

CONVOLUTIONS FOR JACOBSTHAL-TYPE POLYNOMIALS

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1. PRELIMINARIES

Object of the Paper

Basically, the purpose of this paper is to present data on convolution polynomials $J_n^{(k)}(x)$ and $j_n^{(k)}(x)$ for Jacobsthal and Jacobsthal-Lucas polynomials $J_n(x)$ and $j_n(x)$, respectively, and, more specifically, on the corresponding convolution numbers arising when $x = 1$.

Our information will roughly parallel and, therefore, should be compared with that offered for Pell and Pell-Lucas polynomials $P_n(x)$ and $Q_n(x)$, respectively, in [7] and [8] in particular.

Properties of $J_n(x)$ and $j_n(x)$ may be found in [5] and [6, p. 138]. Originally $J_n(x)$ was investigated by the Norwegian mathematician Jacobsthal [9]. For ease of reference, it is thought desirable to reproduce a few essential features of $J_n(x)$ and $j_n(x)$ in the next subsection.

Background articles of relevance on convolutions which could be consulted with benefit are [1], [2], and [3]. But observe that in [3] the x has to be replaced by $2x$ for our $J_n(x)$.

Convolution Arrays

Convolution numbers, symbolized by $J_n^{(k)}(1) \equiv J_n^{(k)}$ and $j_n^{(k)}(1) \equiv j_n^{(k)}$, where k represents the "order" of the convolution and n the sequence index, may be displayed in a *convolution array* (pattern). When $k = 0$, the ordinary Jacobsthal numbers $J_n^{(0)} \equiv J_n$ and the Jacobsthal-Lucas numbers $j_n^{(0)} \equiv j_n$ are generated.

Readers of [3, p. 401] will be aware that the n^{th} -order convolution sequence for $J_n^{(k)}$ appears there as columns of a matrix. As the convolution array for $j_n^{(k)}$ does not seem to have been previously recorded, we shall disclose its details in Table 2.

Mathematical Background

Definitions

$$J_{n+2}(x) = J_{n+1}(x) + 2xJ_n(x), \quad J_0(x) = 0, \quad J_1(x) = 1. \tag{1.1}$$

$$j_{n+2}(x) = j_{n+1}(x) + 2xj_n(x), \quad j_0(x) = 2, \quad j_1(x) = 1. \tag{1.2}$$

For $0 \leq n \leq 10$, $J_n(x)$ and $j_n(x)$ are recorded in [6] in Tables 1 and 2, respectively, to which the reader is encouraged to refer.

Special Cases

$x = 1$: Jacobsthal numbers $J_n(1) = J_n$ and Jacobsthal-Lucas numbers $j_n(1) = j_n$.

$x = \frac{1}{2}$: $J_n(\frac{1}{2}) = F_n$, $j_n(\frac{1}{2}) = L_n$ (the n^{th} Fibonacci and Lucas numbers).

It follows that Tables 1 and 2 in [6] with (1.1) and (1.2) thus generate the number sequences

$$\{J_n(1)\} = 0, 1, 1, 3, 5, 11, 21, 43, \dots, \tag{1.3}$$

$$\{j_n(1)\} = 2, 1, 5, 7, 17, 31, 65, 127, \dots \tag{1.4}$$

Binet Forms

From the characteristic equation $\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2x = 0$ for both (1.1) and (1.2), we deduce the roots

$$\alpha = \frac{1+\Delta}{2}, \quad \beta = \frac{1-\Delta}{2}, \tag{1.5}$$

so that

$$\alpha + \beta = 1, \quad \alpha\beta = 2x, \quad \alpha - \beta = \sqrt{1+8x} = \Delta. \tag{1.6}$$

Binet forms are then

$$J_n(x) = (\alpha^n - \beta^n) / \Delta, \tag{1.7}$$

$$j_n(x) = \alpha^n + \beta^n. \tag{1.8}$$

Generating Functions

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{n+1}(x)y^n = (1 - y - 2xy^2)^{-1}, \tag{1.9}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} j_{n+1}(x)y^n = (1 + 4xy)(1 - y - 2xy^2)^{-1}. \tag{1.10}$$

An immediate consequence of (1.9) and (1.10) is

$$j_n(x) = J_n(x) + 4xJ_{n-1}(x), \tag{1.11}$$

which is also quickly obtainable from (1.7) and (1.8).

