

1a

$$\Omega(0,N) = \Omega(8,N-1)$$

$$\Omega(1,N) = \Omega(2,N-1) + \Omega(4,N-1)$$

$$\Omega(2,N) = \Omega(1,N-1) + \Omega(3,N-1) + \Omega(5,N-1)$$

$$\Omega(3,N) = \Omega(2,N-1) + \Omega(6,N-1)$$

$$\Omega(4,N) = \Omega(1,N-1) + \Omega(5,N-1) + \Omega(7,N-1) + \Omega(3,N-1)$$

$$\Omega(5,N) = \Omega(2,N-1) + \Omega(4,N-1) + \Omega(6,N-1) + \Omega(8,N-1)$$

$$\Omega(6,N) = \Omega(3,N-1) + \Omega(5,N-1) + \Omega(9,N-1)$$

$$\Omega(7,N) = \Omega(4,N-1) + \Omega(8,N-1)$$

$$\Omega(8,N) = \Omega(0,N-1) + \Omega(5,N-1) + \Omega(7,N-1) + \Omega(9,N-1)$$

$$\Omega(9,N) = \Omega(6,N-1) + \Omega(8,N-1)$$

So, $\Omega(N) = A * \Omega(N-1)$ while A is the 10x10 matrix

1b

For $N=2$, from 1a

$$\Omega(2) = A * \Omega(2-1) = A * \Omega(1) = A^{2-1} \Omega(1)$$

Assume k is true such that $\Omega(k) = A^{k-1} * \Omega(1)$

For the (k+1) term,

$$\Omega(k+1) = A * \Omega(k+1-1) = A * \Omega(k) = A * A^{k-1} * \Omega(1) = A^k * \Omega(1)$$

By Mathematical induction, it is proved.