

ORDINARY GENERATING FUNCTIONS FOR PELL POLYNOMIALS

BRO. J. M. MAHON

Catholic College of Education, Sydney, Australia 2154
and

A. F. HORADAM

University of New England, Armidale, Australia 2351
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1. INTRODUCTION

The object of this paper is to investigate, by using a variety of methods, the properties of Pell polynomials $P_n(x)$ and the Pell-Lucas polynomials $Q_n(x)$ [6] which are derivable from their generating functions. Brief acquaintance with the main aspects of [6] is desirable.

In an endeavor to conserve space, we will generally offer only an indication of the potential development, with a minimum of results, so that just a representative sample of the material available is presented. Omitted information will be happily supplied on request. Among the many facets of this exposition, we find the sections numbered 4 and 5 especially appealing.

For visual convenience, the functional notation will be suppressed and an abbreviated notation used, e.g., $P_n(x) \equiv P_n$, $Q_n(x) \equiv Q_n$.

First, we introduce the notation

$$P(j, m, k, x, y) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_{mr+k}^j y^r, \quad (1.1)$$

$$Q(j, m, k, x, y) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} Q_{mr+k}^j y^r. \quad (1.2)$$

Then, for example, by difference equations [6],

$$P(1, 1, 0, x, y) = y\Delta \quad (1.3)$$

or, equivalently,

$$P(1, 1, 1, x, y) = \Delta = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_{r+1} y^r, \quad (1.4)$$

and

$$Q(1, 1, 0, x, y) = (2 - 2xy)\Delta \quad (1.5)$$

or, equivalently,

$$Q(1, 1, 1, x, y) = (2x + 2y)\Delta = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} Q_{r+1} y^r, \quad (1.6)$$

in all of which

$$\Delta = (1 - 2xy - y^2)^{-1} = \Delta(x, y, 1, 1) \quad [\text{cf. (1.8)}]. \quad (1.7)$$

Result (1.4), for example, may also be obtained using the method of column generators [1] with the aid of binomial coefficient expressions for P_n given in [7]. Matrices and Binet forms may also be utilized (see [7]) in establishing (1.3)-(1.6).

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Let us introduce the symbolism

$$\Delta_{(m)}^{(j)} \equiv \Delta(x, y, j, m)$$

[cf. (1.13)] in which the superscript and subscript will be suppressed when $j = 1$ and/or $m = 1$, e.g., $\Delta_{(1)}^{(1)} = \Delta$ [cf. (1.7)] and

$$\Delta_{(m)} = (1 - Q_m y + (-1)^m y^2)^{-1} \equiv \Delta(x, y, 1, m) \tag{1.8}$$

whence (1.7) follows when $m = 1$. Replacing y by $-y$, we write

$$\Delta'_{(m)} \equiv \Delta(x, -y, 1, m). \tag{1.9}$$

Furthermore, with $m = 1$, let

$$\Delta^{(j)} \equiv \Delta(x, y, j, 1) = \left[\sum_{r=0}^{j+1} (-1)^{\frac{r(r+1)}{2}} \{j+1, r\} y^r \right]^{-1}, \tag{1.10}$$

where the symbol $\{a, b\}$, defined in [8], is

$$\{a, b\} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^a P_i}{\left(\prod_{i=1}^b P_i \right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^{a-b} P_i \right)} \tag{1.11}$$

Thus, in particular, from (1.10) and (1.11),

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = (1 - P_2 y - y^2)^{-1} & \text{as in (1.7)} \\ \Delta^{(2)} = (1 - P_3 y - P_3 y^2 + y^3)^{-1} \\ \Delta^{(3)} = (1 - P_4 y - (P_3 P_4 / P_1 P_2) y^2 + P_4 y^3 + y^4)^{-1} \end{cases} \tag{1.12}$$

More generally,

$$\Delta_{(m)}^{(j)} = \left[\sum_{r=0}^{j+1} (-1)^{\frac{r[m(r-1)+2]}{2}} \{j+1, r\}_m y^r \right]^{-1}, \tag{1.13}$$

in which

$$\{a, b\}_m = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^a P_{im}}{\left(\prod_{i=1}^b P_{im} \right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^{a-b} P_{im} \right)}. \tag{1.14}$$

The case $j = 1$ occurs in (1.8), while the case $m = 1$ occurs in (1.10). Later, in (6.6), we refer to the case $j = 3$, i.e., to $\Delta_{(m)}^{(3)}$.

Some useful results from [7] are collected here for later reference:

$$Q_{n+r} + Q_{n-r} = \begin{cases} Q_n Q_r & r \text{ even,} \\ 4(x^2 + 1) P_n P_r & r \text{ odd.} \end{cases} \tag{1.15}$$

$$P_{n+1}^2 - (4x^2 + 2) P_n^2 + P_{n-1}^2 = 2(-1)^n. \tag{1.16}$$

$$P_{m(r+1)+k} - Q_m P_{mr+k} + (-1)^m P_{m(r-1)+k} = 0. \tag{1.17}$$

Also important for our matrix treatment are (see [6]):

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \tag{1.18}$$

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$$P^n = \begin{bmatrix} P_{n+1} & P_n \\ P_n & P_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{so } |P^n| = (-1)^n. \quad (1.19)$$

Consult [6], [7], and [8] for details of some of the applications of P .

2. APPLICATIONS OF GENERATING FUNCTIONS

Using (1.17) as a difference equation, we find eventually that

$$P(1, m, k, x, y) = [P_k + (-1)^k P_{m-k} y] \Delta_{(m)}. \quad (2.1)$$

Similarly,

$$Q(1, m, k, x, y) = [Q_k + (-1)^{k-1} Q_{m-k} y] \Delta_{(m)}. \quad (2.2)$$

The specializations given in (1.3) and (1.5) follow immediately. Numerous other specializations of some interest, e.g., those for

$$P(1, 2, 0, x, y), P(1, 2, 1, x, y), P(1, 3, 3, x, -y)$$

and $Q(1, 2, 1, x, -y)$,

are listed in [7].

Differentiating (1.4) with respect to y , we obtain

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} r P_{r+1} y^{r-1} = (2x + 2y) \Delta^2. \quad (2.3)$$

Likewise

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} r Q_{r+1} y^{r-1} = [4x^2 + 2 + 4xy + 2y^2] \Delta^2. \quad (2.4)$$

Replacing y by $-y$ gives generating functions of some importance. Results (2.3) and (2.4) may be extended if we differentiate (2.1) and (2.2) w.r.t. y , but the process is somewhat algebraically messy.

Now, (2.3) leads to an interesting summation. With (1.4) and (1.6) it gives

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} r P_{r+1} y^{r-1} = \left\{ \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_{r+1} y^r \right\} \left\{ \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} Q_{r+1} y^r \right\}. \quad (2.5)$$

Equate coefficients of y^r on both sides, thus obtaining

$$(r+1)P_{r+2} = \sum_{i=0}^{r+1} P_i Q_{r+2-i}. \quad (2.6)$$

Next, differentiate (1.5) w.r.t. y . Then

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (r+1)Q_{r+1} y^r = (2x + 4y - 2xy^2) \Delta^2. \quad (2.7)$$

Combining (1.4) and (2.7), we find

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$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (r+1)Q_{r+1}y^r - \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} (r+1)P_{r+2}y^r = y(2 - 2xy)\Delta^2 \quad (2.8)$$

$$= \left\{ \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_r y^r \right\} \left\{ \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} Q_r y^r \right\}$$

by (1.3) and (1.5).

Equate coefficients to get

$$(r+1)(Q_{r+1} - P_{r+2}) = \sum_{i=0}^r P_i Q_{r-i}. \quad (2.9)$$

Differentiating in (1.3) w.r.t. y , then multiplying by y , we determine a generating function for rP_r , namely,

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} rP_r y^r = y(1 + y^2)\Delta^2. \quad (2.10)$$

Similarly,

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} rQ_r y^r = (2xy + 4y^2 - 2xy^3)\Delta^2. \quad (2.11)$$

Generating functions may be used to derive already known properties of Pell polynomials, e.g.,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Q_n y^n &= (2 - 2xy)\Delta && \text{by (1.5)} \\ &= \Delta + (1 - 2xy)\Delta \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{n+1} y^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{n-1} y^n && \text{by (1.4) and (2.1),} \end{aligned}$$

whence $Q_n = P_{n+1} + P_{n-1}$ [6, equation (2.1)].

Moreover, we may show that

$$Q(1, 1, 1, x, y) + Q(1, 1, -1, x, y) = 4(x^2 + 1)P(1, 1, 0, x, y),$$

whence $Q_{n+1} + Q_{n-1} = 4(x^2 + 1)P_n$ [cf. (1.15)].

