents the proofs of Theorems 1.6 and 1.7, and finally in Section 6 we present a very short discussion drawing on Section 5, by proposing further problems. The proofs of two preliminary lemmas (cf. Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2) are given in Appendix A.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.3

We begin by presenting the following two lemmas, used later in the proof of Theorem 1.3. For proofs, we refer to Appendix A.

Lemma 2.1. *For all even positive integer n with $n \geq 14$, we have*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-6}{2} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n-2k-2}{4} \right\rfloor > 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-2}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n-6k+2}{4} \right\rfloor + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-6}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n-6k-2}{4} \right\rfloor.$$

Lemma 2.2. *For all odd positive integer n with $n \geq 9$, we have*

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-5}{2} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n-2k-1}{4} \right\rfloor > 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-5}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n-6k-1}{4} \right\rfloor + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-9}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n-6k-5}{4} \right\rfloor.$$

Let

$$G_e^0(n) := \{\lambda \in P_e(n) : \ell_e(\lambda) - \ell_o(\lambda) = 1 \text{ and } a(\lambda) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\},$$

$$\overline{G}_e^0(n) := \{\lambda \in G_e^0(n) : \lambda_2 \geq 3 \text{ and } \lambda_3 \geq 3\},$$

$$G_e^1(n) := \{\lambda \in P_e(n) : \ell_e(\lambda) - \ell_o(\lambda) = 1 \text{ and } a(\lambda) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\},$$

$$G_e^2(n) := \{\lambda \in P_e(n) : \ell_e(\lambda) - \ell_o(\lambda) \geq 2\},$$

$$\text{and } G_e(n) := G_e^1(n) \cup G_e^2(n).$$

We split the set $G_e(n)$ into the parity of length of partition as $G_e(n) = G_{e,0}(n) \cup G_{e,1}(n)$ with $G_{e,0}(n) = \{\lambda \in G_e(n) : \ell(\lambda) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\}$, $G_{e,1}(n) = \{\lambda \in G_e(n) : \ell(\lambda) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}$ and let $\overline{G}_e(n) := G_{e,0}(n) \cup G_{e,1}(n) \cup \overline{G}_e^0(n)$. Therefore,

$$P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G}_e(n) = \{\lambda \in G_e^0(n) : 0 \leq \lambda_2 \leq 2\} \cup \{\lambda \in G_e^0(n) : 0 \leq \lambda_3 \leq 2\}. \quad (2.1)$$

We construct a map $f : \overline{G}_e(n) \rightarrow P_o(n)$ by defining maps $f|_{G_{e,0}(n)} = f_1$, $f|_{G_{e,1}(n)} = f_2$ and $f|_{\overline{G}_e^0(n)} = f_3$ such that $\{f_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq 3}$ are injective with the following properties

- $f_1(G_{e,0}(n)) \cap f_2(G_{e,1}(n)) = \emptyset$,
- $f_1(G_{e,0}(n)) \cap f_3(\overline{G}_e^0(n)) = \emptyset$, and
- $f_2(G_{e,1}(n)) \cap f_3(\overline{G}_e^0(n)) = \emptyset$,

so as to conclude the map f is injective. Then we will choose a subset $\overline{P}_o(n) \subsetneq P_o(n) \setminus f(\overline{G}_e(n))$ with $|\overline{P}_o(n)| > |P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G}_e(n)|$.

Let $\lambda \in G_{e,0}(n)$ with $\lambda_e = (\lambda_{e_1}, \dots, \lambda_{e_k})$ and $\lambda_o = (\lambda_{o_1}, \dots, \lambda_{o_m})$ where $k + m = \ell(\lambda)$. Since $\lambda \in G_{e,0}(n)$, $\ell(\lambda) = 2r$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ and $k > r$ because, $k - m \geq 1$ implies $2k \geq k + m + 1 = 2r + 1$.

We define $f_1 : G_{e,0}(n) \rightarrow P_o(n)$ by $f_1(\lambda) := \mu$ with

$$\mu_e = ((\lambda_{o_1} + 1), \dots, (\lambda_{o_m} + 1))$$

and

$$\mu_o = ((\lambda_{e_1} + 1), \dots, (\lambda_{e_{k-r}} + 1), (\lambda_{e_{k-r+1}} - 1), \dots, (\lambda_{e_k} - 1)).$$

Here we note that $\mu \in P(n)$ and f_1 reverses the parity of parts; i.e., for λ with k even and m odd parts, we get $f_1(\lambda) = \mu$ with k odd and m even parts and $\mu \in P_o(n)$. Suppose for $\lambda' \neq \lambda'' (\in G_{e,0}(n))$ with $\ell(\lambda') = \ell(\lambda'')$, we have $\mu' = f_1(\lambda') = f_1(\lambda'') = \mu''$. Then $\ell_e(\lambda) = \ell_e(\lambda'')$ and so, $\ell_o(\lambda) = \ell_o(\lambda'')$. Now, since λ' and λ'' being distinct, by the definition of f_1 we have at least a tuple $(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \times \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ such that $\mu'_i \neq \mu''_j$. Next, we consider the case when $\lambda' \neq \lambda'' (\in G_{e,0}(n))$ with $\ell(\lambda') \neq \ell(\lambda'')$ and it is immediate that $\ell(\mu') \neq \ell(\mu'')$ and therefore, $\mu' \neq \mu''$. So, f_1 is an injective map.

For $\lambda \in G_{e,1}(n)$ with $\lambda_e = (\lambda_{e_1}, \dots, \lambda_{e_k})$ and $\lambda_o = (\lambda_{o_1}, \dots, \lambda_{o_m})$ where $k + m = \ell(\lambda) = 2r + 1$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Here we note that, $k > r$ and $k - m \geq 3$ but $k - m = 1$ holds only when $a(\lambda)$ is odd, because $k = m + 1$ and $a(\lambda)$ is even implies that $\lambda \in G_e^0(n)$. We exclude the condition $k = m + 2$ as it contradicts that $k + m = 2r + 1$.

We define $f_2 : G_{e,1}(n) \rightarrow P_o(n)$ with $f_2(\lambda) := \mu$, where

$$\mu_e = \begin{cases} ((\lambda_{o_1} + 1), \dots, (\lambda_{o_m} + 1)) \cup (\lambda_{e_1} + 2) & \text{if } a(\lambda) \text{ is even,} \\ ((\lambda_{o_2} + 1), \dots, (\lambda_{o_m} + 1)) & \text{if } a(\lambda) \text{ is odd,} \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

and

$$\mu_o = \begin{cases} ((\lambda_{e_2} + 1), \dots, (\lambda_{e_{k-r-1}} + 1), (\lambda_{e_{k-r}} - 1), \dots, (\lambda_{e_k} - 1)) & \text{if } a(\lambda) \text{ is even,} \\ ((\lambda_{e_1} + 1), \dots, (\lambda_{e_{k-r-1}} + 1), (\lambda_{e_{k-r}} - 1), \dots, (\lambda_{e_k} - 1)) \cup (\lambda_{o_1} + 2) & \text{if } a(\lambda) \text{ is odd.} \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

For $a(\lambda)$ even,

$$\ell_o(\mu) - \ell_e(\mu) = k - 1 - (m + 1) = k - m - 2 \geq 1$$

and for $a(\lambda)$ odd,

$$\ell_o(\mu) - \ell_e(\mu) = k + 1 - (m - 1) = k - m + 2 \geq 3.$$

Hence, $\mu \in P_o(n)$ and by similar argument as give before, one can show that f_2 is injective.

Next, for $\lambda \in \overline{G_e^0}(n)$ with $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\ell)$, we define $f_3 : \overline{G_e^0}(n) \rightarrow P_o(n)$ by

$$f_3(\lambda) = \mu = ((\lambda_1 + 1), \lambda_4, \dots, \lambda_\ell) \cup ((\lambda_2 - 2), (\lambda_3 - 2)) \cup (2, 1).$$

Independent of whether λ_2 and λ_3 are odd or even, we can observe that $\ell_o(\mu) - \ell_e(\mu) = 1$ and $a(\mu) = \lambda_1 + 1$ is odd. By definition, f_3 is an injective map. Next, we show that images of $\{f_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq 3}$ are mutually disjoint by considering the following cases

(1) By definition of the maps given before, $f_1(G_{e,0}(n)) \not\subseteq P_o^0(n)$ where

$$P_o^0(n) := \{\mu \in P_o(n) : \ell(\mu) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\}$$

and $f_2(G_{e,1}(n)) \not\subseteq P_o^1(n)$ with

$$P_o^1(n) := \{\mu \in P_o(n) : \ell(\mu) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}.$$

So, $f_1(G_{e,0}(n)) \cap f_2(G_{e,1}(n)) = \emptyset$.

