Abstract. The random inhomogeneous binary recurrence \((G_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}\) is defined by the initial values \(G_0 = 0, G_1 = 1\), and by the recurrence rule
\[ G_n = AG_{n−1} + BG_{n−2} + w_{n−2}, \]
where \(A, B\) are given real numbers, and \((w_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}\) is a random sequence with \(s \geq 2\) possible real values. In this work, we investigate the properties of the sequence \((G_n)\).

1. Introduction

In this paper, we investigate inhomogeneous binary recurrences where the inhomogeneous term is a random value from the basic set \(A = \{a_1, \ldots, a_s\} \subset \mathbb{R}\). Our main purpose is to describe the tree induced by the recursive sequence.

We extend the antecedent paper [6] in two directions. Firstly, general binary recurrences are considered instead of the Fibonacci sequence. Secondly, the cardinality \(s\) of the set \(A\) is an arbitrary positive integer, not only \(s = 2\). There have been articles which deal with random sequences. For example, Embree and Trefethen [2] examined the behaviour of the random sequence
\[ x_n = x_{n−1} \pm \beta x_{n−2}, \]
where \(0 < \beta < 1\) is fixed in advance. They asked how \(|x_n|\) depends on \(\beta\). In fact, [2] is an extension of the paper of Viswanath [8],

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who considered the random Fibonacci sequence given by \( x_0 = x_1 = 1 \) and \( x_n = \pm x_{n-1} \pm x_{n-2} \), where the signs are chosen independently and with equal probabilities.

In the forthcoming part, we introduce the terminology we will use throughout the paper. Let \( s \geq 2 \) be a positive integer, and let \( a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_s \) denote distinct arbitrary real numbers related to the probabilities \( p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_s \), respectively, with the property \( \sum_i p_i = 1 \). Assume that each term \( w_n = w_n(a_1, \ldots, a_s) \) of a random sequence \( (w_n)_{n=0}^{\infty} \) is provided by a random trial, and takes value \( a_i \) with probability \( p_i \). Define an inhomogeneous binary recurrence by

\[
(1.1) \quad G_n = AG_{n-1} + BG_{n-2} + w_{n-2}(a_1, \ldots, a_s), \quad (n \geq 2)
\]

with initial values \( G_0 = 0, G_1 = 1 \). Here \( A \) and \( B \neq 0 \) are arbitrary real numbers. Put \( D = A^2 + 4B \). We also introduce a sequence \( f_n = Af_{n-1} + Bf_{n-2} \) backstage with initial values \( f_0 = 0 \) and \( f_1 = 1 \).

Suppose for the moment that \( a \in \mathbb{R} \) is fixed and consider the specific sequence

\[
G_n = AG_{n-1} + BG_{n-2} + a.
\]

Applying Corollary 2 of [1] for the current sequence \( (G_n) \) we find that \( G_n = f_n + a \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f_j \). Then Lemma 1 of [5] provides a closed formula for the sum \( \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f_j \). In order to eliminate the term \( G_n \) we obtain here from the random case (1.1) we introduce \( m_a(n) = G_n \) exclusively for this constant \( a \) generated case. The previous arguments lead to

\[
m_a(n) = f_n + \begin{cases} 
\frac{f_n + Bf_{n-1}}{A + B - 1} a, & \text{if } A + B \neq 1; \\
\frac{f_n - a}{A - 2} & \text{if } A + B = 1, D \neq 0; \\
\frac{n f_{n-1}}{A} a, & \text{if } A + B = 1, D = 0.
\end{cases}
\]

We anticipate that later we will use the term \( m_{a_1}(n) \). Observe that the last branch \( (A + B = 1, D = 0) \) appears only when \( A = 2, B = -1 \), so the sequence \( (f_n) \) is the sequence of natural numbers \( 0, 1, 2, \ldots \), i.e. \( f_n = n \).