Jacobsthal convolution polynomials $J_n^{(k)}(x)$ are defined [see (4.9) and (4.9a)] from (1.9) by

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{n+1}^{(k)}(x)y^n = (1 - y - 2xy^2)^{-(k+1)}. \tag{1.12}$$

The corresponding Jacobsthal-Lucas convolution polynomials $j_{n+1}^{(k)}(x)y^n$ are defined in (5.7) and (5.7a) by means of (1.10).

2. FIRST JACOBSTHAL CONVOLUTION POLYNOMIALS $J_n^{(1)}(x)$

Generating Function Definition

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{n+1}^{(1)}(x)y^n = (1 - y - 2xy^2)^{-2} \tag{2.1}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} J_{r+1}(x)y^r \right)^2 \text{ by (1.9).} \tag{2.1a}$$

Examples

$$\begin{aligned} J_1^{(1)}(x) &= 1, \quad J_2^{(1)}(x) = 2, \quad J_3^{(1)}(x) = 3 + 4x, \quad J_4^{(1)}(x) = 4 + 12x, \quad J_5^{(1)}(x) = 5 + 24x + 12x^2, \\ J_6^{(1)}(x) &= 6 + 40x + 48x^2, \quad J_7^{(1)}(x) = 7 + 60x + 120x^2 + 32x^3, \dots \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

Special Case (First Jacobsthal Convolution Numbers: $x = 1$)

$$\{J_n^{(1)}(1)\} = 1, 2, 7, 16, 41, 94, 219, \dots \tag{2.3}$$

Observe that this sequence of integers appears in the second column of the matrix in [3, p. 401].

Recurrence Relations

Immediately, from (1.9) and (2.1), we deduce the recurrence

$$J_{n+1}^{(1)}(x) - J_n^{(1)}(x) - 2xJ_{n-1}^{(1)}(x) = J_{n+1}(x). \tag{2.4}$$

By means of (2.4), the list of first convolution polynomials may be extended indefinitely.

Partial differentiation with respect to y of both sides of (1.9) along with the equating of the coefficients of y^{n-1} then yields, with (2.1),

$$nJ_{n+1}(x) = J_n^{(1)}(x) + 4xJ_{n-1}^{(1)}(x). \tag{2.5}$$

Combine (2.4) with (2.5) to obtain the recurrence

$$nJ_{n+1}^{(1)}(x) = (n+1)J_n^{(1)}(x) + 2x(n+2)J_{n-1}^{(1)}(x). \tag{2.6}$$

Eliminate $J_{n-1}^{(1)}(x)$ from (2.4) and (2.5). Then

$$(n+2)J_{n+1}(x) = 2J_{n+1}^{(1)}(x) - J_n^{(1)}(x). \tag{2.7}$$

Add (2.5) to (2.7), whence

$$(n+1)J_{n+1}(x) = J_{n+1}^{(1)}(x) + 2xJ_{n-1}^{(1)}(x). \tag{2.8}$$

Or, apply (2.9) below twice with reliance on (3.13), (3.12), and (1.2) in [6] and appeal to the (new) result, $j_{n+1}(x) + 4xj_n(x) = \Delta^2 J_{n+1}(x)$ obtained from Binet forms (1.7) and (1.8) above.