(2) For $\lambda \in G_{e,0}(n)$ with $\ell_e(\lambda) - \ell_o(\lambda) \geq 2$, we have $f_1(\lambda) = \mu \in P_o(n)$ with $\ell_o(\mu) - \ell_e(\mu) \geq 2$ and for $\lambda \in G_{e,0}(n)$ with $\ell_e(\lambda) - \ell_o(\lambda) = 1$, $f_1(\lambda) = \mu \in P_o(n)$ with $\ell_o(\mu) - \ell_e(\mu) = 1$ but then $a(\mu) = \lambda_1 + 1$ is even. Considering $\lambda \in \overline{G_e^0}(n)$, $f_3(\lambda) = \mu \in P_o(n)$ with $a(\mu) = \mu_1$ is odd and $\ell_o(\mu) - \ell_e(\mu) = 1$. Therefore, $f_1(G_{e,0}(n)) \cap f_3(\overline{G_e^0}(n)) = \emptyset$.

- (3) Let us consider $\lambda \in G_{e,1}(n)$ with $a(\lambda)$ is even and $\ell_e(\lambda) - \ell_o(\lambda) = 3$. Then $f_2(\lambda) = \mu \in P_o(n)$ with $a(\mu)$ is even and $\ell_o(\mu) - \ell_e(\mu) = 1$. For $\ell_e(\lambda) - \ell_o(\lambda) \geq 4$, we have $f_2(\lambda) = \mu$ with $\ell_o(\mu) - \ell_e(\mu) \geq 2$. Moreover, if $a(\lambda)$ is odd then it is immediate that $\ell_o(\mu) - \ell_e(\mu) \geq 3$ and consequently, $f_2(G_{e,1}(n)) \cap f_3(\overline{G_e^0}(n)) = \emptyset$. So, the map $f : \overline{G_e}(n) \rightarrow P_o(n)$ is injective.

For $\mu \in P_o(n)$ with it's odd component $\mu_o = (\mu_{o_1}, \dots, \mu_{o_s})$, we define

$$\overline{P_o}(n) := \{\mu \in P_o(n) : \ell_e(\mu) = 2 \text{ and } \mu_{o_i} = 1 \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq s\}.$$

By the definition of f , it is clear that $\overline{P_o}(n) \subsetneq P_o(n) \setminus f(\overline{G_e}(n))$. Now, it remains to show that $|\overline{P_o}(n)| > |P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n)|$.

For n even and for $\lambda \in \overline{P_o}(n)$, we have $\ell_o(\lambda) = 2k + 2$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Here we observe that

$$|\{\lambda \in P(n) : \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = n; \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ both even}\}| = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor \quad (2.4)$$

and

$$|\{\lambda \in P(n) : \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = n; \lambda_1 \text{ even, } \lambda_2 \text{ odd and } \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 3}\}| = \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.5)$$

Since, $\lambda \in \overline{P_o}(n)$ with n even positive integer and $\ell_o(\lambda) = 2k + 2$, for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, then by (2.4),

$$|\{\lambda \in \overline{P_o}(n) : \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + (2k+2) \times 1 = n; \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ both even}\}| = \left\lfloor \frac{n-2k-2}{4} \right\rfloor \quad (2.6)$$

and $1 \leq k \leq \frac{n-6}{2}$ because k maximizes only when both λ_1 and λ_2 minimum; i.e., only the instance $2 + 2 + (2k+2) \times 1 = n$ which implies $k = \frac{n-6}{2}$. Therefore we have,

$$|\overline{P_o}(n)| = \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-6}{2}} \left\lfloor \frac{n-2k-2}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.7)$$

Similarly, for n odd, we have $\ell_o(\lambda) = 2k + 1$ with $1 \leq k \leq \frac{n-5}{2}$ and

$$|\{\lambda \in \overline{P_o}(n) : \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + (2k+1) \times 1 = n; \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ even}\}| = \left\lfloor \frac{n-2k-1}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.8)$$

Consequently,

$$|\overline{P_o}(n)| = \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-5}{2}} \left\lfloor \frac{n-2k-1}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.9)$$

Now for n even we will show that

$$|P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n)| = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-2}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n-6k+2}{4} \right\rfloor + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-6}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n-6k-2}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.10)$$

We interpret the set $P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n)$ as a disjoint union of it's three proper subsets given by $P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n) = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$ where,

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \{\lambda \in P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n) : 0 \leq \lambda_2 \leq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq \lambda_3 \leq 1\}, \\ A_2 &= \bigcup_{k \geq 1} A_{2,k}, \\ A_3 &= \bigcup_{k \geq 1} A_{3,k}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

with $A_{\ell,k} = \{\lambda \in P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n) : \ell_e(\lambda) = 2k + 1, \lambda_3 = 2, \text{ and } \lambda_i = 1 \forall i \geq 2k + \ell\}$.

Next, we explicitly describe the sets and will derive their cardinality by separating into three cases.

Case 1(E): We observe that $|A_1| = 1$ because we have only one possibility $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1, 0, 0)$. We reject the other three possibilities; i.e., $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1, 0, 1)$ as $\lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3$, $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1, 1, 0)$ as n even and $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1, 1, 1)$ as $\lambda \in P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n)$.

Case 2(E): For $\lambda \in A_{2,k}$, we have $\ell_o(\lambda) = 2k$. Since $\lambda_3 = 2$ and λ_1, λ_2 both being even, therefore by (2.4),

$$|A_{2,k}| = |\{\lambda \in A_{2,k} : \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + (2k - 1) \times 2 + (2k) \times 1 = n\}| = \left\lfloor \frac{n - 6k + 2}{4} \right\rfloor \quad (2.12)$$

and $1 \leq k \leq \lfloor \frac{n-2}{6} \rfloor$ because k maximizes only when both λ_1 and λ_2 minimum; i.e., the instance $2 + 2 + (2k - 1) \times 2 + (2k) \times 1 = n$ which implies $k \leq \lfloor \frac{n-2}{6} \rfloor$. By (2.12),

$$A_2 = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-2}{6} \rfloor} A_{2,k} \text{ and } |A_2| = \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-2}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n - 6k + 2}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.13)$$

Case 3(E): For $\lambda \in A_{3,k}$, we have $\ell_o(\lambda) = 2k$. Since $\lambda_3 = 2$ and λ_1 even and λ_2 odd and $\lambda_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 3}$, therefore by (2.5),

$$|A_{3,k}| = |\{\lambda \in A_{3,k} : \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + (2k) \times 2 + (2k - 1) \times 1 = n\}| = \left\lfloor \frac{(n - 6k + 1) - 3}{4} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{n - 6k - 2}{4} \right\rfloor \quad (2.14)$$

and $1 \leq k \leq \lfloor \frac{n-6}{6} \rfloor$ because k maximizes only when both λ_1 and λ_2 minimum; i.e., the instance $4 + 3 + (2k) \times 2 + (2k - 1) \times 1 = n$ which implies $k \leq \lfloor \frac{n-6}{6} \rfloor$. By (2.14),

$$A_3 = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-6}{6} \rfloor} A_{3,k} \text{ and } |A_3| = \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-6}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n - 6k - 2}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.15)$$

By *Case 1(E)*, (2.13) and (2.15) we have (2.10).

For n odd we will show that

$$|P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n)| = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-5}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n - 6k - 1}{4} \right\rfloor + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-9}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n - 6k - 5}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.16)$$

Similarly as before, we write $P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n)$ as a disjoint union of its three proper subsets given by $P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n) = B_1 \cup B_2 \cup B_3$ where,

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= \{\lambda \in P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n) : 0 \leq \lambda_2 \leq 2 \text{ and } 0 \leq \lambda_3 \leq 1\} \\ B_2 &= \bigcup_{k \geq 1} B_{2,k} \\ B_3 &= \bigcup_{k \geq 1} B_{3,k}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

with $B_{\ell,k} = \{\lambda \in P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n) : \ell_e(\lambda) = 2k + 2, \lambda_3 = 2, \text{ and } \lambda_i = 1 \forall i \geq 2k + 1 + \ell\}$.

Case 1(O): We observe that $|B_1| = 1$ because we have only one possibility $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1, 2, 1)$. We reject the other three possibilities; i.e., $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1, 0, 1)$ as $\lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3$, $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1, 0, 0)$ and $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1, 2, 0)$ as n odd, $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1, 1, 0)$ and $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (\lambda_1, 1, 1)$ as $\lambda \in P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G_e}(n)$.

Case 2(O): For $\lambda \in B_{2,k}$, we have $\ell_o(\lambda) = 2k + 1$. Since $\lambda_3 = 2$ and λ_1, λ_2 both being even, therefore by (2.4),

$$|B_{2,k}| = |\{\lambda \in B_{2,k} : \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + (2k) \times 2 + (2k + 1) \times 1 = n\}| = \left\lfloor \frac{n - 6k - 1}{4} \right\rfloor \quad (2.18)$$

and $1 \leq k \leq \lfloor \frac{n-5}{6} \rfloor$ because k maximizes only when both λ_1 and λ_2 minimum; i.e., the instance $2 + 2 + (2k) \times 2 + (2k + 1) \times 1 = n$ which implies $k \leq \lfloor \frac{n-5}{6} \rfloor$. By (2.18),

$$B_2 = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-5}{6} \rfloor} B_{2,k} \text{ and } |B_2| = \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-5}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n-6k+2}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.19)$$

Case 3(O): For $\lambda \in B_{3,k}$, we have $\ell_o(\lambda) = 2k + 1$. Since $\lambda_3 = 2$ and λ_1 even and λ_2 odd and $\lambda_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 3}$, therefore by (2.5),

$$|B_{3,k}| = |\{\lambda \in B_{3,k} : \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + (2k+1) \times 2 + (2k) \times 1 = n\}| = \left\lfloor \frac{(n-6k-2)-3}{4} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{n-6k-5}{4} \right\rfloor \quad (2.20)$$

and $1 \leq k \leq \lfloor \frac{n-9}{6} \rfloor$ because k maximizes only when both λ_1 and λ_2 minimum; i.e., the instance $4 + 3 + (2k+1) \times 2 + (2k) \times 1 = n$ which implies $k \leq \lfloor \frac{n-9}{6} \rfloor$. By (2.20),

$$B_3 = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-9}{6} \rfloor} B_{3,k} \text{ and } |B_3| = \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-9}{6} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n-6k-5}{4} \right\rfloor. \quad (2.21)$$

By *Case 1(O)*, (2.19) and (2.21) we have (2.16).

