

IB Math Analysis and Approaches Internal Assessment Higher  
Level: *Generalizing and Describing the Fibonacci Sequence*

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November, 2022

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# 1 Introduction and Rationale

I have always been fascinated by identifying and describing patterns, especially those that appear in numbers. I constantly observe these patterns and attempt to describe a relationship between terms so that I can know exactly what to expect next. One object that especially lights this fire is the fibonacci sequence, which always seemed so simple in construction but elusive in significance. I never knew how it connected to its visualizations such as the golden spiral, golden angle, or buildings made with golden proportions. Nor did I know of any methods to explicitly find an arbitrarily-high index in the sequence, if any. I also have an interest in generalizations or extensions of any mathematical concept or method as I do not like being constrained and like observing the new properties that arise. I wondered what factorials for non-integers would look like, so I defined my own version before I discovered the gamma function. Similarly, I now wonder what the fibonacci sequence would behave like if every subsequent term was the sum of the previous three or more terms instead of the sum of the previous two.

This past summer, my mathematical abilities developed greatly and I learned how to treat the subject almost as a form of art, “playing” with new concepts I learned in an attempt to extract a new observation or property. This has allowed me to better understand what intuitive extensions of mathematical concepts would look like and how to deal with their consequences or results more naturally. I also learned about constant recursive sequences, how the fibonacci sequence is just one kind of these, their relationship to homogeneous differential equations, and methods of determining explicit formulas for second-degree recursive relationships. I hope to further develop my mathematical maturity so that in the future I can make significant contributions to the field, and I believe this investigation is a good place to start.

## 2 Aim and Methodology

In this investigation, I aim to determine the behavior of generalized m-nacci sequences by finding the ratios they approach, which I will call their '**limiting ratio**' as the index of the sequence approaches infinity and finding explicit formulas for their recursive relationships. I will first investigate these properties of the fibonacci sequence, using algebra to show that its limiting ratio is indeed the golden ratio and methods similar to those used to find solutions of homogeneous dif-

ferential equations to find Binet's Formula. I will then define n-nacci sequences and try to extend methods to these new sequences. I will use computer code to simplify the process of finding explicit formulas and generating high indexes of these formulas to postulate their limiting ratios. I will then use geometric sum formulas to prove these ratios, and derive the ratio that appears when infinitely many previous terms are added.

### 3 Relevant Mathematical Background

A few fundamental definitions are given below. (3.1) and (3.2) come from Bozlee (2017), and (3.3) and (3.4) comes from a course in sequences and series I took over the summer before my senior year (Geistfeld, 2022). (3.5) and (3.6) are self-developed.

**Definition 3.1 (Linear Homogenous Recurrence Relation)** *A linear homogenous recurrence relation (which I will call a **linear recurrence**) of degree  $k$ , is a recurrence relation of the form:*

$$a_n = c_1 a_{n-1} + c_2 a_{n-2} + \cdots + c_k a_{n-k}; c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k \in \mathcal{C}$$

*With initial terms:*

$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k \in \mathcal{C}$$

**Definition 3.2 (Characteristic Polynomial)** *The characteristic polynomial of a linear recurrence is a polynomial of the form:*

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^k - c_1 \lambda^{k-1} - c_2 \lambda^{k-2} - \cdots - c_{k-1} \lambda - c_k$$

**Definition 3.3 (Explicit Form)** *The explicit form of a linear recurrence is an expression of the form:*

$$a_n = d_1 \lambda_1^n + d_2 \lambda_2^n + \cdots + d_k \lambda_k^n; d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k \in \mathcal{C}$$

*Where  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$  are the roots of the characteristic polynomial*

**Definition 3.4 (Ratio)** *The ratio between terms of a linear recurrence,  $a_n$ , is:*

$$r = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

Note that the ratio can also be used as a successor operator to give the next term in a recurrence

$$r = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \Rightarrow ra_n = a_{n+1} \Rightarrow r^k a_n = a_{n+k}$$

**Definition 3.5 (Limiting Ratio)** *The limiting ratio of a linear recurrence,  $a_n$ , is the limit of its ratio as its index approaches  $\infty$ :*

$$\Phi = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

**Definition 3.6 (m-nacci Sequence)** *An m-nacci sequence is a linear recurrence of degree m whose coefficients all equal 1:*

$$a_n^{(m)} = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-m}$$

*With initial terms:*

$$a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-2} = 0; a_{m-1} = 1$$

*And limiting ratio denoted as:*

$$\Phi^{(m)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}^{(m)}}{a_n^{(m)}}$$

### 3.1 Method for Deriving the Explicit Formula of a Linear Recurrence

The method I learned for deriving the explicit formula of a general linear recurrence,  $a_n$ , of degree  $k$  with initial terms,  $a_1, \dots, a_k$ , is outlined below (Geistfeld, 2022).