Returning to (1.1), for \( n \geq 2 \) the term \( G_n \) may take \( s \) possible values given by \( G_n = G_{n-1} + G_{n-2} + a_j \) (\( j = 1, \ldots, s \)). This situation can be precisely figured with a tree. The values of the vertices of the tree are denoted by \( T_{n,k} \), where \( n \geq 0 \) means the row number (or level) and \( k \geq 0 \) does the entry position in row \( n \). If \( i < j \), then \( G_n = G_{n-1} + G_{n-2} + a_i \) is left of \( G_n = G_{n-1} + G_{n-2} + a_j \) in the \( n \)th row of the tree. For instance, Figure 1 illustrates the first few levels of the tree for \( s = 3 \), using locally the notation \( a = a_1, b = a_2, \) and \( c = a_3 \).
Random inhomogeneous binary recurrences

Figure 1. Row 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 of the tree induced by (1.1) with $s = 3$.

Now we recall a useful lemma (for its proof, see [4, Lemma 2.1]), and one of its outgrowth.

**Lemma 1.1.** Assume that $N$ and $t$ are positive integers. Moreover let $c_1, \ldots, c_t$ be non-negative integers. The number of solutions to the diophantine equation $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_t = N$ with $x_i \geq c_i$ is

$$\binom{N - \sum_{i=1}^{t} c_i + (t - 1)}{t - 1}.$$

Lastly, we present a consequence of Lemma 1.1.

**Lemma 1.2.** Suppose that $N$, $t$ and $d$ are positive integers. The number of solutions to the diophantine equation $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_t = N$ with $0 \leq x_i \leq d$ is

$$\binom{td - N + (t - 1)}{t - 1}.$$

**Proof.** If $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_t = N$, then

$$(d - x_1) + (d - x_2) + \cdots + (d - x_t) = td - N$$

holds with the conditions $d - x_i \geq 0$. Now apply Lemma 1.1 to this equation with $c_i = 0$ to obtain the binomial coefficient above.

In this paper, we examine the values what the term $G_n$ can take, and we study some properties of the tree. We disregard the probability questions, and
concentrate only on the features of the tree. In the next section, we deal with the general sequence (1.1) and provide Theorem 1, while in Section 3 we restrict ourselves for $f_n = F_n$ (the Fibonacci case). Here the most important result is Theorem 2.

2. Main theorem

First we formulate the principal observation what describes the entries of the tree we have introduced earlier. Obviously, level $n$ contains $s^{n-1}$ vertices.

**Theorem 1.** Let $n \geq 2$ and $0 \leq k \leq s^{n-1} - 1$. Assume that the base-$s$ representation of $k$ is $k = \varepsilon_{n-2}\varepsilon_{n-3}\ldots\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_0$, where $\varepsilon_i \in \{0,\ldots, s-1\}$. The entry $T_{n,k}$ of the $k$th element of row $n$ is given by

$$T_{n,k} = m_{a_1}(n) + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} (a_{\varepsilon_j+1} - a_1) f_{j+1}. \tag{2.1}$$

Before the proof we remark that the left winger element of row $n$ of the tree is $m_{a_1}(n)$, the smallest one in the row. Thus (2.1) gives an explicit formula for $T_{n,k}$ relative to $m_{a_1}(n)$.

**Proof.** Clearly, by the definition of sequence $(f_n)$ we have $f_2 = A$ and $f_3 = A^2 + B$, moreover $f_{-1} = 1/B$. Put $k_1 = \lfloor k/s \rfloor$ and $k_2 = \lfloor k_1/s \rfloor$. The first observation is that

$$T_{n,k} = AT_{n-1,k_1} + BT_{n-2,k_2} + a_{\varepsilon_0+1} \tag{2.2}$$

holds. It is a consequence of the base-$s$ representation of $k$.

We split the proof into three parts according to the possible values of $m_{a_1}(n)$.

