**Algebraic Properties of Generalized Fibonacci Sequence via Matrix Methods**

1,2 Sia Jye Ying, 1 Ho Chee Kit, 3 Haslinda Ibrahim and 2 Nazihah Ahmad
1 Sunway University, Bandar Sunway, 47500 Selangor, Malaysia
2 School of Quantitative Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia, 06010 Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia

**Abstract:** Over the past centuries, the fascination over the Fibonacci sequences and their generalizations has been shown by mathematicians and the wider scientific community. While most of the known algebraic properties of these sequences were found based on the well-known Binet formula, new discoveries seemed to have been dwarfed by the nature of the complexity of its methodology. Recently, matrix method has become a popular tool among many researchers working on Fibonacci related sequences. In this study, we investigate the generalized Fibonacci sequence by employing two different matrix methods, namely, the method of diagonalization and the method of matrix collation, making use of several generating matrices. We obtained some new algebraic properties and the sum of the generalized fibonacci sequence with different indices.

**Key words:** Generalized fibonacci sequence, Binet formula, matrix methods, sequences, indices

**INTRODUCTION**

Over the past centuries, there has been a strong interest in the research related to Fibonacci sequence. The Fibonacci sequence is widely known and has much presence in our daily life, for example in nature where it is featured in the number of petals in the flowers and they are often linked to the golden ratio of the Fibonacci sequence (Hoggatt, 1969). There have been continuous research on Fibonacci and its related sequences. Some of the early interesting properties found include the “Pythagorean” property and the geometrical-paradox property (Horadam, 1967). From past research compilation shown in Table 1, there is a clear gravitation towards using the Binet formula approach but new discoveries seemed to have been dwarfed by its complexity. Hence, there is a strong motivation to search for new and improved methodologies and approaches. Recently, matrix method has become a popular and important tool among many researchers working on \( W_n = pW_{n-1} + qW_{n-2} \) Fibonacci related sequences. A second order linear recurrence sequence is defined by the relation:

\[ W_{n+1} = pW_n + qW_{n-1} \quad \text{and} \quad W_0 = a, W_1 = b \]

Where:
- \( a, b \) = Non-negative integers
- \( p, q \) = Positive integers

Related to the above sequence (also known as the Horadam sequence (Horadam, 1965) are few special sequences shown below:

\begin{align*}
(p-\text{Fibonacci}): & \quad F_{n+1} = pF_n + F_{n-1}; \quad F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1 \\
(p\text{ and }\text{Lucas}): & \quad L_{n+1} = pL_n + L_{n-1}; \quad L_0 = 1, \quad L_1 = p \\
(\text{Generalized Fibonacci}): & \quad U_{n+1} = pU_n + qU_{n-1}; \quad U_0 = 0, \quad U_1 = 1
\end{align*}

Er (1984) and recently Kilic (2007) studied the Fibonacci sequence and p and-Lucas sequence, respectively by matrix methods. In this study, we investigate the Generalized Fibonacci Sequence (GFS) by employing two different matrix methods and derive some algebraic properties and obtain the sum of GFS with different indices by using of several generating matrices.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Binet formula approach:** Table 1 summarizes some known algebraic properties obtained by researchers from the past (Singh et al., 2014; Kalman, 1982; Bolat and Kose, 2010). Most of these results were mainly discovered using the Binet formula approach with the exception of few which made use of matrix algebra techniques. However, new discoveries seemed to have been restricted by the complex nature of the Binet Formula approach. Hence, there is a need to pay due attention to new methods or approaches and explore new frontier to attain further progress and knowledge advancement in research in the algebraic properties of Fibonacci and related sequence. We present two such approaches and obtained some algebraic properties and the sums of the GFS with different indices by making use of several generating matrices.