Other Main Properties

Next, we are able to derive the revealing connective relation

$$J_n^{(1)}(x) = \frac{nj_{n+1}(x) + 4xj_n(x)}{\Delta^2}, \tag{2.9}$$

where Δ is given in (1.6). As a prelude to (2.9), we require the recursion

$$nj_{n+1}(x) = (1+4x)J_n^{(1)}(x) + 4xJ_{n-1}^{(1)}(x) + 8x^2J_{n-2}^{(1)}(x). \tag{2.10}$$

Establishing (2.10) merely asks us to differentiate (1.10) partially with respect to y , and then perform appropriate algebraic interpretations involving (2.1). Corresponding coefficients of y^{n-1} are then equated.

Proofs of (2.9):

(a) **Induction.** The formula is verifiably valid for $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$. Employing the induction method in conjunction with (2.4) leads us to the desired end.

(b) Alternatively (cf. [8, p. 61, (4.7)]), algebraic manipulation in (2.1) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n^{(1)}(x)y^{n-1} &= \frac{(1+4x+4xy+8x^2y^2) + 4x(1-y-2xy^2)}{(1+8x)(1-y-2xy^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+8x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (nj_{n+1}(x) + 4xj_n(x))y^{n-1} \text{ by (1.9), (1.10), (2.10).} \end{aligned}$$

Compare coefficients of y^{n-1} and (2.9) ensues.

Observe that a Binet form may be deduced for $J_n^{(1)}(x)$ from (2.9) by means of (1.7) and (1.8). Worth noting in passing is that by combining (1.1) and [6, (3.12)] we may express the numerator of the right-hand side of (2.9) neatly as $(n+1)j_{n+1}(x) - J_{n+1}(x)$.

Explicit Combinatorial Form

Theorem 1:

$$J_n^{(1)}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n-r}{1} \binom{n-r-1}{r} (2x)^r \quad \text{(closed form).} \tag{2.11}$$

Proof (by induction): Using (2.2), we readily verify that the theorem is true for all $n = 1, 2$,
 3. Assume it is true for all $n \leq N$, that is,

$$\text{Assumption: } J_N^{(1)}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N-1}{2} \rfloor} \binom{N-r}{1} \binom{N-r-1}{r} (2x)^r. \tag{A}$$

Then the right-hand side of (2.6) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & N(J_N^{(1)}(x) + 2xJ_{N-1}^{(1)}(x)) + (J_N^{(1)}(x) + 4xJ_{N-1}^{(1)}(x)) \\ &= N \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor} (N-r) \binom{N-r}{r} (2x)^r + N \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor} \binom{N-r}{r} (2x)^r \quad \text{from (A), on simplifying} \\ &= N \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor} (N-r+1) \binom{N-r}{r} (2x)^r \tag{B} \\ &= NJ_{N+1}^{(1)}(x), \tag{C} \end{aligned}$$

which must be the left-hand side of (2.6).

Consequently, (B) and (C) with (A) show that (2.11) is true for $n = N + 1$ and thus for all n . Hence, Theorem 1 is completely demonstrated.

Remarks: Recourse is required in the proof to the use of

- (i) N even, N odd considered separately (for convenience),
- (ii) Pascal's Formula, and
- (iii) the combinatorial result (readily computable)

$$(N-r) \binom{N-r-1}{r} + 2(N-r) \binom{N-r-1}{r-1} = N \binom{N-r}{r}. \tag{2.11a}$$

Summation

From (2.4) and [6, (3.7)],

$$\sum_{r=1}^n J_r^{(1)}(x) = \frac{2xJ_{n+2}^{(1)}(x) - J_{n+4}(x) + 1}{4x^2}. \tag{2.12}$$

Expanding the right-hand side of (2.1a), both sides having lower bound $n = 1$, and equating coefficients, we arrive at

$$J_n^{(1)}(x) = \begin{cases} 2 \sum_{r=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} J_r(x) J_{n-r+1}(x) & n \text{ even,} \\ 2 \sum_{r=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor} J_r(x) J_{n-r+1}(x) + J_{\frac{n+1}{2}}^2(x) & n \text{ odd.} \end{cases} \quad (2.13)$$

