

SOLUTIONS

No problem is ever permanently closed. The editor is always pleased to consider for publication new solutions or new insights on past problems.

Statements of the problems in this section originally appear in 2015: 41(3), p. 119–123.

4021. *Proposed by Arkady Alt.*

Let $(\bar{a}_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence of Fibonacci vectors defined recursively by $\bar{a}_0 = \bar{a}$, $\bar{a}_1 = \bar{b}$ and $\bar{a}_{n+1} = \bar{a}_n + \bar{a}_{n-1}$ for all integers $n \geq 1$. Prove that, for all integers $n \geq 1$, the sum of vectors $\bar{a}_0 + \bar{a}_1 + \cdots + \bar{a}_{4n+1}$ equals $k\bar{a}_i$ for some i and constant k .

We received nine correct solutions. We present the solution by David Stone and John Hawkins (joint).

We shall prove that $\bar{a}_0 + \bar{a}_1 + \cdots + \bar{a}_{4n+1} = L_{2n+1}\bar{a}_{2n+2}$, where L_k is the k th Lucas number. We use some easily proven results. Here, F_k is the k th Fibonacci number.

1. $F_0 + F_1 + \cdots + F_m = F_{m+2} - 1$.
2. $F_{4n+2} = L_{2n+1}F_{2n+1}$
3. $F_{4n+3} = L_{2n+1}F_{2n+2} + 1$
4. $\bar{a}_k = F_{k-1}\bar{a}_0 + F_k\bar{a}_1$ for $k \geq 1$.

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^m \bar{a}_k &= \bar{a}_0 + \sum_{k=1}^m (F_{k-1}\bar{a}_0 + F_k\bar{a}_1) \\ &= \bar{a}_0 + \left(\sum_{k=1}^m F_{k-1} \right) \bar{a}_0 + \left(\sum_{k=1}^m F_k \right) \bar{a}_1 \\ &= \bar{a}_0 + (F_{m+1} - 1)\bar{a}_0 + (F_{m+2} - 1)\bar{a}_1 \\ &= F_{m+1}\bar{a}_0 + F_{m+2}\bar{a}_1 - \bar{a}_1 \\ &= \bar{a}_{m+2} - \bar{a}_1 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, with $m = 4n + 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{4n+1} \bar{a}_k &= \bar{a}_{4n+3} - \bar{a}_1 = F_{4n+2}\bar{a}_0 + F_{4n+3}\bar{a}_1 - \bar{a}_1 \\ &= (L_{2n+1}F_{2n+1})\bar{a}_0 + (L_{2n+1}F_{2n+2})\bar{a}_1 \\ &= L_{2n+1}(F_{2n+1}\bar{a}_0 + F_{2n+2}\bar{a}_1) \\ &= L_{2n+1}\bar{a}_{2n+2}. \end{aligned}$$