

Bilateral Generalization of Fifth and Eighth Order Mock Theta Functions

Sameena Saba

Mathematics Department, Lucknow University, India

Abstract: We generalize fifth order mock theta functions of Ramanujan and eighth order mock theta functions of Gordon and McIntosh. We show they are F_q -functions and give their alternative definition. We give expansion formula and give relationship among these functions.

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I. Introduction

The fifth order mock theta functions of Ramanujan were considered by Watson [1] and Andrews [2]. Gordon and McIntosh [3] developed eight mock theta functions and called them of order eight, but later four of them were found of lower order.

The idea of this paper is to generalize these fifth and eighth order mock functions and consider their bilateral form. In bilateral form we take the summation of the defining series from $-\infty$ to ∞ . Watson called them ‘Complete’.

We divide the paper as follows:

In section 6, we show that these functions are F_q -functions. In section 7, using Bailey’s transform we give an alternative definition and in section 8, show relationship between generalized bilateral eighth order mock theta functions and generalized bilateral third order mock theta functions.

In section 9, we use Slater’s expansion formula to express these generalized functions as a bilateral series and in section 10, show the relationship among themselves.

II. Notations and symbol

We shall use the following usual basic hypergeometric notations:

For $|q^k| < 1$,

$$(a; q^k)_n = (1 - a)(1 - aq^k) \cdots (1 - aq^{k(n-1)}), \quad n \geq 1$$

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

$$(a)_0 = 1,$$

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

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m; q)_n = (a_1; q)_n (a_2; q)_n \cdots (a_m; q)_n.$$

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

where $|b_1 b_2 \cdots b_r / a_1 a_2 \cdots a_r| < |z| < 1$.

III. Definition of mock theta functions of order third, five and eight

The third order mock theta functions of Ramanujan:

$$f(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(-q)_n^2},$$

$$\psi(q) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(q; q^2)_n},$$

$$\phi(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(-q^2; q^2)_n},$$

$$\chi(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(1 - q + q^2) \cdots (1 - q^n + q^{2n})},$$

$$\omega(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n(n+1)}}{(q; q^2)_{n+1}^2}, \quad v(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n(n+1)}}{(-q; q^2)_{n+1}}$$

and

$$\rho(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n(n+1)}}{(1+q+q^2) \dots (1+q^{2n+1}+q^{4n+2})}$$

The fifth order mock theta functions of Ramanujan [4]:

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2}}{(-q; q)_n}, & \phi_0(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{n^2} (-q; q^2)_n, \\ \psi_0(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}} (-q; q)_n, & F_0(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2}}{(q; q^2)_n}, \\ f_1(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+n}}{(-q; q)_n}, & \phi_1(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{(n+1)^2} (-q; q^2)_n, \\ \psi_1(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} (-q; q)_n, & F_1(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n(n+1)}}{(q; q^2)_{n+1}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\chi_0(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^n (q; q)_n}{(q; q)_{2n}}$$

and

$$\chi_1(q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^n (q; q)_n}{(q; q)_{2n+1}}$$

The eighth order mock theta functions of Gordon and McIntosh [3]:

$$\begin{aligned} S_0(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2} (-q; q^2)_n}{(-q^2; q^2)_n}, & S_1(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+2n} (-q; q^2)_n}{(-q^2; q^2)_n}, \\ T_0(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{(n+1)(n+2)} (-q^2; q^2)_n}{(-q; q^2)_{n+1}}, & T_1(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+n} (-q^2; q^2)_n}{(-q; q^2)_{n+1}}, \\ U_0(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2} (-q; q^2)_n}{(-q^4; q^4)_n}, & U_1(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{(n+1)^2} (-q; q^2)_n}{(-q^2; q^4)_{n+1}}, \\ V_0(q) &= -1 + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2} (-q; q^2)_n}{(q; q^2)_n} \\ &= -1 + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2} (-q^2; q^4)_n}{(q; q^2)_{2n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} V_1(q) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{(n+1)^2} (-q; q^2)_n}{(q; q^2)_{n+1}} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2+2n+1} (-q^4; q^4)_n}{(q; q^2)_{2n+2}} \end{aligned}$$

IV. Definition of generalized mock theta functions of order five and eight

B. Srivastava [5] defined generalized functions of fifth order mock theta functions:

$$f_0(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-3n+n\alpha} z^{2n}}{(-z; q)_n}, \quad (1)$$

$$\phi_0(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2+n+\alpha} \left(-\frac{q^3}{z^2}; q^2\right)_n}{z^{2n}}, \quad (2)$$

$$\psi_0(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}+\alpha} \left(-\frac{q^2}{z}; q\right)_{n-1}}{z^n}, \quad (3)$$

$$F_0(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{2n^2-5n+\alpha} z^{4n}}{\left(\frac{z^2}{q}; q^2\right)_n}, \quad (4)$$

$$f_1(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-2n+\alpha} z^{2n}}{(-z; q)_n}, \quad (5)$$

$$\phi_1(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{q^5}{z^4} \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2+3n+\alpha} \left(-\frac{q^3}{z^2}; q^2\right)_n}{z^{2n}}, \quad (6)$$

$$\psi_1(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{q}{z} \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}+\alpha} \left(-\frac{q^2}{z}; q\right)_n}{z^n}, \quad (7)$$

$$F_1(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{2n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{4n}}{\left(\frac{z^2}{q}; q^2\right)_{n+1}}, \quad (8)$$

$$\chi_0(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n\alpha} (z; q)_n}{(z^2 q^{-1}; q)_{2n}} \quad (9)$$

and

$$\chi_1(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n\alpha} (z; q)_n}{(z^2 q^{-1}; q)_{2n+1}}. \quad (10)$$

For $t = 0, \alpha = 1$ and $z = q$ these generalized functions reduce to the mock theta functions of order five. Generalization of eighth order mock theta functions:

$$S_0(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-2n+\alpha} z^n (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2; q^2)_n}, \quad (11)$$

$$S_1(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2+\alpha} z^n (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2; q^2)_n}, \quad (12)$$

$$T_0(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2+n+\alpha} z^{n+2} (-z^2; q^2)_n}{(-z^2/q; q^2)_{n+1}}, \quad (13)$$

$$T_1(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-n+\alpha} z^n (-z^2; q^2)_n}{(-z^2/q; q^2)_{n+1}}, \quad (14)$$

$$U_0(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{2n} (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2 q^2; q^4)_n}, \quad (15)$$

$$U_1(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-n+\alpha} z^{2n+1} (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2; q^4)_{n+1}}, \quad (16)$$

$$V_0(t, \alpha, z; q) = -1 + \frac{2}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-2n+\alpha} z^n (-z; q^2)_n}{(z^2/q; q^2)_n} \quad (17)$$

$$= -1 + \frac{2}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{2n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{2n} (-z^2; q^4)_n}{(z^2/q; q^2)_{2n+1}} \quad (18)$$

and

$$V_1(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2+n\alpha} z^{n+1} (-z; q^2)_n}{(z^2/q; q^2)_{n+1}}, \quad (19)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{2n^2-n+\alpha} z^{2n+1} (-z^2 q^2; q^4)_n}{(z^2/q; q^2)_{2n+2}}. \quad (20)$$

For $t = 0, \alpha = 1,$ and $z = q,$ these generalized functions reduce to the mock theta functions of order eight.