Differentiation and Convolutions

Let the prime (') represent partial differentiation with respect to x . Differentiate both sides of (1.9) with respect to x . Compare this with (2.1). Then, on equating coefficients of y^{n-1} , we deduce the notably succinct connection

$$2J_{n-1}^{(1)}(x) = J_{n+1}'(x). \quad (2.14)$$

But $j_n'(x) = 2nJ_{n-1}(x)$ by [6, (3.21)]. Hence, the second derivative is

$$j_n''(x) = 4nJ_{n-3}^{(1)}(x). \quad (2.15)$$

3. FIRST JACOBSTHAL-LUCAS CONVOLUTION POLYNOMIALS $j_n^{(1)}(x)$

Generating Function Definition

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} j_{n+1}^{(1)}(x) y^n = (1 + 4xy)^2 (1 - y - 2xy^2)^{-2} \quad (3.1)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} j_{r+1}(x) y^r \right)^2 \quad \text{by (1.10).} \quad (3.1a)$$

Examples:

$$\begin{aligned} j_1^{(1)}(x) &= 1, \quad j_2^{(1)}(x) = 2 + 8x, \quad j_3^{(1)}(x) = 3 + 20x + 16x^2, \quad j_4^{(1)}(x) = 4 + 36x + 64x^2, \\ j_5^{(1)}(x) &= 5 + 56x + 156x^2 + 64x^3, \quad j_6^{(1)}(x) = 6 + 80x + 304x^2 + 228x^3, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

Special Case (First Jacobsthal-Lucas Convolution Numbers: $x = 1$)

$$\{j_1^{(1)}(1)\} = 1, 10, 39, 104, 281, 678, 1627, \dots \quad (3.3)$$

Recurrence Relations

Immediately, from (2.1) and (3.1), we have

$$j_n^{(1)}(x) = J_n^{(1)}(x) + 8xJ_{n-1}^{(1)}(x) + 16x^2J_{n-2}^{(1)}(x), \quad (3.4)$$

by means of which a list of convolution polynomials may be presented, in conjunction with (2.2), which may be checked against those already given in (3.2).

Combining (3.4) and (2.10), we deduce that

$$2nj_{n+1}(x) = j_n^{(1)}(x) + (1 + 8x)J_n^{(1)}(x) \quad (1 + 8x = \Delta^2). \quad (3.5)$$

Equations (2.9) and (3.5) generate the pleasing connection

$$j_n^{(1)}(x) = nj_{n+1}(x) - 4xJ_n(x), \quad (3.6)$$

which, with (1.11), may be cast in the form

$$(n-1)j_{n+1}(x) = j_n^{(1)}(x) - J_{n+1}(x). \quad (3.7)$$

Alternatively, (3.6) may be demonstrated in the following way.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} j_n^{(1)}(x)y^{n-1} &= (1+4xy) \cdot \frac{1+4xy}{(1-y-2xy^2)^2} \quad \text{by (3.1)} \\ &= (1+4xy) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nJ_{n+1}(x)y^{n-1} \quad \text{differentiating (1.9) w.r.t. } y \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (nJ_{n+1}(x)y^{n-1} + 4x(n-1)J_n(x))y^{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

whence (3.6) emerges by (1.11).

Other Main Properties

Comparing the generating functions in (1.10) and (2.1), we calculate upon simplification that

$$j_n(x) = J_n^{(1)}(x) + (4x-1)J_{n-1}^{(1)}(x) - 64xJ_{n-2}^{(1)}(x) - 8x^2J_{n-3}(x). \tag{3.8}$$

Taken together, (2.9) and (3.6) produce

$$J_n^{(1)}(x)j_n^{(1)}(x) = \frac{n^2j_{n+1}^2(x) - 16x^2J_n^2(x)}{\Delta^2} \quad (\Delta^2 = 1+8x). \tag{3.9}$$

Equation (3.6), in conjunction with (1.7) and (1.8), allows us to display $j_n^{(1)}(x)$ in a Binet form.

