Bicomplex Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas Quaternions

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Abstract. In this paper, we introduce the bicomplex Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions. Moreover, we present Binet’s formulas, generating functions, and the summation formulas for those bicomplex quaternions.

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1. Introduction

In this paper, we define bicomplex Tetranacci and bicomplex Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions by combining bicomplex numbers and Tetranacci, Tetranacci-Lucas numbers and give some properties of them. Before giving their definition, we present some information on bicomplex numbers and also on Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas numbers.

The bicomplex numbers (quaternions) are defined by the four bases elements 1, i, j, ij where i, j and ij satisfy the following properties:

\[ i^2 = -1, \ j^2 = -1, \ ij = ji. \]

A bicomplex number can be expressed as follows:

\[ q = a_0 + ia_1 + ja_2 + ija_3 = (a_0 + ia_1) + j(a_2 + ia_3) = z_0 + jz_1 \]

where \(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3\) are real numbers and \(z_0, z_1\) are complex numbers. So the set of bicomplex number is

\[ \mathbb{BC} = \{z_0 + jz_1 : z_0, z_1 \in \mathbb{C}, j^2 = -1\}. \]
Moreover, for any bicomplex numbers \( q = a_0 + ia_1 + ja_2 + ij a_3 \) and \( p = b_0 + ib_1 + j b_2 + ijb_3 \) and skaler \( \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \), the addition, substraction and multiplication with scalar are defined as componentwise, i.e

\[
q + p = (a_0 + b_0) + i(a_1 + b_1) + j(a_2 + b_2) + ij(a_3 + b_3), \\
q - p = (a_0 - b_0) + i(a_1 - b_1) + j(a_2 - b_2) + ij(a_3 - b_3), \\
\lambda q = \lambda a_0 + i\lambda a_1 + j\lambda a_2 + ij\lambda a_3
\]

respectively, and product (multiplication) is defined as follows:

\[
q \times p = (a_0 b_0 - a_1 b_1 - a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3) \\
+ i(a_0 b_1 + a_1 b_0 - a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) \\
+ j(a_0 b_2 + a_2 b_0 - a_3 b_1) \\
+ ij(a_0 b_3 + a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 + a_3 b_0).
\]

Table 1. Multiplication Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\times</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>j</th>
<th>ij</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>ij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>ij</td>
<td>−j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>ij</td>
<td>−1</td>
<td>−i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ij</td>
<td>ij</td>
<td>−j</td>
<td>−i</td>
<td>−1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are three different conjugations (involutions) for bicomplex numbers, namely

\[
q_i^* = a_0 - ia_1 + ja_2 - ij a_3 = \overline{a_0} + j \overline{a_1}, \\
q_j^* = a_0 + ia_1 - ja_2 - ij a_3 = \overline{z_0} - j \overline{z_1}, \\
q_{ij}^* = a_0 - ia_1 - ja_2 + ij a_3 = \overline{z_0} - j \overline{z_1},
\]

for \( q = a_0 + ia_1 + ja_2 + ij a_3 \). The squares of norms of the bicomplex numbers which arise from the definitions of conjugations are given by

\[
N^2_i(q) = |q_i \times q_i^*| := |a_0^2 + a_1^2 - a_2^2 - a_3^2 + 2j(a_0a_2 + a_1a_3)|, \\
N^2_j(q) = |q_j \times q_j^*| := |a_0^2 + a_1^2 - a_2^2 - a_3^2 + 2i(a_0a_1 + a_2a_3)|, \\
N^2_{ij}(q) = |q_{ij} \times q_{ij}^*| := |a_0^2 + a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + 2ij(a_0a_3 - a_2a_1)|.
\]

We now give some basic informations on quaternions. Quaternions were formally invented by Irish mathematician W. R. Hamilton (1805-1865) as an extension to the complex numbers and for some background
about this type of hypercomplex numbers we refer the works, for example, in [3, 6, 23]. The field \( \mathbb{H} \) of quaternions is a four-dimensional non-commutative \( \mathbb{R} \)-field generated by four base elements \( 1, i, j \) and \( k \) that satisfy the following rules:

\[
(1.1) \quad i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1
\]

and

\[
(1.2) \quad ij = k = -ji, \quad jk = i = -kj, \quad ki = j = -ik.
\]

Briefly \( \mathbb{BC} \), the set of bicomplex numbers, has the following properties:

- Quaternions and bicomplex numbers are generalizations of complex numbers, but one difference between them is that quaternions are non-commutative, whereas bicomplex numbers are commutative.
- Real quaternions are non-commutative, and don’t have zero divisors and non-trivial idempotent elements. But bicomplex numbers are commutative, have zero divisors and non-trivial idempotent elements:

\[
ij = ji,
\]

\[
(i + j)(i - j) = i^2 - ij + ji - j^2 = 0,
\]

\[
\left( \frac{1 + ij}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1 + ij}{2}.
\]

- All above norms are isotropic. For example, for \( N_i \), we calculate \( N_i(q) \) for \( q = 1 + ij \) as

\[
N_i^2(1 + ij) = (1 + ij)(1 - ij) = 1^2 - ij + ij - (ij)^2 = 0.
\]

- \( \mathbb{BC} \) is a real vector space with the addition of bicomplex numbers and the multiplication of a bicomplex number by a real scalar.
- \( \mathbb{BC} \) forms a commutative ring with unity which contains \( \mathbb{C} \).
- \( \mathbb{BC} \) forms a two-dimensional algebra over \( \mathbb{C} \), and since \( \mathbb{C} \) is of dimension two over \( \mathbb{R} \), the bicomplex numbers are an algebra over \( \mathbb{R} \) of dimension four.
- \( \mathbb{BC} \) is a real associative algebra with the bicomplex number product \( \times \).