**Corresponding Author:** Sia Jye Ying, Jalan University, Bandar Sunway, 47500 Selangor, Malaysia

2396
### Table 1: Summary of past research findings on p-Fibonacci sequence, p-Lucas sequence and generalized Fibonacci sequence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of sequence</th>
<th>Algebraic properties</th>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p-Fibonacci</td>
<td>Divisibility properties</td>
<td>Binet formula</td>
<td>Bolat and Kose (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sums of odd and even terms</td>
<td>Binet formula</td>
<td>Panwar et al. (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recursive application of geometrical transformation identities</td>
<td>Binet formula</td>
<td>Catarino (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Convolution theorem</td>
<td>Binet formula</td>
<td>Falcon and Fhaza (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binomial transform</td>
<td>Binet formula</td>
<td>Deepika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum and alternating sum with arithmetic indices</td>
<td>Binet formula</td>
<td>Sengaran et al. (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odd, even terms and sum of product</td>
<td>Binet formula</td>
<td>Cerin (1991)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Lucas</td>
<td>Catalan's, gell-xesaro's and d'ocagne identities</td>
<td>Binet formula</td>
<td>Falcon (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sum of generalized fibonacci sequence</td>
<td>Matrix method</td>
<td>Kili (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>finite sums with Lucas numbers</td>
<td>Binet formula</td>
<td>Kilic et al. (2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>divisibility properties</td>
<td>Matrix method</td>
<td>Yalciner (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odd and even sums</td>
<td>Matrix method</td>
<td>Ho and Chong (2014)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Two different approaches:** In this study, we will consider two different matrix methods to find some algebraic properties and sums of the GFS without using the Binet Formula approach. They are the method of diagonalization and the method of matrix collision. First, we derive some recursive formulas and identities for the GFS in. In we gave some generating matrices (Theorems to facilitate our proofs. Three different versions of the proof's of Theorem 4 will be illustrated.

**Recursive formula and identities for the GFS:** Before we start to discuss our main results, some important preparatory results on the recursive formula and identities will be developed. The collection of these results follows.

**Proposition 1:** For positive integers \( n \), \( U_n = U_{n-1} + qU_{n-2} \).

**Proof:** The proof is by induction. The result is true for \( n = 1 \). Assume it is also true for \( n = k \). Now, for \( n = k+1 \):

\[
\begin{align*}
  U_{k+1} &= pU_k + qU_{k-1} \\
  &= p(U_k + qU_{k-1}) + qU_k + qU_{k-2} \\
  &= pU_k + qU_k + q(pU_{k-1} + qU_{k-2}) \\
  &= U_{k+1} + qU_k
\end{align*}
\]

**Proposition 2 (Cassini's identity):** For non-negative integers, \( n \), \( U_n = U_{n-1} - (-1)^n q^n \).

**Proof:** The identity is true for \( n = 0 \) because \( U_0 = pU_1 + qU_0, \ U_1 = 0, \ U_2 = 1 \) assume the identity holds true for \( n = k \) and. Then:

\[
U_{k+2} U_n - U_{n+1}^2 = (-1)^k q^n
\]

For \( n = k+1 \), we have:

\[
\begin{align*}
  U_{k+3} U_{k+1} - U_{k+2}^2 \\
  = (pU_{k+2} + qU_{k+1})U_{k+1} - U_{k+1}^2 \\
  = U_{k+2}(pU_{k+1} + U_{k+1}) + qU_{k+1}^2 \\
  = U_{k+2}(-qU_{k+1}) + qU_{k+1}^2 \\
  = -q(U_{k+2}U_{k+1} - U_{k+1}^2) \\
  = -q((-1)^{k+1} q^k) \\
  = (-1)^{k+1} q^{k+1}
\end{align*}
\]

This completes the proof.

**Proposition 3 (d'Ocagne Identity):** For positive integers \( m, n \) where, \( m \geq n \), \( U_m U_n - U_{m+n} = (-1)^n q^n U_{m+n} \).

