

holds for all polynomials p . With $p(u) = u^{n+1-d}$ it follows from (6) and (7) that

$$C_n^{(d)} = L((u)_{d-1}(u-d+1)^{n+1-d}) = L(u^{n+1-d}) = B_{n+1-d}.$$

It is possible to construct a bijection φ from the partitions of \bar{n} to the d -Fibonacci partitions of $\bar{n} + d - 1$ in a way similar to that given in the previous section; however, this is more complicated to describe and therefore is omitted.

3. A GENERALIZATION OF THE FIBONACCI NUMBERS

The fact that F_{n+1} is the number of Fibonacci subsets of \bar{n} can be seen as the starting point to define the numbers $F_n^{(s)}$ ($s \in N$):

$F_{n+1}^{(s)}$ is defined to be the number of (A_1, \dots, A_s) with $A_i \subseteq \bar{n}$ and $A_i \cap A_j \neq \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$. The recurrence

$$F_{n+1}^{(s)} = sF_n^{(s)} + F_{n-1}^{(s)}, \quad F_1^{(s)} = 1, \quad F_2^{(s)} = 1 + s$$

can be established as follows:

First, $F_{n+1}^{(s)}$ can be expressed as the number of functions

$$f: \bar{n} \rightarrow \{\varepsilon, a_1, \dots, a_s\}$$

with $f(i) = f(i+1) = a_j$ is impossible. If $f(n) = \varepsilon$, the contribution to $F_{n+1}^{(s)}$ is $F_n^{(s)}$. If $f(n) = a_i$, the contribution is $F_n^{(s)}$ minus the number of functions

$$f: \overline{n-1} \rightarrow \{\varepsilon, a, \dots, a_s\}$$

with $f(n-1) = a_i$. Taken all together,

$$(8) \quad F_{n+1}^{(s)} = F_n^{(s)} + s[F_n^{(s)} - F_{n-1}^{(s)} + F_{n-2}^{(s)} - + \dots].$$

Also

$$(9) \quad F_{n+2}^{(s)} = F_{n+1}^{(s)} + s[F_{n+1}^{(s)} - F_n^{(s)} + F_{n-1}^{(s)} - + \dots].$$

Adding (8) and (9) gives the result. An explicit expression is

$$F_n^{(s)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s^2 + 4}} \left[\left(\frac{s + \sqrt{s^2 + 4}}{2} \right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{s - \sqrt{s^2 + 4}}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right].$$

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1. L. Comtet. *Advanced Combinatorics*. Boston: Reidel, 1974.
2. G.-C. Rota. "The Number of Partitions of a Set." *Amer. Math. Monthly* 71 (1964), reprinted in his *Finite Operator Calculus*. New York: Academic Press, 1975.

(continued from page 406)

Added in proof. Other explicit formulas for $P(n, s)$ were obtained in the paper "Enumeration of Permutations by Sequences," *The Fibonacci Quarterly* 16 (1978): 259-68. See also L. Comtet, *Advanced Combinatorics* (Dordrecht & Boston: Reidel, 1974), pp. 260-61.

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