**Case** $A + B \neq 1$.

Let first $n = 2$. Hence $k = \varepsilon_0\varepsilon_0$, $0 \leq k = \varepsilon_0 \leq s - 1$. We have

$$m_{a_1}(2) = A + \frac{A + B - 1}{A + B - 1} a_1 = A + a_1,$$

and

$$\sum_{j=0}^0 (a_{\varepsilon_j+1} - a_1) f_{j+1} = a_{\varepsilon_0+1} - a_1,$$

consequently $T_{2,k} = A + a_{\varepsilon_0+1}$ as we know.
Suppose $n = 3$. Thus $k = \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_2$, $0 \leq k = \varepsilon_1 s + \varepsilon_0 \leq s^2 - 1$. Since
\[m_{a_1}(3) = (A^2 + B) + \frac{(A^2 + B) + AB - 1}{A + B - 1}a_1 = (A^2 + B) + (A + 1)a_1,\]
and
\[\sum_{j=0}^{1} (a_{\varepsilon,j+1} - a_1) f_{j+1} = (a_{\varepsilon_0+1} - a_1) + (a_{\varepsilon_1+1} - a_1)A,\]
then $T_{3,k} = A^2 + B + Aa_{\varepsilon_1+1} + a_{\varepsilon_0+1}$. This value can be easily checked by considering the sequence $(G_n)$ via the initial values and via (1.1) for $n = 2, 3$.

Hence the first values of $(G_n)$ are $G_0 = 0, G_1 = 1, G_2 = A + a_{\varepsilon_1+1}, G_3 = A(A + a_{\varepsilon_1+1}) + B + a_{\varepsilon_0+1}$.

Assume now that the statement is true for $2, 3, \ldots, n-1$. We will justify it for $n$. Now we apply the construction rule (2.2) of the tree, and then the induction hypothesis, which will be followed by straightforward manipulations. These admit
\[T_{n,k} = AT_{n-1,k_1} + BT_{n-2,k_2} + a_{\varepsilon_0+1} =\]
\[= Am_{a_1}(n-1) + A \sum_{j=1}^{n-2} (a_{\varepsilon,j+1} - a_1) f_j + Bm_{a_1}(n-2) + B \sum_{j=2}^{n-2} (a_{\varepsilon,j+1} - a_1) f_{j-1} + a_{\varepsilon_0+1} =\]
\[= A \left(f_{n-1} + \frac{f_{n-1} + Bf_{n-2} - 1}{A + B - 1}a_1\right) + A \left(\sum_{j=0}^{n-2} (a_{\varepsilon,j+1} - a_1) f_j - (a_{\varepsilon_0+1} - a_1)f_0\right) + B \left(f_{n-2} + \frac{f_{n-2} + Bf_{n-3} - 1}{A + B - 1}a_1\right) + B \left(\sum_{j=0}^{n-2} (a_{\varepsilon,j+1} - a_1) f_{j-1} - ((a_{\varepsilon_0+1} - a_1)f_{-1} + (a_{\varepsilon_1+1} - a_1)f_0)\right) + a_{\varepsilon_0+1} =\]
\[= f_n + \frac{f_n + Bf_{n-1} - 1}{A + B - 1}a_1 - a_1 + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} (a_{\varepsilon,j+1} - a_1) f_{j+1} - B(a_{\varepsilon_0+1} - a_1)\frac{1}{B} + a_{\varepsilon_0+1} =\]
\[= m_{a_1}(n) + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} (a_{\varepsilon,j+1} - a_1) f_{j+1}.\]
Case $A + B = 1$, $D \neq 0$.

Clearly, $A \neq 2$ otherwise $D = 0$ would fulfil. First we check the statement again for $n = 2$ and for $n = 3$.

If $n = 2$, then

$$m_{a_1}(2) = f_2 + \frac{f_2 - 2}{A - 2} a_1 = A + \frac{A - 2}{A - 2} a_1 = A + a_1,$$

while $\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (a_{e_j + 1} - a_1) f_{j+1} = a_{e_0+1} - a_1$ holds again. Thus $T_{2,k} = A + a_{e_0+1}$.

