

ON BALANCING NUMBERS

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A positive integer n is called a *balancing number* if the Diophantine equation $1 + 2 + \dots + (n - 1) = (n + 1) + (n + 2) + \dots + (n + r)$ holds for some positive integer r which is called balancer [1]. For example, 6, 35, 204 and 1189 are balancing numbers with balancers 2, 14, 84 and 292, respectively.

The balancing numbers $\{B_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ is defined by the recurrence relation $B_{n+1} = 6B_n - B_{n-1}$, $n \geq 1$, with initial terms $B_0 = 0$ and $B_1 = 1$.

Using Trudi’s formula (see, for example, [2]) for determinants of Toeplitz-Hessenberg matrices entries of which are balancing numbers, we obtain identities with multinomial coefficients for the these numbers.

Theorem. *Let $n \geq 1$, except when noted otherwise. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum (-1)^T p_n(t) B_0^{t_1} B_1^{t_2} \dots B_{n-1}^{t_n} &= \frac{\sqrt{7}}{14} \left((3 - \sqrt{7})^{n-1} - (3 + \sqrt{7})^{n-1} \right), \\ \sum p_n(t) B_0^{t_1} B_1^{t_2} \dots B_{n-1}^{t_n} &= 6^{n-2}, \quad n \geq 2, \\ \sum (-1)^T p_n(t) B_1^{t_1} B_2^{t_2} \dots B_n^{t_n} &= \frac{\sqrt{21}}{21} \left(\left(\frac{5 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{21}}{2} \right)^n \right), \\ \sum p_n(t) B_1^{t_1} B_2^{t_2} \dots B_n^{t_n} &= \frac{\sqrt{45}}{45} \left(\left(\frac{7 + \sqrt{45}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{7 - \sqrt{45}}{2} \right)^n \right), \\ \sum p_n(t) B_1^{t_1} B_3^{t_2} \dots B_{2n-1}^{t_n} &= 36 \cdot 35^{n-2}, \quad n \geq 2, \\ \sum (-1)^T p_n(t) B_2^{t_1} B_3^{t_2} \dots B_{n+1}^{t_n} &= 0, \quad n \geq 3, \\ \sum (-1)^T p_n(t) B_2^{t_1} B_4^{t_2} \dots B_{2n}^{t_n} &= \frac{\sqrt{195}}{65} \left((14 - \sqrt{195})^n - (14 + \sqrt{195})^n \right), \\ \sum (-1)^T p_n(t) B_3^{t_1} B_5^{t_2} \dots B_{2n+1}^{t_n} &= 36, \quad n \geq 2, \end{aligned}$$

where the summation is over integers $t_i \geq 0$ satisfying $t_1 + 2t_2 + \dots + nt_n = n$, $T = t_1 + \dots + t_n$ and $p_n(t) = \frac{(t_1 + \dots + t_n)!}{t_1! \dots t_n!}$ is the multinomial coefficient.

References

1. Behera A., Panda G.K. On the square roots of triangular numbers // Fibonacci Quart. 1999. Vol. 1, № 2. P. 98–105.
2. Goy T. Some Tribonacci identities using Toeplitz-Hessenberg determinants // Proceedings of 18th International Scientific M. Kravchuk Conference. Vol. 1. Kyiv: NTUU «KPI», 2017. P. 159–161.