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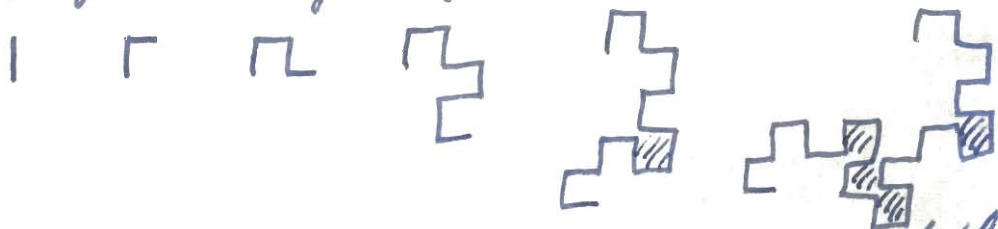
25th March 1979.

Dear Neil,  
Thanks for your letter of 4th March. The  
sequences should appear in

[DA4] =

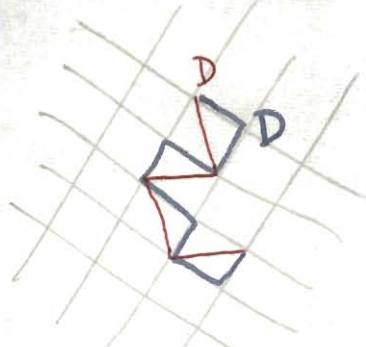
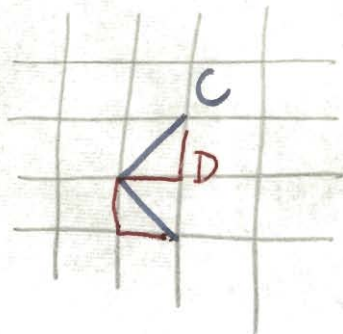
D. Daykin & S. J. Tucker, "sequences from folding paper."  
Here is the idea of the paper.

You take a long thin strip of paper & fold it in  
half as many times as you like. Then you open out  
each fold to a right angle.

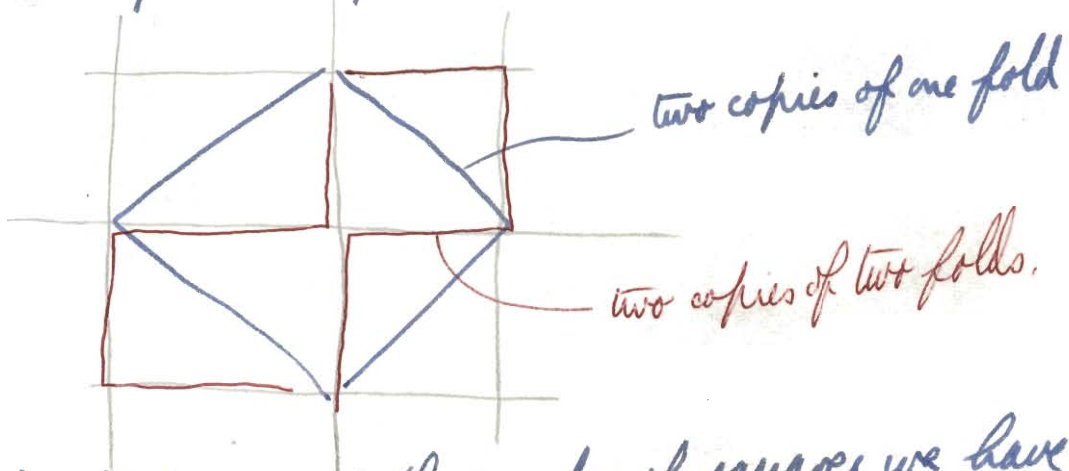


If you fold it the same way every time you get the shapes  
as drawn. You can see squares appear, so we asked how  
many squares do you get, & the answer is  $u_n$ . If you  
alternate the folds things are trivial. Of course you get  
families of ways of folding. The curve  $C$  for  $n$  folds  
can be obtained from the curve  $C$  for  $n-1$  folds by  
(i) rotating  $C$  about one end thro'  $90^\circ$  (ii) Or superimposing  
a lattice on  $C$ , and proceeding thus.





These curves "pack" the plane lattice & have a symmetry



In order to prove  $u_n$  is the number of squares we have to exploit such diagrams & their symmetries. We have to count the number of squares adjacent to the curve on each side of the curve. I am trying, so far unsuccessfully, to simplify the proofs. Here are the sequences we need so far,  $Q = x^3 - x^2 - 2$ .

$b_n$	poly	$(x-2)(x^2+1)Q$
$c_n$	"	$(x-2)Q$
$d_n$	"	$Q$
$r_n$	"	$(x-1)Q$
$u_n$	"	$(x-1)(x-2)Q$
$l_n$	"	$(x-1)(x+1)Q$
$m_n$	"	$Q$

$$c_n = b_n + b_{n-2} = u_n - u_{n-1} = u_{n-1} + r_n$$

$$d_n = b_n - 2b_{n-1} + b_{n-2} - 2b_{n-3} = r_n - r_{n-1}$$

$$= u_n - 3u_{n-1} + 2u_{n-2}$$

$$r_n = u_n - 2u_{n-1}$$

$$u_n = b_n + b_{n-1} + 2(b_{n-2} + b_{n-3} + \dots + b_0)$$

$$= 2u_{n-1} + r_n = u_{n-1} + c_n = \frac{1}{2}(2^n + 1 - l_n - m_n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2^n + 1 - l_{n+1})$$

$$l_n = l_{n-1} + m_{n-1}$$

$$b_n = u_n - u_{n-1} - u_{n-2} + u_{n-3} + u_{n-4} - \dots + \dots$$

$$m_n = d_{n+4} + d_{n+2}$$

	<sup>n=</sup> 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
$c_n$	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	17	39	85	183	389	823
$d_n$	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	7	13	23	37
$b_n$	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	14	33	71	150	318	665
$l_n$	1	2	3	5	9	15	25	43	73	123	209	355	601
$m_n$	1	1	2	4	6	10	18	30	50	86	146	246	418
$u_n$	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	28	67	152	335	724	1539
$r_n$	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	11	18	31	54	91

I will send you a copy of the paper as soon as I have one.

Best wishes

David (E. Daykin).