For more details about these type of numbers (quaternions), we refer to, for example, the works [8,18], among others.

Tetranacci sequence \( \{M_n\}_{n \geq 0} \) and Tetranacci-Lucas sequence \( \{R_n\}_{n \geq 0} \) are defined by the fourth-order recurrence relations

\[
(1.3) \quad M_n = M_{n-1} + M_{n-2} + M_{n-3} + M_{n-4}, \quad M_0 = 0, M_1 = 1, M_2 = 1, M_3 = 2
\]

and

\[
(1.4) \quad R_n = R_{n-1} + R_{n-2} + R_{n-3} + R_{n-4}, \quad R_0 = 4, R_1 = 1, R_2 = 3, R_3 = 7
\]
respectively. More detail on these sequences can be found, for example, in [11], [14], [15], [19], [21] and [22].

The sequences \( \{ M_n \}_{n \geq 0} \) and \( \{ R_n \}_{n \geq 0} \) can be extended to negative subscripts by defining

\[
M_{-n} = -M_{-(n-1)} - M_{-(n-2)} - M_{-(n-3)} + M_{-(n-4)}
\]

and

\[
R_{-n} = -R_{-(n-1)} - R_{-(n-2)} - R_{-(n-3)} + R_{-(n-4)}
\]

for \( n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots \) respectively. Therefore, recurrences (1.3) and (1.4) hold for all integer \( n \).

The following Table 2 presents the first few values of the Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas numbers with positive and negative subscripts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( n )</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( M_n )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( M_{-n} )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( R_n )</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>1365</td>
<td>2631</td>
<td>5071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( R_{-n} )</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>-53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is well known that for all integers \( n \), usual Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas numbers can be expressed using Binet’s formulas

\[
M_n = \frac{\alpha^{n+2}}{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)(\alpha - \delta)} + \frac{\beta^{n+2}}{(\beta - \alpha)(\beta - \gamma)(\beta - \delta)} + \frac{\gamma^{n+2}}{(\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta)(\gamma - \delta)} + \frac{\delta^{n+2}}{(\delta - \alpha)(\delta - \beta)(\delta - \gamma)}
\]

(see for example [24] or [11])

or

(1.5)

\[
M_n = \frac{\alpha - 1}{5\alpha - 8} \alpha^{n-1} + \frac{\beta - 1}{5\beta - 8} \beta^{n-1} + \frac{\gamma - 1}{5\gamma - 8} \gamma^{n-1} + \frac{\delta - 1}{5\delta - 8} \delta^{n-1}
\]

(see for example [7]) and

\[
R_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n + \gamma^n + \delta^n
\]

respectively, where \( \alpha, \beta, \gamma \) and \( \delta \) are the roots of the equation \( x^4 - x^3 - x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \). Moreover,

\[
\alpha = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \omega + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{11}{4} - \omega^2 + \frac{13}{4} \omega^{-1}},
\]

\[
\beta = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \omega - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{11}{4} - \omega^2 + \frac{13}{4} \omega^{-1}},
\]

\[
\gamma = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \omega + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{11}{4} - \omega^2 - \frac{13}{4} \omega^{-1}},
\]

\[
\delta = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \omega - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{11}{4} - \omega^2 - \frac{13}{4} \omega^{-1}},
\]
BICOMPLEX TETRANACCI AND TETRANACCI-LUCAS QUATERNIONS

where

$$\omega = \sqrt[1/3]{\frac{11}{12} + \left(\frac{-65}{54} + \sqrt{\frac{563}{108}}\right)} + \left(\frac{-65}{54} - \sqrt{\frac{563}{108}}\right).$$

Note that the Binet form of a sequence satisfying (1.3) and (1.4) for non-negative integers is valid for all integers \(n\). This result of Howard and Saidak [12] is even true in the case of higher-order recurrence relations.

The generating functions for the Tetranacci sequence \(\{M_n\}_{n \geq 0}\) and Tetranacci-Lucas sequence \(\{R_n\}_{n \geq 0}\) are

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} M_n x^n = \frac{x}{1 - x - x^2 - x^3 - x^4} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R_n x^n = \frac{4 - 3x - 2x^2 - x^3}{1 - x - x^2 - x^3 - x^4},$$

respectively.

2. The Bicomplex Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas Quaternions and their Generating Functions, Binet’s Formulas and Summations Formulas

In this section we define the bicomplex Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions and give generating functions and Binet formulas for them. First, we give some information about bicomplex type quaternion sequences from the literature.

Nurkan and Güven [16] (see also [17]) introduced \(n\)th bicomplex Fibonacci and \(n\)th bicomplex Lucas numbers (quaternions) as

$$BF_n = F_n + F_{n+1}i + F_{n+2}j + F_{n+3}ij$$

and

$$BL_n = L_n + L_{n+1}i + L_{n+2}j + L_{n+3}ij$$

respectively, where \(F_n\) and \(L_n\) are the \(n\)th Fibonacci and Lucas numbers respectively. Various families of bicomplex number (quaternion) sequences have been defined and studied by a number of authors. See, for example, [1, 2, 4, 9, 10] for second order bicomplex quaternion sequences and [5, 13] for third order bicomplex quaternion sequences.

