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**Abstract**

For an integer  $k \geq 2$ , let  $(L_n^{(k)})_n$  be the  $k$ -generalized Lucas sequence which starts with  $0, \dots, 0, 2, 1$  ( $k$  terms) and each term afterwards is the sum of the  $k$  preceding terms. In this paper, we find all the integers that appear in different generalized Lucas sequences, i.e., we study the Diophantine equation  $L_n^{(k)} = L_m^{(\ell)}$  in nonnegative integers  $n, k, m, \ell$  with  $k, \ell \geq 2$ . The proof of our main theorem uses lower bounds for linear forms in logarithms of algebraic numbers and a version of the Baker–Davenport reduction method. This paper is a continuation of the earlier work [4].