Furthermore, (2.9) and (3.6) yield

$$\Delta^2 J_n^{(1)}(x) + j_n^{(1)}(x) = 2nj_{n+1}(x) \tag{3.10}$$

and

$$\Delta^2 J_n^{(1)}(x) - j_n^{(1)}(x) = 8xJ_n(x). \tag{3.11}$$

Lastly, we append a result which is left as an exercise for the curiosity of the reader:

$$(\Delta^2 - 1)j_n(x) = \Delta^2 \{J_{n+1}^{(1)}(x) + 2xJ_{n-1}^{(1)}(x)\} - \{j_{n+1}^{(1)}(x) + 2xj_{n-1}^{(1)}(x)\}, \tag{3.12}$$

where $\Delta^2 - 1 = 8x$ by (1.6).

4. GENERAL JACOBSTHAL CONVOLUTION POLYNOMIALS $J_n^{(k)}(x)$ ($k > 1$)

A. CASE $k = 2$ (Second Jacobsthal Convolution Polynomials)

Generating Function Definition

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{n+1}^{(2)}(x)y^n = (1-y-2xy^2)^{-3} \tag{4.1}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} J_{r+1}(x)y^r \right)^3. \tag{4.1a}$$

Examples

$$\begin{aligned} J_1^{(2)}(x) &= 1, \quad J_2^{(2)}(x) = 3, \quad J_3^{(2)}(x) = 6+6x, \quad J_4^{(2)}(x) = 10+24x, \quad J_5^{(2)}(x) = 15+60x+24x^2, \\ J_6^{(2)}(x) &= 21+120x+120x^2, \quad J_7^{(2)}(x) = 28+210x+360x^2+80x^3, \dots \end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

Special Case (Second Jacobsthal Convolution Numbers: $x = 1$)

$$\{J_n^{(2)}(1)\} = 1, 3, 12, 34, 99, 261, 678, \dots \tag{4.3}$$

Observe that this sequence of numbers occurs in the third column of the matrix array in [3, p. 401].

Recurrence Relations

Immediately, from (2.1) and (4.1) there comes

$$J_{n+1}^{(2)}(x) - J_n^{(2)}(x) - 2xJ_{n-1}^{(2)}(x) = J_{n+1}^{(1)}(x) \tag{4.4}$$

whereas (1.9) and (4.1) lead to

$$J_{n+1}^{(2)}(x) - 2J_n^{(2)}(x) + (1-4x)J_{n-1}^{(2)}(x) + 4xJ_{n-2}^{(2)}(x) + 4x^2J_{n-3}^{(2)}(x) = J_{n+1}(x). \tag{4.5}$$

Differentiate both sides of (2.1) partially with respect to y , then equate coefficients of y^{n-1} to obtain, by (4.1),

$$nJ_{n+1}^{(1)}(x) = 2(J_n^{(2)}(x) + 4xJ_{n-1}^{(2)}(x)). \tag{4.6}$$

Eliminate $J_{n+1}^{(1)}(x)$ from (4.4) and (4.6). Hence,

$$nJ_{n+1}^{(2)}(x) = (n+2)J_n^{(2)}(x) + 2x(n+4)J_{n-1}^{(2)}(x). \tag{4.7}$$

Next, eliminate $J_{n-1}^{(2)}(x)$ from (4.4) and (4.6). Accordingly,

$$(n+4)J_{n+1}^{(1)}(x) = 2(2J_{n+1}^{(2)}(x) - J_n^{(2)}(x)). \tag{4.8}$$

Not all results in Section 3 above ($k = 1$) extend readily to direct unit superscript increase on both sides of the equation [cf. (2.7), (4.8)].