We now define bicomplex Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions over the algebra \(\mathbb{B}\mathbb{C}\).

DEFINITION 1. The \(n\)th bicomplex Tetranacci quaternion is

$$\mathbb{B}CM_n = M_n + iM_{n+1} + jM_{n+2} + ijM_{n+3}$$

and the \(n\)th Tetranacci-Lucas quaternion is

$$\mathbb{B}CR_n = R_n + iR_{n+1} + jR_{n+2} + ijR_{n+3}.$$
with the initial conditions

\[ \mathbb{BC}M_0 = i + j + 2ij, \quad \mathbb{BC}M_1 = 1 + 2i + 4ij, \quad \mathbb{BC}M_2 = 1 + i + 2ij, \quad \mathbb{BC}M_3 = 2 + 4i + 8ij \]

and

\[ \mathbb{BC}R_0 = 4 + i + 3j + 7ij, \quad \mathbb{BC}R_1 = 1 + 3i + 7 + 15ij, \quad \mathbb{BC}R_2 = 3 + 7i + 15j + 26ij, \quad \mathbb{BC}R_3 = 7 + 15j + 26j + 51ij. \]

The sequences \( \{\mathbb{BC}M_n\}_{n \geq 0} \) and \( \{\mathbb{BC}R_n\}_{n \geq 0} \) can be extended to negative subscripts by defining

\[ \mathbb{BC}M_{-n} = -\mathbb{BC}M_{-(n-1)} - \mathbb{BC}M_{-(n-2)} - \mathbb{BC}M_{-(n-3)} + \mathbb{BC}M_{-(n-4)} \]

and

\[ \mathbb{BC}R_{-n} = -\mathbb{BC}R_{-(n-1)} - \mathbb{BC}R_{-(n-2)} - \mathbb{BC}R_{-(n-3)} + \mathbb{BC}R_{-(n-4)} \]

for \( n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots \) respectively. Therefore, recurrences (2.3) and (2.4) hold for all integer \( n \).

The first few bicomplex Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions with positive subscript and negative subscript are given in the following Table 1 and Table 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 bicomplex Tetranacci quaternions</th>
<th>Table 2 bicomplex Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( n )</td>
<td>( \mathbb{BC}M_n )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 + j + 2ij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 + i + 2j + 4ij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 + 2i + 4j + 8ij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 + 4i + 8j + 15ij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 + 8i + 15j + 29ij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8 + 15i + 29j + 56ij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>15 + 29i + 56j + 108ij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>29 + 56i + 108j + 208ij</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For two bicomplex Tetranacci quaternions \( \mathbb{BC}M_n \) and \( \mathbb{BC}M_k \) and for scalar \( \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \), the addition, subtraction, and multiplication with scalar are defined as componentwise, i.e.,

\[ \mathbb{BC}M_n + \mathbb{BC}M_k = (M_n + M_k) + i(M_{n+1} + M_{k+1}) + j(M_{n+2} + M_{k+2}) + ij(M_{n+3} + M_{k+3}), \]

\[ \mathbb{BC}M_n - \mathbb{BC}M_k = (M_n - M_k) + i(M_{n+1} - M_{k+1}) + j(M_{n+2} - M_{k+2}) + ij(M_{n+3} - M_{k+3}), \]

\[ \lambda \mathbb{BC}M_n = \lambda M_n + i\lambda M_{n+1} + j\lambda M_{n+2} + ij\lambda M_{n+3} \]
respectively, and product (multiplication) is defined as follows:

\[
BCM_n \times BCM_k = (M_nM_k - M_{n+1}M_{k+1} - M_{n+2}M_{k+2} + M_{n+3}M_{k+3}) \\
+ i(M_nM_{k+1} + M_{n+1}M_k - M_{n+2}M_{k+3} - M_{n+3}M_{k+2}) \\
+ j(M_nM_{k+2} - M_{n+1}M_{k+3} + M_{n+2}M_k - M_{n+3}M_{k+1}) \\
+ ij(M_nM_{k+3} + M_{n+1}M_{k+2} + M_{n+2}M_{k+1} + M_{n+3}M_k)
\]

= BCM_k \times BCM_n.

Similarly, for two bicomplex Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions \(BCR_n\) and \(BCR_k\) and for scalar \(\lambda \in \mathbb{R}\), the addition, subtraction and multiplication with scalar are defined as componentwise, i.e.,

\[
BCR_n \pm BCR_k = (R_n \pm R_k) + i(R_{n+1} \pm R_{k+1}) + j(R_{n+2} \pm R_{k+2}) + ij(R_{n+3} \pm R_{k+3}),
\]

\[
\lambda BCR_n = \lambda R_n + i\lambda R_{n+1} + j\lambda R_{n+2} + ij\lambda R_{n+3}
\]

respectively, and product (multiplication) is defined as follows:

\[
BCR_n \times BCR_k = (R_nR_k - R_{n+1}R_{k+1} - R_{n+2}R_{k+2} + R_{n+3}R_{k+3}) \\
+ i(R_nR_{k+1} + R_{n+1}R_k - R_{n+2}R_{k+3} - R_{n+3}R_{k+2}) \\
+ j(R_nR_{k+2} - R_{n+1}R_{k+3} + R_{n+2}R_k - R_{n+3}R_{k+1}) \\
+ ij(R_nR_{k+3} + R_{n+1}R_{k+2} + R_{n+2}R_{k+1} + R_{n+3}R_k)
\]

= BCR_k \times BCR_n.