**Proof:** It is clear that the result is true for \( m = n \) (the fact that \( U_n = 0 \) and \( m = n+1 \) (this follows from proposition 2). Suppose the result is also true for \( m = n+k-1 \) and \( m = n+k \) where \( k \geq 1 \). Now, for the case \( m = n+k+1 \), we have:

\[
\begin{align*}
  U_{n+k+1} U_n - U_{n+k+1} U_{n+1} \\
  = (pU_{n+k+1} + qU_{n+k})U_n - (pU_{n+k} + qU_{n+k})U_{n+1} \\
  = p([-1]^{n+k} q^n U_k) + q([-1]^{n+k} q^n U_{k-1}) \\
  = (-1)^n U_{k+1} U_n + q^n U_{k+1} U_{n-1} \\
  = (-1)^n U_{k+1} U_{n-1}
\end{align*}
\]

This completes the proof.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Generating matrix:** The following result (Theorem 1) can be easily verified and is written without proof. Theorem 1

For positive integers \( n \):

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
  p & q^n \\
  1 & 0
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
  U_{n+1} & qU_n \\
  U_n & qU_{n-1}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

2397
Proof (omitted): Next, we verify the following Convolution Theorem (Proposition 4).

Proposition 4: For positive integers m and n, \( u_{m+n} = u_m u_{n-1} + q u_m u_n \).

Proof: Using the fact that \( A^* A^* - A^* A \) for any matrix A and then applying Theorem 1, we see that:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
U_{m-1} & U_{m-1} \\
U_m & U_{m-1}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
U_{n} & U_{n-1} \\
U_{n+1} & U_{n}
\end{pmatrix}
= U_{m+n} + q U_m U_{n-1} + q U_{m-1} U_n + q U_m U_n
\]

Notice that by Theorem 1 again:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
U_{m+n} & U_{m+n} \\
U_{m+n} & U_{m+n}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
U_{n} & U_{n-1} \\
U_{n+1} & U_{n}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

By comparing the entries in the first column and the second row of both matrices, we get the desired result.

Proposition 5: For positive integers n, \( u_n = u_0 L_n \).

Proof: Let m = n and in Proposition 4 and applying proposition 1, we get:

\[
U_{2n} = U_n U_{n-1} + q U_{n-1} \\
U_{n} = U_n [U_{n+1} + q U_{n-1}] = U_n L_n
\]

Theorem 2 for positive integers h and n:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
L_h & (-1)^{h+1} q^h \\
1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
= \frac{1}{U_h} \begin{pmatrix} U_{h+1} & (-1)^{h+1} q^h U_{h+1} \\
U_h & (-1)^{h+1} q^h U_h
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Proof: By proposition 5, the expression is true for \( n = 1 \). Assume the truth of the expression for \( n = k \) and.

Then:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
L_k & (-1)^{k+1} q^k \\
1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
= \frac{1}{U_k} \begin{pmatrix} U_{k+1} & (-1)^{k+1} q^k U_{k+1} \\
U_k & (-1)^{k+1} q^k U_k
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Now, for \( n = k+1 \):

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
L_h & (-1)^{h+1} q^h \\
1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
= \frac{1}{U_h} \begin{pmatrix} U_{h+1} & (-1)^{h+1} q^h U_{h+1} \\
U_h & (-1)^{h+1} q^h U_h
\end{pmatrix}
\]

(by proposition):

\[
= \frac{1}{U_h} \begin{pmatrix} U_{h+1} & (-1)^{h+1} q^h U_{h+1} \\
U_h & (-1)^{h+1} q^h U_h
\end{pmatrix}
\]

(by proposition):

\[
= \frac{1}{U_h} \begin{pmatrix} U_{h+k+1} & (-1)^{h+k+1} q^h U_{h+k+1} \\
U_{h+k} & (-1)^{h+k+1} q^h U_{h+k}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

(by proposition).