B. CASE k General (k^{th} Jacobsthal Convolution Polynomials)

Generating Function Definition

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_{n+1}^{(k)}(x)y^n = (1-y-2xy^2)^{-(k+1)} \tag{4.9}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} J_{r+1}(x)y^2 \right)^{k+1} \text{ by (1.9).} \tag{4.9a}$$

Examples

$$\begin{aligned} J_1^{(k)}(x) &= 1, \quad J_2^{(k)}(x) = \binom{k+1}{1}, \quad J_3^{(k)}(x) = \binom{k+2}{2} + \binom{k+1}{1}2x, \\ J_4^{(k)}(x) &= \binom{k+3}{3} + \binom{k+2}{2}4x, \quad J_5^{(k)}(x) = \binom{k+4}{4} + \binom{k+3}{3} \cdot 3 \cdot 2x + \binom{k+2}{2}(2x)^2, \dots \end{aligned} \tag{4.10}$$

Special Case (k^{th} Jacobsthal Convolution Numbers: $x = 1$)

$$\{J_n^{(k)}(1)\} = 1, k+1, (k+1)\binom{k+6}{2}, (k+1)(k+2)\binom{k+15}{6}, \dots \tag{4.11}$$

Explicit Combinatorial Form

Theorem 2:

$$J_n^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor} \binom{k+n-r-1}{k} \binom{n-r-1}{r} (2x)^r. \tag{4.12}$$

Proof: Constructing the proof parallels the procedures employed in Theorem 1, where $k = 1$. That is, apply (4.15), which will be proven independently below, and induction in tandem.

Remarks: Corresponding to the combinatorial identity (2.11a) for Theorem 1, we require in the proof of Theorem 2,

$$\begin{aligned} & k \left\{ \binom{N+k-1-r}{k} \binom{N-r-1}{r} + 2 \binom{N+k-1-r}{k} \binom{N-r-1}{r-1} \right\} \\ &= N \binom{N+k-1-r}{k-1} \binom{N-r}{r}, \end{aligned} \tag{4.12a}$$

i.e., k is absorbed into the product and N emerges as a factor.

Finally, we have the sum

$$\begin{aligned} & N \left[\binom{N+k-1-r}{k} \binom{N-r}{r} + \binom{N+k-1-r}{k-1} \binom{N-r}{r} \right] \\ &= N \binom{N+k-r}{k} \binom{N-r}{r}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.12b}$$

Pascal's formula is needed in (4.12a) and (4.12b). The simplified form in (4.12b) relates to the expression for $J_{N+1}^{(k)}(x)$ in (4.12).

Knowledge of (4.12) now permits us to compute $J_n^{(k)}(x)$ for any k and n . In particular, $J_5^{(3)}(x) = 35 + 120x + 40x^2$. Refer also to (4.10).

Recurrence Relations

Appealing to (4.9) and (4.9) with $k - 1$, we have the immediate consequence

$$J_{n+1}^{(k)}(x) - J_n^{(k)}(x) - 2xJ_{n-1}^{(k)}(x) = J_{n+1}^{(k-1)}(x). \tag{4.13}$$

Partially differentiate both sides of (4.9) with respect to y . Considering coefficients of y^{n-1} we then have, on replacing k by $k - 1$,

$$nJ_{n+1}^{(k-1)}(x) = k(J_n^{(k)}(x) + 4xJ_{n-1}^{(k)}(x)). \tag{4.14}$$

Combine (4.13) and (4.14) to obtain the recurrence

$$nJ_{n+1}^{(k)}(x) = (n+k)J_n^{(k)}(x) + 2x(n+2k)J_{n-1}^{(k)}(x). \tag{4.15}$$

Furthermore, from (4.13) and (4.14), we arrive at

$$(n+2k)J_{n+1}^{(k-1)}(x) = k(2J_{n+1}^{(k)}(x) - J_n^{(k)}(x)). \tag{4.16}$$

Results when $k = 2$ may now be checked against those specialized in (4.1)-(4.8).