Note that

\[
BCM_n \times BCM_n = (M_n^2 - M_{n+1}^2 - M_{n+2}^2 + M_{n+3}^2) + 2i(M_nM_{n+1} - M_{n+2}M_{n+3}) \\
+ 2j(M_nM_{n+2} - M_{n+1}M_{n+3}) + 2ij(M_nM_{n+3} + M_{n+1}M_{n+2})
\]

and

\[
BCR_n \times BCR_n = (R_n^2 - R_{n+1}^2 - R_{n+2}^2 + R_{n+3}^2) + 2i(R_nR_{n+1} - R_{n+2}R_{n+3}) \\
+ 2j(R_nR_{n+2} - R_{n+1}R_{n+3}) + 2ij(R_nR_{n+3} + R_{n+1}R_{n+2}).
\]

Moreover, three different conjugations for the bicomplex Tribonacci quaternion \(BCM_n = M_n + iM_{n+1} + jM_{n+2} + ijM_{n+3}\) are given as

\[
(BCM_n)^* = M_n - iM_{n+1} + jM_{n+2} - ijM_{n+3},
\]

\[
(BCM_n)_i^* = M_n + iM_{n+1} - jM_{n+2} - ijM_{n+3},
\]

\[
(BCM_n)_{ij}^* = M_n - iM_{n+1} - jM_{n+2} + ijM_{n+3}.
\]
and the squares of norms of the bicomplex Tribonacci quaternion are given by

\[ N_i^2(BCM_n) = |(BCM_n)_i \times (BCM_n)_i^\star| := |M_n + M_{n+1}^2 - M_{n+2}^2 - M_{n+3}^2 + 2j(M_n M_{n+2} + M_{n+1} M_{n+3})|, \]
\[ N_j^2(BCM_n) = |(BCM_n)_j \times (BCM_n)_j^\star| := |M_n + M_{n+1}^2 - M_{n+2}^2 - M_{n+3}^2 + 2i(M_n M_{n+1} + M_{n+2} M_{n+3})|, \]
\[ N_{ij}^2(BCM_n) = |(BCM_n)_{ij} \times (BCM_n)_{ij}^\star| := |M_n + M_{n+1}^2 + M_{n+2}^2 + M_{n+3}^2 + 2ij(M_n M_{n+3} - M_{n+2} M_{n+1})|. \]

Similarly, we can give three different conjugations and the squares of norms for the bicomplex Tribonacci-Lucas quaternion $BCR_n = R_n + iR_{n+1} + jR_{n+2} + ijR_{n+3}$.

Now, we will state Binet’s formula for the bicomplex Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions and in the rest of the paper we fix the following notations.

\[ \hat{\alpha} = 1 + i\alpha + j\alpha^2 + ij\alpha^3, \]
\[ \hat{\beta} = 1 + i\beta + j\beta^2 + ij\beta^3, \]
\[ \hat{\gamma} = 1 + i\gamma + j\gamma^2 + ij\gamma^3, \]
\[ \hat{\delta} = 1 + i\delta + j\delta^2 + ij\delta^3. \]

**Theorem 2.** (Binet’s Formulas) For any integer $n$, the $n$th bicomplex Tetranacci quaternion is

\[ BCM_n = \frac{\hat{\alpha}^{n+2}}{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)(\alpha - \delta)} + \frac{\hat{\beta}^{n+2}}{(\beta - \alpha)(\beta - \gamma)(\beta - \delta)} + \frac{\hat{\gamma}^{n+2}}{(\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta)(\gamma - \delta)} + \frac{\hat{\delta}^{n+2}}{(\delta - \alpha)(\delta - \beta)(\delta - \gamma)}, \]

\[ BCM_n = \frac{\alpha - 1}{5\alpha - 8} \hat{\alpha}^{n-1} + \frac{\beta - 1}{5\beta - 8} \hat{\beta}^{n-1} + \frac{\gamma - 1}{5\gamma - 8} \hat{\gamma}^{n-1} + \frac{\delta - 1}{5\delta - 8} \hat{\delta}^{n-1}, \]

and the $n$th bicomplex Tetranacci-Lucas quaternion is

\[ BCR_n = \hat{\alpha}^{n} + \hat{\beta}^{n} + \hat{\gamma}^{n} + \hat{\delta}^{n}. \]

**Proof.** Using Binet’s formula of the Tetranacci-Lucas numbers we have

\[ BCR_n = R_n + iR_{n+1} + jR_{n+2} + ijR_{n+3} \]
\[ = (\alpha^{n} + \beta^{n} + \gamma^{n} + \delta^{n}) + i(\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1} + \gamma^{n+1} + \delta^{n+1}) \]
\[ + j(\alpha^{n+2} + \beta^{n+2} + \gamma^{n+2} + \delta^{n+2}) + ij(\alpha^{n+3} + \beta^{n+3} + \gamma^{n+3} + \delta^{n+3}) \]
\[ = \hat{\alpha}^{n} + \hat{\beta}^{n} + \hat{\gamma}^{n} + \hat{\delta}^{n}. \]
Note that using Binet’s formula (1.5) of the Tetranacci numbers we have

