

Thus the generating function for  $u_r(k, m, n)$  is

$$(3.3) \quad \prod_{j=1}^n \left( \sum_{h=0}^r q^{hj} x^h \right).$$

But it is well known (see for example [3, p. 10] for  $r=1$ ) that the generating function for  $v_r(k, m, n)$  is also (3.3). Hence we have (3.1). This identity is also evident from the Ferrers graph.

To illustrate (3.1) and (3.2) let  $m=7$ ,  $n=4$ ,  $k=3$  and  $r=2$ . The sequences enumerated by  $f_3(7, 5; 2, 0)$  are  $0, 0, 1, 3, 3$ ,  $0, 0, 2, 2, 3$  and  $0, 1, 1, 2, 3$ . The function  $u_2(3, 7, 4)$  counts the corresponding partitions, namely  $13^2$ ,  $2^23$  and  $1^223$ . The partitions which  $v_2(3, 7, 4)$  enumerates are  $2^23$ ,  $13^2$  and  $124$ . From the graphs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array}$$

we observe that  $13^2$  is the conjugate of  $2^23$ ,  $2^23$  is the conjugate of  $13^2$  and  $1^223$  is the conjugate of  $124$ .

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2. M.J. Hodel, "Enumeration of Sequences of Nonnegative Integers," *Mathematische Nachrichten*, Vol. 59 (1974), pp. 235-252.
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#### SPECIAL CASES

Putting  $r=1$ ,  $s=0$ , we obtain the generating function for the Fibonacci sequence (see [3] and Riordan [6]). Putting  $r=2$ ,  $s=-1$ , we obtain the generating function for the Lucas sequence (see [3] and Carlitz [1]).

Other results in Riordan [6] carry over to the  $H$ -sequence. The  $H$ -sequence (and the Fibonacci and Lucas sequences), and the generalized Fibonacci and Lucas sequences are all special cases of the  $W$ -sequence studied by the author in [4]. More particularly,

$$\{H_n\} = \{w_n(r, r+s; 1, -1)\}$$

and so

$$\{f_n\} = \{w_n(1, 1; 1, -1)\}, \quad \{a_n\} = \{w_n(2, 1; 1, -1)\}.$$

Interested readers might consult the article by Kolodner [5] which contains material somewhat similar to that in [3], though the methods of treatment are very different.

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