Therefore, by Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2, $|\overline{P}_o(n)| > |P_e(n) \setminus \overline{G}_e(n)|$ for all $n \geq \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 14} \cup \{9, 11, 13\}$. To conclude the proof, it remains to check for $n \in \{1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12\}$ which we did by numerically checking in Mathematica.

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.4

Following the definitions in Section 2, set

$$\begin{aligned} H_e^0(n) &:= G_e^0(n) \cap P_d(n), \\ \overline{H}_e^0(n) &:= \{\lambda \in H_e^0(n) : \ell_o(\lambda) > 1\}, \\ \text{and } H_e(n) &:= G_e(n) \cap P_d(n). \end{aligned}$$

We split $H_e(n)$ into $H_{e,0}(n) = G_{e,0}(n) \cap P_d(n)$ and $H_{e,1}(n) = G_{e,1}(n) \cap P_d(n)$. Similarly, define the map $f : H_e(n) \rightarrow D_o(n)$ by $f|_{H_{e,0}(n)} = f_1$ and $f|_{H_{e,1}(n)} = f_2$. Since $H_e(n) \subsetneq G_e(n)$, we conclude that the map f is injective by (2.2) and (2.3).

Now we are to show that $d_o(n) - |f(H_e(n))| > d_e(n) - |H_e(n)|$ for all $n > 31$. The subset $D_o(n) \setminus f(H_e(n))$ contains different classes of partitions. One of which is

$$\overline{D}_o(n) := \{\lambda \in D_o(n) \setminus f(H_e(n)) : \ell_o(\lambda) - \ell_e(\lambda) = 1 \text{ and } a(\lambda) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}.$$

We note that $\overline{D}_o(n)$ may contain other classes of partitions depending on n is even or odd.

For a partition $\lambda \in \overline{H}_e^0(n)$, we split λ into its even component $\lambda_e = (\lambda_{e_1}, \lambda_{e_2}, \dots, \lambda_{e_{m+1}})$ and $\lambda_o = (\lambda_{o_1}, \lambda_{o_2}, \dots, \lambda_{o_m})$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}$. Now, we make a transformation of λ into λ^* with

$$\lambda^* = (\lambda_{e_1} + \lambda_{o_1}, \lambda_{e_2} + \lambda_{o_2}) \cup (\lambda_{e_3}, \lambda_{e_4}, \dots, \lambda_{e_{m+1}}) \cup (\lambda_{o_3}, \lambda_{o_4}, \dots, \lambda_{o_m}) \in \overline{D}_o(n).$$

We observe that two partitions, say $\lambda, \bar{\lambda} \in \overline{H}_e^0(n)$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= (\lambda_{e_1}, \lambda_{e_2}, \dots, \lambda_{e_{m+1}}) \cup (\lambda_{o_1}, \lambda_{o_2}, \dots, \lambda_{o_m}) \\ \text{and } \bar{\lambda} &= (\bar{\lambda}_{e_1}, \bar{\lambda}_{e_2}, \dots, \bar{\lambda}_{e_{m+1}}) \cup (\bar{\lambda}_{o_1}, \bar{\lambda}_{o_2}, \dots, \bar{\lambda}_{o_m}), \end{aligned}$$

transform to a same partition, say $\mu \in \overline{D}_o(n)$ if and only if

$$\lambda_{e_1} - \bar{\lambda}_{e_1} = \bar{\lambda}_{o_1} - \lambda_{o_1} \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \text{ or/and } \lambda_{e_2} - \bar{\lambda}_{e_2} = \bar{\lambda}_{o_2} - \lambda_{o_2} \equiv 0 \pmod{2}.$$

If those cases arise we subtract some multiple of 2 from the greatest part of the resultant partition and add the multiple of 2 to the other even parts which are present in the partition, and continue this process till we have a repetition among the parts of the partition. This process is injective

by its definition, and we denote it by g . As a trivial remark, $\overline{H_e^0}(n) = \emptyset$ for all positive even integers $n \leq 14$, since $6 + 4 + 2 + 3 + 1 = 16$ is the least possible option.

Depending on the parity of n , it remains to analyze the left over set

$$\widetilde{H_e^0}(n) := \{\lambda \in H_e^0(n) : \ell_e(\lambda) - \ell_o(\lambda) = 1, \ell_o(\lambda) \leq 1 \text{ and } a(\lambda) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\}, \quad (3.1)$$

which is unmapped yet (after applying the map f and g).

For n to be an even positive integer, we observe that $\widetilde{H_e^0}(n)$ consists of only one partition (n) . An even integer n can be expressed as a sum of two consecutive odd integers if and only if n is divisible by 4. If n is divisible by 4, then for some definite odd integer λ_{o_1} we get $(\lambda_{o_1}, \lambda_{o_1} - 2) \in D_o(n)$, which is not mapped yet. So we map (n) to $(\lambda_{o_1}, \lambda_{o_1} - 2)$. If n is not divisible by 4, then for some definite odd integer λ_{o_1} we get $(\lambda_{o_1}, \lambda_{o_1} - 2, 2) \in D_o(n)$, which is not mapped yet. So in this case we map (n) to $(\lambda_{o_1}, \lambda_{o_1} - 2, 2)$. Therefore, by some elementary observations we get that the theorem is true for all even integer $n > 6$.

Let n be odd. We rewrite (3.1) as

$$\widetilde{H_e^0}(n) := \{\lambda \in H_e^0(n) : \ell_e(\lambda) = 2, \ell_o(\lambda) = 1 \text{ and } a(\lambda) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\}.$$

Write a partition $\lambda \in \widetilde{H_e^0}(n)$ into its even component $\lambda_e = (\lambda_{e_1}, \lambda_{e_2})$ and odd component $\lambda_o = (\lambda_{o_1})$. We split $\widetilde{H_e^0}(n)$ into following three classes:

- (1) $\widetilde{H_{e,1}^0}(n) := \{\lambda \in \widetilde{H_e^0}(n) : \lambda_{e_2} = 2\}$,
- (2) $\widetilde{H_{e,2}^0}(n) := \{\lambda \in \widetilde{H_e^0}(n) : \lambda_{e_2} \geq 6\}$, and
- (3) $\widetilde{H_{e,3}^0}(n) := \{\lambda \in \widetilde{H_e^0}(n) : \lambda_{e_2} = 4\}$.

Now we consider the following three classes of partitions from the set of partitions, say $\widetilde{D}_o(n) \subsetneq D_o(n)$ which have no preimage yet:

- (1) $\widetilde{D}_{o,1}(n) := \{\pi \in \widetilde{D}_o(n) : \ell(\pi) = 4 \text{ and } \pi_{o_1} - \pi_{o_2} = 2\}$,
- (2) $\widetilde{D}_{o,2}(n) := \{\pi \in \widetilde{D}_o(n) : \ell_o(\pi) = 3 \text{ and } \pi_{o_1} - \pi_{o_2} = 2\}$, and
- (3) $\widetilde{D}_{o,3}(n) := \{\pi \in \widetilde{D}_o(n) : \ell_o(\pi) - \ell_e(\pi) = 1, a(\pi) \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \text{ and } \pi_{e_1} - \pi_{o_1} = 1 \text{ or } 3\}$.

Now we construct an injective map from $\widetilde{H_{e,1}^0}(n)$ to $\widetilde{D}_{o,1}(n)$. Let $\lambda = (\lambda_{e_1}, 2) \cup (\lambda_{o_1}) \in \widetilde{H_{e,1}^0}(n)$. Define a transformation S such that $S(\lambda) = (\lambda_{e_1}) \cup (\lambda_{o_1} + 1, 1)$. Now define S^* such that

$$S^*(S(\lambda)) = \begin{cases} S(\lambda) & \text{if } \lambda_{e_1} \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\ (\lambda_{e_1} - 2) \cup (\lambda_{o_1} + 1, 3) & \text{if } \lambda_{e_1} \equiv 2 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

Now define S^{**} such that $S^{**}(S^*(S(\lambda))) = (\lambda_{o_2}, \lambda_{o_2} - 2) \cup (\lambda_{o_3}) \cup (\lambda_{o_1} + 1)$, where $\lambda_{o_2} + \lambda_{o_2} - 2 = \lambda_{e_1}$ or $\lambda_{e_1} - 2$, and $\lambda_{o_3} = 1$ or 3 accordingly. For example: $(24, 5, 2)$ maps to $(13, 11, 6, 1)$ and $(22, 7, 2)$ maps to $(11, 9, 8, 3)$. This process is injective.

