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## ON NEW FAMILIES OF THE TETRANACCI IDENTITIES

**Taras GOY**

*Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University,  
 57 Shevchenko St., Ivano-Frankivsk 76018, Ukraine  
 email: [tarasgoy@yahoo.com](mailto:tarasgoy@yahoo.com)*

The tetranacci numbers are a more general version of Fibonacci numbers and start with four predetermined terms, each term afterwards being the sum of the preceding four terms.

The tetranacci sequence  $\{t_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  is the sequence of integers defined by the initial values  $t_0 = t_1 = t_2 = 0$ ,  $t_3 = 1$  and the recurrence

$$t_n = t_{n-1} + t_{n-2} + t_{n-3} + t_{n-4}, \quad n \geq 4.$$

For Toeplitz-Hessenberg determinants entries of which are tetranacci numbers we use Trudi's formula (see [1–4] for more details) to obtain new identities involving sums of products of tetranacci numbers and multinomial coefficients.

Let  $F_n$  and  $T_n$  be the Fibonacci and tribonacci numbers, defined by recurrences

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1, \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}, \quad n \geq 2,$$

$$T_0 = T_1 = 0, \quad T_2 = 1, \quad T_n = T_{n-1} + T_{n-2} + T_{n-3}, \quad n \geq 3,$$

respectively.

Let us denote  $\sigma_n = s_1 + 2s_2 + \dots + ns_n$ ,  $|s| = s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_n$ , and

$$p_n(s) = \frac{(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_n)!}{s_1! s_2! \dots s_n!}.$$

**Theorem.** *The following formulas hold*

$$\sum_{\sigma_n=n} (-1)^{|s|+1} p_n(s) t_0^{s_1} t_1^{s_2} \dots t_{n-1}^{s_n} = T_{n-2}, \quad n \geq 2,$$

$$\sum_{\sigma_n=n} (-1)^{|\sigma|} p_n(s) t_2^{s_1} t_3^{s_2} \dots t_{n+1}^{s_n} = \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (-1)^i F_{n-2i+1}, \quad n \geq 1,$$

$$\sum_{\sigma_n=n} (-1)^{|\sigma|+1} p_n(s) t_5^{s_1} t_7^{s_2} \dots t_{2n+3}^{s_n} = F_{n+2}, \quad n \geq 3,$$

$$\sum_{\sigma_n=n} (-1)^{|\sigma|} p_n(s) t_4^{s_1} t_5^{s_2} \dots t_{n+3}^{s_n} = 0, \quad n \geq 5,$$

$$\sum_{\sigma_n=n} p_n(s) t_3^{s_1} t_6^{s_2} \dots t_{n+4}^{s_n} = \frac{(-1)^n + (-1)^{\lfloor 3n/2 \rfloor}}{2}, \quad n \geq 2,$$

$$\sum_{\sigma_n=n} p_n(s) t_0^{s_1} t_1^{s_2} \dots t_{n-1}^{s_n} = \frac{2 + (-1)^n}{(-1)^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} 10} + \frac{5(-1)^n + 2^n}{30}, \quad n \geq 1,$$

$$\sum_{\sigma_n=n} p_n(s) t_1^{s_1} t_2^{s_2} \dots t_n^{s_n} = \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor (n-3)/2 \rfloor} \sum_{j=0}^{n-2i-3} \binom{n-3-i-j}{i} \binom{2i}{j}, \quad n \geq 1,$$

$$\sum_{\sigma_n=n} (-1)^{|\sigma|+1} p_n(s) t_3^{s_1} t_4^{s_2} \dots t_{n+2}^{s_n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor} \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor (n-1)/2 \rfloor} \binom{j}{2i+3j-n+1} \binom{2i+3j-n+1}{i}, \quad n \geq 1,$$

where the summation is over nonnegative integers  $s_i$  satisfying Diophantine equation  $s_1 + 2s_2 + \dots + ns_n = n$ .

### References

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