V. Definition of bilateral generalized mock theta functions of order third, fifth and eighth

We shall denote by $f_c(t, \alpha, \beta, z; q),$ the bilateral form of $f(t, \alpha, \beta, z; q)$ with similar notation for other functions. The basic bilateral form of generalized third order mock theta functions [6]:

$$f_c(t, \alpha, \beta, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-4n+n\beta} \alpha^n z^{2n}}{(-z; q)_n (-\alpha z/q; q)_n}, \quad (21)$$

$$\phi_c(t, \alpha, \beta, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-3n+n\beta} z^{2n}}{(-\alpha z^2/q; q^2)_n}, \quad (22)$$

$$\psi_c(t, \alpha, \beta, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-n+n\beta} z^{2n+1}}{(\alpha z^2/q^2; q^2)_{n+1}} \quad (23)$$

$$\chi_c(t, \beta, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-3n+n\beta} z^{2n}}{(vz; q)_n (-v^2 z; q)_n}, \quad (24)$$

$$v_c(t, \alpha, \beta, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-2n+n\beta} z^{2n}}{(-\alpha^2 z^2/q^3; q^2)_{n+1}}, \quad (25)$$

$$\omega_c(t, \alpha, \beta, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{2n^2-5n-4+n\beta} \alpha^{2n} z^{4(n+1)}}{(z^2/q; q^2)_{n+1} (\alpha^2 z^2/q^3; q^2)_{n+1}} \quad (26)$$

and

$$\rho_c(t, \beta, z; q) = \frac{z^4}{q^4 (t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{2n^2-3n+n\beta} z^{4n}}{(v^2 z^2/q; q^2)_{n+1} (v^{-2} z^2/q; q^2)_{n+1}}. \quad (27)$$

For $t = 0, \beta = 1, \alpha = q$ and $z = q,$ these bilateral generalized functions reduce to bilateral mock theta functions of order three.

The basic bilateral form of generalized fifth order mock theta functions:

$$f_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{2n}}{(-z; q)_n}, \quad (28)$$

$$\phi_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2+n+\alpha} \left(-\frac{q^3}{z^2}; q^2\right)_n}{z^{2n}}, \quad (29)$$

$$\psi_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}+\alpha} \left(-\frac{q^2}{z}; q\right)_{n-1}}{z^n}, \quad (30)$$

$$F_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{2n^2-5n+\alpha} z^{4n}}{\left(\frac{z^2}{q}; q^2\right)_n}, \quad (31)$$

$$f_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-2n+\alpha} z^{2n}}{(-z; q)_n}, \quad (32)$$

$$\phi_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{q^5}{z^4} \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2+3n+\alpha} \left(-\frac{q^3}{z^2}; q^2\right)_n}{z^{2n}}, \quad (33)$$

$$\psi_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{q}{z} \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}+\alpha} \left(-\frac{q^2}{z}; q\right)_n}{z^n}, \quad (34)$$

$$F_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{2n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{4n}}{\left(\frac{z^2}{q}; q^2\right)_{n+1}}, \quad (35)$$

$$\chi_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n\alpha} (z; q)_n}{(z^2 q^{-1}; q)_{2n}} \quad (36)$$

and

$$\chi_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n\alpha} (z; q)_n}{(z^2 q^{-1}; q)_{2n+1}}. \quad (37)$$

For $t = 0, \alpha = 1,$ and $z = q$ these bilateral generalized functions reduce to bilateral mock theta functions of order five.

The bilateral form of generalized eighth order mock theta functions:

$$S_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-2n+\alpha} z^n (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2; q^2)_n}, \quad (38)$$

$$S_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2+\alpha} z^n (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2; q^2)_n}, \quad (39)$$

$$T_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2+n+\alpha} z^{n+2} (-z^2; q^2)_n}{(-z^2/q; q^2)_{n+1}}, \quad (40)$$

$$T_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-n+\alpha} z^n (-z^2; q^2)_n}{(-z^2/q; q^2)_{n+1}}, \quad (41)$$

$$U_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{2n} (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2 q^2; q^4)_n}, \quad (42)$$

$$U_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-n+\alpha} z^{2n+1} (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2; q^4)_{n+1}}, \quad (43)$$

$$V_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = -1 + \frac{2}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-2n+\alpha} z^n (-z; q^2)_n}{(z^2/q; q^2)_n} \quad (44)$$

$$= -1 + \frac{2}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{2n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{2n} (-z^2; q^4)_n}{(z^2/q; q^2)_{2n+1}} \quad (45)$$

and

$$V_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2+\alpha} z^{n+1} (-z; q^2)_n}{(z^2/q; q^2)_{n+1}} \quad (46)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{2n^2-n+\alpha} z^{2n+1} (-z^2 q^2; q^4)_n}{(z^2/q; q^2)_{2n+2}}. \quad (47)$$

For $t = 0, \alpha = 1,$ and $z = q$ these bilateral generalized functions reduce to bilateral mock theta functions of order eight.

VI. Generalized functions are F_q - functions

Theorem 1

The bilateral generalized functions of fifth order mock theta functions $f_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $\phi_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $\psi_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $F_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $f_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $\phi_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $\psi_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $F_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $\chi_0(t, \alpha, z; q)$ and $\chi_1(t, \alpha, z; q)$ are F_q - functions.