Our next objective is to embed the set $\widetilde{H_{e,2}^0}(n)$ into a subset of $\widetilde{D}_o(n)$ which is not mapped till now. Define a transformation U such that $U(\lambda) = ((\lambda_{e_1-3}, 3) \cup (\lambda_{o_1})) \cup (\lambda_{e_2}, 2)$ for $\lambda \in \widetilde{H_{e,2}^0}(n)$.

Associated with U , let us define U^* in such a way that

$$U^*(U(\lambda)) = \begin{cases} U(\lambda) & \text{if } \lambda_{o_1} \neq 3 \text{ and } \lambda_{e_1} - 3 \neq \lambda_{o_1}, \\ (\lambda_{e_1} - 3, 5, 1) \cup (\lambda_{e_2} - 2, 2) & \text{if } \lambda_{o_1} = 3, \\ \text{(this transformation is impossible for } n \leq 17) \\ \text{(e.g. } (10, 6, 3) \mapsto (7, 5, 4, 2, 1)) \\ ((\lambda_{e_1} - 3, \lambda_{o_1} - 2) \cup (5)) \cup (\lambda_{e_2} - 2, 2) & \text{if } \lambda_{e_1} - 3 = \lambda_{o_1}, \\ \text{(this transformation is impossible for } n \leq 25) \\ \text{(e.g. } (12, 9, 6) \mapsto (9, 7, 5, 4, 2)) \\ ((\lambda_{e_1} - 3, \lambda_{o_1} - 4) \cup (5)) \cup (\lambda_{e_2} - 2, 4) & \text{if } \lambda_{e_1} - 1 = \lambda_{o_1}, \lambda_{e_2} \neq 6, \\ \text{(this transformation is impossible for } n \leq 29) \\ \text{(e.g. } (12, 11, 8) \mapsto (9, 7, 6, 5, 4)) \\ ((\lambda_{e_1} - 3, \lambda_{o_1} - 4) \cup (3)) \cup (6, 4) & \text{if } \lambda_{e_1} - 1 = \lambda_{o_1}, \text{ and } \lambda_{e_2} = 6. \\ \text{(this transformation is impossible for } n \leq 23) \\ \text{(e.g. } (10, 9, 6) \mapsto (7, 6, 5, 4, 3)) \end{cases}$$

Denote the resulting transformation U^*U by \tilde{U} . Note that $\ell(\tilde{U}(\lambda)) = 5$, where the resulting partitions; i.e., images under \tilde{U} , contains parts from $\{3, 5\}$ and its smallest even part from $\{2, 4\}$. For a partition $\lambda \in H_e^0(n)$ with $\ell(\lambda) = 7$, $\ell(g(\lambda)) = 5$. Now, assume $\tilde{U}(\lambda) = g(\mu)$ for some partition μ with $\ell(\mu) = 7$. In the map g , after applying the first transformation, the other transformations are applied on the even parts only (if it necessary). If $\tilde{U}(\lambda) = g(\mu)$, then we remove one of 2, 3, 4, or 5 (which one exists in $g(\mu)$) from $g(\mu)$ by applying similar transformation.

Now we compare the number of partitions in $\tilde{H}_{e,3}^0(n)$ with $\tilde{D}_{o,2}(n)$ and $\tilde{D}_{o,3}(n)$.

$$|\tilde{H}_{e,3}^0(n)| = \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{4} \right\rfloor.$$

Let $\pi = (\pi_{o_1}, \pi_{o_1} - 2, \pi_{o_3}) \in \tilde{D}_{o,2}(n)$, and $\pi_{o_1} = 2k + 1$. Then the least possible value of k is given by

$$(2k + 1) + (2k - 1) \geq 2\{n - (2k + 1) - (2k - 1)\} + 6,$$

which implies $k = \lceil \frac{n+3}{6} \rceil$. So the total number of partitions in $\tilde{D}_{o,2}(n)$ is at least $\lceil \frac{n-4k}{4} \rceil$, which is equal to $\lceil \frac{n}{4} - \lceil \frac{n+3}{6} \rceil \rceil$. Any odd integer n is of the form $12\ell + r$, where $r = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9$, or 11 . Calculating for all the six cases, we get the total number of partitions in this class is

$$= \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{n}{12} \rfloor, & \text{if } n \neq 12\ell + 9, \\ \lfloor \frac{n}{12} \rfloor + 1, & \text{if } n = 12\ell + 9. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Now, } \lfloor \frac{n-3}{4} \rfloor - \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{n}{12} \rfloor, & \text{if } n \neq 12\ell + 9, \\ \lfloor \frac{n}{12} \rfloor + 1, & \text{if } n = 12\ell + 9. \end{cases} = \lfloor \frac{n}{6} \rfloor - 1, \lfloor \frac{n}{6} \rfloor, \text{ or } \lfloor \frac{n}{6} \rfloor + 1.$$

It remains to estimate a lower bound of $|\tilde{D}_{o,3}(n)|$. Let $\pi = (\pi_{o_1}, \pi_{o_2}, \pi_{o_3}) \cup (\pi_{e_1}, \pi_{e_2}) \in \tilde{D}_{o,3}(n)$. The greatest odd part π_{o_1} is the largest possible value if π contains 3, 1 and 2. So the largest possible value of π_{o_1} is $\frac{n-9}{2}$ or $\frac{n-7}{2}$ if $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ or $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ respectively. The smallest possible value of π_{o_1} is greater than $\lfloor \frac{n}{5} \rfloor$. When π_{o_1} is not the largest or the smallest possible value, then for each possible value of π_{o_1} , we get at least 6 partitions. So total number of

partitions is greater than

$$\begin{aligned} & 6 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \left\{ \frac{n-9}{2} - 1 - \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{5} \right\rfloor + 1 + 1 \right) \right\} \\ & \geq 3 \times \left\{ \frac{n-9}{2} - \frac{n}{5} - 3 \right\} \\ & = \frac{9(n-25)}{10}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, $\left\lfloor \frac{9(n-25)}{10} \right\rfloor > \left\lfloor \frac{n}{6} \right\rfloor + 1$ for all odd positive integers $n > 31$.

This proves the theorem for all $n > 31$. We can verify the result numerically for $19 < n \leq 31$.

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.5

Define

$$\begin{aligned} g_o(\lambda) &= \ell_o(\lambda) - \ell_e(\lambda) \quad \text{for } \lambda \in P_o(n) \\ \text{and } g_e(\pi) &= \ell_e(\pi) - \ell_o(\pi) \quad \text{for } \pi \in P_e(n). \end{aligned}$$

Let us split $Q_o(n)$ into the following two disjoint subsets, defined by

$$\begin{aligned} I_o^1(n) &:= \{\lambda \in Q_o(n) : g_o(\lambda) = 1 \text{ and } a(\lambda) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\} \\ \text{and } I_o(n) &:= Q_o(n) \setminus I_o^1(n). \end{aligned}$$

Then the map $f : I_o(n) \rightarrow Q_e(n)$ defined by the restriction maps f_1 and f_2 (cf. (2.2)-(2.3)) is injective and consequently, $f(I_o(n)) := \tilde{I}_e(n) \subsetneq Q_e(n)$.

For $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_m) \in I_o^1(n)$, we split $I_o^1(n)$ into

- (1) $I_{o,1}^1(n) := \{\lambda \in I_o^1(n) : \lambda_3 \geq 6\}$.
- (2) $I_{o,2}^1(n) := \bigcup_{t=2}^5 I_{o,2t}^1(n)$, where $I_{o,2t}^1(n) := \{\lambda \in I_o^1(n) : \lambda_3 = t\}$.

Define $\tilde{I}_e^c(n) := Q_e(n) \setminus \tilde{I}_e(n)$, and for $\pi = (\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_s) \in \tilde{I}_e^c(n)$ with its even component $\pi_e = (\pi_{e_1}, \pi_{e_2}, \dots, \pi_{e_k})$, we consider the following disjoint classes, where $n \geq 21$:

- (1) $\tilde{I}_{e,1}^c(n) := \{\pi \in \tilde{I}_e^c(n) : g_e(\pi) = 1, a(\pi) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \text{ and } \pi_1 \neq \pi_2\}$.
- (2) $\tilde{I}_{e,2}^c(n) := \{\pi \in \tilde{I}_e^c(n) : g_e(\pi) = 1, a(\pi) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \text{ and } \pi_1 = \pi_2\}$.
Example: $(4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2)$.
- (3) $\tilde{I}_{e,3}^c(n) := \{\pi \in \tilde{I}_e^c(n) : g_e(\pi) = 1, a(\pi) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, \text{ and } \pi_1 - \pi_2 \in \{0, 1\}\}$.
Example: $(5, 5, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2)$ and $(5, 4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2)$.
- (4) $\tilde{I}_{e,4}^c(n) := \{\pi \in \tilde{I}_e^c(n) : \ell(\pi) = 2r \text{ and } \text{mult}_\pi(2) \geq r + 1\}$. Example: $(4, 4, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$.
- (5) $\tilde{I}_{e,5}^c(n) := \{\pi \in \tilde{I}_e^c(n) : \ell(\pi) = 2r + 1 \text{ and } \text{mult}_\pi(2) \geq r + 2\}$. Example: $(7, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$.
- (6) $\tilde{I}_{e,6}^c(n) := \{\pi \in \tilde{I}_e^c(n) : g_e(\pi) = 2, \ell(\pi) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \text{ and } \pi_{e_1} \neq \pi_{e_2}\}$.
Example: $(13, 8, 8, 7, 4, 2)$.
- (7) $\tilde{I}_{e,7}^c(n) := \{\pi \in \tilde{I}_e^c(n) : g_e(\pi) = 3, \ell(\pi) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, \text{ and } \pi_{e_1} = \pi_{e_2}\}$.
Example: $(13, 8, 8, 7, 4, 2, 2)$.