New, but less elementary, identities may also be established. For instance,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{Q_n Q_{m-1} + Q_{n+1} Q_m\} y^n \\ &= [(2 - 2xy)Q_{m-1} + (2x + 2y)Q_m]\Delta && \text{by (1.5) and (1.6)} \\ &= [(2xQ_m + 2Q_{m-1}) + (2Q_m - 2xQ_{m-1})y]\Delta \\ &= 4(x^2 + 1)(P_m + yP_{m-1})\Delta \end{aligned}$$

by (1.13) and the recurrence relation for Q_m .

Terms in y^n being equated, we derive

$$Q_n Q_{m-1} + Q_{n+1} Q_m = 4(x^2 + 1)P_{m+n}. \quad (2.12)$$

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Following the technique of Serkland [9] for Pell numbers, we can also establish fresh identities involving Pell polynomials. See [7] for details. A representative result incorporating this process is

$$P_u P_v P_w = \sum_{k=0}^{w-1} \{P_{u+v+w-k} P_{k+1} - P_{u+k+1} P_{v+w-k}\}. \quad (2.13)$$

Finite series may be summed using a generating function. To illustrate this contention, choose

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{r=1}^m P_r y^r &= \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_r y^r - \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_{r+m+1} y^r \\ &= y\{1 - (P_{m+1} + yP_m)\}\Delta \quad \text{by (1.3) and (2.1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, $y = 1$ gives equation (2.11) in [6].

Ideas of Hoggatt [2] in relation to Fibonacci and Lucas numbers may be extended to generators of Pell polynomials. For example,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^k (x^2 + 1)^k P_{2k+1} y^{2k+1} & \quad (2.14) \\ &= yP(1, 2, 1, x, 4(x^2 + 1)y^2) \quad \text{by (1.1)} \\ &= y^2\{1 - 4(x^2 + 1)y^2\}\delta_{(2)} \quad \text{by (2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^k (x^2 + 1)^k Q_{2k+2} y^{2k+2} & \quad (2.15) \\ &= y^2 Q(1, 2, 2, x, 4(x^2 + 1)y^2) \quad \text{by (1.2)} \\ &= y^2\{(4x^2 + 2) - 8y^2(x^2 + 1)\}\delta_{(2)} \quad \text{by (2.2)} \end{aligned}$$

where, in (2.14) and (2.15), $\delta_{(2)}$ means $\Delta_{(2)}$ with y replaced by $4(x^2 + 1)y$ [cf. (1.8)].

Add (2.14) and (2.15). Simplifying, we are left with

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^k (x^2 + 1)^k \{P_{2k+1} + yQ_{2k+2}\} y^{2k+1} & \quad (2.16) \\ &= \frac{y - 2y^2}{1 - 4(x^2 + 1)y + 4(x^2 + 1)y^2} \end{aligned}$$

Further details appear in [7].

3. ELEMENTARY RELATIONS AMONG GENERATING FUNCTIONS

Analogous relations to those among polynomials may be determined for generating functions. Consider, for instance, the derivation of the recurrence relation

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$$\begin{aligned}
 P(1, 1, n + 2, x, y) &= (P_{n+2} + yP_{n+1})\Delta \quad \text{by (2.1)} & (3.1) \\
 &= (2x\{P_{n+1} + yP_n\} + P_n + yP_{n-1})\Delta \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{by the definition} \\ \text{of } P_n \end{array} \\
 &= 2xP(1, 1, n + 1, x, y) + P(1, 1, n, x, y) \quad \text{by (2.1)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Likewise,

$$Q(1, 1, n + 2, x, y) = 2xQ(1, 1, n + 1, x, y) + Q(1, 1, n, x, y). \quad (3.2)$$

It might be noted that the direct generating function analogue of

$$Q_n = P_{n+1} + P_{n-1}$$

flows almost immediately from (2.1) and (2.2).

