(9) $$D_n = \{(-1)^e p(0)\}^n D_0,\ n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots .$$

This is the desired generalization of (2). Many interesting identities arise by specializing further. For example, taking

$$p(z) = z^2 - z - 1,\ (x_n) = (F_n),\ \text{and}\ (y_n) = (L_n),$$

yields:

(10) $$F_n L_{n+1} - F_{n+1} L_n = 2(-1)^{n-1},\ n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots .$$

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ERRATA

In the article "On the Fibonacci Numbers Minus One" by G. Geldenhuys, Volume 19, no. 5, the following two errors appear on pages 456 and 457:

1. The recurrence relation (1), which appears as

$$D_1 = 1 + \mu,\ D_2 = (1 - \mu)^2,\ \text{and}\ D_n = (1 + \mu)D_{n-1} - \mu D_{n-3}\ \text{for}\ n \geq 3$$

should read

$$D_1 = 1 + \mu,\ D_2 = (1 + \mu)^2,\ \text{and}\ D_n = (1 + \mu)D_{n-1} - \mu D_{n-3}\ \text{for}\ n \geq 3;$$

2. The alternative recurrence relation (4), which appears as

$$D_m - D_{m-1} - D_{m-2} = 1\ \text{for}\ m \geq 3$$

should read

$$D_m - \mu D_{m-1} - \mu D_{m-2} = 1\ \text{for}\ m \geq 3.$$

We thank Professor Geldenhuys for bringing this to our attention.

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