Now we define a map $\psi_1 : I_{o,1}^1(n) \rightarrow \tilde{I}_{e,1}^c(n)$. For $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_m) \in I_{o,1}^1(n)$,

$$\psi_1(\lambda) := (\lambda_1 + 1, \lambda_2 - 4, \lambda_3 - 4, \lambda_4, \dots, \lambda_m) \cup (4, 3),$$

and hence ψ_1 is a well defined injective map.

For the rest of the proof, in a partition $\lambda \vdash n$, as a part x (resp. y) denotes 3 or 5 (resp. 2 or 4).

Now we construct injective maps on $I_{o,2}^1(n)$ by considering the following five cases.

Case 1: $\lambda \in I_{o,22}^1(n)$.

This case is satisfied only when n is even. For $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 2) \in I_{o,22}^1(n)$, define

$$\psi_2(\lambda) := \pi = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + 2, 2, 2, \dots, 2),$$

with $\text{mult}_\pi(2) = \lambda_2$. For example, $(23, 5, 2) \mapsto (20, 2, 2, 2, 2)$. One can observe that the map ψ_2 is injective and

$$\psi_2(I_{o,22}^1(n)) := \tilde{I}_{e,22}^1(n) \subsetneq \tilde{I}_{e,4}^c(n),$$

where

$$\tilde{I}_{e,22}^1(n) = \begin{cases} \{\pi \in \tilde{I}_{e,4}^c(n) : \pi_1 \geq 2 \text{ and } \pi_j = 2 \text{ for all } j > 1\} & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\ \{\pi \in \tilde{I}_{e,4}^c(n) : \pi_1 \geq 4 \text{ and } \pi_j = 2 \text{ for all } j > 1\} & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

Case 2: $\lambda \in I_{o,23}^1(n)$.

Subdivide $I_{o,23}^1(n) := \bigcup_{t=1}^3 I_{o,23,t}^1(n)$ with

$$I_{o,23,1}^1(n) := \{\lambda \in I_{o,23}^1(n) : \lambda_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\},$$

$$I_{o,23,2}^1(n) := \{\lambda \in I_{o,23}^1(n) : \lambda_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \text{ and } \lambda_1 \neq 5\},$$

$$\text{and } I_{o,23,3}^1(n) := \{\lambda \in I_{o,23}^1(n) : \lambda_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \text{ and } \lambda_1 = 5\}.$$

We define the map $\psi_3 : I_{o,23}^1(n) \rightarrow \tilde{I}_e^c(n)$ by $\psi_3|_{I_{o,23,t}^1(n)} := \psi_{3,t}$ for $1 \leq t \leq 3$.

We take $\psi_{3,1} := \psi_2$, given above and so,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{I}_{e,23,1}^1(n) &:= \psi_{3,1}(I_{o,23,1}^1(n)) \\ &= \{\pi \in \tilde{I}_{e,4}^c(n) : a(\pi) = \pi_{e_1} \geq 2 \text{ or } 4, \text{mult}_\pi(3) > 1, \text{ and } \pi_{e_j} = 2 \text{ for } j > 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

For example, $(23, 3, 3, 2, 2) \mapsto (22, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2)$.

We note that for any $\lambda \in I_{o,23,2}^1(n)$, $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 3, 3, \dots, 3, 2, 2, \dots, 2)$ with $\text{mult}_\lambda(2) = r$ and $\text{mult}_\lambda(3) = r + 1$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Define $\psi_{3,2}(\lambda) := \pi = (\lambda_1 - 4, 3, 3, \dots, 3, 2, 2, \dots, 2)$ with $\text{mult}_\pi(3) \geq r + 1$ and $\text{mult}_\pi(2) = \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 + 2$. Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{I}_{e,23,2}^1(n) &:= \psi_{3,2}(I_{o,23,2}^1(n)) \\ &= \{\pi \in \bigcup_{k=4}^5 \tilde{I}_{e,k}^c(n) : a(\pi) = \pi_{o_1} \geq 3, \text{mult}_\pi(3) > 1, \text{ and } \pi_{e_i} = 2 \text{ for } i \geq 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

For example, $(21, 8, 3) \mapsto (17, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$.

Similar as before, observe that for any $\lambda \in I_{o,23,3}^1(n)$, $\lambda = (5, 4, 3, 3, \dots, 3, 2, 2, \dots, 2)$ with $\text{mult}_\lambda(2) = r$ and $\text{mult}_\lambda(3) = r + 1$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Define $\psi_{3,3}(\lambda) := \pi = (3, 3, \dots, 3, 2, 2, \dots, 2)$ with $\text{mult}_\pi(3) = r + 2$ and $\text{mult}_\pi(2) = r + 3$. Consequently,

$$\tilde{I}_{e,23,3}^1(n) := \psi_{3,3}(I_{o,23,3}^1(n)) = \{\pi \in \tilde{I}_{e,3}^c(n) : \text{mult}_\pi(3) = \text{mult}_\lambda(3) + 1 \text{ and } \text{mult}_\pi(2) = \text{mult}_\lambda(2) + 3\}.$$

For example, $(5, 4, 3, 3, 2) \mapsto (3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2)$.

Moreover, $\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq 3} \tilde{I}_{e,23,i}^1(n) = \emptyset$, for each i , $\{\tilde{I}_{e,23,i}^1(n)\} \cap \tilde{I}_{e,22}^1(n) = \emptyset$; and also $\{\tilde{I}_{e,23,i}^1(n)\}_{1 \leq i \leq 3}$ are mutually disjoint with the images under the maps f and ψ_1 considered before.

Case 3: $\lambda \in I_{o,24}^1(n)$.

For each pair of (λ_1, λ_2) , which exist, we get a unique partition. This is also satisfied in the above two cases, but we have not considered this in the above two cases to find different images. Now analyze the disjoint subsets of $I_{o,24}^1(n)$, depending on λ_2 is even or odd, defined as follows

$$I_{o,24,1}^1(n) := \{\lambda \in I_{o,24}^1(n) : \lambda_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \text{ and } \ell(\lambda) \leq 5\},$$

$$I_{o,24,2}^1(n) := \{\lambda \in I_{o,24}^1(n) : \lambda_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \text{ and } \ell(\lambda) > 5\},$$

$$\text{and } I_{o,24,3}^1(n) := \{\lambda \in I_{o,24}^1(n) : \lambda_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\}.$$

When $\lambda \in I_{o,24,1}^1(n)$, then the partitions are of the two forms: $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 4)$ or $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 3) \cup (4, y)$, where $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq 5$ are odds.

a) $\lambda_1 > 2\lambda_2 + 3$:

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 3) \cup (4, y) \xrightarrow{\psi_{4,1}} \begin{cases} (6, 6, 4) \cup \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 12}{2}, \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 12}{2}, 3 \right) & \text{if } \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\ (6, 6, 6, y) \cup \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 14}{2}, \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 14}{2}, 3 \right) & \text{if } \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \equiv 2 \pmod{4}, \end{cases}$$

and

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 4) \xrightarrow{\psi_{4,1}} \begin{cases} (6, 6, 4) \cup \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 12}{2}, \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 12}{2} \right) & \text{if } \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\ (6, 6, 6) \cup \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 14}{2}, \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - 14}{2} \right) & \text{if } \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \equiv 2 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

b) $2\lambda_2 + 3 \geq \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 + 8$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 3) \cup (4, y) &\xrightarrow{\psi_{4,1}} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - 4, 4, 4) \cup (\lambda_2, \lambda_2, 3) \\ \text{and } (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 4) &\xrightarrow{\psi_{4,1}} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - 4, 4, 4) \cup (\lambda_2, \lambda_2). \end{aligned}$$

c) $\lambda_2 + 8 > \lambda_1$: For $\lambda_2 > 5$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 4) &\xrightarrow{\psi_{4,1}} (\lambda_1 - 3, \lambda_2 - 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2), \\ (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 4, 4, 3) &\xrightarrow{\psi_{4,1}} (\lambda_1 - 1, \lambda_2 - 1, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2), \\ \text{and } (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 4, 3, 2) &\xrightarrow{\psi_{4,1}} (a - 3, b - 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2). \end{aligned}$$

