Let $k$ be a field of characteristic zero. The simple Lie algebra $W_1 = \text{Der } k[x]$, the one-sided Witt algebra, has a basis $e_i = x^{(i+1)} \frac{d}{dx}$ for $i$ at least -1). For each $i$, the wedge of $e_0$ and $e_i$ satisfies the classical Yang-Baxter equation, giving $W_1$ the structure of a coboundary triangular Lie bialgebra $(W_1)^{(i)}$. The continuous Lie dual of $(W_1)^{(i)}$ is also a Lie bialgebra, and has been identified with the space of $k$-linearly recursive sequences by W. Nichols [J. Pure Appl. Alg. 68(1990), 359-364]. Let $f=(f_n)$ and $g=(g_n)$ be linearly recursive sequences in the continuous linear dual of $(W_1)^{(i)}$, $[f,g]$ their Lie product. For each $n$, the $n$-th coordinate of $[f,g]$ has been described in terms of the coordinates of $f$ and of $g$ [E. J. Taft, J. Pure Appl. Alg. 87(1993), 301-312], but it was an open problem to give a recursive relation satisfied by $[f,g]$ in terms of recursive relations satisfied by $f$ and by $g$. We give such a relation here. Analogous results hold for the two-sided Witt algebra $W=\text{Der } k[x,x^{(-1)}]$. (Received August 05, 2010)