\[
\mathcal{BC}M_n = M_n + iM_{n+1} + jM_{n+2} + ijM_{n+3} \\
= \left(\frac{\alpha - 1}{5\alpha - 8}\alpha^{n-1} + \frac{\beta - 1}{5\beta - 8}\beta^{n-1} + \frac{\gamma - 1}{5\gamma - 8}\gamma^{n-1} + \frac{\delta - 1}{5\delta - 8}\delta^{n-1}\right) \\
+ i\left(\frac{\alpha - 1}{5\alpha - 8}\alpha^n + \frac{\beta - 1}{5\beta - 8}\beta^n + \frac{\gamma - 1}{5\gamma - 8}\gamma^n + \frac{\delta - 1}{5\delta - 8}\delta^n\right) \\
+ j\left(\frac{\alpha - 1}{5\alpha - 8}\alpha^{n+1} + \frac{\beta - 1}{5\beta - 8}\beta^{n+1} + \frac{\gamma - 1}{5\gamma - 8}\gamma^{n+1} + \frac{\delta - 1}{5\delta - 8}\delta^{n+1}\right) \\
+ ij\left(\frac{\alpha - 1}{5\alpha - 8}\alpha^{n+2} + \frac{\beta - 1}{5\beta - 8}\beta^{n+2} + \frac{\gamma - 1}{5\gamma - 8}\gamma^{n+2} + \frac{\delta - 1}{5\delta - 8}\delta^{n+2}\right) \\
= \alpha - 1\tilde{\alpha}\alpha^{n-1} + \beta - 1\tilde{\beta}\beta^{n-1} + \gamma - 1\tilde{\gamma}\gamma^{n-1} + \delta - 1\tilde{\delta}\delta^{n-1}.
\]

This proves (2.6). Similarly, we can obtain (2.5).

Next, we present generating functions.

**Theorem 3.** The generating functions for the bicomplex Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions are

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{BC}M_n x^n = \frac{(i + j + 2ij) + (1 + j + 2ij)x + (j + 2ij)x^2 + (ij)x^3}{1 - x - x^2 - x^3 - x^4}
\]

and

\[
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{BC}R_n x^n = \frac{(4 + i + 3j + 7ij) + (-3 + 2i + 4j + 8ij)x + (-2 + 3i + 5j + 4ij)x^2 + (-1 + 4i + j + 3ij)x^3}{1 - x - x^2 - x^3 - x^4}
\]

respectively.

**Proof.** Let

\[
g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{BC}M_n x^n
\]

be generating function of the bicomplex Tetranacci quaternions. Then using the definition of the bicomplex Tetranacci quaternions, and substracting \(xg(x), x^2g(x), x^3g(x)\) and \(x^4g(x)\) from \(g(x)\) and using the recurrence relation \(\mathcal{BC}M_n = \mathcal{BC}M_{n-1} + \mathcal{BC}M_{n-2} + \mathcal{BC}M_{n-3} + \mathcal{BC}M_{n-4}\), we obtain

\[
(1 - x - x^2 - x^3 - x^4)g(x) = \mathcal{BC}M_0 + (\mathcal{BC}M_1 - \mathcal{BC}M_0)x + (\mathcal{BC}M_2 - \mathcal{BC}M_1 - \mathcal{BC}M_0)x^2
\]

\[+ (\mathcal{BC}M_3 - \mathcal{BC}M_2 - \mathcal{BC}M_1 - \mathcal{BC}M_0)x^3.
\]
Now using

\[ \mathbb{B}CM_{-1} = j + ij \]
\[ \mathbb{B}CM_{0} = i + j + 2ij \]
\[ \mathbb{B}CM_{1} = 1 + i + 2j + 4ij \]
\[ \mathbb{B}CM_{2} = 1 + 2i + 4j + 8ij \]
\[ \mathbb{B}CM_{3} = 2 + 4i + 8j + 15ij \]

we obtain

\[ g(x) = \frac{(i + j + 2ij) + (1 + j + 2ij)x + (j + 2ij)x^2 + (j + ij)x^3}{1 - x - x^2 - x^3 - x^4}. \]

Similarly, we can obtain (2.9).

Next we present some summation formulas of Tetranacci numbers.

**Lemma 4.** For \( n \geq 1 \) we have the following formulas:

(a): \[ \sum_{p=1}^{n} M_p = \frac{1}{3}(M_{n+2} + 2M_n + M_{n-1} - 1) \]

(b): \[ \sum_{p=1}^{n} M_{2p+1} = \frac{1}{3}(2M_{2n+2} + M_{2n} - M_{2n-1} - 2) \]

(c): \[ \sum_{p=1}^{n} M_{2p} = \frac{1}{3}(2M_{2n+1} + M_{2n-1} - M_{2n-2} - 2). \]

The above Lemma is given in Soykan [20, Corollary 2.7]. It now follows that for every integer \( n \geq 0 \),

\begin{align*}
(2.10) \quad \sum_{p=0}^{n} M_p &= M_0 + \sum_{p=1}^{n} M_p = \frac{1}{3}(M_{n+2} + 2M_n + M_{n-1} - 1), \\
(2.11) \quad \sum_{p=0}^{n} M_{2p+1} &= M_1 + \sum_{p=1}^{n} M_{2p+1} = \frac{1}{3}(2M_{2n+2} + M_{2n} - M_{2n-1} + 1) \\
(2.12) \quad \sum_{p=0}^{n} M_{2p} &= M_0 + \sum_{p=1}^{n} M_{2p} = \frac{1}{3}(2M_{2n+1} + M_{2n-1} - M_{2n-2} - 2).
\end{align*}

In the following Lemma we present some summation formulas of Tetranacci-Lucas numbers.