Assume that $n = 3$. Now

$$m_{a_1}(3) = f_3 + \frac{f_3 - 3}{A - 2} a_1 = (A^2 + B) + \frac{A^2 + B - 3}{A - 2} a_1 = (A^2 + B) + (A + 1)a_1,$$

where we used the equality $B = 1 - A$. This result and the value $m_{a_1}(3)$ of the previous case coincide. Since there is no change in the sum

$$\sum_{j=0}^{1} (a_{e_j + 1} - a_1) f_{j+1} = (a_{e_0+1} - a_1) + (a_{e_1+1} - a_1)A,$$

then $T_{3,k} = A^2 + B + Aa_{e_1+1} + a_{e_0+1}$.

In the induction step we must follow only the distinction in $Am_{a_1}(n-1) + +Bm_{a_1}(n-2)$. Now this leads to

$$\begin{align*}
A \left( f_{n-1} + \frac{f_{n-1} - (n - 1)a_1}{A - 2} \right) + B \left( f_{n-2} + \frac{f_{n-2} - (n - 2)a_1}{A - 2} \right) = \\
= f_n + \frac{f_n - n}{A - 2} a_1 - \frac{A(n - 1) + B(n - 2)}{A - 2} a_1 = \\
= f_n + \frac{f_n - n}{A - 2} a_1 - \left( 1 + \frac{n}{A - 2} \right) a_1 = \\
= f_n + \frac{f_n - n}{A - 2} a_1 - a_1 = m_{a_1}(n) - a_1,
\end{align*}$$

where we used again $B = 1 - A$. Similarly to the previous case we combine it with the result for the sum, and it immediately leads to

$$T_{n,k} = m_{a_1}(n) + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} (a_{e_j + 1} - a_1) f_{j+1}.$$

Case $A + B = 1$, $D = 0$. Recall that now $A = 2$, and $B = -1$. Thus $m_{a_1}(2) = 2 + a_1$, and $m_{a_1}(3) = 3 + 3a_1$, which together with the corresponding sums justify the statement for $n = 2$ and $n = 3$. 
Finally, \(A m_a_1(n - 1) + B m_a_1(n - 2) = m_a_1(n) - a_1\) follows from
\[
A \left( f_{n-1} + \frac{(n-1)f_{n-2}}{A} a_1 \right) + B \left( f_{n-2} + \frac{(n-2)f_{n-3}}{A} a_1 \right) = \\
= f_n + \frac{n f_{n-1}}{A} a_1 - \frac{A f_{n-2} + 2B f_{n-3}}{A} a_1 = f_n + \frac{n f_{n-1}}{A} a_1 - a_1,
\]
where the last term is obvious from \(A = 2, B = -1,\) and \(f_n = n.\) Then the statement is implied by evaluating again the sum as previously.

\[\square\]

3. Consequences for the Fibonacci case

Suppose that \(A = B = 1.\) Thus sequence \((f_n)\) is the Fibonacci sequence \((F_n).\) Note that
\[
m_a_1(n) = F_n + \frac{F_n + F_{n-1} - 1}{1} a_1 = a_1 F_{n+1} + F_n - a_1,
\]
as we found it in [6].

Structural observations related to the tree

First we simplify the result on \(T_{n,k}.\)

**Corollary 1.** Let \(n \geq 2\) and \(0 \leq k \leq s^{n-1} - 1.\) Assume that the base-
\(s\) representation of \(k\) is \(k = \varepsilon_{n-2} \varepsilon_{n-3} \ldots \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_0,\) where \(\varepsilon_i \in \{0, \ldots, s - 1\}.\) The
entry \(T_{n,k}\) of the \(k\)th element of row \(n\) is given by
\[
T_{n,k} = F_n + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} a_{\varepsilon_j+1} F_{j+1}.
\]

**Proof.** The proof relies on Theorem 1 with \(m_{a_1}(n) = F_n + a_1(F_{n+1} - 1).\) The
straightforward calculations
\[
T_{n,k} = F_n + a_1(F_{n+1} - 1) + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} a_{\varepsilon_j+1} F_{j+1} - \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} a_1 F_{j+1} = \\
= F_n + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} a_{\varepsilon_j+1} F_{j+1}
\]
proves the statement. In the last step the identity \(\sum_{j=1}^{t} F_j = F_{t+2} - 1\) was used.

\[\square\]
The next result gives a connection between row \((n - 1)\) and the parts of row \(n\) (of the tree). Figure 2 makes it really spectacular.