Proofs

We shall give the proof for $f_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$ only. The proof for the other functions are similar, hence omitted. Applying the difference operator $D_{q,t}$ to $f_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} tD_{q,t}f_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) &= f_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) - f_{0c}(tq, \alpha, z; q) \\ &= \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{2n}}{(-z; q)_n} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{(tq)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(tq)_n q^{n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{2n}}{(-z; q)_n} \\ &= \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{2n}}{(-z; q)_n} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{2n} (1 - tq^n)}{(-z; q)_n} \\ &= \frac{t}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-3n+n(\alpha+1)} z^{2n}}{(-z; q)_n} \\ &= tf_{0c}(t, \alpha + 1, z; q). \end{aligned}$$

So

$$D_{q,t}f_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = f_{0c}(t, \alpha + 1, z; q).$$

Hence $f_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$ is a F_q - function.

As stated earlier the proofs for other functions are similar, so omitted.

Theorem 2

The generalized bilateral mock theta functions of order eight

$S_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $S_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $T_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $T_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $U_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $U_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, $V_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$ and $V_{1c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$ are F_q - functions.

Proofs

We shall give the proof for $S_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$ only. The proof for the other functions are similar, hence omitted. Applying the difference operator $D_{q,t}$ to $S_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} tD_{q,t}S_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) &= S_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) - S_{0c}(tq, \alpha, z; q) \\ &= \frac{1}{(t)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-2n+\alpha} z^n (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2; q^2)_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{(tq)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(tq)_n q^{n^2-2n+n\alpha} z^n (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2; q^2)_n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(t)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-2n+n\alpha} z^n (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2; q^2)_n} \\
 & -\frac{1}{(t)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-2n+n\alpha} z^n (-z^2/q; q^2)_n (1-tq^n)}{(-z^2; q^2)_n} \\
 &= \frac{t}{(t)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(t)_n q^{n^2-2n+n(\alpha+1)} z^n (-z^2/q; q^2)_n}{(-z^2; q^2)_n} \\
 &= tS_{0c}(t, \alpha + 1, z; q).
 \end{aligned}$$

So

$$D_{q,t}S_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q) = S_{0c}(t, \alpha + 1, z; q).$$

Hence $S_{0c}(t, \alpha, z; q)$ is a F_q - function.

As stated earlier the proofs for other functions are similar, so omitted.

VII. Alternative definition of generalized bilateral mock theta Functions of order five and eight

We shall use the following bilateral transformations of Bailey [7] to give alternative definitions.

$$(i) \quad {}_2\psi_2 \left[\begin{matrix} a, b \\ c, d \end{matrix}; q; Z \right] = \frac{(aZ, d/a, c/b, dq/abZ; q)_{\infty}}{(Z, d, q/b, cd/abZ; q)_{\infty}} {}_2\psi_2 \left[\begin{matrix} a, abZ/d \\ aZ, c \end{matrix}; q; d/a \right] \quad (48)$$

$$(ii) \quad {}_2\psi_2 \left[\begin{matrix} a, b \\ c, d \end{matrix}; q; Z \right] = \frac{(aZ, bZ, cq/abZ, dq/abZ; q)_{\infty}}{(q/a, q/b, c, d; q)_{\infty}} {}_2\psi_2 \left[\begin{matrix} abZ/c, abZ/d \\ aZ, bZ \end{matrix}; q; cd/abZ \right] \quad (49)$$

7.1 Alternative definition of bilateral generalized functions associated with fifth order mock theta functions

(i) Making $a, b \rightarrow \infty, c = -z, d = 0, Z = \frac{z^2 q^{\alpha}}{abq^2}$ in (49), we get after a little simplification

$$f_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{(-q^3/zq^{\alpha}; q)_{\infty}}{(-z; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{\frac{n^2-n}{2}} z^n (-zq^{\alpha}/q^2; q)_n. \quad (50)$$

Similarly we have the following definitions. We have given in brackets the value of parameters taken in each case.

$$(ii) \quad \phi_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{q^5(-q^{\alpha+4}/z^2; q^2)_{\infty}}{z^4(-z^2/q; q^2)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2+5n+n\alpha}}{z^{4n}(-q^{\alpha+4}/z^2; q^2)_n} \cdot \left[q \rightarrow q^2, a \rightarrow \infty, b = -\frac{q^3}{z^2}, c, d = 0, Z = -\frac{q^{\alpha+4}}{az^2} \right] \quad (51)$$

$$(iii) \quad \psi_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{q^{\alpha+1}(-q^{\alpha+2}/z; q)_{\infty}}{z(-z/q; q)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+3n+n\alpha}}{z^{2n}(-q^{\alpha+2}/z; q)_n} \cdot \left[a \rightarrow \infty, b = -\frac{q^2}{z}, c, d = 0, Z = -\frac{q^{\alpha+2}}{az} \right] \quad (52)$$

$$(iv) \quad F_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{(q^4/z^2q^{\alpha}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(z^2/q; q^2)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{n^2-2n} z^{2n} (z^2q^{\alpha}/q^2; q^2)_n \cdot \left[q \rightarrow q^2, a, b \rightarrow \infty, c = \frac{z^2}{q}, d = 0, Z = \frac{z^4q^{\alpha}}{abq^3} \right] \quad (53)$$

$$(v) \quad f_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{(-q^2/z q^\alpha; q)_\infty}{(-z; q)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{\frac{n^2-n}{2}} z^n (-zq^\alpha/q; q)_n \quad (54)$$

$$\left[a, b \rightarrow \infty, c = -z, d = 0, Z = \frac{z^2 q^\alpha}{abq} \right]$$

$$(vi) \quad \phi_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{(-q^{\alpha+2}/z^2; q^2)_\infty}{(-z^2/q; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2+3n+\alpha}}{z^{4n} (-q^{\alpha+2}/z^2; q^2)_n} \cdot \quad (55)$$

$$\left[q \rightarrow q^2, a \rightarrow \infty, b = -\frac{q^3}{z^2}, c, d = 0, Z = -\frac{q^{\alpha+2}}{az^2} \right]$$

$$(vii) \quad \psi_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{q(-q^{\alpha+1}/z; q)_\infty}{z(-z/q; q)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+2n+\alpha}}{z^{2n} (-q^{\alpha+1}/z; q)_n} \cdot \quad (56)$$

$$\left[a \rightarrow \infty, b = -\frac{q^2}{z}, c, d = 0, Z = -\frac{q^{\alpha+1}}{az} \right]$$

$$(viii) \quad F_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{(q^4/z^2 q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(1-z^2/q)(z^2 q; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n q^{n^2} z^{2n} (z^2 q^\alpha/q^2; q^2)_n \cdot \quad (57)$$

$$\left[q \rightarrow q^2, a, b \rightarrow \infty, c = z^2 q, d = 0, Z = \frac{z^4 q^\alpha}{abq} \right]$$

