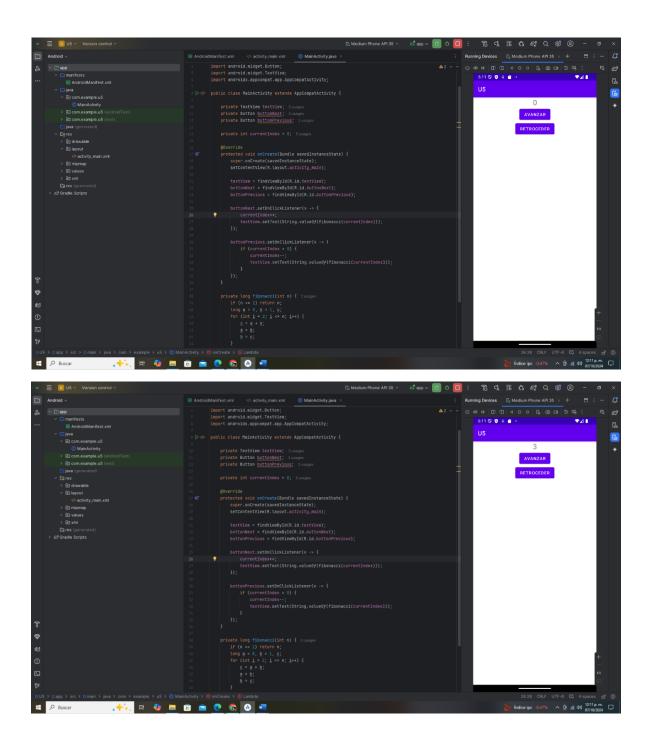


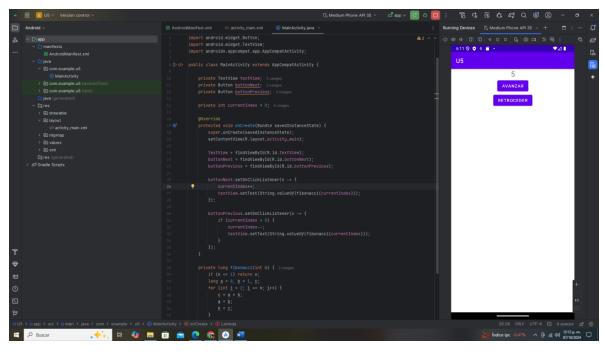
David Alejando Galicia Cárdenas

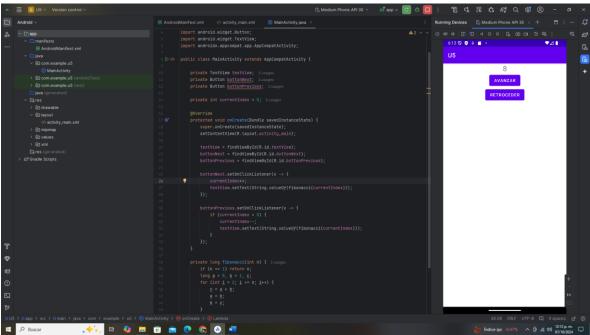
Programación en Dispositivos Móviles

2025 – 1

Unidad 5 - Actividad 1







```
| Method Process | Method Roman Control | Method Roman And 30 | St. | Method | Method Roman And 30 | St. | Method
```

Código fuente

```
package com.example.u5;

import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.TextView;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;

public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {

   private TextView textView;
   private Button buttonNext;
   private Button buttonPrevious;

   private int currentIndex = 0;

   @Override
   protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
```

```
super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
  setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
  textView = findViewById(R.id.textView);
  buttonNext = findViewById(R.id.buttonNext);
  buttonPrevious = findViewById(R.id.buttonPrevious);
  buttonNext.setOnClickListener(v -> {
     currentIndex++;
    textView.setText(String.valueOf(fibonacci(currentIndex)));
  });
  buttonPrevious.setOnClickListener(v -> {
     if (currentIndex > 0) {
       currentIndex--;
       textView.setText(String.valueOf(fibonacci(currentIndex)));
     }
  });
}
private long fibonacci(int n) {
  if (n \le 1) return n;
  long a = 0, b = 1, c;
  for (int i = 2; i \le n; i++) {
     c = a + b;
     a = b;
     b = c;
  return b;
```

}

Conclusión

Ya había hecho algo similar con Fibonacci hace 1 año aproximadamente, lo más complejo fue hacer que los botones funcionaran en la interfaz.