1. Determine the characteristic polynomial of  $a_n$ ,  $f(\lambda)$
2. Determine the roots of  $f(\lambda)$ :  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$
3. Use the roots of  $f(\lambda)$  as the bases of the explicit form of  $a_n$

$$a_n = d_1 \lambda_1^n + d_2 \lambda_2^n + \cdots + d_k \lambda_k^n$$

4. Use the initial terms of  $a_n$  to setup a system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= d_1\lambda_1^1 + d_2\lambda_2^1 + \cdots + d_k\lambda_k^1 \\a_2 &= d_1\lambda_1^2 + d_2\lambda_2^2 + \cdots + d_k\lambda_k^2 \\&\vdots \\a_k &= d_1\lambda_1^k + d_2\lambda_2^k + \cdots + d_k\lambda_k^k\end{aligned}$$

5. Solve the system for the coefficients  $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k$  and use them in the explicit form

### 3.2 Method for Deriving the Limiting Ratio of a Linear Recurrence

The method described below is one I independently developed and after going through some of the Sequences and Series course and the course instructor supported. It aims to determine the Limiting Ratio of a linear recurrence and is outlined below.

1. Express  $a_n$  in terms of its lowest-index term and powers of its ratio

$$\begin{aligned}a_n &= c_1a_{n-1} + c_2a_{n-2} + \cdots + c_k a_{n-k} \\a_{n+k} &= c_1a_{n+k-1} + c_2a_{n+k-2} + \cdots + c_k a_n \\r^k a_n &= c_1r^{k-1}a_n + c_2r^{k-2}a_{n-2} + \cdots + c_k a_n\end{aligned}$$

2. Factor out  $a_n$  and set the expression equal to 0

$$\begin{aligned}r^k &= c_1r^{k-1} + c_2r^{k-2} + \cdots + c_k \\r^k - c_1r^{k-1} - c_2r^{k-2} - \cdots - c_k &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Note how this is analagous to the characteristic polynomial of  $a_n$ ,  $f(\lambda)$

3. Solve for the roots,  $r$  (this is the same as asking to solve for the roots of the characteristic polynomial),

4. The root that is the limiting ratio will depend on the nature of the sequence's initial terms and coefficients. Since the objects of study,  $m$ -nacci sequences, only have non-negative and real terms, the root that is the limiting ratio will be positive and real.

**Theorem 3.7** *The characteristic polynomial of an  $m$ -nacci sequence will always only have one positive, real root.*

**Proof:** We use Descartes' Rule of signs to confirm that there will only ever be one positive, real root for the characteristic polynomial. Descartes' rule of signs states that the maximum number of positive real roots of a polynomial is the number of sign changes,  $n$ , in its terms when counting from the highest to lowest (or lowest to highest) degree. Furthermore, it states the number of allowable roots is the number of sign changes,  $n$ , minus some even number. By definition, characteristic polynomials of  $m$ -nacci sequences always have only one sign change in their terms. So, according to the rule of signs, there is at most one positive, real root of the characteristic polynomial of an  $m$ -nacci sequence. Furthermore, subtracting an even number from 1 greater than 0 would not make sense as there cannot be -1 positive roots to a polynomial, so there is only 1 positive, real root to a characteristic polynomial of the form above. So, the limiting ratio of an  $m$ -nacci sequence is the only positive, real root of its characteristic polynomial.