7.2 Alternative definition of bilateral generalized functions associated with eighth order mock theta functions

By using (48), we have the following alternative definitions:

$$(i) \quad S_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{(-zq^\alpha/q, q; q^2)_\infty}{(-q^3/z^2; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2-4n+\alpha} z^{3n}}{(-z^2, -zq^\alpha/q; q^2)_n} \cdot \quad (58)$$

$$\left[q \rightarrow q^2, a \rightarrow \infty, b = \frac{-z^2}{q}, c = -z^2, d = 0, Z = \frac{-zq^\alpha}{aq} \right]$$

$$(ii) \quad S_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{(-zq^{\alpha+1}, q; q^2)_\infty}{(-q^3/z^2; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2-2n+\alpha} z^{3n}}{(-z^2, -zq^{\alpha+1}; q^2)_n} \cdot \quad (59)$$

$$\left[q \rightarrow q^2, a \rightarrow \infty, b = \frac{-z^2}{q}, c = -z^2, d = 0, Z = \frac{-zq^{\alpha+1}}{a} \right]$$

$$(iii) \quad T_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{z^2(-zq^{\alpha+2}, q; q^2)_\infty}{(1+z^2/q)(-q^2/z^2; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2+\alpha} z^{3n}}{(-z^2 q, -zq^{\alpha+2}; q^2)_n} \cdot \quad (60)$$

$$\left[q \rightarrow q^2, a \rightarrow \infty, b = -z^2, c = -z^2 q, d = 0, Z = \frac{-zq^{\alpha+2}}{a} \right]$$

$$(iv) \quad T_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{(-zq^\alpha, q; q^2)_\infty}{(1+z^2/q)(-q^2/z^2; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2-2n+\alpha} z^{3n}}{(-z^2 q, -zq^\alpha; q^2)_n} \cdot \quad (61)$$

$$\left[q \rightarrow q^2, a \rightarrow \infty, b = -z^2, c = -z^2 q, d = 0, Z = \frac{-zq^\alpha}{a} \right]$$

$$(v) \quad V_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = -1 + 2 \frac{(-zq^\alpha/q, -z/q; q^2)_\infty}{(-q^2/z; q^2)_\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2-3n+\alpha} z^{2n}}{(z^2/q, -zq^\alpha/q; q^2)_n} \cdot \quad (62)$$

$$\left[q \rightarrow q^2, a \rightarrow \infty, b = -z, c = \frac{z^2}{q}, d = 0, Z = \frac{-zq^\alpha}{aq} \right]$$

$$(vi) \quad V_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{z(-zq^{\alpha+1}, -zq; q^2)_{\infty}}{(1 - z^2/q)(-q^2/z; q^2)_{\infty}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2-n+n\alpha} z^{2n}}{(z^2q, -zq^{\alpha+1}; q^2)_n}. \quad (63)$$

$$\left[q \rightarrow q^2, a \rightarrow \infty, b = -z, c = z^2q, d = 0, \mathcal{Z} = \frac{-zq^{\alpha+1}}{a} \right]$$

VIII. Relations between generalized bilateral mock theta functions

8.1 Relations among generalized basic bilateral fifth order mock theta functions

$$(i) \quad f_{0c}(2, q^3/z^2; q^2) = \frac{(-z^2/q; q^2)_{\infty}}{(-q^3/z^2; q^2)_{\infty}} \phi_{0c}(1, z; q).$$

$$\left[q \rightarrow q^2, z = \frac{q^3}{z^2}, \alpha = 2 \text{ in (50) and using (29)} \right]$$

$$(ii) \quad \psi_{0c}(1, q^3/z; q) = \frac{z(-z; q)_{\infty}}{q(-q^2/z; q)_{\infty}} f_{0c}(1, z; q).$$

$$\left[z = \frac{q^3}{z}, \alpha = 1 \text{ in (52) and using (28)} \right]$$

$$(iii) \quad F_{0c}(1, iq^2/z; q) = \frac{(-z^2/q; q^2)_{\infty}}{(-q^3/z^2; q^2)_{\infty}} \phi_{0c}(1, z; q).$$

$$\left[z = \frac{iq^2}{z}, \alpha = 1 \text{ in (53) and using (29)} \right]$$

$$(iv) \quad f_{1c}(1, q^2/z; q) = \frac{z(-z/q; q)_{\infty}}{q(-q^2/z; q)_{\infty}} \psi_{0c}(0, z; q).$$

$$\left[z = \frac{q^2}{z}, \alpha = 1 \text{ in (54) and using (30)} \right]$$

$$(v) \quad \phi_{0c}(1, iq^2/z; q) = \frac{(z^2/q; q^2)_{\infty}}{(q^3/z^2; q^2)_{\infty}} F_{0c}(1, z; q).$$

$$\left[z = \frac{iq^2}{z}, \alpha = 1 \text{ in (55) and using (31)} \right]$$

$$(vi) \quad \psi_{1c}(1, q^2/z; q) = \frac{z(-z; q)_{\infty}}{q(-q/z; q)_{\infty}} f_{1c}(1, z; q).$$

$$\left[z = \frac{q^2}{z}, \alpha = 1 \text{ in (56) and using (32)} \right]$$

$$(vii) \quad F_{1c}(1, iq^2/z; q) = \frac{z^4(-z^2/q; q^2)_{\infty}}{q^5(1 + q^3/z^2)(-q^5/z^2; q^2)_{\infty}} \phi_{1c}(1, z; q).$$

$$\left[z = \frac{iq^2}{z}, \alpha = 1 \text{ in (57) and using (33)} \right]$$

8.2 Relations between generalized basic bilateral eighth and third order mock theta functions

$$(i) \quad S_{0c}(1, z; q) = \frac{(-z, q; q^2)_{\infty}}{(-q^3/z^2; q^2)_{\infty}} f_c(q^2/z, 3/2, z^2; q^2).$$

$$[\alpha = 1 \text{ in (58) and } q \rightarrow q^2, z \rightarrow z^2, \alpha = q^2/z, \beta = 3/2 \text{ in (21)}]$$

$$(ii) \quad S_{0c}(1, z; q) = \frac{q^6(1 + z/q^2)(1 + z^2/q^2)(-z, q; q^2)_{\infty}}{z^4(-q^3/z^2; q^2)_{\infty}} \omega_c(q/z^{1/2}, 2, iz/q^{1/2}; q).$$

$$[\alpha = 1 \text{ in (58) and } z = iz/q^{1/2}, \alpha = q/z^{1/2}, \beta = 2 \text{ in (26)}]$$

$$(iii) \quad S_{1c}(1, z; q) = \frac{(-zq^2, q; q^2)_{\infty}}{(-q^3/z^2; q^2)_{\infty}} f_c(q^4/z, 3/2, z^2; q^2).$$

$$[\alpha = 1 \text{ in (59) and } q \rightarrow q^2, z \rightarrow z^2, \alpha = q^4/z, \beta = 3/2 \text{ in (21)}]$$