Whereas for the left over partitions are mapped as follows

$$\begin{aligned} (7, 5, 4, 3, 2) &\xrightarrow{\psi_{4,1}} (5, 4, 4, 4, 4), \\ (9, 5, 4, 3, 2) &\xrightarrow{\psi_{4,1}} (5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2), \\ \text{and } (11, 5, 4, 3, 2) &\xrightarrow{\psi_{4,1}} (5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4). \end{aligned}$$

For $\lambda \in I_{o,24,2}^1(n)$, can be written explicitly in the form

$$\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 4, 4, \dots, 4, 3, 3, \dots, 3, 2, \dots, 2),$$

with λ_1, λ_2 both odd, $\text{mult}_\lambda(4) = s + 1$, $\text{mult}_\lambda(2) = r$, and $\text{mult}_\lambda(3) = r + s$ for some $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ subject to the condition that $r + s \geq 2$. Then

$$\lambda \xrightarrow{\psi_{4,2}} \begin{cases} (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 3, 2, \dots, 2) & \text{if } r + s \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, \\ (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 2, \dots, 2) & \text{if } r + s \equiv 0 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}$$

with

$$\text{mult}_{\psi_{4,2}(\lambda)}(2) = \begin{cases} 2s + 2 + 3\frac{r+s-1}{2} + r & \text{if } r + s \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, \\ 2s + 2 + 3\frac{r+s}{2} + r & \text{if } r + s \equiv 0 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}$$

For example $(15, 7, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2) \mapsto (15, 7, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$. By definition of the map $\psi_{4,2}$, these images are different from all the above images.

For $\lambda \in I_{o,24,3}^1(n)$, can be expressed as $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 4, 4, \dots, 4, 3, 3, \dots, 3, 2, \dots, 2)$ with λ_1 odd, λ_2 even, $\text{mult}_\lambda(4) = s + 1$, $\text{mult}_\lambda(2) = r$, and $\text{mult}_\lambda(3) = r + s + 2$ for some $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Then

$$\lambda \xrightarrow{\psi_{4,3}} \begin{cases} (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 3, 2, \dots, 2) & \text{if } r + s \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, \\ (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 2, \dots, 2) & \text{if } r + s \equiv 0 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}$$

with

$$\text{mult}_{\psi_{4,3}(\lambda)}(2) = \begin{cases} 2s + 2 + 3\frac{r+s+1}{2} + r & \text{if } r + s \equiv 1 \pmod{2}, \\ 2s + 2 + 3\frac{r+s+2}{2} + r & \text{if } r + s \equiv 0 \pmod{2}. \end{cases}$$

For example $(13, 6, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2) \mapsto (13, 6, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$. Moreover, the images under the map $\psi_{4,3}$ are different from all the above images.

Case 4: $\lambda \in I_{o,25}^1(n)$.

$\lambda = \lambda_e \cup \lambda_o \in D_e(n)$ with $\ell(\lambda) = 2r = k + m$ ($m = \ell_o(\lambda)$), then $\lambda_{e_i} \neq \lambda_{e_j}$ for all $1 \leq i \neq j \leq r - m + 1$ if λ has a preimage under the map f (defined by f_1 and f_2). More precisely, $\lambda_{e_{r-m}} \neq \lambda_{e_{r-m+1}}$. For example, $(15, 12, 12, 12, 8, 8, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) \in D_e(n)$, but it has no preimage since $\lambda_{e_4} = \lambda_{e_5} = 8$. So, when $\ell(\lambda) = (m + 2) + m$, then $\lambda_{e_1} \neq \lambda_{e_2}$ in order to have a preimage under f . As a conclusion, we see that $\tilde{I}_{e,6}^c(n)$ has no preimage yet.

Similarly as before, we further split $I_{o,25}^1(n)$ depending on λ_2 is even or odd, given by

$$I_{o,25,1}^1(n) := \{\lambda \in I_{o,25}^1(n) : \lambda_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \text{ and } \ell(\lambda) > 5\},$$

$$I_{o,25,2}^1(n) := \{\lambda \in I_{o,25}^1(n) : \lambda_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \text{ and } \ell(\lambda) = 5\},$$

$$\text{and } I_{o,25,3}^1(n) := \{\lambda \in I_{o,25}^1(n) : \lambda_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\}.$$

For $\lambda \in I_{o,25,1}^1(n)$, we want to define a map, say $\psi_{5,1} : I_{o,25,1}^1(n) \rightarrow \tilde{I}_{e,6}^c(n)$. First, we explicitly write such λ as

$$\lambda = \lambda_e \cup \lambda_o := (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup (\lambda_{e_1}, \lambda_{e_2}, \dots, \lambda_{e_r}),$$

where $\lambda_{e_i} \in \{4, 2\}$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$ and $r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 3}$ along with the property that $\lambda_{e_i} = \lambda_{e_j}$ for some $1 \leq i \neq j \leq r$. Now define

$$\lambda \xrightarrow{\psi_{5,1}} \begin{cases} (\lambda_1, x, \dots, x) \cup \left(\hat{\lambda}_e \cup \left(\lambda_{e_i} + \frac{\lambda_2+1}{2}, \lambda_{e_j} + \frac{\lambda_2+1}{2}, 4 \right) \right) & \text{if } \lambda_2 \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \\ (\lambda_1, x, \dots, x) \cup \left(\hat{\lambda}_e \cup \left(\lambda_{e_i} + \frac{\lambda_2+3}{2}, \lambda_{e_j} + \frac{\lambda_2+3}{2}, 2 \right) \right) & \text{if } \lambda_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \end{cases}$$

where $\hat{\lambda}_e := (\lambda_{e_1}, \dots, \lambda_{e_{i-1}}, \lambda_{e_{i+1}}, \lambda_{e_{j-1}}, \lambda_{e_{j+1}}, \dots, \lambda_{e_r})$. For example

$$(13, 9, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2) \mapsto (13, 8, 8, 4, 3, 2).$$

The map $\psi_{5,1}$ may not be necessarily one to one. Then by adding and subtracting some multiples of 2 from the parts of the $\psi_{5,1}(\lambda)$ except the part $a(\psi_{5,1}(\lambda))$, we can map them to different partitions. For example, $(9, 9, 5, 3, 2, 2, 2)$ and $(9, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, 2)$ both transform into $(9, 8, 8, 3, 2, 2)$. Then for one preimage we can change the image to $(9, 7, 6, 6, 2, 2)$.

When $\lambda \in I_{o,25,2}^1(n)$, then n must be odd. Here partition λ is of three form: $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 5, 4, 4)$, $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 5, 4, 2)$, and $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 5, 2, 2)$. For each of these partitions, define

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 5, 4, 4) \xrightarrow{\psi_{5,2}} \begin{cases} (\lambda_1 - 5, \lambda_2 - 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) \cup (9) & \text{if } \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 + 4, \\ (\lambda_1 - 5, \lambda_2 - 5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) \cup (9) & \text{if } \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 + 4, \end{cases}$$

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 5, 4, 2) \xrightarrow{\psi_{5,2}} \begin{cases} (\lambda_1 - 5, \lambda_2 - 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) \cup (7) & \text{if } \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 + 4, \\ (\lambda_1 - 5, \lambda_2 - 5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) \cup (7) & \text{if } \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 + 4, \end{cases}$$

and

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, 5, 2, 2) \xrightarrow{\psi_{5,2}} \begin{cases} (\lambda_1 - 5, \lambda_2 - 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) \cup (5) & \text{if } \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 + 4, \\ (\lambda_1 - 5, \lambda_2 - 5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) \cup (5) & \text{if } \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 + 4. \end{cases}$$

For example $(13, 9, 5, 4, 2) \mapsto (8, 8, 7, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$ and $(11, 9, 5, 4, 4) \mapsto (9, 6, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$. Here, $\lambda_1 - 5, \lambda_2 - 5 \geq 4$ for all $n \geq 31$. If a partition λ has 3 parts which are greater than equal to 3, then $\text{mult}_{\psi_{5,2}(\lambda)}(2) \geq 5$ so as to belong to the $\tilde{I}_{e,4}^c(n)$; i.e., $\psi_{5,2}$ is an injective map to $\tilde{I}_{e,4}^c(n)$, for all $n \geq 31$.

