A Note On Fundamental Core Theorem of The Mulatu Numbers and its fascinating Corollaries.

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Abstract  

The Mulatu numbers are sequences of numbers of the form 4, 1, 5, 6, 11, 17, 28, 45, .... The numbers have wonderful and amazing properties and patterns. In mathematical terms, it is defined by the following recurrence relation:

\[ M_n = \begin{cases} 
4 & \text{if } n = 0; \\
1 & \text{if } n = 1; \\
M_{n-1} + M_{n-2} & \text{if } n > 1. 
\end{cases} \]

The first number of the sequence is 4, the second number is 1, and each subsequent number is equal to the sum of the previous two numbers of the sequence itself. That is, after two starting values, each number is the sum of the two preceding numbers.

In this paper, we investigate the effect of the Core Theorem given below in providing different new proofs for some important results which are already known.

1. Introductions and Background  

The Mulatu numbers are a sequence of numbers recently introduced by Mulatu Lemma, an Ethiopian Mathematician and Professor of Mathematics at Savannah State University, Savannah, Georgia, USA. The numbers are closely related to both Fibonacci and Lucas Numbers in its properties and patterns. Below we give the First 20 Mulatu, Fibonacci and Lucas numbers.
First 20 Mulatu, Fibonacci and Lucas Numbers (Tables 1 & 2).

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>M_n</th>
<th>F_n</th>
<th>L_n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>73</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>118</td>
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<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>309</td>
<td></td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>M_n</th>
<th>F_n</th>
<th>L_n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>144</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>521</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>1309</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>843</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>2118</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>1364</td>
</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>3427</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>2207</td>
</tr>
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<td>17</td>
<td>5545</td>
<td>1597</td>
<td>3571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>8972</td>
<td>3584</td>
<td>5778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>14517</td>
<td>4181</td>
<td>9349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>23489</td>
<td>6765</td>
<td>15127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remark 1: Throughout this paper M, F, and L stand for Mulatu numbers, Fibonacci numbers, and Lucas numbers respectively.

The following well-known identities of Mulatu numbers, Fibonacci numbers, and Lucas numbers are required in this paper and hereby listed for quick reference.

1. \[ L_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n+1} \]
2. \[ F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1} \]
3. \[ F_{2n} = F_n L_n \]
4. \[ L_n = F_n + 2F_{n-1} \]
5. \[ F_n = \frac{L_{n+1} + L_{n-1}}{5} \]
6. \[ L_{n+1} = L_n + L_{n-1} \]
7. \[ F_{n+k} = F_{n-1}F_k + F_n F_{k+1} \]
8. \[ 5F_n^2 - L_n^2 = 4(-1)^{n+1} \]
2. The Main Results

Core Theorem

\[ L_n = \frac{M_n + F_n}{2} \]

Proof: We use induction on \( n \).

1. When \( n = 1 \), the formula is true as \( L_1 = \frac{M_1 + F_1}{2} = \frac{1 + 1}{2} = 1 \).
2. Assume the formula is true for \( n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots, k - 1, k \).
3. Verify the formula for \( n = k + 1 \).
4. \( L_{k+1} = L_k + L_{k-1} \)

\[
L_{k+1} = \frac{M_k + F_k}{2} + \frac{M_{k-1} + F_{k-1}}{2}
\]
\[
= \frac{M_k + M_{k-1} + F_k + F_{k-1}}{2}
\]
\[
= \frac{M_{k+1} + F_{k+1}}{2}
\]

Corollary 1.

\[ M_n = L_n + 2F_{n-1} \]

Proof.

\[ L_n = \frac{M_n + F_n}{2} \]
\[ \Rightarrow M_n = 2L_n - F_n \]
\[ \Rightarrow M_n = L_n + L_n - F_n \]
\[ \Rightarrow M_n = L_n + F_{n+1} + F_{n-1} - F_n \]
\[ = L_n + F_n + F_{n-1} + F_{n-1} - F_n \]
\[ = L_n + 2F_{n-1} \]

