

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

Edwin Trejo Balderas

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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 differential 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.

Commonly used symbols are summarized in the table below:

Symbol	Value
a_n	The n-th term in a sequence
r	The ratio between the n-th term in a sequence and the (n-1)-th term
F_n	The n-th term in the fibonacci sequence
T_n	The n-th term in the tribonacci sequence
$F_n^{(m)}$	The n-th term in the m-acci sequence
Φ_m	The limiting ratio of the m-nacci sequence

Table 1: Commonly Used Symbols.

3 Relevant Mathematical Background

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

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:*

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

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

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

Two more definitions that are particularly important to this exploration are

Definition 3.5 (m-nacci Sequence) *An m-nacci sequence is a linear recurrence whose coefficients all equal 1:*

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-k}$$

With initial terms:

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

Definition 3.6 (Limiting Ratio) *The limiting ratio of a linear recurrence, a_n , is the limit of its ratio as its index approaches ∞ :*

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

3.1 Method for Deriving the Explicit Formula of a Linear Recurrence

The method I learned for deriving the explicit formula of a linear recurrence, a_n is outlined below.

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
4. Use the first k terms of a_n to setup a system of equations

$$a_1 = d_1 \lambda_1^1 + d_2 \lambda_2^1 + \cdots + d_k \lambda_k^1$$

$$a_2 = d_1 \lambda_1^2 + d_2 \lambda_2^2 + \cdots + d_k \lambda_k^2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_k = d_1 \lambda_1^k + d_2 \lambda_2^k + \cdots + d_k \lambda_k^k$$

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

$$a_n = c_1 a_{n-1} + c_2 a_{n-2} + \cdots + c_k a_{n-k}$$

$$a_{n+k} = c_1 a_{n+k-1} + c_2 a_{n+k-2} + \cdots + c_k a_n$$

$$r^k a_n = c_1 r^{k-1} a_n + c_2 r^{k-2} a_{n-2} + \cdots + c_k a_n$$

- Factor out a_n and set the expression equal to 0

$$r^k = c_1 r^{k-1} + c_2 r^{k-2} + \dots + c_k$$

$$r^k - c_1 r^{k-1} - c_2 r^{k-2} - \dots - c_k = 0$$

Note how this is analagous to the characteristic polynomial of a_n

- Solve for the roots, r ,
- The root that is the limiting ratio will be the root with the highest magnitude. This is because when the roots are used in the explicit form of a_n , the root with the highest magnitude will become the 'dominant' root and successive terms will become more dependent on it.

4 The Explicit Form and Limiting Ratio of the Fibonacci Sequence

As an example, we can determine the explicit form of the Fibonacci Sequence, the second-degree m-nacci sequence:

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

Which has the following characteristic polynomial:

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

With roots

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

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. It is also important to note that the highest-magnitude root of the characteristic polynomial of the Fibonacci Sequence is $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$, which is indeed the Golden Ratio. This root has a greater magnitude than the other, and thus becomes dominant as the index approaches infinity. Furthermore, in this case, the second root's magnitude is less than 1, so it approaches 0 as the index increases.

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

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