**Lemma 5.** For \( n \geq 1 \) we have the following formulas:

(a): \[ \sum_{p=1}^{n} R_p = \frac{1}{3}(R_{n+2} + 2R_n + R_{n-1} - 10) \]

(b): \[ \sum_{p=1}^{n} R_{2p+1} = \frac{1}{3}(2R_{2n+2} + R_{2n} - R_{2n-1} - 11) \]

(c): \[ \sum_{p=1}^{n} R_{2p} = \frac{1}{3}(2R_{2n+1} + R_{2n-1} - R_{2n-2} - 2). \]
The above Lemma is given in Soykan [20, Corollary 2.8]. It now follows that for every integer $n \geq 0$,

\begin{align*}
\sum_{p=0}^{n} R_p &= R_0 + \sum_{p=1}^{n} R_p = \frac{1}{3}(R_{n+2} + 2R_n + R_{n-1} + 2), \\
\sum_{p=0}^{n} R_{2p+1} &= R_1 + \sum_{p=1}^{n} R_{2p+1} = +\frac{1}{3}(2R_{2n+2} + R_{2n} - R_{2n-1} - 8), \\
\sum_{p=0}^{n} R_{2p} &= R_0 + \sum_{p=1}^{n} R_{2p} = \frac{1}{3}(2R_{2n+1} + R_{2n-1} - R_{2n-2} + 10).
\end{align*}

Next we present some summation formulas of bicomplex Tetranacci quaternions.

**Theorem 6.** For $n \geq 0$ we have the following formulas:

(a):

\begin{equation}
\sum_{p=0}^{n} \mathbb{B}CM_p = \frac{1}{3}(\mathbb{B}CM_{n+2} + 2\mathbb{B}CM_n + \mathbb{B}CM_{n-1} - (1 + i + 4j + 7ij))
\end{equation}

(b):

\begin{equation}
\sum_{p=0}^{n} \mathbb{B}CM_{2p+1} = \frac{1}{3}(2\mathbb{B}CM_{2n+2} + \mathbb{B}CM_{2n} - \mathbb{B}CM_{2n-1} + (1 - 2i - 2j - 5ij))
\end{equation}

(c):

\begin{equation}
\sum_{p=0}^{n} \mathbb{B}CM_{2p} = \frac{1}{3}(2\mathbb{B}CM_{2n+1} + \mathbb{B}CM_{2n-1} - \mathbb{B}CM_{2n-2} - (2 - i + 2j + 2ij)).
\end{equation}

**Proof.**

(a): Using (2.1) and (2.10), we obtain

\[
\sum_{p=0}^{n} \mathbb{B}CM_p = \sum_{p=0}^{n} M_p + i \sum_{p=0}^{n} M_{p+1} + j \sum_{p=0}^{n} M_{p+2} + ij \sum_{p=0}^{n} M_{p+3}
\]

\[
= (M_0 + \ldots + M_n) + i(M_1 + \ldots + M_{n+1})
\]

\[
+ j(M_2 + \ldots + M_{n+2}) + ij(M_3 + \ldots + M_{n+3}).
\]

and so

\[
3 \sum_{p=0}^{n} \mathbb{B}CM_p = (M_{n+2} + 2M_n + M_{n-1} - 1)
\]

\[
+ i(M_{n+3} + 2M_{n+1} + M_n - 1 - 3M_0)
\]

\[
+ j(M_{n+4} + 2M_{n+2} + M_{n+1} - 1 - 3(M_0 + M_1))
\]

\[
+ ij(M_{n+5} + 2M_{n+3} + M_{n+2} - 1 - 3(M_0 + M_1 + M_2))
\]

\[
= \mathbb{B}CM_{n+2} + 2\mathbb{B}CM_n + \mathbb{B}CM_{n-1} + \cdots
\]
where
\[
c = -1 + i(-1 - 3M_0) + j(-1 - 3(M_0 + M_1)) + ij(-1 - 3(M_0 + M_1 + M_2))
\]
\[
= -1 - i - 4j - 7ij.
\]

Hence
\[
\sum_{p=0}^{n} \mathbb{B}CM_p = \frac{1}{3}(\mathbb{B}CM_{n+2} + 2\mathbb{B}CM_n + \mathbb{B}CM_{n-1} - (1 + i + 4j + 7ij)).
\]

This proves (2.16).

(b): and (c) follows from the identities (2.11) and (2.12).

In the following Theorem, we give some summation formulas of bicomplex Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions.

THEOREM 7. For \( n \geq 0 \) we have the following formulas:

(a):
\[
\sum_{p=0}^{n} \mathbb{B}CR_p = \frac{1}{3}(\mathbb{B}CR_{n+2} + 2\mathbb{B}CR_n + \mathbb{B}CR_{n-1} + (2 - 10i - 13j - 22ij)).
\]

(b):
\[
\sum_{p=0}^{n} \mathbb{B}CR_{2p+1} = \frac{1}{3}(2\mathbb{B}CR_{2n+2} + \mathbb{B}CR_{2n} - \mathbb{B}CR_{2n-1} - (8 + 2i + 11j + 11ij))
\]

(c):
\[
\sum_{p=0}^{n} \mathbb{B}CR_{2p} = \frac{1}{3}(2\mathbb{B}CR_{2n+1} + \mathbb{B}CR_{2n-1} - \mathbb{B}CR_{2n-2} + (10 - 8i - 2j - 11ij)).
\]

Proof.

(a): Using (2.3) and (2.13), we obtain (2.17).

(b): and (c) follows from the identities (2.14) and (2.15).

