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Horadam functions and powers of irrationals

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Abstract

This paper generalizes a result of Gerdemann to show (with slight variations in some special cases) that, for any real number m and Horadam function Hn(A, B, P,Q), mHn(A, B, P, Q) = i=h kΣ(t,Hn+i(A, B, P, Q)), for two consecutive values of n, if and only if, m= i=h kΣ (tiai)= i=h kΣ (t ibi) where a =(P+(P2-4Q) 1/2)/2 and b = (P-(P2-4Q) 1/2)/2. (Horadam functions are defined by: H 0(A, B, P, Q) = A, H1(A,B,P,Q) = B, Hn+1(A, B, P,Q) = PHn(A,B, P,Q)-QHn-1(A, B, P,Q).) Further generalizations to the solutions of arbitrary linear recurrence relations are also considered.

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HORADAM FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF IRRATIONALS

MARTIN W. BUNDER

Abstract. This paper generalises a result of Gerdemann to show (with slight variations in some special cases) that, for any real number m and Horadam function $H_n(A,B,P,Q)$,

$$mH_n(A,B,P,Q)=\sum_{i=h}^{k} t_i H_{n+i}(A,B,P,Q),$$

for two consecutive values of n, if and only if,

$$m=\sum_{i=h}^{k} t_i a^i=\sum_{i=h}^{k} t_i b^i$$

where $a=\frac{P+\sqrt{P^2-4Q}}{2}$ and $b=\frac{P-\sqrt{P^2-4Q}}{2}$.
(Horadam functions are defined by: $H_0(A,B,P,Q)=A, \quad H_1(A,B,P,Q)=B$,
$H_{n+1}(A,B,P,Q)=PH_n(A,B,P,Q)-QH_{n-1}(A,B,P,Q)$.)
Further generalizations to the solutions of arbitrary linear recurrence relations are also considered.

1. Introduction and notation

Horadam functions were first studied by Horadam in [6] and [7]. They can be defined by:

Definition 1.1. $H_0(A,B,P,Q)=A, \quad H_1(A,B,P,Q)=B,$
$H_{n+1}(A,B,P,Q)=PH_n(A,B,P,Q)-QH_{n-1}(A,B,P,Q).$

Special cases include the Lucas functions $U_n(P,Q)=H_n(0,1,P,Q)$ and $V_n(P,Q)=H_n(2,1,P,Q)$, the Pell polynomials $P_n(x)=U_n(2x,-1)$, the modified Pell polynomials $q_n(x)=H_n(1,x,2x,-1)$ and $q_n^*(x)=H_n(1,1,2x,-1)$ as well as the Pell numbers $U_n(1,-2)$, the Lucas numbers $V_n(1,-1)$, the Jacobstahl numbers $U_n(1,-2)$ and, of course, the Fibonacci numbers $F_n=U_n(1,-1)$.

Often $H_n(A,B,P,Q)$ will be abbreviated to H_n and $U_n(P,Q)$ to U_n.

There are 84 pages on Horadam functions in OEIS, however most of the functions mentioned specifically have $H_n=U_n$ or U_{n+1}. Two exceptions are $H_n(1,3,-1,1)$ (A048739) and $H_n(1,4,2,-1)$ (A048654).

Usually A, B, P and Q are taken to be integers. Lehmer in [8] does allow P to be the square root of an integer. In most of this paper A, B, P and Q can be arbitrary complex numbers.

Two important functions of P and Q, which appear in the explicit forms of H_n and U_n are now defined.

Definition 1.2. *$a(P,Q)$ and $b(P,Q)$ are the roots of the equation $x^2-Px+Q=0$.*

These will usually be written as a and b.

If P^2-4Q is real and positive these can be written as:

$$a=\frac{P+\sqrt{P^2-4Q}}{2}, \quad b=\frac{P-\sqrt{P^2-4Q}}{2}.$$

2. Some properties of Horadam functions

We now list some known results. These are as in Horadam [6], except that he only gives some special cases of (ii).