**Figure 2.** Structural connection between rows \(n - 1\) and \(n\).

**Corollary 2.** If \(n \geq 2\) and \(0 \leq k \leq s^{n-2} - 1\) with \(k = \varepsilon_{n-3} \varepsilon_{n-4} \ldots \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_0\), furthermore \(K = \varepsilon_{n-2}s^{n-2} + k\) (where \(\varepsilon_{n-2} \in \{0, \ldots, s - 1\}\), and \(K = \varepsilon_{n-2} \varepsilon_{n-3} \varepsilon_{n-4} \ldots \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_0\)), then

\[
T_{n,K} = T_{n-1,k} + (a \varepsilon_{n-2} + 1 F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}).
\]

**Proof.** Apply Corollary 1 as follows.

\[
T_{n,K} = F_n + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} a \varepsilon_j F_{j+1} =
\]

\[
= F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} + \sum_{j=0}^{n-3} a \varepsilon_j F_{j+1} + a \varepsilon_{n-2} + 1 F_{n-1} =
\]

\[
= T_{n-1,k} + F_{n-2} + a \varepsilon_{n-2} + 1 F_{n-1}.
\]

**Bounds on the number of distinct entries of the rows**

Assume that \(n\) is fixed. In this subsection, we will bound the cardinality \(T_n = |\{T_{n,k}\}|\) which gives the number of distinct values of \(T_{n,k}\) as \(k\) goes through the integers \(0, 1, \ldots, s^{n-2} - 1\).

Let the sequence \((C_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}\) be defined as follows. Put \(C_0 = C_1 = 0\), and for \(n \geq 2\) let \(C_n = C_{n-1} + C_{n-1} + 1\). It is easy to show that \(C_n = F_{n+1} - 1\) holds. Clearly, in accordance with Corollary 1 each element of row \(n\) has the form

\[
F_n + u_1 a_1 + u_2 a_2 + \cdots + u_s a_s,
\]

where \(u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_s\) are non-negative integers. Using the technique of induction one can immediately prove that \(\sum_{i=1}^{s} u_i = C_n\). The main step of the induction depends on (2.2).

Now we record the statement concerning the upper bound on \(T_n\). We assume \(s \geq 3\) since the case \(s = 2\) has been clarified in [6]. There we found the precise value \(T_n = F_{n+1}\).
Theorem 2. If \( s \geq 3 \), then the number of distinct entries \( T_n \) in row \( n \geq 2 \) satisfies
\[
T_n \leq \left( \frac{F_{n+1} + s - 2}{s-1} \right) \left( sF_{n-1} - F_{n+1} \right).
\]

Remark 1. For \( s = 2 \) the second term on the right-hand side would be zero because it has negative upper index (apart from the case \( n = 2 \), when we have \( \binom{0}{2} = 0 \), too), and we simply obtain \( T_n \leq \left( \frac{F_{n+1}}{1} \right) = F_{n+1} \). From [6] we know that here equality holds.

Proof. The first term of the upper bound comes directly from the number of solutions to the diophantine equation \( \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i = F_{n+1} - 1 = C_n \) in non-negative integers \( u_i \). Applying Lemma 1.1 with \( c_i = 0 \), we obtain \( \left( \frac{F_{n+1} + s - 2}{s-1} \right) \).