Consider $\lambda \in I_{o,2,5,3}^1(n)$. Write $\lambda = (\lambda_1, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup (\lambda_2, y, \dots, y)$ with $\lambda_1 \geq 7$ odd, $\lambda_2 \geq 6$ even, and total no. of $x = \text{total no. of } y = r$ for some non-negative integer r .

a) If $\lambda_1 > 2\lambda_2 + 3$, then

$$\lambda \xrightarrow{\psi_{5,3}} \begin{cases} (7, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup \left(\frac{\lambda_1-7}{2}, \frac{\lambda_1-7}{2}, \lambda_2, y, \dots, y \right) & \text{if } \lambda_1 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}, \\ (5, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup \left(\frac{\lambda_1-5}{2}, \frac{\lambda_1-5}{2}, \lambda_2, y, \dots, y \right) & \text{if } \lambda_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

b) If $2\lambda_2 + 3 \geq \lambda_1 > \lambda_2 + 5$, then $\lambda \xrightarrow{\psi_{5,3}} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - 5, 5, y, \dots, y) \cup (\lambda_2, \lambda_2, x, \dots, x, 2)$.

c) If $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 + 5$, or $\lambda_2 + 3$, then define

$$\lambda \xrightarrow{\psi_{5,3}} \begin{cases} (\lambda_2 - 1, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup \left((\lambda_2 - 2) \cup (6, y, \dots, y, 2) \right) & \text{if } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 + 5, \\ (\lambda_2 - 1, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup (\lambda_2 - 2, 4, y, \dots, y, 2) & \text{if } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 + 3. \end{cases}$$

Here we exclude the partitions λ of the form $(13, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup (8, y, \dots, y)$, since $(13, 8, 5)$ maps to $(7, 6, 6, 5, 2)$, and from (b) we see that $(15, 6, 5)$ also maps to $(7, 6, 6, 5, 2)$.

d) It remains to consider the two left-over classes of partitions, given by

$$\lambda = (13, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup (8, y, \dots, y)$$

$$\text{and } \lambda = (\lambda_1, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup (\lambda_2, y, \dots, y) \text{ with } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 + 1.$$

For these two classes of λ , define

$$(13, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup (8, y, \dots, y) \xrightarrow{\psi_{5,3}} (x, \dots, x) \cup (12, 12, y, \dots, y, 2)$$

$$\text{and } (\lambda_2 + 1, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup (\lambda_2, y, \dots, y) \xrightarrow{\psi_{5,3}} (x, \dots, x) \cup (\lambda_2, \lambda_2, 6, y, \dots, y).$$

If in two partitions of the form $(\lambda_2 + 1, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup (\lambda_2, y, \dots, y)$ the part λ_2 is different, then the partitions are not equal. Again, when λ_2 is equal in two such partitions, then the partitions are different if and only if the combination of x 's and y 's are different. The same is true for the partitions of the form $(13, 5, x, \dots, x) \cup (8, y, \dots, y)$. So the map gives us different images, which are in the subset $\tilde{I}_{e,7}^c(n)$. By similar argument to the partitions of the $\tilde{I}_{e,6}^c(n)$, we observe that $\tilde{I}_{e,7}^c(n)$ have also no preimage under f .

Case 5: The partition $\lambda = (n)$.

If n is odd, then the partition $\lambda \in Q_o(n)$, which has not mapped yet. Let

$$\pi = (4, 4, \dots, 4, 3) \text{ or } (4, 4, \dots, 4, 3, 2).$$

Then $\pi \in Q_e(n)$, and it has no preimage yet. So we map (n) to π .

Now listing the partitions of n for $n \leq 20$ and $n = 21, 23, 25, 27, 29$, we get the inequality is true for all even numbers, and for all odd numbers greater than 7.

5. PROOFS OF THEOREMS 1.6 AND 1.7

Proof of Theorem 1.6: Throughout this proof, $S := \{2\}$. Define

$$P_{e,e}^S(n) := \{\lambda \in P_e^S(n) : \ell(\lambda) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\}$$

$$\text{and } P_{e,o}^S(n) := \{\lambda \in P_e^S(n) : \ell(\lambda) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}.$$

We split $P_e^S(n)$ into the following five disjoint classes.

$$(1) P_{e,1}^S(n) := \{\lambda \in P_{e,e}^S(n) : \lambda_i \neq 1 \text{ for all } i\},$$

$$(2) P_{e,2}^S(n) := \{\lambda \in P_{e,o}^S(n) : a(\lambda) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \ell_e(\lambda) - \ell_o(\lambda) \geq 2, \text{ and } \lambda_i \neq 1 \text{ for all } i\},$$

- (3) $P_{e,3}^S(n) := \{\lambda \in P_{e,e}^S(n) : \lambda_j = 1 \text{ for some } j\}$,
 (4) $P_{e,4}^S(n) := \{\lambda \in P_{e,o}^S(n) : \lambda_j = 1 \text{ for some } j\}$, and
 (5) $P_{e,5}^S(n) := \{\lambda \in P_{e,o}^S(n) : a(\lambda) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \ell_e(\lambda) = \ell_o(\lambda) + 1, \text{ and } \lambda_i \neq 1 \text{ for all } i\}$.

We apply the injective map f on $P_{e,1}^S(n)$ and $P_{e,2}^S(n)$. For the sets $P_{e,3}^S(n)$ and $P_{e,3}^S(n)$, we apply f in a slightly different way. For a partition $\lambda \in P_{e,3}^S(n) \cup P_{e,4}^S(n)$, we first split it as $\lambda = \hat{\lambda} \cup (1, 1, \dots, 1)$, where $\hat{\lambda}$ has no parts equal to 1. Then we define $\hat{f}(\lambda) := f(\hat{\lambda}) \cup (1, \dots, 1)$. For example, $(8, 8, 7, 6, 4, 4, 1, 1) \mapsto (9, 9, 8, 5, 3, 3, 1, 1)$, and $(8, 8, 7, 6, 4, 1, 1) \mapsto (10, 8, 7, 5, 3, 1, 1)$.

Now, we dissect the set $P_{e,5}^S(n)$ into two disjoint classes. For $\lambda \in P_{e,5}^S(n)$ with its even component (resp. odd component) $\lambda_e = (\lambda_{e_1}, \lambda_{e_2}, \dots, \lambda_{e_{r+1}})$ (resp. $\lambda_o = (\lambda_{o_1}, \lambda_{o_2}, \dots, \lambda_{o_r})$), define

$$(5a) \quad \overline{P}_{e,5}^S(n) := \{\lambda \in P_{e,5}^S(n) : \lambda_{e_1} \neq \lambda_{e_2} \text{ and } \lambda_{e_{r+1}} \geq 6\}, \text{ and}$$

$$(5b) \quad \overline{P}_{e,5}^{S,c}(n) := P_{e,5}^S(n) \setminus \overline{P}_{e,5}^S(n).$$

Define a map, say $\phi : \overline{P}_{e,5}^S(n) \rightarrow P_o^S(n)$ by $\phi(\lambda) := \pi_o \cup \pi_e$, where

$$\pi_o = \lambda_o \cup (1, 1, \dots, 1, 1) \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_e = (\lambda_{e_1} - 4, \lambda_{e_2} - 2, \dots, \lambda_{e_{r+1}} - 2).$$

By definition of ϕ , for $\lambda \in \overline{P}_{e,5}^S(n)$ with $\ell_o(\lambda) = r$ it follows that

$$\phi(\overline{P}_{e,5}^S(n)) := \overline{P}_{o,5}^S(n) := \{\pi \in P_o^S(n) : \ell_e(\pi) = r + 1, \ell_{o,1}(\pi) = r \text{ and } \text{mult}_\pi(1) = 2r + 4\},$$

where $\ell_{o,1}(\lambda)$ denote the number of odd parts of $\lambda \vdash n$ which are greater than 1.

Therefore, $\overline{P}_{o,5}^S(n)$ is disjoint with an image of any partition belongs to $\bigcup_{i=1}^4 P_{e,i}^S(n)$ under the map f or \hat{f} . Since the odd parts of λ are not altered, so the map is injective.

Next, we further split $\overline{P}_{e,5}^{S,c}(n)$ into four disjoint subsets.

$$(5b1) \quad \overline{P}_{e,5_1}^{S,c}(n) := \{\lambda \in \overline{P}_{e,5}^{S,c}(n) : \lambda_i \neq 3\},$$

$$(5b2) \quad \overline{P}_{e,5_2}^{S,c}(n) := \{\lambda \in \overline{P}_{e,5}^{S,c}(n) : \ell(\lambda) \neq 3 \text{ and } \text{mult}_\lambda(3) = 1\},$$

$$(5b3) \quad \overline{P}_{e,5_3}^{S,c}(n) := \{\lambda \in \overline{P}_{e,5}^{S,c}(n) : \ell(\lambda) \neq 5 \text{ and } \text{mult}_\lambda(3) \geq 2\}, \text{ and}$$

$$(5b4) \quad \overline{P}_{e,5_4}^{S,c}(n) := \bigcup_{k=1}^2 \overline{P}_{e,5_{4,k}}^{S,c}(n), \text{ with}$$

$$\overline{P}_{e,5_{4,k}}^{S,c}(n) = \{\lambda \in \overline{P}_{e,5}^{S,c}(n) : \ell(\lambda) = 2k + 1 \text{ and } \text{mult}_\lambda(3) = k\}.$$

We construct a map $\rho : \overline{P}_{e,5}^{S,c}(n) \rightarrow P_o^S(n)$ by defining

$$\text{for } 1 \leq t \leq 3, \quad \psi|_{\overline{P}_{e,5_t}^{S,c}(n)} := \rho_t.$$