Theorem 2.1. *(i) If $n \geq 0$ and $P^2 \neq 4Q$,* $\quad H_n = \left(\dfrac{B-Ab}{a-b}\right)a^n + \left(\dfrac{B-Aa}{b-a}\right)b^n.$

(ii) If $n \geq 0$, $\quad H_n(A,B,P,P^2/4) = nB(P/2)^{n-1} - (n-1)A(P/2)^n.$

(iii) If $n \geq 0$ and $P^2 \neq 4Q$, $U_n = \dfrac{a^n - b^n}{a-b}$.

(iv) If $n \geq 0$, $\quad U_n(P,P^2/4) = n(P/2)^{n-1}.$

We also list some obvious special cases.

Corollary 2.2. *(i) If $P^2 \neq 4Q$, $B = Ab$ and $n \geq 0$, $H_n = Ab^n$.*

(ii) If $P^2 \neq 4Q$, $B = Aa$ and $n \geq 0$, $H_n = Aa^n$.

(iii) If $B = (P/2)A$, $P^2 = 4Q$ and $n \geq 0$, $\quad H_n = A(P/2)^n = Aa^n = Ab^n$.

(iv) If $P = 0$ and $n \geq 0$, $\quad H_{2n} = (-Q)^n A$ and $H_{2n+1} = (-Q)^n B$.

(v) If $P \neq 0$, $Q = 0$ and $n > 0$, $\quad H_n = BP^{n-1}$.

(vi) If $P = Q = 0$ and $n > 1$, $H_n = 0$.

The next theorem relates Horadam functions to Lucas and other Horadam functions. The q=0 case of (i) also appears in Horadam [6].

Theorem 2.3. *(i) If $n > q \geq 0$,* $\quad H_n = U_{q+1}H_{n-q} - QU_qH_{n-q-1}.$

(ii) $H_n(A,B,P,Q) = H_{n-1}(B, BP{-}AQ, P, Q) = H_{n-i}(H_i(A,B,P,Q), H_{i+1}(A,B,P,Q), P, Q).$

(iii) $H_n(A, AP, P, Q) = AU_{n+1}(P,Q).$

(iv) $kH_n(A,B,P,Q) = H_n(kA, kB, P, Q).$

(v) $k^nH_n(A,B,P,Q) = H_n(A, kB, kP, k^2Q).$

Proof. (i) By induction on q.

If $q = 0$, $\quad H_n = 1.H_n - Q.0.H_{n-1}$.

If the result holds for q, then

$H_n = U_{q+1}(PH_{n-q-1} - QH_{n-q-2}) - QU_qH_{n-q-1} = U_{q+2}H_{n-q-1} - QU_{q+1}H_{n-q-2}.$

So the result holds for all $n > q \geq 0$.

(ii) By the recurrence relation for U_n and (i),

$$\begin{aligned} H_n(A,B,P,Q) &= (BP-AQ)U_{n-1} - BQU_{n-2} \\ &= H_{n-1}(H_1, H_2, P, Q) \\ &= H_{n-2}.(H_2, H_3, P, Q) \\ &= ... \\ &= H_{n-i}(H_i, H_{i+1}, P, Q). \end{aligned}$$

(iii) By (i).

(iv) By Theorem 2.1(i) and (ii).

(v)

$$\begin{aligned} ka(P,Q) &= \frac{kP + \sqrt{(kP)^2 - 4k^2Q}}{2} \\ &= a(kP, k^2Q). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly $kb(P,Q) = b(kP, k^2Q)$. So if $P^2 \neq 4Q$,

$$\begin{aligned}
H_n(A, kB, kP, k^2Q) &= \left(\frac{kB - Akb(P,Q)}{k(a(P,Q) - b(P,Q))}\right) k^n a^n(P,Q) \\
&\qquad - \left(\frac{kB - Aka(P,Q)}{k(b(P,Q) - a(P,Q))}\right) k^n b^n(P,Q)) \\
&= k^n H_n(A, B, P, Q). \\
H_n(A, kB, kP, k^2P^2/4) &= nBk^n(P/2)^{n-1} - (n-1)Ak^n(P/2)^n \\
&= k^n H_n(A, B, P, P^2/4).
\end{aligned}$$

□

The recurrence relation for F_n can be used to define F_n for $n < 0$. We will do the same for H_n when this is possible.

