### Fibonacci series in R

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# Fibonacci sequence<sup>2</sup>

$$0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,\dots$$

$$f[n] = f[n-1] + f[n-2]$$

How to vectorize?

Exercise: write a function, fibonnaci(n) that returns the  $n^{th}$  element of the sequence. Assume that fibonnaci(1) == 0, fibonacci(2) == 1.

Exercise: use fibonacci() to estimate the golden ratio.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$ Slide from *Scientific programming with R* , MPhil in Computational Biology, Cambridge

## Fibonacci sequence

```
> fibonacci <- function(n) {</pre>
       .fib <- function(n) {</pre>
           if (n == 0)
               return(0)
           if (n < 3)
               return(1)
           ans \leftarrow c(1, 1, rep(0, n - 2))
           for (i in 3:n) ans[i] \leftarrow ans[i - 1] + ans[i - 2]
           return(ans[n])
       if (length(n) == 1)
           return(.fib(n))
       sapply(n, .fib)
```

### Fibonacci sequence

```
Using F(n) = \frac{\varphi^n - (1-\varphi)^n}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\varphi^n - (-\varphi)^{-n}}{\sqrt{5}}, where \varphi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} is the golden ratio. 
> fibdirect <- function(n) { 
+ stopifnot(n >= 0) 
+ phi <- (1 + sqrt(5))/2
```

round((phi^n - (1 - phi)^n)/sqrt(5))

# Fibonacci sequence

```
> x <- 1:100
> all.equal(fibonacci(x), fibdirect(x))
[1] TRUE
```

#### Golden ratio

```
We have \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{F(n+1)}{F(n)} = \varphi
> all.equal((1 + sqrt(5))/2, fibonacci(10)/fibonacci(9))
[1] "Mean relative difference: 0.0002391"
> all.equal((1 + sqrt(5))/2, fibonacci(20)/fibonacci(19))
[1] "Mean relative difference: 1.581e-08"
> all.equal((1 + sqrt(5))/2, fibonacci(30)/fibonacci(29))
[1] TRUE
```

#### Golden ratio

```
> phi <- (1 + sqrt(5))/2
> plot(fibdirect(2:20)/fibdirect(1:19), type = "b")
> abline(h = phi, lty = "dotted", col = "red")
> plot(fibdirect(19:27)/fibdirect(18:26), type = "b")
> abline(h = phi, lty = "dotted", col = "red")
```