Corollary 2

\[ M_n = F_n + 4F_{n-1} \]
Proof. 
\[ M_n = L_n + 2F_{n-1} \quad \text{(by Corollary 1)} \]
\[ = F_{n+1} + 2F_{n-1} \]
\[ = F_n + F_{n-1} + F_{n-1} + 2F_{n-1} \]
\[ = F_n + 4F_{n-1} \]

Corollary 3. 
\[ M_n = \frac{7L_n + 2L_{n-2}}{5} \]
Proof. 
\[ M_n = 2L_n - F_n \]
\[ \Rightarrow 5M_n = 10L_n - 5F_n \]
\[ = 7L_n + 3L_n - 5F_n \]
\[ = 7L_n + 2L_n + L_n - 5F_n \]
\[ = 7L_n + 2(L_{n-1} + L_{n-2}) + L_n - 5F_n \]
\[ = 7L_n + 2L_{n-1} + 2L_{n-2} + L_n - 5F_n \]
\[ = 7L_n + 2L_{n-2} + 2F_n + 2F_{n-2} + F_n + 2F_{n-1} - 5F_n \]
\[ = 7L_n + 2L_{n-2} + 3F_n + 2(F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}) - 5F_n \]
\[ = 7L_n + 2L_{n-2} + 3F_n + 2F_n - 5F_n \]
\[ = 7L_n + 2L_{n-2} \]
\[ \Rightarrow M_n = \frac{7L_n + 2L_{n-2}}{5} \]

Corollary 4. 
\[ M_n = F_{n-3} + F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \]
Proof. 
\[ M_n = L_n + L_n - F_n \]
\[ \Rightarrow M_n = F_{n+1} + F_{n-1} + F_{n+1} + F_{n-1} - F_n \]
\[ = F_{n+1} + F_{n-1} + F_n + F_{n-1} + F_{n-1} = (F_{n-1} - F_{n-2}) \]
\[ = F_{n+1} + F_{n-1} + F_n + F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \]
\[ = F_{n+1} + F_{n-1} + F_n + F_{n-1} + F_{n-3} \]
\[ = F_{n+2} + F_{n-1} + F_{n-3} \]
\[ = F_{n-3} + F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \]

Corollary 5. 
\[ M_{2n} = M_n L_n + 4(-1)^{n+1} \]
Proof.

\[ M_n = 2L_n - F_n \]
\[ \Rightarrow M_{2n} = 2L_{2n} - F_{2n} \]

\[ = 5F_n^2 + L_n^2 - F_nL_n \text{ (by 3 and 9 above)} \]
\[ = 5F_n^2 + L_n(L_n - F_n) \]
\[ = 5F_n^2 + L_n(M_n - L_n) \]
\[ = 5F_n^2 + M_nL_n - L_n^2 \]
\[ = M_nL_n + 5F_n^2 - L_n^2 \]
\[ = M_nL_n + 4(-1)^{n+1} \text{ (by 8 above)} \]

Corollary 6.

\[ L_{2n} + 2F_{2n-1} = M_{2n} \]

Proof.

\[ L_{2n} + 2F_{2n-1} \]

\[ = 2L_{2n} + 2F_{2n-1} - L_{2n} \]
\[ = 2L_{2n} + 2F_{2n-1} - (F_{2n} + 2F_{2n-1}) \text{ (by 4 above)} \]
\[ = 2L_{2n} + 2F_{2n-1} - F_{2n} - 2F_{2n-1} \]
\[ = 2L_{2n} - F_{2n} \]
\[ = M_{2n} \]

Acknowledgments: Special thanks to:

1. Aster Debebe
2. Tafesch Mengistu
3. Brandon Lord
4. Samera Mulatu
5. Abyssinia Mulatu
6. Ermi Asfaw
7. Sara Worku
8. Lela Mikre
9. Michael Tessema
10. Eneye Negassa
References:
