

Consider a system of first-order finite difference equations (linear recurrences) a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_N where

$$a_i(n) = \alpha_{i1}a_1(n-1) + \alpha_{i2}a_2(n-1) + \ldots + \alpha_{iN}a_N(n-1).$$

is the ith such equation.

$$\begin{array}{lll} a_1(1)=1 & a_1(n)=a_1(n-1)+a_2(n-1)+a_4(n-1)+2a_5(n-1)+a_7(n-1)\\ a_2(1)=0 & a_2(n)=a_4(n-1)+a_5(n-1)+a_6(n-1)\\ a_3(1)=0 & a_3(n)=a_2(n-1)+a_3(n-1)+a_5(n-1)\\ a_4(1)=0 & a_4(n)=a_2(n-1)+a_3(n-1)+a_5(n-1)\\ a_5(1)=0 & a_5(n)=a_1(n-1)+a_2(n-1)+a_4(n-1)+a_5(n-1)\\ a_6(1)=0 & a_6(n)=a_4(n-1)+a_5(n-1)\\ a_7(1)=1 & a_7(n)=a_5(n-1)+a_7(n-1) \end{array}$$

Figure 1: In this system of equations, the function $a(n) = a_5(n) + a_7(n)$ (which counts no-leaf subgraphs of the $2 \times n$ grid.) satisfies the recursion a(n) = 5a(n-1) - 5a(n-2) for n > 2.

Question. Given some linear combination $a(n) = k_1 a_{i_1}(n) + k_2 a_{i_2}(n) + ... + k_m a_{i_m}(n)$ of these finite difference equations, what is the smallest order finite difference equation that a(n) satisfies?

Related.

- 1. How does the order of such a recurrence depend on the initial conditions of the system?
- 2. What if the initial recurrences have order greater than 1? For example:

$$a_{i}(n) = \alpha_{i,1,1}a_{1}(n-1) + \alpha_{i,1,2}a_{1}(n-2) + \dots + \alpha_{i,1,k_{1}}a_{1}(n-k_{1}) + \alpha_{i,2,1}a_{2}(n-1) + \alpha_{i,2,2}a_{2}(n-2) + \dots + \alpha_{i,2,k_{2}}a_{2}(n-k_{2}) + \dots + \alpha_{i,t,1}a_{t}(n-1) + \alpha_{i,t,2}a_{t}(n-2) + \dots + \alpha_{i,t,k_{t}}a_{t}(n-k_{t})$$

Note. Let α_{ij} be the coefficient of $a_j(n-1)$ in the finite difference equation for $a_i(n)$, and denote the minimum polynomial of the matrix $A = [\alpha_{ij}]_{i,j=1}^N$ by

$$\det(xI - A) = x^m + \beta_{m-1}x^{m-1} + \dots + \beta_1x + \beta_0$$

then

$$a(n) = -\beta_{m-1}a(n-1) - \beta_{m-2}a(n-2) - \dots - \beta_1a(n-m+1) - \beta_0a(n-m),$$

but there may be a lower-order recurrence.

References.

A special case of Problem 56 is counted in the example.