## 4 Describing the Behavior of the Fibonacci Sequence

As an example, we can determine the explicit form and limiting ratio of the Fibonacci Sequence, the second-degree  $m$ -nacci sequence, or the 2-nacci sequence:

**Definition 4.1 (Fibonacci Sequence)** *The second degree  $m$ -nacci sequence:*

$$a_n^{(2)} = F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}; F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1$$

### 4.1 Explicit form of the Fibonacci Sequence

Using the method outlined in section 3.1, we find the characteristic polynomial of Definition 4.1:

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1$$

With roots:

$$\lambda = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Which gives the following explicit form

$$F_n = d_1 \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n + d_2 \left( \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n$$

This gives the following system:

$$F_0 = 0 = d_1 \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^0 + d_2 \left( \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^0 = d_1 + d_2$$

$$F_1 = 1 = d_1 \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^1 + d_2 \left( \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^1 = d_1 \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} + d_2 \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Solving gives

$$0 = d_1 + d_2 \Rightarrow d_1 = -d_2$$

$$1 = d_1 \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} + d_2 \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} = -d_2 \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} + d_2 \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} = d_2 \left( \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5} + 1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right) = d_2 \left( \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)$$

$$1 = -\sqrt{5}d_2 \Rightarrow d_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow d_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

Thus the explicit form of the Fibonacci Sequence is

$$F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left( \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n$$

Which is indeed Binet's formula for the Fibonacci Sequence (Art of Problem Solving, n.d.).

## 4.2 Limiting Ratio of the Fibonacci Sequence

The positive root of the Fibonacci sequence's characteristic polynomial is  $\lambda_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.62$ , which is indeed the Golden Ratio. This root has a greater magnitude than the other,  $\lambda_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx -0.618$ , and thus becomes dominant as the index approaches infinity. Furthermore, the second



root's magnitude is less than 1, so it and the term associated with it,  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$ , approach 0 as the index approaches infinity, which gives  $\lambda_1$  and its term,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$ , more influence. Therefore, the limiting ratio of the fibonacci sequence is:

$$\Phi^{(2)} = \lambda_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.62$$

## 5 Extending to the Tribonacci Sequence

We can use the same methods to find the explicit form and limiting ratio of the tribonacci sequence, the third-degree m-nacci sequence, or the 3-nacci sequence:

$$a_n^{(3)} = T_n = T_{n-1} + T_{n-2} + T_{n-3}; T_0 = T_1 = 0, T_2 = 1$$

With characteristic polynomial:

$$\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1$$

and roots

$$\lambda_1 \approx 1.84, \lambda_2 \approx -0.420 + 0.606i, \lambda_3 \approx -0.420 - 0.606i$$

Which gives the explicit form

$$T_n = d_1(1.84)^n + d_2(-0.420 + 0.606i)^n + d_3(-0.420 - 0.606i)^n$$

And the following system:

$$T_0 = 0 = d_1(1.84)^0 + d_2(-0.420 + 0.606i)^0 + d_3(-0.420 - 0.606i)^0$$

$$T_1 = 0 = d_1(1.84)^1 + d_2(-0.420 + 0.606i)^1 + d_3(-0.420 - 0.606i)^1$$

$$T_2 = 1 = d_1(1.84)^2 + d_2(-0.420 + 0.606i)^2 + d_3(-0.420 - 0.606i)^2$$

Using a python program I wrote to solve systems of equations with complex entries, I obtained

the following values for  $d_1, d_2, d_3$ :

$$d_1 \approx 0.0994, d_2 \approx 0.45 - 0.161i, d_3 \approx 0.45 + 0.161i$$

Thus, the explicit formula for the Tribonacci Sequence is:

$$T_n \approx (0.0994)(1.84)^n + (0.45 - 0.161i)(-0.42 + 0.606i)^n + (0.45 + 0.161i)(-0.42 - 0.606i)^n$$

And its limiting ratio is

$$\Phi_3 = \lambda_1 \approx 1.84$$

To observe the behavior of each term as the index approaches infinity, we can find the magnitude of each root of the characteristic polynomial gives:

$$|\lambda_1| \approx |1.84| = 1.84$$

$$|\lambda_2| \approx |-0.420 + 0.606i| = \sqrt{0.420^2 + 0.606^2} \approx 0.737$$

$$|\lambda_3| \approx |-0.420 - 0.606i| = \sqrt{0.420^2 + 0.606^2} \approx 0.737$$

Since the second and third roots,  $\lambda_2$  and  $\lambda_3$ , have a magnitude less than 1, their magnitude approaches 0 as the index approaches infinity, which allows the limiting ratio,  $\lambda_1$  to 'take over' at higher indices.