Theorem 2.4. *$H_n(A,B,P,Q)$ can be consistently defined for $n < 0$ using the recurrence relation iff*

(i) $Q \neq 0$, as in Theorem 2.1(i) or (ii), where also,
$H_{-n}(A,B,P,Q) = Q^{-n}H_n(A, PA - B, P, Q) = H_n(A, \frac{PA-B}{Q}, P/Q, 1/Q)$.

(ii) $Q = 0$, $B = PA$; if $P \neq 0$ by $H_n = P^nA$, if $P = A = 0$ by $H_n = 0$.

Proof. (i) If $Q \neq 0$, as $P = a + b$ and $Q = ab$, the recurrence relation gives, if $P^2 \neq 4Q$,

$$H_{n-1} = \frac{H_{n+1} - (a+b)H_n}{-ab} = \left(\frac{B - Ab}{a - b}\right) a^{n-1} + \left(\frac{B - Aa}{b - a}\right) b^{n-1},$$

so, given H_n and H_{n+1}, H_m can be defined for all $m < n$, with the explicit expression of Theorem 2.1(i).

By Theorem 2.3(v) and Theorem 2.1(i),

$$\begin{aligned}
Q^{-n}H_n(A, PA - B, P, Q) &= \left(\frac{PA - B - Ab}{a - b}\right) b^{-n} + \left(\frac{PA - B - Aa}{b - a}\right) a^{-n} \\
&= \left(\frac{B - Ab}{a - b}\right) a^{-n} + \left(\frac{B - Aa}{b - a}\right) b^{-n} \\
&= H_{-n}(A, B, P, Q)
\end{aligned}$$

If $P^2 = 4Q \neq 0,\ a = b = P/2$ then, by the recurrence relation,

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{n-1} &= 2nB(P/2)^{n-2} - 2(n-1)A(P/2)^{n-1} - (n+1)B(P/2)^{n-2} + nA(P/2)^{n-1} \\
&= (n-1)B(P/2)^{n-2} - (n-2)A(P/2)^{n-1},
\end{aligned}$$

so H_m can be defined for $m < n$, with the explicit representation of Theorem 2.1(ii).

$$\begin{aligned}
Q^{-n}H_n(A, PA - B, P, P^2/4) &= (P/2)^{-2n}(n(PA - B)(P/2)^{n-1} - (n-1)A(P/2)^n) \\
&= -nB(P/2)^{-n-1} + (n+1)A(P/2)^{-n} \\
&= H_{-n}(A, B, P, Q).
\end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 2.3(v), $H_n(A, (PA - B)/Q, P/Q, 1/Q) = Q^{-n}H_n(A, PA - B, P, Q)$.

(ii) If $Q = 0$ and H_n is to be defined for $n < 0$ by the recurrence relation, we must have $B = H_1 = PH_0 - 0H_{-1} = PA$.

If $P \neq 0$, $H_0 = PH_{-1} - 0H_{-2}$ gives $H_{-1} = P^{-1}A$. Similarly, for any $n < 0$, $H_n = P^nA$.

If P=0, $H_{-i} = A = PH_{-i-1} - 0H_{-i-2} = 0$, for $i \geq 0$, so $A = B = 0$ and $H_n = 0$ for $n < 0$. $\square$

Horadam [6] also has the $P^2 > 4Q$ and $+\infty$ cases of the following, but gets different results!

Theorem 2.5. *If P and Q are real,*
(i) $P^2 > 4Q$ and
(a) $P > 0$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = a$,
and if $Q \neq 0$ and either $A \neq 0$ or $B \neq 0$, $\lim_{n\to-\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = b$.
(b) $P < 0$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = b$,
and if $Q \neq 0$ and either $A \neq 0$ or $B \neq 0$, $\lim_{n\to-\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = a$.
(ii) If $P^2 = Q > 0$, $\lim_{n\to+\pm\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = P/2 = a = b$.
(iii) If $P = 0$, $\frac{H_{2n+1}}{H_{2n}} = \frac{B}{A}$ *and* $\frac{H_{2n+2}}{H_{2n+1}} = \frac{-QA}{B}$.