- (iv) $S_{1c}(1, z; q) = \frac{q^6(1+z)(1+z^2/q^2)(-zq^2, q; q^2)_\infty}{z^4(-q^3/z^2; q^2)_\infty} \omega_c(q^2/z^{1/2}, 2, iz/q^{1/2}; q)$
 $[\alpha = 1 \text{ in (59) and } z = iz/q^{1/2}, \alpha = q^2/z^{1/2}, \beta = 2 \text{ in (26) }]$
- (v) $T_{0c}(1, z; q) = \frac{z^2(-zq^3, q; q^2)_\infty}{(1+z^2/q)(-q^2/z^2; q^2)_\infty} f_c(q^4/z, 3/2, z^2q; q^2)$
 $[\alpha = 1 \text{ in (60) and } q \rightarrow q^2, z \rightarrow z^2q, \alpha = q^4/z, \beta = 3/2 \text{ in (21) }]$
- (vi) $T_{0c}(1, z; q) = \frac{q^4(1+zq)(-zq^3, q; q^2)_\infty}{z^2(-q^2/z^2; q^2)_\infty} \omega_c(q^2/z^{\frac{1}{2}}, 2, iz; q)$
 $[\alpha = 1 \text{ in (60) and } z = iz, \alpha = q^2/z^{\frac{1}{2}}, \beta = 2 \text{ in (26) }]$
- (vii) $T_{1c}(1, z; q) = \frac{(-zq, q; q^2)_\infty}{(1+z^2/q)(-q^2/z^2; q^2)_\infty} f_c(q^2/z, 3/2, z^2q; q^2)$
 $[\alpha = 1 \text{ in (61) and } q \rightarrow q^2, z \rightarrow z^2q, \alpha = q^2/z, \beta = 3/2 \text{ in (21) }]$
- (viii) $T_{1c}(1, z; q) = \frac{q^4(1+z/q)(-zq, q; q^2)_\infty}{z^4(-q^2/z^2; q^2)_\infty} \omega_c(q/z^{1/2}, 2, iz; q)$
 $[\alpha = 1 \text{ in (61) and } z = iz, \alpha = q/z^{1/2}, \beta = 2 \text{ in (26) }].$

IX. Expansions of generalized bilateral mock theta functions

Using the general transformation of Slater [7, p. 129 (5.4.3)], we express the generalized functions in a bilateral series. The advantage of using this transformation is that the c 's are absent on the left hand side and we can choose them conveniently. For $r = 2$, we have the transformation

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(b_1, b_2, q/a_1, q/a_2, dZ, q/dZ; q)_\infty}{(c_1, c_2, q/c_1, q/c_2; q)_\infty} {}_2\psi_2 \left[\begin{matrix} a_1, a_2 \\ b_1, b_2 \end{matrix}; q; Z \right] \\ &= \frac{q}{c_1} \frac{(c_1/a_1, c_1/a_2, qb_1/c_1, qb_2/c_1, dc_1Z/q, q^2/dc_1Z; q)_\infty}{(c_1, q/c_1, c_1/c_2, qc_2/c_1; q)_\infty} \\ & \quad \times {}_2\psi_2 \left[\begin{matrix} qa_1/c_1, qa_2/c_1 \\ qb_1/c_1, qb_2/c_1 \end{matrix}; q; Z \right] + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2) \end{aligned} \tag{64}$$

where $d = a_1a_2/c_1c_2$, $|b_1b_2/a_1a_2| < |Z| < 1$, and $\text{idem}(c_1; c_2)$ after the expression means that the preceding expression is repeated with c_1 and c_2 interchanged.

9.1 Expansions for generalized bilateral fifth order mock theta functions

(i) Making $a_1, a_2 \rightarrow \infty$ and taking $b_1 = -z, b_2 = 0, Z = \frac{z^2q^\alpha}{q^2a_1a_2}$ in (64), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(-z, z^2q^\alpha/c_1c_2q^2, c_1c_2q^3/z^2q^\alpha; q)_\infty}{(c_1, c_2, q/c_1, q/c_2; q)_\infty} f_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) &= \frac{q}{c_1} \frac{(-qz/c_1, z^2q^\alpha/c_2q^3, c_2q^4/z^2q^\alpha; q)_\infty}{(c_1, q/c_1, c_1/c_2, qc_2/c_1; q)_\infty} \\ & \quad \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2-n+n\alpha} z^{2n}}{c_1^{2n} (-qz/c_1; q)_n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \end{aligned} \tag{65}$$

(ii) Similarly we obtain the expansions for the other functions, the value of the parameters is given in parentheses.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(-z^2/q, q^{\alpha+5}/c_1c_2z^4, c_1c_2z^4/q^{\alpha+3}; q^2)_\infty}{(c_1, c_2, q^2/c_1, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} \phi_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) \\ &= \frac{q^2(-c_1z^2/q^3, q^{\alpha+3}/c_2z^4, c_2z^4/q^{\alpha+1}; q^2)_\infty}{c_1} \frac{(c_1, q^2/c_1, c_1/c_2, q^2c_2/c_1; q^2)_\infty}{c_1} \\ & \quad \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+3n+n\alpha} (-q^5/z^2c_1; q^2)_n}{c_1^n z^{2n}} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \end{aligned} \tag{66}$$