But not any solution \( (u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_s) \) is belonging to the entry set of row \( n \) if \( s \geq 3 \). (For \( s = 2 \) there is a one to one correspondence between the solutions and the entries, see [6].) For example, consider the case \( s = 3 \), \( n = 6 \). Then \( F_6 + 4a_1 + 4a_2 + 4a_3 \) is not among the entries of row 6 although \( 4 + 4 + 4 = 12 = F_7 - 1 \). In general, if \( \sum_{i=1}^{s} u_i = F_{n+1} - 1 \) but each \( u_i \) is smaller than \( F_{n-1} \), then (3.1) does not appear in row \( n \). Indeed, by Corollary 2 the term \( a_{s-n+1} F_{n-1} \) guarantees that at least one coefficient \( u_i \) satisfies \( u_i \geq F_{n-1} \).

It means that if we calculate those solutions to \( \sum_{i=1}^{s} u_i = F_{n+1} - 1 \) for which each \( u_i \leq F_{n-1} \), then we can reduce the number of entries in row \( n \). This is the application of Lemma 1.2 with \( d = F_{n-1} - 1 \) and \( N = F_{n+1} - 1 \), which provides
\[
\left( \frac{s(F_{n-1} - 1) - (F_{n+1} - 1) + (s-1)}{s-1} \right) = \left( \frac{sF_{n-1} - F_{n+1}}{s-1} \right).
\]

Then the proof is complete. \( \square \)

Further "wrong cases" of the solution to \( \sum_{i=1}^{s} u_i = F_{n+1} - 1 \) can be existed, when there is at least one \( u_i \geq F_{n-1} \) but looking at row \( (n-1) \) there each \( w_j < F_{n-2} \) is valid. The coefficients \( w_j \) appear in row \( n-1 \) such that each entry has the form \( F_{n-1} + w_1 a_1 + w_2 a_2 + \cdots + w_s a_s \). Corollary 2 shows that \( w_j = u_j \) holds for each \( j \) but \( w_i = u_i - F_{n-1} \). For instance, let \( s = 3 \), \( n = 7 \). Then \( 13 + 12 a_1 + 4a_2 + 4a_3 \) is not included in row 7 in spite of the facts that \( 12 \geq F_6 = 8 \) and \( 12 + 4 + 4 = 20 = F_8 - 1 \). It is a consequence of the observation that \( (13 - 5) + (12 - 8) a_1 + 4a_2 + 4a_3 \) is not in row 6, hence \( 13 + 12 a_1 + 4a_2 + 4a_3 \) has no predecessor.

Finally, we made a computer search to find the factual value of \( T_n \) if \( s = 3 \) and \( n \) is small. It makes possible to compare the upper bound of Theorem 2 and \( T_n \). Table 1 contains the cases \( n = 2, 3, \ldots, 9 \). We use the abbreviations
\( a_n = \left( \frac{F_{n+1} + 1}{2} \right), \quad b_n = \left( \frac{2F_{n-1} - F_{n+1}}{2} \right) \) in the table. The upper bound on \( T_n \) is given in the row \( a_n - b_n \), while \( a_n - T_n \) notifies how many of the “candidates” \( a_n \) does not appear in row \( n \) of the tree. This number is larger than \( b_n \) if \( n \geq 7 \), this phenomenon was forecasted in the previous paragraph.

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
n & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
\hline
a_n & 3 & 6 & 15 & 36 & 91 & 231 & 595 \\
b_n & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 10 \\
a_n - b_n & 3 & 6 & 15 & 36 & 90 & 228 & 585 \\
T_n & 3 & 6 & 15 & 36 & 90 & 225 & 567 \\
a_n - T_n & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 28 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

Table 1: Upper bounds and factual values for \( T_n \) with \( s = 3 \).

So the upper bound \( a_n - b_n \) on \( T_n = |\{T_{n,k}\}| \) is sharp only for a few small integers \( n \), and the exact number of \( T_n \) is still an open question.

Sequence \( a_n = \left( \frac{F_{n+1} + 1}{2} \right) \) appears in the solution of a representation problem (see [3]), and registered in [7] as A033192.

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