Proof. (i) If $P^2 > 4Q$,

$$\frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = \frac{\left(\frac{B-Ab}{a-b}\right) a^{n+1} + \left(\frac{B-Aa}{b-a}\right) b^{n+1}.}{\left(\frac{B-Ab}{a-b}\right) a^{n} + \left(\frac{B-Aa}{b-a}\right) b^{n}}.$$

(a) So if $P > 0$, $|a| > |b|$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = a$, and, provided H_n for $n < 0$ is defined and not identically 0, i.e $Q \neq 0$ and either $A \neq 0$ or $B \neq 0$, $\lim_{n\to-\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = b$.

(b) If $P < 0$, $|b| > |a|$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = b$, and, provided H_n for $n < 0$ is defined and not identically 0, i.e.$Q \neq 0$ and either $A \neq 0$ or $B \neq 0$, $\lim_{n\to-\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = a$.

(ii) If $P^2 = 4Q$,

$$\frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = \frac{(n+1)B(P/2)^n - nA(P/2)^{n+1}.}{nB(P/2)^{n-1} - (n-1)A(P/2)^n} = \frac{(n+1)BP/2 - nA(P/2)^2.}{nB - (n-1)AP/2}.$$

So $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = P/2$.
(iii) By Corollary 2.2(iv). $\square$

Note that Horadam [6] has, for $P^2 > 4Q$:
$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = a$, if $-1 \leq b \leq 1$, which is equivalent to $-P-1 \leq Q$ and either $P < 2$ or $P \geq 2$ and $Q \leq P-1$,
and
$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{H_{n+1}}{H_n} = b$, if $-1 \leq a \leq 1$, which is equivalent to $P-1 \leq Q$ and either $P > -2$ or $Q \leq -P-1$ and $P \leq -2$.

We can have both conditions holding, for example if $P = 1$ and $Q = 0$, $a = 1$ and $b = 0$, or neither, for example when $P = 3$ and $Q = -5$, $a = \frac{3+\sqrt{29}}{2}$, $b = \frac{3-\sqrt{29}}{2}$.

The following theorem is needed later.

Theorem 2.6. *(i)* $H_n - bH_{n-1} = (B - Ab)a^{n-1}$.
(ii) $H_n - aH_{n-1} = (B - Aa)b^{n-1}$.

Proof. (i) If $P^2 \neq 4Q$, $H_n - bH_{n-1} = \left(\dfrac{B - Ab}{a - b}\right) a^n + \left(\dfrac{B - Ab}{b - a}\right) a^{n-1}b = (B - Ab)a^{n-1}$. If $P^2 = 4Q$, $\;a = b = P/2$ and
$H_n - bH_{n-1} = nB(P/2)^{n-1} - (n-1)A(P/2)^n - (n-1)B(P/2)^{n-1} + (n-2)A(P/2)^n = (B - Ab)a^{n-1}$.
(ii) Similar. □

3. Generalising Gerdemann

Gerdemann's Theorem 1.1 of [3] is a special case of:

Theorem 3.1. *(i) If $P, B \neq 0$ and $B = Aa$,*

$$mH_n = \sum_{i=h}^{k} t_i H_{n+i} \tag{3.1}$$

for any one value of n, iff

$$m = \sum_{i=h}^{k} t_i a^i. \tag{3.2}$$

(ii) If $P, B \neq 0$ and $B = Ab$, (3.1) for any one value of n, iff

$$m = \sum_{i=h}^{k} t_i b^i \tag{3.3}$$

(iii) If $P, B \neq 0$ and $Q = 0$, $a = P$ and $b = 0$ or $b = P$ and $a = 0$ and (3.1) for any one value of n, iff (3.2) if $a = P$ and (3.3) if $b = P$.
(iv) If $P, Q \neq 0$ and (3.1) holds for any two values of n then (3.2) and (3.3) hold.
(v) If $P, Q \neq 0$, $P^2 - 4Q \neq 0$ or $B = AP/2$, and (3.2) and (3.3) hold then (3.1) holds.