$$\left(q \rightarrow q^2, a_1 \rightarrow \infty, a_2 = \frac{-q^3}{z^2}, b_1 = 0, b_2 = 0, Z = \frac{-q^{\alpha+2}}{z^2a_1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iii)} \quad & \frac{(-z/q, q^{\alpha+4}/c_1c_2z^2, c_1c_2z^2/q^{\alpha+3}; q)_{\infty}}{(c_1, c_2, q/c_1, q/c_2; q)_{\infty}} \psi_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{q^{\alpha+2}(-c_1z/q^2, q^{\alpha+3}/c_2z^2, c_2z^2/q^{\alpha+2}; q)_{\infty}}{zc_1(c_1, q/c_1, c_1/c_2, qc_2/c_1; q)_{\infty}} \\
 &\quad \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{\frac{n^2+5n}{2}+n\alpha}(-q^3/zc_1; q)_n}{c_1^n z^n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \tag{67} \\
 &\left(a_1 \rightarrow \infty, a_2 = \frac{-q^2}{z}, b_1 = 0, b_2 = 0, \mathcal{Z} = \frac{-q^{\alpha+2}}{za_1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iv)} \quad & \frac{(z^2/q, z^4q^{\alpha}/c_1c_2q^3, c_1c_2q^5/z^4q^{\alpha}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(c_1, c_2, q^2/c_1, q^2/c_2; q^2)_{\infty}} F_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{q^2(z^2q/c_1, z^4q^{\alpha}/c_2q^5, c_2q^7/q^{\alpha}z^4; q^2)_{\infty}}{c_1(c_1, q^2/c_1, c_1/c_2, q^2c_2/c_1; q^2)_{\infty}} \\
 &\quad \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2-n+n\alpha}z^{4n}}{c_1^{2n}(z^2q/c_1; q^2)_n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \tag{68} \\
 &\left(q \rightarrow q^2, a_1, a_2 \rightarrow \infty, b_1 = \frac{z^2}{q}, b_2 = 0, \mathcal{Z} = \frac{z^4q^{\alpha}}{q^3a_1a_2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(v)} \quad & \frac{(-z, z^2q^{\alpha}/c_1c_2q, c_1c_2q^2/z^2q^{\alpha}; q)_{\infty}}{(c_1, c_2, q/c_1, q/c_2; q)_{\infty}} f_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{q(-qz/c_1, z^2q^{\alpha}/c_2q^2, c_2q^3/z^2q^{\alpha}; q)_{\infty}}{c_1(c_1, q/c_1, c_1/c_2, qc_2/c_1; q)_{\infty}} \\
 &\quad \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+n\alpha}z^{2n}}{c_1^{2n}(-qz/c_1; q)_n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \tag{69} \\
 &\left(a_1, a_2 \rightarrow \infty, b_1 = -z, b_2 = 0, \mathcal{Z} = \frac{z^2q^{\alpha}}{qa_1a_2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(vi)} \quad & \frac{(-z^2/q, q^{\alpha+7}/c_1c_2z^4, c_1c_2z^4/q^{\alpha+5}; q^2)_{\infty}}{(c_1, c_2, q^2/c_1, q^2/c_2; q^2)_{\infty}} \phi_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{q^7(-c_1z^2/q^3, q^{\alpha+5}/c_2z^4, c_2z^4/q^{\alpha+3}; q^2)_{\infty}}{z^4c_1(c_1, q^2/c_1, c_1/c_2, q^2c_2/c_1; q^2)_{\infty}} \\
 &\quad \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+5n+n\alpha}(-q^5/z^2c_1; q^2)_n}{c_1^n z^{2n}} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \tag{70} \\
 &\left(q \rightarrow q^2, a_1 \rightarrow \infty, a_2 = \frac{-q^3}{z^2}, b_1 = 0, b_2 = 0, \mathcal{Z} = \frac{-q^{\alpha+4}}{z^2a_1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(vii)} \quad & \frac{(-z/q, q^{\alpha+3}/c_1c_2z^2, c_1c_2z^2/q^{\alpha+2}; q)_{\infty}}{(c_1, c_2, q/c_1, q/c_2; q)_{\infty}} \psi_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{q^2(-c_1z/q^2, q^{\alpha+2}/c_2z^2, c_2z^2/q^{\alpha+1}; q)_{\infty}}{zc_1(c_1, q/c_1, c_1/c_2, qc_2/c_1; q)_{\infty}} \\
 &\quad \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{\frac{n^2+3n}{2}+n\alpha}(-q^3/zc_1; q)_n}{c_1^n z^n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \tag{71} \\
 &\left(a_1 \rightarrow \infty, a_2 = \frac{-q^2}{z}, b_1 = 0, b_2 = 0, \mathcal{Z} = \frac{-q^{\alpha+1}}{za_1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(viii)} \quad & \frac{(z^2q, z^4q^\alpha/c_1c_2q, c_1c_2q^3/z^4q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(c_1, c_2, q^2/c_1, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} F_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{q^2 (z^2q^3/c_1, z^4q^\alpha/c_2q^3, c_2q^5/q^\alpha z^4; q^2)_\infty}{c_1 (c_1, q^2/c_1, c_1/c_2, q^2c_2/c_1; q^2)_\infty} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{1}{(1-z^2/q)} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{2n^2+n+n\alpha} z^{4n}}{c_1^{2n} (z^2q^3/c_1; q^2)_n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \quad (72) \\
 &\left(q \rightarrow q^2, a_1, a_2 \rightarrow \infty, b_1 = z^2q, b_2 = 0, Z = \frac{z^4q^\alpha}{qa_1a_2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