## 5.1 Proving the output will always be real

Initially, the explicit form for the tribonacci sequence I derived concerned me as I was aware complex numbers could appear as the roots of a polynomial, but I did not know they would be so prevalent. I was concerned their presence would introduce complex numbers in the sequence the explicit form generates, which would not agree with the tribonacci sequence, but I realized the two terms that contain complex numbers contain only conjugates (both the coefficient and exponential base in the second term are conjugates of their counterparts in the third). Thus we can show that the sum of conjugate complex numbers returns a real, and that conjugation is distributive across complex numbers, to show that my explicit form will always return a real number.

**Theorem 5.1** *The sum of a complex number,  $z = a + bi$ , is a real number.*

$$z + \bar{z} = 2a$$

To prove (5.1), we break up the complex number and its conjugate into their complex and real parts.

$$z + \bar{z} = a + bi + a - bi = (a + a) + (bi - bi) = 2a + 0 = 2a$$

We have shown the two sides of the equation are equal and therefore proved (5.1), QED. Since complex conjugates sum to a real number, we must now show that conjugation is distributive.

**Theorem 5.2** *Complex conjugation is distributive over multiplication for any number of complex numbers.*

$$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2 \cdot \dots \cdot z_n} = \overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{z_n}$$

To prove Theorem 5.1, induction is used. First, we show our proposition is true for  $n = 2$ . Let  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  be complex numbers:

$$z_1 = a + bi, z_2 = c + di, a, b, c, d \in \mathbf{R}$$

We want to show that

$$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2}$$

Performing the left operation gives

$$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \overline{(a + bi)(c + di)} = \overline{ac + adi + bci + bd} = \overline{(ac + bd) + (ad + bc)i} = (ac + bd) - (ad + bc)i$$

Performing the right operation gives:

$$\overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2} = \overline{(a + bi)} \cdot \overline{(c + di)} = \overline{a + bi} \cdot \overline{c + di} = (a - bi)(c - di) = ac - adi - bci - bd = (ac - bd) - (ad + bc)i$$

Thus, the proposition holds true for  $n = 2$ . Now, we assume the proposition is true for all  $n = k$

$$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_2 \cdot \dots \cdot z_k} = \overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{z_k}$$

And prove it is true for all  $n = k + 1$

$$\overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{z_k} \cdot \overline{z_{k+1}} = \overline{z_1 \cdot z_2 \cdot \dots \cdot z_k \cdot z_{k+1}}$$

Let  $z_1 \cdot z_2 \cdot \dots \cdot z_k$  be denoted as  $\zeta_1$  and  $z_{k+1}$  be denoted as  $\zeta_2$ . Let  $\zeta_1$  and  $\zeta_2$  be complex numbers:

$$\zeta_1 = a + bi, \zeta_2 = c + di, a, b, c, d \in \mathbf{R}$$

So, we want to prove

$$\overline{\zeta_1} \cdot \overline{\zeta_2} = \overline{\zeta_1 \cdot \zeta_2}$$

Performing the left operation gives

$$\overline{\zeta_1} \cdot \overline{\zeta_2} = (a - bi)(c - di) = ac - adi - bci - bd = (ac - bd) - (ad + bc)i$$

Performing the right operation gives:

$$\overline{\zeta_1 \cdot \zeta_2} = \overline{(a + bi)(c + di)} = \overline{ac + adi + bci - bd} = \overline{(ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i} = (ac - bd) - (ad + bc)i$$

Therefore, the proposition holds for all  $n = k + 1$ , and, combining with the base case, we have proved (5.2), QED.

By (5.2), we know the sets of conjugate complex numbers present in the second and third terms of the explicit form for the tribonacci sequence will multiply to give conjugate complex numbers themselves and, by (5.1) will sum to a real number. In fact, since complex roots of a polynomial always come in conjugate pairs, we know their associated pairs of terms in the explicit forms of higher-degree  $m$ -nacci sequences will also sum to a real number. Therefore, complex outputs are not a risk in my method of explicit forms for  $m$ -nacci sequences.