The result is true for \( n = 1 \) and let's assume is also true for \( n = k \) and so that:

\[
S_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} U_i
\]

The result is true for \( n = 1 \) and let's assume is also true for \( n = k \) and so that:
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
L_h & (-1)^b q^h & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}^k = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
U_{b(i+1)} & U_{b(i)} & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
U_{b(i+1)} & U_{b(i)} & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Now, for \( n = k+1 \):

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
L_h & (-1)^b q^h & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}^{k+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{k} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
U_{b(i+1)} & U_{b(i)} & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
U_{b(i+1)} & U_{b(i)} & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
L_h & (-1)^b q^h & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
= S_k \begin{pmatrix}
U_{b(k+i)} \\
U_{b(k+i)} \\
U_{b(k+i)}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
(-1)^b q^h U_{b+i} \\
(-1)^b q^h U_{b+i} \\
(-1)^b q^h U_{b+i}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
U_{b} & L_h & (-1)^b q^h \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
L_h & (-1)^b q^h & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
= S_k \begin{pmatrix}
U_{b(k+i)} \\
U_{b(k+i)} \\
U_{b(k+i)}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
L_h U_{b(k+i)} + (-1)^b q^h U_{b+i} \\
L_h U_{b(k+i)} + (-1)^b q^h U_{b+i} \\
L_h U_{b(k+i)} + (-1)^b q^h U_{b+i}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
U_{b} & L_h & (-1)^b q^h \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
L_h & (-1)^b q^h & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
= S_k \begin{pmatrix}
U_{b(k+i)} \\
U_{b(k+i)} \\
U_{b(k+i)}
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
L_h U_{b(k+i)} + (-1)^b q^h U_{b+i} \\
L_h U_{b(k+i)} + (-1)^b q^h U_{b+i} \\
L_h U_{b(k+i)} + (-1)^b q^h U_{b+i}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
U_{b} & L_h & (-1)^b q^h \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
L_h & (-1)^b q^h & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

This completes the proof. Following the compilation of the above results we are now ready to prove the sum \( \sum_{i=0}^{n} q_i \) for any positive integer \( h \) (Theorem 4). Three different proofs will be given, one using the method of diagonalization and the other two using the method of matrix collation.

**Method of diagonalization:** Theorem 4 for positive integers \( h \) and \( n \):

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{n} q_i = \frac{U_{b(n+1)} - U_{b(n+1)}}{1 - L_h + (-1)^b q^h}
\]

by solving \( \lambda - M = 0 \). Their eigenvalues are 1 and \( L_h \pm \frac{\sqrt{L_h^2 + 4(-1)^b q^h}}{2} \); the eigenspace can be found as:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 - L_h + (-1)^b q^h & 0 & 0 \\
U_h & 1 & 1 \\
U_h & \frac{1}{\lambda_2} & \frac{1}{\lambda_3}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Since, \( M \) is diagonalizable, we have \( M^rX = XD^r \) where \( D \) is a diagonal matrix. By Theorem 3, the left hand side of the equation \( M^rX = XD^r \) is:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
\sum_{i=0}^{n} U_{b(i+1)} & U_{b(i)} & 0 \\
\sum_{i=0}^{n} U_{b(i+1)} & U_{b(i)} & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 - L_h + (-1)^b q^h & 0 & 0 \\
U_h & 1 & 1 \\
U_h & \frac{1}{\lambda_2} & \frac{1}{\lambda_3}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

The right hand side of the equation is:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
1 - L_h + (-1)^b q^h & 0 & 0 \\
U_h & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 \\
U_h & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Comparing the entry in the second row and first column and with the corresponding entry in the resulting matrix multiplication of the left hand side of the equation \( M^rX = XD^r \) we get the desired result. In the next subsection, two more proofs of Theorem 4 will be shown.

**Method of matrix collation:** This method is quite similar to the approach adopted by Falcon and Plaza (2007) in their study. Let:

\[
T_1 = \begin{pmatrix}
p & q \\
1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

and:

\[
T_2 = \begin{pmatrix}
L_h & (-1)^b q^h \\
1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

2399
Suppose:
\[ S = T_1^b + T_2^b + \ldots + T_n^b \]
Then:
\[ T_i^b S = T_i^{b+1} + T_i^{b+2} + \ldots + T_i^{b+n} \]
Consequently:
\[ S = \left( T_i^{(a+1)b} - T_i^b \right) \left( T_i^b - I_i \right)^{-1} \]

By Theorem 1, we see that the sum of the entries in the second row and first column of the matrices \( \varpi, \varpi^n, \ldots, \varpi \) is equal to the corresponding entry in the matrix and its value is equal to \( \sum_{i=1}^{n} U_i \).