9.2 Expansions for generalized bilateral eighth order mock theta functions

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} \quad & \frac{(-z^2, -q^3/z^2, z^3q^\alpha/c_1c_2q^2, c_1c_2q^4/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(c_1, c_2, q^2/c_1, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} S_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{q^2 (-c_1q/z^2, -z^2q^2/c_1, z^3q^\alpha/c_2q^4, c_2q^6/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{c_1 (c_1, q^2/c_1, c_1/c_2, q^2c_2/c_1; q^2)_\infty} \\
 &\quad \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+n\alpha} z^n (-z^2q/c_1, q^2)_n}{c_1^n (-z^2q^2/c_1; q^2)_n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \quad (73) \\
 &\left(q \rightarrow q^2, a_1 \rightarrow \infty, a_2 = \frac{-z^2}{q}, b_1 = -z^2, b_2 = 0, z = \frac{-zq^\alpha}{a_1q} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(ii)} \quad & \frac{(-z^2, -q^3/z^2, z^3q^\alpha/c_1c_2, c_1c_2q^2/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(c_1, c_2, q^2/c_1, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} S_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{q^2 (-c_1q/z^2, -z^2q^2/c_1, z^3q^\alpha/c_2q^2, c_2q^4/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{c_1 (c_1, q^2/c_1, c_1/c_2, q^2c_2/c_1; q^2)_\infty} \\
 &\quad \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+2n+n\alpha} z^n (-z^2q/c_1, q^2)_n}{c_1^n (-z^2q^2/c_1; q^2)_n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \quad (74) \\
 &\left(q \rightarrow q^2, a_1 \rightarrow \infty, a_2 = \frac{-z^2}{q}, b_1 = -z^2, b_2 = 0, Z = \frac{-zq^{\alpha+1}}{a_1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iii)} \quad & \frac{(-z^2q, -q^2/z^2, z^3q^{\alpha+2}/c_1c_2, c_1c_2/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(c_1, c_2, q^2/c_1, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} T_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{q^2 (-c_1/z^2, -z^2q^3/c_1, z^3q^\alpha/c_2, c_2q^2/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{c_1 (c_1, q^2/c_1, c_1/c_2, q^2c_2/c_1; q^2)_\infty} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{z^2}{(1+z^2/q)} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+3n+n\alpha} z^n (-z^2q^2/c_1, q^2)_n}{c_1^n (-z^2q^3/c_1; q^2)_n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \quad (75) \\
 &\left(q \rightarrow q^2, a_1 \rightarrow \infty, a_2 = -z^2, b_1 = -z^2q, b_2 = 0, Z = \frac{-zq^{\alpha+2}}{a_1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iv)} \quad & \frac{(-z^2q, -q^2/z^2, z^3q^\alpha/c_1c_2, c_1c_2q^2/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(c_1, c_2, q^2/c_1, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} T_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{q^2 (-c_1/z^2, -z^2q^3/c_1, z^3q^\alpha/c_2q^2, c_2q^4/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{c_1 (c_1, q^2/c_1, c_1/c_2, q^2c_2/c_1; q^2)_\infty} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{1}{(1+z^2/q)} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+n+n\alpha} z^n (-z^2q^2/c_1, q^2)_n}{c_1^n (-z^2q^3/c_1; q^2)_n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \quad (76) \\
 &\left(q \rightarrow q^2, a_1 \rightarrow \infty, a_2 = -z^2, b_1 = -z^2q, b_2 = 0, Z = \frac{-zq^\alpha}{a_1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(v)} \quad & \frac{(z^2/q, -q^2/z, z^2q^\alpha/c_1c_2q, c_1c_2q^3/z^2q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(c_1, c_2, q^2/c_1, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} \left[\frac{V_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) + 1}{2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{q^2(-c_1/z, z^2q/c_1, z^2q^\alpha/c_2q^3, c_2q^5/z^2q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{c_1 (c_1, q^2/c_1, c_1/c_2, q^2c_2/c_1; q^2)_\infty} \\
 &\quad \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+n\alpha} z^n (-zq^2/c_1, q^2)_n}{c_1^n (z^2q/c_1; q^2)_n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \tag{77} \\
 &\left(q \rightarrow q^2, a_1 \rightarrow \infty, a_2 = -z, b_1 = z^2/q, b_2 = 0, \mathcal{Z} = \frac{-zq^\alpha}{qa_1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(vi)} \quad & \frac{(z^2q, -q^2/z, z^2q^{\alpha+1}/c_1c_2, c_1c_2q/z^2q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(c_1, c_2, q^2/c_1, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} V_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{q^2(-c_1/z, z^2q^3/c_1, z^2q^\alpha/c_2q, c_2q^3/z^2q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{c_1 (c_1, q^2/c_1, c_1/c_2, q^2c_2/c_1; q^2)_\infty} \\
 &\quad \times \frac{z}{(1-z^2/q)} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{q^{n^2+2n+n\alpha} z^n (-zq^2/c_1, q^2)_n}{c_1^n (z^2q^3/c_1; q^2)_n} + \text{idem}(c_1; c_2). \tag{78} \\
 &\left(q \rightarrow q^2, a_1 \rightarrow \infty, a_2 = -z, b_1 = z^2q, b_2 = 0, \mathcal{Z} = \frac{-zq^{\alpha+1}}{a_1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

X. Relations between bilateral generalized mock theta functions

10.1 Relations among bilateral generalized functions associated with fifth order mock theta functions

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i)} \quad & \frac{(-z, z^2q^\alpha/c_2q^4, c_2q^5/z^2q^\alpha; q)_\infty}{(q^2, 1/q, c_2, q/c_2; q)_\infty} f_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) \\
 &= \frac{1}{q} \frac{(-z/q, z^2q^\alpha/c_2q^3, c_2q^4/z^2q^\alpha; q)_\infty}{(q^2, 1/q, q^2/c_2, c_2/q; q)_\infty} f_{1c}\left(\alpha - 1, \frac{z}{q}; q\right) + \text{idem}(q^2; c_2). \\
 &\left(z = \frac{z}{q}, \alpha = \alpha - 1 \text{ in (32) and taking } c_1 = q^2 \text{ in (65)} \right) \\
 \text{(ii)} \quad & \frac{(-z^2/q, q^{\alpha+4}/c_2z^4, c_2z^4/q^{\alpha+2}; q^2)_\infty}{(q, q, c_2, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} \phi_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{z^2(-z^2/q^2, q^{\alpha+3}/c_2z^4, c_2z^4/q^{\alpha+1}; q^2)_\infty}{q^\alpha(q, q, q/c_2, qc_2; q^2)_\infty} \\
 &\quad \times \psi_{0c}\left(\frac{\alpha-1}{2}, z^2; q^2\right) + \text{idem}(q; c_2). \\
 &\left(q \rightarrow q^2, z = z^2, \alpha = \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \text{ in (30) and taking } c_1 = q \text{ in (66)} \right) \\
 \text{(iii)} \quad & \frac{(-z^2/q, q^{\alpha+4}/c_2z^4, c_2z^4/q^{\alpha+2}; q^2)_\infty}{(q, q, c_2, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} \phi_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{z^4(-z^2/q^2, q^{\alpha+3}/c_2z^4, c_2z^4/q^{\alpha+1}; q^2)_\infty}{q^5(q, q, q/c_2, qc_2; q^2)_\infty} \\
 &\quad \times \phi_{1c}\left(\alpha - 2, \frac{z}{q^{1/2}}; q\right) + \text{idem}(q; c_2). \\
 &\left(z = \frac{z}{q^{1/2}}, \alpha = \alpha - 2 \text{ in (33) and taking } c_1 = q \text{ in (66)} \right) \\
 \text{(iv)} \quad & \frac{(-z/q, q^{\alpha+2}/c_2z^2, c_2z^2/q^{\alpha+1}; q)_\infty}{(q^2, 1/q, c_2, q/c_2; q)_\infty} \psi_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{q^\alpha(-z, q^{\alpha+3}/c_2z^2, c_2z^2/q^{\alpha+2}; q)_\infty}{(q^2, 1/q, q^2/c_2, c_2/q; q)_\infty} \\
 &\quad \times \psi_{1c}(\alpha + 1, zq; q) + \text{idem}(q^2; c_2). \\
 &\left(z = zq, \alpha = \alpha + 1 \text{ in (34) and taking } c_1 = q^2 \text{ in (67)} \right) \\
 \text{(v)} \quad & \frac{(z^2/q, z^4q^\alpha/c_2q^4, c_2q^6/z^4q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(q, q, c_2, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} F_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{q(z^2, z^4q^\alpha/c_2q^5, c_2q^7/q^\alpha z^4; q^2)_\infty}{(q, q, q/c_2, qc_2; q^2)_\infty} \\
 &\quad \times f_{0c}\left(\frac{\alpha+3}{2}, -z^2; q^2\right) + \text{idem}(q; c_2).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(q \rightarrow q^2, z = -z^2, \alpha = \frac{\alpha + 3}{2} \text{ in (28) and taking } c_1 = q \text{ in (68)} \right)$$

