

## A SIMPLIFICATION OF THE PAPER OF KOHNEN

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In this short note we indicate that a recurrence from the paper [1] is well-known.

In the recent paper [1], W. KOHNEN analyzed the following recurrence:

$$(1) \quad a_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{n} a_{n-2}$$

for  $n \geq 2$  and  $a_0 = 1, a_1 = 0$ .

However, such recursions were intensively studied. Namely, if we introduce the substitution  $n!a_n = d_n$ , we get

$$(2) \quad d_n = (n-1)(d_{n-1} + d_{n-2}),$$

with  $d_0 = 1, d_1 = 0$ , which is a well-known recurrence for the number of derangements of the set  $[n]$  (see, for example the "old" references [2], [3] or or the "new" reference [4]).

So, the fact that  $a_n = \sum_{\nu=0}^n \frac{(-1)^\nu}{\nu!}$  follows immediately from equality  $d_n = n! \sum_{\nu=0}^n \frac{(-1)^\nu}{\nu!}$ , and does not really require a proof!

REMARK 1. A generalized problem on the line of  $d_n$  is the recurrence  $f(n+1) = n(f(n) + f(n-1))$  with initial conditions  $f(0) = a, f(1) = b$ , and with the solution ([5]):

$$f(n) = (a-b)n! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} + bn!.$$

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Putting  $a = 1$  and  $b = 0$  we find  $f(n) = n! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!}$ .

REMARK 2. In [2], pp. 201, we can find another expression for  $d_n$  :

$$d_n = \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} (-1)^r \binom{n}{r} (n-r)^r (n-r-1)^{n-r}.$$

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