

## A TRANSFER MATRIX PROBLEM

This is really a mix of literature search and solving problems. It's just for fun. Consider the sequence of matrices  $M_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  given by

$$M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

etc. You can see that they are built from binomial coefficients in a certain way.

The matrix  $M_1$  is the adjacency matrix of a certain digraph, and we showed that the generating function  $F_{11}(x)$  counting the walks starting and stopping at vertex 1 is the same as the generating function for the Fibonacci numbers  $\{F_n\}$ .

- (1) Show that the generating function  $F_{11}(x)$  built using the matrix  $M_k$  is that for the  $k$ -th power of the Fibonaccis  $\{F_n^k\}$ . For instance for  $M_2$  you get

$$F_{11}(x) = \frac{-x + 1}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

$$= 1 + x + 4x^2 + 9x^3 + 25x^4 + 64x^5 + 169x^6 + 441x^7 + 1156x^8 + 3025x^9 + \dots$$

One way to do this is to think about how to get the expression  $(A\alpha^n + B\beta^n)^k$  to show up via a GF, but there is probably a direct way using the binomial coefficients. There are many crazy identities for Fibonacci numbers ...

- (2) Here are the next few rational functions we get:

$$\frac{-x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^4 + 3x^3 - 6x^2 - 3x + 1}, \frac{-x^3 + 4x^2 + 4x - 1}{x^5 - 5x^4 - 15x^3 + 15x^2 + 5x - 1},$$

$$\frac{-x^4 - 7x^3 + 16x^2 + 7x - 1}{x^6 + 8x^5 - 40x^4 - 60x^3 + 40x^2 + 8x - 1},$$

$$\frac{-x^5 + 12x^4 + 53x^3 - 53x^2 - 12x + 1}{x^7 - 13x^6 - 104x^5 + 260x^4 + 260x^3 - 104x^2 - 13x + 1}.$$

What is the pattern? (OEIS is a big help here. Also you can check out Knuth *Art of Computer Programming vol 1*, problems 29, 30 in §1.2.8.)

- (3) For  $M_1$  we were able to interpret walks on the digraph starting and stopping at vertex 1 in terms of tiling a  $1 \times n$  rectangle with  $1 \times 1$  and  $1 \times 2$  tiles, or in terms of arranging 1 ft and 2 ft flags on a flagpole. What is the walks interpretation for  $M_k$ ? It may involve tiles, flags, compositions, .... I don't know a good answer for  $k \geq 3$ . People have given various interpretations of these numbers, but can you make them correspond to the walks?