Proof. (i) If $P, B \neq 0$ and $B = Aa$, $a \neq 0$. If $P^2 \neq 4Q$, by Corollary 2.2(ii) and Therem 2.4(i) and if $P^2 = 4Q$ (as then $a = b$) by Corollary 2.2(iii) and Theorem 2.4(ii), $H_r = Aa^r$ whenever H_r is defined. Clearly (3.1) iff (3.2).
(ii) As for (i) with $H_r = Ab^r$.
(iii) If $P \neq 0$ and $Q = 0, a = P$ and $b = 0$ or $a = 0$ or $b = P$, so by Corollary 2.2(v) and Theorem 2.4(ii), $H_r = AP^{r-1}$. So (3.1) holds iff (3.2) iff $a = P$ and $b = 0$ or iff (3.3) if $b = P$ and $a = 0$.
(iv) Assume that (3.1) holds for a particular n and also for some $q < n$. Applying Theorem 2.3(i) to (3.1) gives

$$U_{n-q}mH_{q+1} - QU_{n-q+1}mH_q = \sum_{i=h}^{k} j_i(U_{n-q}H_{q+i+1} - QU_{n-q+1}H_{q+i}) \tag{3.4}$$

Adding QU_{n-q+1} times, (3.1), with q for n, to this and dividing by U_{n-q} (which is not 0 by Theorems 1(iii) and (iv)), gives (3.1) with $q+1$ for n. Similarly (3.1) can be derived whenever all the Horadam functions appearing in it are definable. In particular we have (3.1) with $n-1$

for n. and so, by Theorem 2.6(i), as $a \neq 0$, (3.2) holds. Similarly by Theorem 2.6(ii), as $b \neq 0$, (3.3) holds.

(v) If If $P, Q, P^2 - 4Q \neq 0$, this follows by Theorem 2.1(i) and Theorem 2.4(i). If $P, Q \neq 0, P^2 = 4Q$ and $B = (AP)/2$, it follows by Corollary 2.2(iii) and Theorem 2.4(i). □

If any of the conditions in the parts of Theorem 3.1 fail, we show that the results will usually fail.

If $B = 0$, H_1 can be added to the right of (3.1), but the corresponding a^{1-n} or b^{1-n} cannot be added to the right of (3.2) or (3.3). Also with $h = k = 1 - n$ and $t_{1-n} = a$, (3.2) is $m = aa^{1-n}$, while $a^{2-n}H_n \neq aH_1$

If $P = 0$, $a = \sqrt{-Q} = -b$, by Corollary 2.2(iv), (3.1) can be $BH_{2n} = AH_{2n+1}$. (3.2) and (3.3) fail as B need not equal $\pm A\sqrt{-Q}$. Also if $-Q = \sqrt{-Q}a$ is (3.2) and (3.3) is $Q = \sqrt{-Q}b$, (3.1) fails as $-QH_n \neq \pm\sqrt{-Q}H_{n+1}$.

Now we give some more specific examples.

Examples

1. If $P = 5,\ Q = 6,\ a = 3,\ b = 2$. So if $B = bA \neq aA$ and $H_n = A2^n$,

$$14H_n = \sum_{i=1}^{3} H_{n+i}, \text{ while } 14 = \sum_{i=1}^{3} 2^i, \text{ but } \sum_{i=1}^{3} 3^i = 39 \neq 14.$$

2. If $P = 1, Q = -1,\ a = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2},\ b = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$, so if $B = bA \neq aA,\ H_n = Ab^n,\ 2H_n = H_{n+1} + H_{n-2}$, and $2 = a + a^{-2} = b + b^{-2}$.

3. If $P = Q = 4, A = 1$ and $B = 3, P^2 = 4Q, a = b = 2$ so $B \neq aP/2$. We have $3H_2 = H_3 + H_1 + H_0 = 24$, as (2.1) while (3.2) and (3.3) fail as $3 \neq 2 + 2^{-1} + 2^{-2}$. Also (3.2) and (3.3) can hold as $4 = 2 + 2.2^{-1} + 4.2^{-2}$ while (3.1) fails as $4 = 4H_0 \neq H_1 + 2H_{-1} + 4H_{-2} = 31/2$.