Convolution Array for $J_n^{(k)}$

In Table 1 below, we exhibit the simplest numbers occurring in the Jacobsthal array for the convolution numbers $J_n^{(k)}$.

Convolution numbers for $k = 1, 2$ and for small values of n are already publicized in (2.3), (4.3) and (3.3), (5.3). Applying the extremely useful formulas obtained (from the Cauchy convolutions of a sequence with itself) by induction in [1, pp. 193-94], where the initial conditions (1.1), (1.2) are known, we may develop the array for $J_n^{(k)}$ to our heart's desire. Or use Theorem 2 when

$x = 1$. Systematic reduction to $n = 1$ (boundary case) using (4.13) is a rewarding, if tedious, exercise. Reduction by (4.13) gives, for example, $J_4^{(2)}(x) = 10 + 24x$ in conformity with (4.2).

TABLE 1. Convolution Array for $J_n^{(k)}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 5$)

n/k	0	1	2	3	...	k
1	1	1	1	1	...	1
2	1	2	3	4	...	$\binom{k+1}{1}$
3	3	7	12	18	...	$\binom{k+2}{2} + 2\binom{k+1}{1}$
4	5	16	34	60	...	$\binom{k+3}{3} + 4\binom{k+2}{2}$
5	11	41	99	195	...	$\binom{k+4}{4} + 6\binom{k+3}{3} + 4\binom{k+2}{2}$

It should be noted that the formulas given in [1, pp. 193-94] relate to rows in the convolution array, whereas it is the columns that are generated in our approach, namely, one column for each convolution value of k .

Be aware that the notation in [1, pp. 193-94] is different, namely, we have the correspondence (subscripts in R_{nk} referring to rows and columns, respectively)

$$R_{nk} \Leftrightarrow J_n^{(k-1)}. \tag{4.17}$$

Formula (4.10) and [1, (1.6)] then both yield, for example, $R_{43} = J_4^{(2)} = 34$ (Table 1).

Reverting briefly to [3, p. 401] we see that the abbreviated array for $J_n^{(k)}$ is exposed in matrix form in which the first, second, third, ... columns of the matrix B_2P are precisely our $J_n^{(0)}$, $J_n^{(1)}$, $J_n^{(2)}$, ..., respectively. *En passant*, we remark that the columns of the matrix A_2P are exactly the Pell convolution numbers $P_n^{(0)}$, $P_n^{(1)}$, $P_n^{(2)}$, ... examined in [8].

5. GENERAL JACOBSTHAL-LUCAS CONVOLUTION POLYNOMIALS $j_n^{(k)}(x)$ ($k > 1$)

A. CASE $k = 2$ (Second Jacobsthal-Lucas Convolution Polynomials)

Generating Function Definition

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} j_{n+1}^{(2)}(x)y^n = (1 + 4xy)^3 [1 - y - 2xy^2]^{-3} \tag{5.1}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} j_{r+1}(x)y^r \right)^3. \tag{5.1a}$$

Examples

$$\begin{aligned} j_1^{(2)}(x) &= 1, \quad j_2^{(2)}(x) = 3 + 12x, \quad j_3^{(2)}(x) = 6 + 42x + 48x^2, \\ j_4^{(2)}(x) &= 10 + 96x + 216x^2 + 64x^3, \quad j_5^{(2)}(x) = 15 + 180x + 600x^2 + 480x^3, \dots \end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

Special Case (Second Jacobsthal-Lucas Convolution Numbers: $x = 1$)

$$\{j_n^{(2)}(1)\} = 1, 15, 96, 386, 1275, \dots$$

Recurrence Relations

Taken together, (1.10), (3.1), and (5.1) yield

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} j_{n+1}^{(2)}(x)y^n = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} j_{n+1}(x)y^n \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} j_{n+1}^{(1)}(x)y^n \right). \tag{5.4}$$