Matrix representations of the generating functions are, in the notation of [8] for the matrix P ,

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(1, 1, n, x, y) \\ P(1, 1, n - 1, x, y) \end{bmatrix} = P^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} P(1, 1, 1, x, y) \\ P(1, 1, 0, x, y) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3.3)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Q(1, 1, n, x, y) \\ Q(1, 1, n - 1, x, y) \end{bmatrix} = P^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} Q(1, 1, 1, x, y) \\ Q(1, 1, 0, x, y) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3.4)$$

$$P(1, 1, n, x, y) = [1 \quad 0]P^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} P(1, 1, 1, x, y) \\ P(1, 1, 0, x, y) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3.5)$$

$$Q(1, 1, n, x, y) = [1 \quad 0]P^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} Q(1, 1, 1, x, y) \\ Q(1, 1, 0, x, y) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3.6)$$

Now let us apply these matrices to obtain formulas for Pell and Pell-Lucas generating functions. First,

$$Q(1, 1, m + n, x, y) = [1 \quad 0]P^{m+n-1} \begin{bmatrix} Q(1, 1, 1, x, y) \\ Q(1, 1, 0, x, y) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{by (3.6)} \quad (3.7)$$

$$= [P_m \quad P_{m-1}] \begin{bmatrix} Q(1, 1, n + 1, x, y) \\ Q(1, 1, n, x, y) \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{by (3.4) and} \\ \text{(1.19)} \end{array}$$

$$= P_m Q(1, 1, n + 1, x, y) + P_{m-1} Q(1, 1, n, x, y).$$

A similar formula pertains to $P(1, 1, m + n, x, y)$, viz.,

$$P(1, 1, m + n, x, y) = P_m P(1, 1, n + 1, x, y) + P_{m-1} P(1, 1, n, x, y). \quad (3.8)$$

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Of course, (3.1) and (3.2) are special cases of (3.7) and (3.8) when $m = 2$.
 Representative of another set of results is

$$P(1, 1, m + n, x, y) + (-1)^n P(1, 1, m - n, x, y) = Q_n P(1, 1, m, x, y) \quad (3.9)$$

Analogues of *Simson's formulas* can be established. Thus,

$$P^2(1, 1, n, x, y) - P(1, 1, n + 1, x, y)P(1, 1, n - 1, x, y) \quad (3.10)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} P(1, 1, n, x, y) & P(1, 1, n + 1, x, y) \\ P(1, 1, n - 1, x, y) & P(1, 1, n, x, y) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left| P^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} P(1, 1, 1, x, y) \\ P(1, 1, 0, x, y) \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix} P^n \begin{bmatrix} P(1, 1, 1, x, y) \\ P(1, 1, 0, x, y) \end{bmatrix} \right| \quad \text{by (3.3)}$$

$$= \left| P^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} P(1, 1, 1, x, y) & 2xP(1, 1, 1, x, y) + P(1, 1, 0, x, y) \\ P(1, 1, 0, x, y) & P(1, 1, 1, x, y) \end{vmatrix} \right| \quad \text{by (1.18)}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \{P^2(1, 1, 1, x, y) - P(1, 1, 2, x, y)P(1, 1, 0, x, y)\} \quad \text{by (3.1)}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} (1 - 2xy - y^2) \Delta^2 \quad \text{by (1.3), (1.4), and (2.1)}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} P(1, 1, 1, x, y) \quad \text{by (2.1).}$$

Similarly,

$$Q^2(1, 1, n, x, y) - Q(1, 1, n + 1, x, y)Q(1, 1, n - 1, x, y) = 4(x^2 + 1)P(1, 1, 1, x, y). \quad (3.11)$$

More complicated algebra, with the use of the above method, produces the *generalized Simson's formula* analogues, namely,

$$P^2(1, 1, n, x, y) - P(1, 1, n + r, x, y)P(1, 1, n - r, x, y) = (-1)^{n-r} P_r^2 P(1, 1, 1, x, y) \quad (3.12)$$

and

$$Q^2(1, 1, n, x, y) - Q(1, 1, n + r, x, y)Q(1, 1, n - r, x, y) = (-1)^{n+r+1} 4(x^2 + 1)P_r^2 P(1, 1, 1, x, y). \quad (3.13)$$

Other interesting results may be established by the methods exhibited, for example,

$$P(1, 1, 2n, x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \{P_n Q(1, 1, n, x, y) + Q_n P(1, 1, n, x, y)\}. \quad (3.14)$$

The above information represents a small sample of knowledge available to us. However, the algebra becomes quite awkward when the more general generating functions (2.1) and (2.2) are exploited in that context.

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4. SUMS OF GENERATING FUNCTIONS

Let us now consider series whose terms are generating functions.