Case 1: Let $\lambda = (\lambda_{e_1}, \lambda_{e_2}, \dots, \lambda_{e_{r+1}}) \cup (\lambda_{o_1}, \lambda_{o_2}, \dots, \lambda_{o_r}) \in \overline{P}_{e,5}^{S,c}(n)$. For $1 \leq t \leq 3$,

$$\rho_t(\lambda) := \lambda_e \cup (\lambda_{o_1} - 2, \lambda_{o_2} - 2, \dots, \lambda_{o_{r-t}} - 2, 1, 1, \dots, 1)$$

and consequently for $1 \leq t \leq 3$,

$$\rho_t(\overline{P}_{e,5_t}^{S,c}(n)) := \overline{P}_{o,5_t}^{S,c}(n)$$

$$:= \{\pi \in P_o^S(n) : \text{mult}_\pi(1) = 2r - 2t + \sum_{k=0}^{t-1} \lambda_{o_{r-k}}, \ell_e(\pi) = r + 1 \text{ and } \ell_{o,1}(\pi) = r - t\}.$$

whereas for $t = 3$,

$$\rho_3(\overline{P}_{e,5_3}^{S,c}(n)) := \overline{P}_{o,5_3}^{S,c}(n)$$

$$:= \{\pi \in P_o^S(n) : \text{mult}_\pi(1) = 2r - 2t + \sum_{k=0}^2 \lambda_{o_{r-k}}, \ell_e(\pi) = r + 1 \text{ and } \ell_{o,1}(\pi) \leq r - 3\}.$$

So for each t we have,

$$2r - 2t + \sum_{k=0}^{t-1} \lambda_{o_{r-k}} > \frac{\ell(\pi)}{2} + 1.$$

For example,

$$(10, 9, 7, 7, 6, 4, 4) \xrightarrow{\rho_1} (10, 7, 6, 5, 4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1),$$

$$(10, 9, 7, 6, 4, 4, 3) \xrightarrow{\rho_2} (10, 7, 6, 4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1),$$

$$(10, 9, 6, 4, 4, 3, 3) \xrightarrow{\rho_3} (10, 6, 4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1),$$

$$(10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3) \xrightarrow{\rho_3} (10, 8, 7, 6, 6, 5, 4, 4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1).$$

Case 2: For n even, we have to consider $\overline{P}_{e,54,2}^{S,c}(n) \subset \overline{P}_{e,54}^{S,c}(n)$ as any partition $\lambda \in \overline{P}_{e,54,2}^{S,c}(n)$ is of the form $(\lambda_{e_1}, \lambda_{e_2}, \lambda_{e_3}) \cup (3, 3)$. Define $\rho_4(\lambda) := \pi = (\lambda_{e_1} + 3, \lambda_{e_2} + 3, \lambda_{e_3})$ so that $\ell_o(\pi) - \ell_e(\pi) = 1$ and $a(\pi)$ is odd. One can observe that $\rho_4(\overline{P}_{e,54,2}^{S,c}(n))$ is disjoint from the sets which have already a preimage either by the map f, \hat{f}, ϕ or by $\{\rho_t\}_{1 \leq t \leq 3}$.

Similarly, if n is odd, then we consider $\overline{P}_{e,54,1}^{S,c}(n) \subset \overline{P}_{e,54}^{S,c}(n)$. We compare the partitions $\lambda = (\lambda_{e_1}, \lambda_{e_2}) \cup (3) \in \overline{P}_{e,54,1}^{S,c}(n)$ with the partitions of the form $((\pi_{o_1}, \pi_{o_2}) \cup (3)) \cup (4, 4) \in P_o^S(n)$ where $\pi_{o_1} \geq 5$, and $((\pi_{o_1}, \pi_{o_2}) \cup (3)) \cup (6, 4) \in P_o^S(n)$ where $\pi_{o_1} \geq 7$, for all $n > 23$. The total number of such partitions is

$$\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n-9}{4} \right\rfloor - 1 \right) + \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n-11}{4} \right\rfloor - 1 \right),$$

and

$$|\overline{P}_{e,54,1}^{S,c}(n)| = \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{4} \right\rfloor - 1.$$

Since n is odd, it is of the form $4s + 1$ or $4s + 3$. For any form of n we get,

$$\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n-9}{4} \right\rfloor - 1 \right) + \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n-11}{4} \right\rfloor - 1 \right) > \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{4} \right\rfloor - 1.$$

We note that the set $\overline{P}_{e,54,1}^{S,c}(n) \neq \emptyset$ for $n = 11, 13, \dots, 23$. In these cases $\lambda = (\lambda_{e_1}, \lambda_{e_2}) \cup (3)$ maps to $\rho_5(\lambda) := \pi = (\lambda_{e_2} - 1, \lambda_{e_2} - 1, 1) \cup (\lambda_{e_1} - \lambda_{e_2} + 4)$. $\ell_o(\pi) - \ell_e(\pi) = 2$ and the two greatest odd parts are equal. So it was not an image in the above cases. For example, $(14, 6, 3)$ maps to $(12, 5, 5, 1)$.

Now, we observe that $P_o^S(n)$ has more classes of partitions for all n , which are not mapped yet. For example, the partition where all parts are 1. Hence $p_o^{\{2\}}(n) > p_e^{\{2\}}(n)$ for all $n \geq 1$.

This completes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.7: For $\lambda \in p_o^S(n)$, it is immediate that $\lambda_{e_i} \geq 4$, where $\lambda_e = (\lambda_{e_1}^{k_1} \lambda_{e_2}^{k_2} \dots \lambda_{e_s}^{k_s})$ is the even component of λ . So we can apply the injective map f (cf. Section 2) on $G_e(n) \subseteq P_e(n)$. Consequently for $\lambda = (\lambda_1^{m_1} \lambda_2^{m_2} \dots \lambda_k^{m_k}) \in G_e^0(n)$, divide the subset $G_e^0(n)$ into two disjoint classes given as follows

$$G_e^0(n) := G_{e,1}^0(n) \cup G_{e,2}^0(n),$$

with

$$G_{e,1}^0(n) = \{\lambda \in G_e^0(n) : \lambda_3 > 6\}$$

$$\text{and } G_{e,2}^0(n) = \{\lambda \in G_e^0(n) : \lambda_3 \in T\}, \text{ where } T = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}.$$

By a similar method to the proof of Theorem 1.5, this result can be proved. We leave this as an exercise to the readers. \square

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In continuation with the study on parity of parts, as discussed in the previous section (cf. Section 5), we conclude this paper by presenting a somewhat more general discussion on the prospect towards further study.

First, by allowing only distinct partitions in $Q_e(n)$ and $Q_o(n)$ into Theorem 1.5, we propose the following problem.

Problem 6.1. *For all $m > 6$ we have*

$$dq_o(2m) > dq_e(2m),$$

and

$$dq_o(2m+1) < dq_e(2m+1).$$

Remark 6.2. *In fact, $dq_o(2m+1) < dq_e(2m+1)$ for $m = 4, 5$ as well.*

Whereas, Theorems 1.6 and 1.7 suggest a more general family of inequalities in the following sense.

Problem 6.3. *For all $k > 2$ we have $p_o^{\{k\}}(n) > p_e^{\{k\}}(n)$ and $p_e^{\{1,k\}}(n) > p_o^{\{1,k\}}(n)$, for all $n > N(k)$, for some constant $N(k)$, depending on k .*

Moreover, it would be worthwhile to understand the threshold $N(k)$ asymptotically.

APPENDIX A. PROOFS OF LEMMAS 2.1 AND 2.2

Proof of Lemma 2.1: Take $n = 2m$ with $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 7}$. So, we have to show

$$\sum_{k=1}^{m-3} \left\lfloor \frac{m-k-1}{2} \right\rfloor > 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-1}{3} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{m-3k+1}{2} \right\rfloor + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{3} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{m-3k-1}{2} \right\rfloor. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{m-3} \left\lfloor \frac{m-k-1}{2} \right\rfloor &= \sum_{k=0}^{m-4} \left\lfloor \frac{k+2}{2} \right\rfloor > \sum_{k=0}^{m-4} \left(\frac{k+2}{2} - 1 \right) \quad (\text{since, } \lfloor x \rfloor > x - 1) \\ &= \frac{(m-4)(m-3)}{4} = \frac{m^2 - 7m + 12}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} &1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-1}{3} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{m-3k+1}{2} \right\rfloor + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{3} \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{m-3k-1}{2} \right\rfloor \\ &< 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-1}{3} \rfloor} \frac{m-3k+1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m-3}{3} \rfloor} \frac{m-3k-1}{2} \quad (\text{since, } \lfloor x \rfloor < x) \\ &= 1 + \frac{m+1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{m-1}{3} \right\rfloor - \frac{3}{4} \left\lfloor \frac{m-1}{3} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{m-1}{3} \right\rfloor + 1 \right) + \frac{m-1}{2} \left\lfloor \frac{m-3}{3} \right\rfloor \\ &\quad - \frac{3}{4} \left\lfloor \frac{m-3}{3} \right\rfloor \left(\left\lfloor \frac{m-3}{3} \right\rfloor + 1 \right) \\ &< 1 + \frac{m+1}{2} \frac{m-1}{3} - \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{m-1}{3} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{m-1}{3} \right) + \frac{m-1}{2} \frac{m-3}{3} - \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{m-3}{3} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{m-3}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{m^2 + 3m - 3}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, $\frac{m^2 - 7m + 12}{4} > \frac{m^2 + 3m - 3}{6}$ for $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 26}$. We finish the proof by checking the inequality (A.1) for $7 \leq m \leq 25$ numerically in Mathematica. \square

Proof of Lemma 2.2: The proof is exactly similar to the proof of Lemma 2.1. \square

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