## 6 Applying to Higher-Degree Sequences

I wrote a python script that finds an explicit form for any  $m$ -nacci sequence and ran it with a few values above those we have seen so far. The 4-nacci and 5-nacci sequences are shown below.

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n^{(4)} &= (0.0410) * (1.93)^n + (0.272 - 0.174i) * (-0.0764 + 0.815i)^n + \\
&\quad (0.272 + 0.174i) * (-0.0764 - 0.815i)^n + (0.415) * (-0.775)^n \\
a_n^{(5)} &= (0.0183) * (1.97)^n + (0.171 - 0.152i) * (0.195 + 0.849i)^n + \\
&\quad (0.171 + 0.152i) * (0.195 - 0.849i)^n + (0.32 - 0.0794i) * (-0.678 + 0.459i)^n + \\
&\quad (0.32 + 0.0794i) * (-0.679 - 0.459i)^n
\end{aligned}$$

To verify they work for at least low indices, the first 12 terms in each of the 4-nacci and 5-nacci sequences were calculated by hand along with the above formulas, and are shown below.

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n^{(4)} &= 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 8, 15, 29, 56, 108 \\
a_n^{(5)} &= 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 31, 61
\end{aligned}$$

Comparison between both lists of values for each sequence showed no discrepancies, which verifies their efficacy at least for low indices. It is also interesting to note that the first few non-zero indices of each sequence list the powers of two, before veering off in a different direction. This indicates a relationship between  $m$ -nacci sequences and the powers of 2.

By inspection, the limiting ratio of the 4-nacci sequence is  $\Phi_4 \approx 1.93$ , and the limiting ratio of the 5-nacci sequence is  $\Phi_5 \approx 1.97$  as these are the positive, real roots in their explicit formulas. The limiting ratios for  $m$ -nacci sequences of degree 2-8 are summarized below:

Table 1: The Limiting Ratio of  $m$ -nacci Sequences of Degree 2 through 8

$m$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$\Phi_m$	1.618	1.839	1.928	1.966	1.984	1.991	1.996

The table suggests that the limiting ratio of an  $m$ -nacci sequence approaches 2 as the degree approaches infinity, which is the relationship the initial terms shown above hint to.

**Theorem 6.1** *The limiting ratio of an  $m$ -nacci sequence as  $m$  approaches infinity is 2.*

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}^{(m)}}{a_n^{(m)}} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \Phi^{(m)} = 2$$

**Proof:** To start, we recall the definition for the ratio between two terms in an  $m$ -nacci sequence

$$r = \frac{a_{n+1}^{(m)}}{a_n^{(m)}}$$

We note that because of the ratio can be used as a successor operator, converting the  $n$ -th term to the  $(n+1)$ -th term:

$$r = \frac{a_{n+1}^{(m)}}{a_n^{(m)}} \Rightarrow r a_n^{(m)} = a_{n+1}^{(m)}$$

Furthermore, we can use it to do the opposite, converting the  $n$ -th term to the  $(n+1)$ -th term:

$$r = \frac{a_{n+1}^{(m)}}{a_n^{(m)}} \Rightarrow r = \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{a_{n-1}^{(m)}} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{r} = a_{n-1}^{(m)}$$

With this, we can rewrite an  $m$ -nacci sequence as:

$$\begin{aligned} a_n^{(m)} &= a_{n-1}^{(m)} + a_{n-2}^{(m)} + \cdots + a_{n-m}^{(m)} \Rightarrow \\ a_n^{(m)} &= \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{r} + \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{r^2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{r^m} \end{aligned}$$

Which I call the reciprocal form of an  $m$ -nacci sequence. Furthermore, we divide both sides by the placeholder term,  $a_n^{(m)}$  to obtain:

$$1 = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{r^m}$$

Which I call the stripped reciprocal form of an  $m$ -nacci sequence. Note that the stripped reciprocal

form of an  $m$ -nacci sequence is another way of writing its characteristic equation:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{r^m} \Rightarrow \\ r^m &= r^{m-1} + r^{m-2} + \cdots + r + 1 \Rightarrow \\ r^m - r^{m-1} - r^{m-2} - \cdots - r - 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