$$(vi) \frac{(z^2/q, z^4q^\alpha/c_2q^4, c_2q^6/z^4q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(q, q, c_2, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} F_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{q(z^2, z^4q^\alpha/c_2q^5, c_2q^7/q^\alpha z^4; q^2)_\infty}{(1 - z^2/q^2)(q, q, q/c_2, qc_2; q^2)_\infty} \\ \times F_{1c}\left(\alpha + 2, \frac{z}{q^{1/2}}; q\right) + \text{idem}(q; c_2). \\ \left(z = \frac{z}{q^{1/2}}, \alpha = \alpha + 2 \text{ in (35) and taking } c_1 = q \text{ in (68)} \right)$$

$$(vii) \frac{(-z^2/q, q^{\alpha+6}/c_2z^4, c_2z^4/q^{\alpha+4}; q^2)_\infty}{(q, q, c_2, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} \phi_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{q^5(-z^2/q^2, q^{\alpha+5}/c_2z^4, c_2z^4/q^{\alpha+3}; q^2)_\infty}{z^3(q, q, q/c_2, qc_2; q^2)_\infty} \\ \times \psi_{1c}\left(\frac{\alpha + 3}{2}, z^2; q^2\right) + \text{idem}(q; c_2). \\ \left(q \rightarrow q^2, z = z^2, \alpha = \frac{\alpha + 3}{2} \text{ in (34) and taking } c_1 = q \text{ in (70)} \right)$$

$$(viii) \frac{(z^2q, z^4q^\alpha/c_2q^4, c_2q^6/z^4q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(q^3, 1/q, c_2, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} F_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) = \frac{1(z^2, z^4q^\alpha/c_2q^3, c_2q^5/q^\alpha z^4; q^2)_\infty}{q(q^3, 1/q, q^3/c_2, c_2/q; q^2)_\infty} \\ \times \frac{1}{(1 - z^2/q)} f_{1c}\left(\frac{\alpha - 1}{2}, -z^2; q^2\right) + \text{idem}(q^3; c_2). \\ \left(q \rightarrow q^2, z = -z^2, \alpha = \frac{\alpha - 1}{2} \text{ in (32) and taking } c_1 = q^3 \text{ in (72)} \right)$$

10.2 Relations among generalized bilateral functions associated with eighth order mock theta functions

$$(i) \frac{(-z^2, -q^3/z^2, z^3q^\alpha/c_2q^3, c_2q^5/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(1 + z^2/q)(q, q, c_2, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} S_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) \\ = \frac{q(-q^2/z^2, -z^2q, z^3q^\alpha/c_2q^4, c_2q^6/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(q, q, q/c_2, qc_2; q^2)_\infty} T_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) \\ + \text{idem}(q; c_2). \\ \text{(Taking } c_1 = q \text{ in (73) and using (41))}$$

$$(ii) \frac{(-z^2, -q^3/z^2, z^3q^\alpha/c_2q, c_2q^3/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(1 + z^2/q)(q, q, c_2, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} S_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) \\ = \frac{q(-q^2/z^2, -z^2q, z^3q^\alpha/c_2q^2, c_2q^4/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{z^2(q, q, q/c_2, qc_2; q^2)_\infty} T_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) \\ + \text{idem}(q; c_2). \\ \text{(Taking } c_1 = q \text{ in (74) and using (40))}$$

$$(iii) \frac{(1 + z^2/q)(-z^2q, -q^2/z^2, z^3q^\alpha/c_2q, q^3c_2/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{z^2(q^3, 1/q, c_2, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} T_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) \\ = \frac{(-q^3/z^2, -z^2, z^3q^\alpha/c_2, c_2q^2/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{q(q^3, 1/q, q^3/c_2, c_2/q; q^2)_\infty} S_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) \\ + \text{idem}(q^3; c_2). \\ \text{(Taking } c_1 = q^3 \text{ in (75) and using (39))}$$

$$(iv) \frac{(1 + z^2/q)(-z^2q, -q^2/z^2, z^3q^\alpha/c_2q^3, q^5c_2/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{(q^3, 1/q, c_2, q^2/c_2; q^2)_\infty} T_{1c}(\alpha, z; q) \\ = \frac{(-q^3/z^2, -z^2, z^3q^\alpha/c_2q^2, c_2q^4/z^3q^\alpha; q^2)_\infty}{q(q^3, 1/q, q^3/c_2, c_2/q; q^2)_\infty} S_{0c}(\alpha, z; q) \\ + \text{idem}(q^3; c_2). \\ \text{(Taking } c_1 = q^3 \text{ in (76) and using (38))}$$

XI. Conclusion

We have defined and considered the bilateral form of the generalized fifth and eighth order mock theta functions. I feel it will be helpful in understanding the mock theta functions. Moreover we can have other functions for other values of the parameters.

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