

MORE GENERAL IDENTITIES INVOLVING THE TERMS OF $\{W_n(a, b; p, q)\}$

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we obtain new general results containing sums of binomial and multinomial with coefficients satisfying a general third order linear recursive relations with indices in arithmetic progression.

1. INTRODUCTION

The second order linear recurrence $\{W_n(a, b; p, q)\}$ is defined as for $n \geq 2$

$$W_n = pW_{n-1} - qW_{n-2} \quad (1.1)$$

where $W_0 = a, W_1 = b$. (Denote $W_n(a, b; p, q)$ by W_n).

Let α and β be the distinct roots of $\lambda^2 - p\lambda + q = 0$. The Binet formula of $\{W_n\}$ is

$$W_n = A\alpha^n + B\beta^n \quad (1.2)$$

where $A = (b - a\beta) / (\alpha - \beta)$ and $B = (a\alpha - b) / (\alpha - \beta)$.

Define $V_n = W_n(2, p; p, q)$. Thus the Binet form of V_n is given by $V_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n$.

Using the method of Carlitz and Ferns [1], some identities involving the terms of $\{W_n\}$ were given in [3, 4].

From [2], we have for $k > 0$ and $n > 1$,

$$W_{kn} = V_k W_{k(n-1)} - q^k W_{k(n-2)} \quad (1.3)$$

where V_n is defined as before. The characteristic polynomial of $\{W_{kn}\}$ is $\lambda^2 - V_k\lambda + q^k$ and its roots are α^k and β^k .

In this paper, we derive more general cases of the results of [3, 4] concerning the sequence $\{W_{kn}\}$, for a fixed positive $k > 0$.

2. THE MAIN RESULTS

Firstly we give the following result to generalize the results of [3, 4].

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Theorem 1. For $n > 0$ and $c \geq 0$,

$$W_{2kn+c} = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} (-1)^{n-j} V_k^j q^{k(n-j)} W_{kj+c}.$$

Proof. Since α^k and β^k are the roots of the equation $\lambda^2 - V_k \lambda + q^k = 0$,

$$\alpha^{2k} = V_k \alpha^k - q^k \quad \text{and} \quad \beta^{2k} = V_k \beta^k - q^k.$$

Here, by the binomial theorem, we have

$$\alpha^{2kn} = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} (-1)^{n-j} V_k^j q^{k(n-j)} \alpha^{kj} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\beta^{2kn} = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} (-1)^{n-j} V_k^j q^{k(n-j)} \beta^{kj}. \quad (2.2)$$

By multiplying both sides of (2.1) and (2.2) by $A\alpha^c$ and $B\beta^c$, respectively, and adding, the proof follows from the Binet form (1.2). \square

Lemma 1. For $k, m, r > 0$,

$$-q^{k(m+r)} + V_{kr} q^{km} u^{kr} + u^{2k(m+r)} = V_{km} u^{k(m+2r)}$$

where u is either α or β .

Proof. Since $\alpha^{2k} = V_k \alpha^k - q^k$ and $\beta^{2k} = V_k \beta^k - q^k$,

$$\begin{aligned} -q^{k(m+r)} + V_{kr} q^{km} u^{kr} + u^{2k(m+r)} &= q^{km} (V_{kr} u^{kr} - q^{kr}) + u^{2k(m+r)} \\ &= u^{k(m+2r)} (q^{km} u^{-km} + u^{km}) \\ &= u^{k(m+2r)} (\beta^{km} + \alpha^{km}) \\ &= V_{km} u^{k(m+2r)}. \end{aligned}$$

\square

Theorem 2. For $n, k, m, r > 0$,

$$-q^{k(m+r)} W_n + V_k q^{mk} W_{kr+n} + W_{2k(m+r)+n} = V_{km} W_{k(m+2r)+n}$$

Proof. By Lemma 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} -q^{k(m+r)} + V_{kr} q^{km} \alpha^{kr} + \alpha^{2k(m+r)} &= V_{km} \alpha^{k(m+2r)}, \\ -q^{k(m+r)} + V_{kr} q^{km} \beta^{kr} + \beta^{2k(m+r)} &= V_{km} \beta^{k(m+2r)}. \end{aligned}$$

The proof follows if we multiply both sides of the previous two identities by $A\alpha^n$ and $B\beta^n$, respectively, add, and then use the Binet form (1.2). \square

Theorem 3. For $n, k, m, r > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} W_{krn+c} &= (V_{kr} q^{km})^{-n} \sum_{i+j+s=n} \binom{n}{i,j} (-1)^j q^{k(m+r)s} V_{km}^i W_{k(m+2r)i+2k(m+r)j+c}, \\ W_{kn(m+2r)+c} &= V_{km}^{-n} \sum_{i+j+s=n} \binom{n}{i,j} (-1)^s q^{kmj+k(m+r)s} V_{kr}^j W_{2k(m+r)i+krj+c}, \\ W_{2kn(m+r)+c} &= \sum_{i+j+s=n} \binom{n}{i,j} (-1)^j V_{kr}^j q^{kmj+k(m+r)s} V_{km}^i W_{k(m+2r)i+krj+c}. \end{aligned}$$

where the symbol $\binom{n}{i,j}$ is defined by $\binom{n}{i,j} = \frac{n!}{i!j!(n-i-j)!}$.

Proof. By Lemma 1 and the multinomial theorem, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (V_{kr}q^{km})^n u^{krn} &= \sum_{i+j+s=n} \binom{n}{i,j} (-1)^j q^{k(m+r)s} V_{km}^i u^{k(m+2r)i+2k(m+r)j} \\ V_{km}^n u^{kn(m+2r)} &= \sum_{i+j+s=n} \binom{n}{i,j} (-1)^s q^{kmj+k(m+r)s} V_k^j u^{2k(m+r)i+krj} \\ u^{2kn(m+r)} &= \sum_{i+j+s=n} \binom{n}{i,j} (-1)^j V_{kr}^j q^{kmj+k(m+r)s} V_{km}^i u^{k(m+2r)i+krj} \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying both sides in the preceding identities by u^c , adding, and using (1.2), we get the conclusion. \square

Theorem 4. For $n, k, m, r, c > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{kr}^n q^{kmn} W_{krn+c} - \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} (-1)^j q^{k(m+r)(n-j)} W_{2k(m+r)j+c} &\equiv 0 \pmod{V_{km}}, \\ W_{2k(m+r)n+c} - (-1)^n q^{kmn} W_{2krn+c} &\equiv 0 \pmod{V_{km}}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The proof follows from the first two results of Theorem 3 and the decomposition

$$\sum_{i+j+s=n} = \sum_{i+j+s=n, i=0} + \sum_{i+j+s=n, i \neq 0}.$$

\square

When $k = r = 1$ in Theorems 2-4, the results are reduced to the results of [3, 4].

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