Summing in (3.1) used as a difference equation and tidying up, we come to

$$\sum_{r=1}^n P(1, 1, r, x, y) = \{P(1, 1, n+1, x, y) + P(1, 1, n, x, y) - P(1, 1, 1, x, y) - P(1, 1, 0, x, y)\}/2x. \quad (4.1)$$

For variation, consider next a matrix approach. Accordingly, by (3.6) applied repeatedly,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=1}^n Q(1, 1, r, x, y) & (4.2) \\ & = [1 \quad 0][I + P + P^2 + \cdots + P^{n-1}] \begin{bmatrix} Q(1, 1, 1, x, y) \\ Q(1, 1, 0, x, y) \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \frac{1}{2x} [1 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} P_{n+1} + P_n - 1 & P_n + P_{n-1} - 1 \\ P_n + P_{n-1} - 1 & P_{n-1} + P_{n-2} - 2x - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Q(1, 1, 1, x, y) \\ Q(1, 1, 0, x, y) \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \{Q(1, 1, n+1, x, y) + Q(1, 1, n, x, y) - Q(1, 1, 1, x, y) - Q(1, 1, 0, x, y)\}/2x, \end{aligned}$$

by (3.7), (1.19), and [6, equation (2.11)].

Parallel treatments produce

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=1}^n (-1)^r P(1, 1, r, x, y) & (4.3) \\ & = \{(-1)^n P(1, 1, n+1, x, y) + (-1)^{n-1} P(1, 1, n, x, y) - P(1, 1, 1, x, y) + P(1, 1, 0, x, y)\}/2x \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=1}^n (-1)^r Q(1, 1, r, x, y) & (4.4) \\ & = \{(-1)^n Q(1, 1, n+1, x, y) + (-1)^{n-1} Q(1, 1, n, x, y) - Q(1, 1, 1, x, y) + Q(1, 1, 0, x, y)\}/2x. \end{aligned}$$

Extensions of the above theory may be exhibited (see [7]) for

$$P(1, m, mr + k, x, y, z) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P(1, m, mr + k, x, y) z^r \quad (4.5)$$

with a similar formulation for the Pell-Lucas generating functions.

5. GENERATING FUNCTIONS FOR SECOND POWERS OF PELL POLYNOMIALS

Exploiting (1.16) as a difference equation, we may demonstrate that, ultimately,

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - Q_2y + y^2) \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_r^2 y^r & \qquad (5.1) \\ &= -y + 2y - 2y^2 + 2y^3 - \dots + 2(-1)^{r-1}y^r + \dots \\ &= \frac{y - y^2}{1 + y}, \end{aligned}$$

whence

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_r^2 y^r = \frac{y - y^2}{1 - (4x^2 + 1)y - (4x^2 + 1)y^2 + y^3}, \qquad (5.2)$$

that is,

$$P(2, 1, 0, x, y) = (y - y^2)\Delta^{(2)} \quad \text{by (1.12)}. \qquad (5.2)'$$

Similarly,

$$Q(2, 1, 0, x, y) = (4 - (12x^2 + 4)y - 4x^2y^2)\Delta^{(2)}. \qquad (5.3)$$

One may also show that

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_{r+1}P_{r+2}y^r = 2x\Delta^{(2)} \qquad (5.4)$$

and

$$\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} Q_{r+1}Q_{r+2}y^r = 2x\{(4x^2 + 2) + 2(4x^2 + 2)y - 2y^2\}\Delta^{(2)}. \qquad (5.5)$$

Generalizations of (5.2) and (5.3) to expressions for $P(2, 1, m, x, y)$ and $Q(2, 1, m, x, y)$ are obtainable (see [7]). In particular,

$$P(2, 1, 1, x, y) = (1 - y)\Delta^{(2)}, \qquad (5.6)$$

while

$$Q(2, 1, 2, x, y) = \{(4x^2 + 2)^2 + (16x^4 + 4x^2 - 4)y - 4x^2y^2\}\Delta^{(2)}. \qquad (5.7)$$

Note in passing the marginally useful result that

$$P(2, 1, 1, x, y) - P(2, 1, 0, x, y) = (1 - y)^2\Delta^{(2)}, \qquad (5.8)$$

which has an application in some complicated algebra elsewhere [7].