Suppose:
\[ S' = T_1 + T_2^2 + \ldots + T_2^n \]
Then:
\[ T_2 S' = T_2^2 + T_2^n + \ldots + T_2^{(a+1)} \]
Consequently:
\[ S' = \left( T_2^{a+1} - T_2 \right) \left( T_2 - I_2 \right)^{-1} \]

By Theorem 2, we see that the sum of the entries in the second row and first column of the matrices \( \varpi, \varpi^n, \ldots, \varpi \) is equal to the corresponding entry in the matrix \( S' \) and its value is equal to:
\[ \frac{1}{U_h} \sum_{i=1}^{h} U_i \]

We shall now produce two alternative proofs of Theorem 4 as a verification of the result obtained by the method of diagonalization.

**Theorem 4 (second proof):** Consider the generating matrix, we have:
\[ S = \left( T_i^{(a+1)b} - T_i^b \right) \left( T_i^b - I_i \right)^{-1} \]

By applying Theorem 1, the term simplifies to:
\[ \frac{U_{h(b+1)}}{U_h} - \frac{U_{h(b+1)} - U_{h+1} q^b U_{h(b+1)} - U_{h+1} q^{b+1}}{U_h} \]
while the \( (T_i - I_i)^{-1} \) term reduces to:
\[ \frac{1}{1 - L_i + (-1)^b q^b} \]

Finally, by comparing the entry in the second row and first column of the matrix \( S* \) and with the corresponding entry in the matrix multiplication \( \left( T_i^{b+1} - T_i \right) \left( T_i - I_i \right)^{-1} \), we get:
\[ \sum_{i=1}^{h} U_i = \frac{U_h - U_{h(b+1)} + (-1)^b q^b U_{h(b+1)}}{1 - L_h + (-1)^b q^b} \]

**Theorem 4 (third proof):** Consider the generating matrix, \( T' \) we have:
\[ S' = \left( T_i^{a+1} - T_i \right) \left( T_i - I_i \right)^{-1} \]

By applying Theorem 1, the term simplifies to:
\[ \frac{U_{h(b+1)}}{U_h} - \frac{(-1)^b q^b U_{h(b+1)} - U_{h+1} q^{b+1}}{U_h} \]
while the \( (T_i - I_i)^{-1} \) term reduces to:
\[ \frac{1}{1 - L_i + (-1)^b q^b} \]

Finally, by comparing the entry in the second row and first column of the matrix \( S* \) and with the corresponding entry in the matrix multiplication \( \left( T_i^{a+1} - T_i \right) \left( T_i - I_i \right)^{-1} \), we get:
\[ \sum_{i=1}^{h} U_i = \frac{U_h - U_{h(b+1)} + (-1)^b q^b U_{h(b+1)}}{1 - L_h + (-1)^b q^b} \]

**CONCLUSION**

We briefly discussed past research on Fibonacci and related sequences and argued some facts about the presumptive limitation provided by the Binet Formula approach in the search for their algebraic properties. Hence, there is a strong motivation to search for new and improved methodologies and approaches.

We discovered new algebraic properties and several important generating matrices. Using these, we employed two different matrix methods namely, the Method of Diagonalization and the Method of Matrix Collation to
obtain the sum of the GFS, \( \sum_{n=1}^{h} x_n \), for any positive integer \( h \) and, in which three different proofs. Our discoveries contribute to the literature and shed new lights into the research on Fibonacci and related sequences. It is also noted that our methods could be used to analyze Diophantine Matrix Equation (Shang, 2014). This aspect will be further explored in our upcoming research.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Researchers are grateful to the reviewers for their helpful suggestions.

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