For the reciprocal form of an  $m$ -nacci sequence, taking the limit of the index as it approaches infinity then turns the ratios into the limiting ratio that corresponds with the degree of the sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^{(m)} &= \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{r} + \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{r^2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{r^m} \Rightarrow \\ a_n^{(m)} &= \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{\Phi^{(m)}} + \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{(\Phi^{(m)})^2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{(\Phi^{(m)})^m} \end{aligned}$$

The limiting stripped reciprocal form is thus:

$$\begin{aligned} a_n^{(m)} &= \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{\Phi^{(m)}} + \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{(\Phi^{(m)})^2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n^{(m)}}{(\Phi^{(m)})^m} \Rightarrow \\ 1 &= \frac{1}{\Phi^{(m)}} + \frac{1}{(\Phi^{(m)})^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(\Phi^{(m)})^m} \end{aligned}$$

Representing the Fibonacci sequence in its limiting stripped reciprocal form gives:

$$\begin{aligned} a_n^{(2)} &= a_{n-1}^{(2)} + a_{n-2}^{(2)} \Rightarrow a_n^{(2)} = \frac{a_n^{(2)}}{r} + \frac{a_n^{(2)}}{r^2} \Rightarrow \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^{(2)} &= \frac{a_n^{(2)}}{r} + \frac{a_n^{(2)}}{r^2} \Rightarrow a_n^{(2)} = \frac{a_n^{(2)}}{\Phi^{(2)}} + \frac{a_n^{(2)}}{(\Phi^{(2)})^2} \Rightarrow \\ 1 &= \frac{1}{\Phi^{(2)}} + \frac{1}{(\Phi^{(2)})^2} \end{aligned}$$

Note that this represents a geometric sum with initial term  $\frac{1}{(\Phi^{(2)})^2}$ , common ratio  $\Phi^{(2)}$ , and sum 1.

Using the geomtric sum formula gives:

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \frac{u_1(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} \\ S_2 = 1 &= \frac{\frac{1}{(\Phi^{(2)})^2}((\Phi^{(2)})^2 - 1)}{\Phi^{(2)} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

Solving for  $\Phi^{(2)}$  gives:

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= \frac{\frac{1}{(\Phi^{(2)})^2}((\Phi^{(2)})^2 - 1)}{\Phi^{(2)} - 1} = \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{(\Phi^{(2)})^2})}{\Phi^{(2)} - 1} \Rightarrow \\
\Phi^{(2)} - 1 &= 1 - \frac{1}{(\Phi^{(2)})^2} \Rightarrow \\
\Phi^{(2)} + \frac{1}{(\Phi^{(2)})^2} &= 2
\end{aligned}$$

The same process of using the limiting stripped reciprocal form of an  $m$ -nacci to solve for  $\Phi^{(m)}$  can be applied to any degree sequence, indeed:

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= \frac{1}{\Phi^{(m)}} + \frac{1}{(\Phi^{(m)})^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(\Phi^{(m)})^m} \Rightarrow \\
1 &= \frac{\frac{1}{(\Phi^{(m)})^m}((\Phi^{(m)})^m - 1)}{\Phi^{(m)} - 1} = \frac{(1 - \frac{1}{(\Phi^{(m)})^m})}{\Phi^{(m)} - 1} \Rightarrow \\
\Phi^{(m)} - 1 &= 1 - \frac{1}{(\Phi^{(m)})^m} \Rightarrow \\
\Phi^{(m)} + \frac{1}{(\Phi^{(m)})^m} &= 2
\end{aligned}$$

## 7 Evaluation and Conclusion

In reviewing my

## 8 Avenues for Future Research

I have determined three main paths I can take with my future research relating to this paper, the first of which is making improvements to my existing methods. For example, I could attempt to show that the only root of the characteristic polynomial for an  $m$ -nacci sequence that has a magnitude greater than 1 is its positive real root, and that all other roots have a magnitude less than 1. This would prove definitively that, for all degrees, the positive, real root of the characteristic polynomial for an  $m$ -nacci sequence will become dominant over the other roots and thus become the limiting ratio. Another improvement I could make is to Pell sequence and other degree 2 where the first term is multiplied by an integer



## 9 Reflection

## 10 Works Cited

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