The theory outlined above extends (though not easily) to $P(2, 1, m, x, y)$ [and $Q(2, 1, m, x, y)$], and more generally to $P(2, m, mx + k, x, y)$. A difference equation resulting from this algebraic maelstrom, and which is useful in deriving fresh information, is

$$\begin{aligned} P(2, m, m + k, x, y) - Q_{2m}P(2, m, k, x, y) + P(2, m, -m + k, x, y) & \qquad (5.9) \\ &= \frac{2(-1)^k P_m^2}{1 + y}. \end{aligned}$$

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6. GENERATING FUNCTIONS FOR CUBES OF PELL POLYNOMIALS

With care, we may demonstrate the validity of

$$P_{n+1}^3 - Q_3 P_n^3 - P_{n-1}^3 = (-1)^n 6xP_n. \quad (6.1)$$

Use this for summing to derive, first [cf. (1.9) and (1.12)],

$$(1 - Q_3 y - y^2) \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_r^3 y^r = y - 6xy^2 \Delta', \quad (6.2)$$

whence

$$P(3, 1, 0, x, y) = (y - 4xy^2 - y^3) \Delta^{(3)} \quad (6.3)$$

in which

$$\Delta^{(3)}(1 - Q_3 y - y^2) = \Delta'. \quad (6.4)$$

Similarly,

$$Q(3, 1, 0, x, y) = \{8 - (56x^3 + 32x)y - (64x^4 + 48x^2 + 8)y^2 + 8x^3 y^3\} \Delta^{(3)}. \quad (6.5)$$

Indulging in an orgy of algebra, we may construct (see [7]) a generalization of (6.1) relating to P_{mr+k}^3 as leading term. Ultimately, we establish a formula for $P(3, m, k, x, y)$, the generating function for P_{mr+k}^3 , although it is not a pretty sight.

For possible interest we append the expression for $\Delta_{(m)}^{(3)}$, namely, cf. (1.13) also,

$$\Delta_{(m)}^{(3)} = \left[\begin{array}{l} 1 - \{Q_{3m} + (-1)^m Q_m\}y + (-1)^m \{Q_m Q_{3m} + 2\}y^2 \\ -(-1)^m \{Q_{3m} + (-1)^m Q_m\}y^3 + y^4 \end{array} \right]^{-1} \quad (6.6)$$

Obviously, the foregoing theory could be developed almost *ad infinitum ad nauseam* for $P(j, m, k, x, y)$. Patience, skill, and motivation would be required for this task.

7. GENERATING FUNCTIONS FOR DIAGONAL FUNCTIONS

Rising diagonal functions R_n for $\{P_n\}$ and r_n for $\{Q_n\}$ were defined in [6]. Descending diagonal functions D_n and d_n for these polynomials also exist (see [7]). Work on these types of functions, but for other polynomials, may be found in [3], [4], and [5].

Write

$$D \equiv D(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n y^{n-1}, \quad (7.1)$$

$$d \equiv d(x, y) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} d_n y^{n-1}, \quad (7.2)$$

$$R \equiv R(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n y^{n-1}, \quad (7.3)$$

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$$r \equiv r(x, y) = 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} r_n y^{n-1}. \quad (7.4)$$

Then, following [3]-[5], we find

$$D = \frac{1}{1 - (2x + 1)y}, \quad (7.5)$$

$$d = \frac{2x + 2}{1 - (2x + 1)y}, \quad (7.6)$$

$$R = \frac{1}{1 - 2xy - y^3}, \quad (7.7)$$

$$r = \frac{1 + y^3}{1 - 2xy - y^3}. \quad (7.8)$$

Furthermore,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_{2n} y^{n-1} = \frac{2x + 1}{1 + (2x + 1)^2 y} \quad (7.9)$$

and

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_{2n-1} y^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1 + (2x + 1)^2 y}. \quad (7.10)$$

Partial differentiation yields

$$2y \frac{\partial D}{\partial y} - (2x + 1) \frac{\partial D}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (7.11)$$

$$2y \frac{\partial d}{\partial y} - (2x + 1) \left(\frac{\partial d}{\partial x} - 2D \right) = 0, \quad (7.12)$$

$$2y \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - (2x + 3y^2) \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (7.13)$$

$$2y \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} - (2x + 3y^2) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} - 6(r - R) = 0. \quad (7.14)$$

8. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Information provided above is merely "the tip of the iceberg." Much more lies to be discovered by effort and enterprise.

Clearly, there exists a corresponding investigation involving exponential generating functions.

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