3. Matrices and Determinants related with Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas Quaternions

We define the square matrix \( B \) of order 4 as:
\[
B = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]
such that \( \det B = -1 \).
Induction proof may be used to establish

\[
B_n = \begin{pmatrix}
M_{n+1} & M_n + M_{n-1} + M_{n-2} & M_n + M_{n-1} & M_n \\
M_n & M_{n-1} + M_{n-2} + M_{n-3} & M_{n-1} + M_{n-2} & M_{n-1} \\
M_{n-1} & M_{n-2} + M_{n-3} + M_{n-4} & M_{n-2} + M_{n-3} & M_{n-2} \\
M_{n-2} & M_{n-3} + M_{n-4} + M_{n-5} & M_{n-3} + M_{n-4} & M_{n-3}
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

Matrix formulation of \(M_n\) and \(R_n\) can be given as

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
M_{n+3} \\
M_{n+2} \\
M_{n+1} \\
M_n
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}^n \begin{pmatrix}
M_3 \\
M_2 \\
M_1 \\
M_0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

and

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
R_{n+3} \\
R_{n+2} \\
R_{n+1} \\
R_n
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}^n \begin{pmatrix}
R_3 \\
R_2 \\
R_1 \\
R_0
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

Induction proofs may be used to establish the matrix formulations \(M_n\) and \(R_n\).

Now we define the matrices \(B_M\) and \(B_R\) as

\[
B_M = \begin{pmatrix}
\mathbb{B}CM_5 & \mathbb{B}CM_4 + \mathbb{B}CM_3 + \mathbb{B}CM_2 & \mathbb{B}CM_4 + \mathbb{B}CM_3 & \mathbb{B}CM_4 \\
\mathbb{B}CM_4 & \mathbb{B}CM_3 + \mathbb{B}CM_2 + \mathbb{B}CM_1 & \mathbb{B}CM_3 + \mathbb{B}CM_2 & \mathbb{B}CM_3 \\
\mathbb{B}CM_3 & \mathbb{B}CM_2 + \mathbb{B}CM_1 + \mathbb{B}CM_0 & \mathbb{B}CM_2 + \mathbb{B}CM_1 & \mathbb{B}CM_2 \\
\mathbb{B}CM_2 & \mathbb{B}CM_1 + \mathbb{B}CM_0 + \mathbb{B}CM_{-1} & \mathbb{B}CM_1 + \mathbb{B}CM_0 & \mathbb{B}CM_1
\end{pmatrix}
\]

and

\[
B_R = \begin{pmatrix}
\mathbb{B}CR_5 & \mathbb{B}CR_4 + \mathbb{B}CR_3 + \mathbb{B}CR_2 & \mathbb{B}CR_4 + \mathbb{B}CR_3 & \mathbb{B}CR_4 \\
\mathbb{B}CR_4 & \mathbb{B}CR_3 + \mathbb{B}CR_2 + \mathbb{B}CR_1 & \mathbb{B}CR_3 + \mathbb{B}CR_2 & \mathbb{B}CR_3 \\
\mathbb{B}CR_3 & \mathbb{B}CR_2 + \mathbb{B}CR_1 + \mathbb{B}CR_0 & \mathbb{B}CR_2 + \mathbb{B}CR_1 & \mathbb{B}CR_2 \\
\mathbb{B}CR_2 & \mathbb{B}CR_1 + \mathbb{B}CR_0 + \mathbb{B}CR_{-1} & \mathbb{B}CR_1 + \mathbb{B}CR_0 & \mathbb{B}CR_1
\end{pmatrix}
\]

These matrices \(B_M\) and \(B_R\) can be called bicomplex Tetranacci quaternion matrix and bicomplex Tetranacci-Lucas quaternion matrix, respectively.

**Theorem 8.** For \(n \geq 0\), the followings are valid:
(a):

\[
B_M \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \end{array} \right)^n = \left( \begin{array}{cccc} BCM_{n+5} & BCM_{n+4} + BCM_{n+3} + BCM_{n+2} & BCM_{n+4} + BCM_{n+3} & BCM_{n+4} \\ BCM_{n+4} & BCM_{n+3} + BCM_{n+2} + BCM_{n+1} & BCM_{n+3} + BCM_{n+2} & BCM_{n+3} \\ BCM_{n+3} & BCM_{n+2} + BCM_{n+1} + BCM_n & BCM_{n+2} + BCM_{n+1} & BCM_{n+2} \\ BCM_{n+2} & BCM_{n+1} + BCM_n + BCM_{n-1} & BCM_{n+1} + BCM_n & BCM_{n+1} \\ \end{array} \right)
\]

(b):

\[
B_R \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \end{array} \right)^n = \left( \begin{array}{cccc} BCR_{n+5} & BCR_{n+4} + BCR_{n+3} + BCR_{n+2} & BCR_{n+4} + BCR_{n+3} & BCR_{n+4} \\ BCR_{n+4} & BCR_{n+3} + BCR_{n+2} + BCR_{n+1} & BCR_{n+3} + BCR_{n+2} & BCR_{n+3} \\ BCR_{n+3} & BCR_{n+2} + BCR_{n+1} + BCR_n & BCR_{n+2} + BCR_{n+1} & BCR_{n+2} \\ BCR_{n+2} & BCR_{n+1} + BCR_n + BCR_{n-1} & BCR_{n+1} + BCR_n & BCR_{n+1} \\ \end{array} \right)
\]

