Author's abstract: Let $R(n, a)$ denote the number of unrestricted partitions of n whose subsums are all different of a, and $Q(n, a)$ the number of unequal partitions (i.e. each part is allowed to occur at most once) with the same property. In a preceding paper [cf. Discrete Math. 75, 155-166 (1989; Zbl 673.05007)], we considered $R(n, a)$ and $Q(n, a)$ for $a \leq \lambda_1 \sqrt{n}$, where λ_1 is a small constant. Here we study the case $a \geq \lambda_2 \sqrt{n}$. The behaviour of these quantities depends on the size of a, but also on the size of $s(a)$, the smallest positive integer which does not divide a.

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