Comparing coefficients of y^n , we deduce that

$$j_{n+1}^{(2)}(x) = \sum_{r=1}^{n+1} j_r(x)j_{n-r+2}^{(1)}(x). \tag{5.5}$$

Furthermore, from (4.1) and (5.1), we easily derive

$$j_n^{(2)}(x) = J_n^{(2)}(x) + 12xJ_{n-1}^{(2)}(x) + 48x^2J_{n-2}^{(2)}(x) + 64x^3J_{n-3}^{(2)}(x). \tag{5.6}$$

B. CASE k General (k^{th} Jacobsthal-Lucas Convolution Polynomials)

Generating Function Definition

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} j_{n+1}^{(k)}(x)y^n = (1+4xy)^{k+1}[1-y-2xy^2]^{-(k+1)} \tag{5.7}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} j_{r+1}(x)y^r \right)^{k+1}. \tag{5.7a}$$

Examples

$$j_1^{(k)}(x) = 1, \quad j_2^{(k)}(x) = \binom{k+1}{1}(1+4x), \tag{5.8}$$

$$j_3^{(k)}(x) = \binom{k+1}{2}16x^2 + 2x\binom{k+1}{1}\left\{2\binom{k+1}{1}+1\right\} + \binom{k+2}{2}, \dots$$

Special Case (k^{th} Jacobsthal-Lucas Convolution Numbers: $x = 1$)

$$\{j_n^{(k)}(1)\} = 1, 5\binom{k+1}{1}, 16\binom{k+1}{2} + 2\binom{k+1}{1}\left\{2\binom{k+1}{1}+1\right\} + \binom{k+2}{2}, \dots \tag{5.9}$$

Theorem 3:

$$j_n^{(k)}(x) = \sum_{r=0}^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{r} (4x)^r J_{n-r}^{(k)}(x), \tag{5.10}$$

where $J_{n-r}^{(k)}(x)$ are given in (4.12).

Proof: Expand $(1+4xy)^{k+1}$ in conjunction with (4.9) and (5.7) to produce

$$j_n^{(k)}(x) = J_n^{(k)}(x) + \binom{k+1}{1}4xJ_{n-1}^{(k)}(x) + \binom{k+1}{2}(4x)^2J_{n-2}^{(k)}(x) + \dots + \binom{k+1}{r}(4x)^rJ_{n-r}^{(k)}(x) + \dots + (4x)^{k+1}J_{n-k-1}^{(k)}(x).$$

The theorem is thus demonstrated.

Armed with this knowledge (5.10), we may then appeal to (4.12) for the determination of the convolution polynomials $j_n^{(k)}(x)$ for any k and n . For example, application of (5.10) leads us to $j_5^{(2)}(x) = 15 + 180x + 600x^2 + 480x^3$, which confirms (5.2).

Convolution Array for $j_n^{(k)}$

A truncated array for $j_n^{(k)}$ is set out in Table 2.

TABLE 2. Convolution Array for $j_n^{(k)}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots, 5$)

n/k	0	1	2	3	...	k
1	1	1	1	1	...	1
2	5	10	15	20	...	$5\binom{k+1}{1}$
3	7	39	96	178	...	$16\binom{k+1}{2} + \binom{k+1}{1}\{4\binom{k+1}{1} + 2\} + \binom{k+2}{2}$
4	17	104	386	488
5	31	281	1275	4163

As in (4.16), we have the correspondence of notation

$$R_{nk} \Leftrightarrow j_n^{(k-1)}, \tag{5.11}$$

where subscripts in R_{nk} refer to rows and columns, respectively, whence, for instance, $R_{32} = j_3^{(1)} = 39$ (Table 2).

Evidently, there is a law of diminishing returns evolving as we proceed to study the case for k general, and more so as we progress from $J_n^{(k)}(x)$ to $j_n^{(k)}(x)$. Perhaps we should follow a precept of Descartes and leave further discoveries for the pleasure of the assiduous investigator.

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