Proof. We prove (a) by mathematical induction on \( n \). If \( n = 0 \) then the result is clear. Now, we assume it is true for \( n = k \), that is

\[
B_M B^k = \left( \begin{array}{cccc} BCM_{k+5} & BCM_{k+4} + BCM_{k+3} + BCM_{k+2} & BCM_{k+4} + BCM_{k+3} & BCM_{k+4} \\ BCM_{k+4} & BCM_{k+3} + BCM_{k+2} + BCM_{k+1} & BCM_{k+3} + BCM_{k+2} & BCM_{k+3} \\ BCM_{k+3} & BCM_{k+2} + BCM_{k+1} + BCM_k & BCM_{k+2} + BCM_{k+1} & BCM_{k+2} \\ BCM_{k+2} & BCM_{k+1} + BCM_k + BCM_{k-1} & BCM_{k+1} + BCM_k & BCM_{k+1} \\ \end{array} \right).
\]

If we use (2.3), then we have \( BCM_{k+4} = BCM_{k+3} + BCM_{k+2} + BCM_{k+1} + BCM_k \). Then by induction hypothesis, we obtain

\[
B_M B^{k+1} = (B_M B^k)B
\]

\[
= \left( \begin{array}{cccc} BCM_{k+5} & BCM_{k+4} + BCM_{k+3} + BCM_{k+2} & BCM_{k+4} + BCM_{k+3} & BCM_{k+4} \\ BCM_{k+4} & BCM_{k+3} + BCM_{k+2} + BCM_{k+1} & BCM_{k+3} + BCM_{k+2} & BCM_{k+3} \\ BCM_{k+3} & BCM_{k+2} + BCM_{k+1} + BCM_k & BCM_{k+2} + BCM_{k+1} & BCM_{k+2} \\ BCM_{k+2} & BCM_{k+1} + BCM_k + BCM_{k-1} & BCM_{k+1} + BCM_k & BCM_{k+1} \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \end{array} \right)
\]

Thus, (3.4) holds for all non-negative integers \( n \).

(3.5) can be similarly proved.

Corollary 9. For \( n \geq 0 \), the followings hold:

(a): \( BCM_{n+3} = BCM_{3} M_{n+1} + (BCM_{2} + BCM_{1} + BCM_{0}) M_{n} + (BCM_{1} + BCM_{2}) M_{n-1} + BCM_{2} M_{n-2} \)

(b): \( BCR_{n+3} = BCR_{3} M_{n+1} + (BCR_{2} + BCR_{1} + BCR_{0}) M_{n} + (BCR_{1} + BCR_{2}) M_{n-1} + BCR_{2} M_{n-2} \).
Proof. The proof of (a) can be seen by the coefficient of the matrix $B_M$ and (3.1). The proof of (b) can be seen by the coefficient of the matrix $B_R$ and (3.1).

4. Five-Diagonal Matrix with Fourth Order Sequences and Applications

In this section we give another way to obtain nth term of the bicomplex Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions. For this we need the following theorem.

**Theorem 10.** Let $\{x_n\}$ be any fourth-order linear sequence defined recursively as follows:

$$x_n = rx_{n-1} + sx_{n-2} + tx_{n-3} + ux_{n-4}, \quad n \geq 4$$

with the initial conditions $x_0 = a, x_1 = b, x_2 = c, x_3 = d$. Then for all $n \geq 0$, we have

$$x_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ d & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u & t & s & r & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u & t & s & r & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & s & r & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & t & s & r & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & u & t & s & r \end{vmatrix}_{(n+1)\times(n+1)}$$

Proof. We proceed by induction on $n$. Since

$$x_0 = |a|_{1\times1} = a, \quad x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ b & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{2\times2} = b, \quad x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}_{3\times3} = c, \quad x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & -1 \\ c & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{4\times4} = d,$$
the equality holds for \( n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \). Now we assume that the equality is true for \( 4 \leq k \leq n \). Then we will complete the inductive step \( n + 1 \) as follows: Note that

\[
x_{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix}
    a & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
    b & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    c & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    d & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    0 & u & t & s & r & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
    0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & r & -1 \\
    0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & t & s \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]

and

\[
x_{n+1} = r(\begin{bmatrix}
    a & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
    b & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    c & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    d & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    0 & u & t & s & r & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
    0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & r & -1 \\
    0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & s & r \\
\end{bmatrix})^{(n+2)(n+2)} + (\begin{bmatrix}
    a & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
    b & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    c & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    d & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    0 & u & t & s & r & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
    \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
    0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & r & -1 \\
    0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & t & s \\
\end{bmatrix})^{(n+1)(n+1)}
\]
and so

\[ x_{n+1} = rx_n + s \]

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  a & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
  b & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
  c & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
  d & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
  & & & & 0 & u & t & s & r & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
  & & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
  & & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & r^n & 0 \\
  & & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & t \\
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Now it follows that
\[
x_n = rx_n + sx_{n-1} + t
\]

This completes the inductive step and the proof of the theorem.

Note that in our cases \( r = s = t = u = 1 \). As a corollary of the above theorem, in the following we present another way to obtain \( n \)th term of the bicomplex Tetranacci and Tetranacci-Lucas quaternions.
Corollary 11. For all \( n \geq 0 \), we have

(a):

\[
\mathbb{B}C M_n = 
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}_{(n+1) \times (n+1)}
\]

(b):

\[
\mathbb{B}C R_n = 
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}_{(n+1) \times (n+1)}
\]

Proof. (a) follows from (2.3) and Theorem 10. (b) follows from (2.4) and Theorem 10.

References