4. If $P = 2i, Q = 3\frac{1}{2},\ a = \left(\frac{2+3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)i, b = \left(\frac{2-3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)i$. $7\frac{1}{2}H_n = -H_{n+2} - 7iH_{n-1}$ and $7\frac{1}{2} = -a^2 - 7ia^{-1} = -b^2 - 7ib^{-1}$.

Gerdemann's version of Theorem 3.1 was as follows:

$$mF_n = \sum_{i=h}^{k} F_{n+c_i} <=> m = \sum_{i=h}^{k} \tau^{c_i} \tag{3.5}$$

where $\tau = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

Gerdemann also showed that, for any integer m, integers h, k and $c_h, \ldots, c_k$, independent of n, can be found so that the left of this equivalence holds. Hence any positive integer m can be expressed as a sum of powers of τ.

4. Further Generalization

The anonymous referee suggested that the result could perhaps be generalized to higher order linear recurrences such as:

$$G_n = \sum_{i=n-s}^{n-1} q_{n-i}G_i \tag{4.1}$$

where $G_i = A_i$ for $0 \leq i < s$.

Grabner, Tichy, Nemes and Petho [4], in fact, do just that, in the special case where G_n is a Pisot recurrence. This requires: $G_0 = 0,\ G_k = q_1G_{k-1} + \ldots q_kG_0 + 1$ for $1 \leq k < s$ and $q_1 \geq q_2 \ldots \geq q_s$.

Their Lemma 1.1 states that if G_n is a Pisot recurrence,

$$mG_n = \sum_{i=h}^{k} j_i G_{n+i} \tag{4.2}$$

iff

$$m = \sum_{i=h}^{k} j_i x^i \tag{4.3}$$

where x is the dominating root of the equation:

$$x^s = q_1 x^{s-1} + \dots q_{s-1} x + q_s. \tag{4.4}$$

Without G_n being a Pisot recurrence, we can prove the following generalization of Theorem 3.1(iv) and (v):

Theorem 4.1. *(i) If (4.2) is obtained by the recurrence relation (4.1), and x is any root of (4.4), (4.3) holds.*

(ii) If the solutions x of (4.4) are all distinct and (4.3) holds for all of them, (4.2) holds.

Proof. (i) By induction on the number p of uses of (4.1) in the proof of (4.2).

If $p = 0, h = k = 0$ and $j_0 = m$, so (4.3) holds. If (4.2) is obtained by p uses of (4.1) and (4.3) holds and one further use of the recurrence relation, in the form

$$G_{n+r} = \sum_{i=n+r-s}^{n+r-1} q_{n+r-i} G_i$$

is used, the corresponding version of (4.3) is true as the corresponding change requires

$$x^{n+r} = q_1 x^{n+r-1} + \dots q_{s-1} x^{n+r+1-s} + q_s x^{n+r-s}.$$

(ii) If (4.3) holds for all solutions $x_1, \dots, x_s$ of (4.4) and these solutions are distinct,

$$G_n = k_1 x_1^n + k_2 x_2^n + \dots + k_s x_s^n \tag{4.5}$$

where $k_1, \dots, k_s$ are functions of only $G_0, \dots, G_{s-1}, q_1, \dots q_s$. Then

$$mG_n = \sum_{i=h}^{k} j_i (k_1 x_1^{i+n} + \dots + k_s x_s^{i+n})$$

which is (4.2). □

We could also prove counterparts to Theorem 3.1(i),(ii) and (iii) (where not only (4.1) is used in the derivation of (4.2)), in the case where all the k_is in (4.5), except one, are zero. In view of the examples in Section 3, it is unlikely that much more can be proved, particularly when the roots of (4.4) are not all distinct.

There is a lot of literature on expressing integers as sums of (generalised) Horadam functions or powers of rational or irrational numbers, for example Fraenkel [2], Ambroz, Frougny, Masakova and Pelantova [1] and Hamlin and Webb [5], but only Gerdemann [3] and Grabner,, Tichy, Nemes and Petho [4] have results such as those in Theorems 3.1 and 4.1. The referee provided (4.2) for $m = 1$ to 100, for Padovan numbers $P_n = G_n$, as defined above, with $s = 3$, $q_1 = 0, q_2 = q_3 = A_0 = A_1 = A_2 = 1$.

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