

The Fibonacci Sequence

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November 2024

1 Introduction to the Fibonacci Sequence

What Fibonacci sequence is?

1.1 Definition:-

The Fibonacci sequence is a series of numbers where each number (known as a Fibonacci number) is the sum of the two preceding ones. It typically starts with 0 and 1 or 0 and 0. The sequence goes: 0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,...

1.2 Formula:-

$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$; F_{n-1} = the previous term; F_{n-2} = the term before that;
Example:- $5 = 3 + 2$

1.3 Recursive Nature:-

The recursive formula defining the Fibonacci sequence means that each term relies on its predecessors. This property makes it an excellent example of recursion in mathematics.

1.4 Historical Background

The sequence was introduced to the Western world by Leonardo of Pisa, known as Fibonacci, in his 1202 book "Liber Abaci" (The Book of Calculation). Fibonacci used the sequence to illustrate the growth pattern of a population of rabbits, starting from a single pair, assuming that every month each pair of mature rabbits produces a new pair, which becomes productive from the second month on. The Book of Calculations by Liber Abaci explains the power of the Fibonacci sequence. How it emerges in the world.

1.5 Fibonacci sequence First discovery

Fibonacci was not discovered by Liber Abaci but in ancient India 1000s of years ago. The Sanskrit grammarian 'Pingala' mentioned a sequence resembling

Fibonacci's in texts dating back to the 5th century BC and the 3rd century AD. Liber Abaci's contribution was that he introduced it to the Western world and showed growth patterns through it.

If you want to know how many miles in a km you can just see the Fibonacci sequence. 8 miles = 13km, And 90 km round down to 89km = 55 miles.

2 Fibonacci Numbers in Quantum Mechanics

2.1 Quantum Mechanics and Quantum Computing

Quantum mechanics is a fundamental theory in physics that describes the behavior of particles at the smallest scales, such as atoms and subatomic particles. It fundamentally differs from classical physics in several ways, focusing on the probabilistic nature of phenomena rather than deterministic laws.

Quantum computing is an area of computing that leverages the principles of quantum mechanics to process information in fundamentally different ways than classical computers. Unlike classical computers, which use bits as the smallest unit of data (represented as 0s or 1s), quantum computers use quantum bits or qubits.

Recent research has shown that Fibonacci numbers can appear in the behavior of quantum particles. Specifically, the sequence has been observed in the energy levels of certain quantum systems. This is a groundbreaking area of study that combines the elegance of mathematical sequences with the mysterious world of quantum physics.

2.2 Connection with Mathematics and Nature

This connection is amazing because it bridges the gap between abstract mathematics and the fundamental nature of reality. It suggests that the Fibonacci sequence, which we often associate with natural patterns and growth, also plays a role in the behavior of particles at the smallest scales. This insight could lead to new ways of understanding quantum systems and potentially new technologies based on quantum mechanics.

2.3 Knowledge about It

Most people are unaware of this connection because it's a relatively new area of research. The idea that a simple mathematical sequence could have implications for quantum mechanics is both surprising and exciting. It opens up a whole new realm of possibilities for interdisciplinary studies and applications.

2.3.1 Why It's Rarely Known

Quantum mechanics is already a complex and specialized field, and the appearance of Fibonacci numbers adds another layer of complexity. This intersection

of mathematics and physics is not widely covered in mainstream education or media, making it a hidden gem for those interested in both areas.

2.4 Recent Research

Recent studies have shown that Fibonacci numbers can play a role in the behavior of quantum particles. Physicists have conducted experiments where they used laser pulses following the Fibonacci sequence to interact with quantum systems. The results were astonishing: the quantum states of particles lasted significantly longer than expected.

2.5 New Phase of Matter

In one experiment, physicists shot laser pulses mimicking the Fibonacci sequence at a quantum computer. This created a new phase of matter that is particularly robust in preserving quantum information. This phase is more stable than current methods used in quantum computing, which is a significant breakthrough. Let me break this down into simpler parts:

1. First, the problem they're trying to solve: - Quantum computers are very fragile - They easily lose their quantum information (like a delicate house of cards falling down) - Scientists need ways to make quantum information last longer
2. The Fibonacci sequence: - It's a simple pattern: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13... - Each number is the sum of the two before it - Think of it like a special rhythm or pattern
3. What they did: - They used lasers to "poke" atoms in the quantum computer - Instead of poking randomly, they poked following the Fibonacci pattern - Like playing a drum following a specific rhythm
4. What happened: - This created a special arrangement of atoms (a new "phase of matter") - Think of it like turning water (one phase) into ice (another phase) - But this is a quantum phase, much more exotic
5. Why it's important: - This new phase is more stable - Like building a stronger house of cards that doesn't fall down easily - This could help make quantum computers more reliable

The breakthrough is similar to finding a way to make a sensitive musical instrument that stays in tune longer instead of going out of tune quickly.

2.6 Quasicrystals and Quantum Coherence

The Fibonacci sequence acts as a quasi-periodic sequence, meaning it is ordered but not repeating. This quasi-periodic nature helps cancel out errors that typically occur at the edges of quantum states, allowing the quantum states to remain coherent for much longer periods. This is crucial for the development of reliable quantum computers.

2.6.1 Discovery

In 1984, physicist Dan Shechtman discovered quasicrystals, a finding so revolutionary it earned him a Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2011. These quasicrystals exhibit a form of symmetry called "five-fold symmetry," which is forbidden in traditional crystallography. The discovery sparked immense interest because it challenged the previously held beliefs about atomic structure.