

Given a positive integer N. Calculate the Fibonacci series till the number N. If N is a part of the series, include N as well.

Provide an example solution for the problem in the R language.



→ Gemini Advanced ausprobieren

Fibonacci Series in R

Understanding the Problem:

- We need to generate the Fibonacci sequence up to a given number, N.
- If N is a Fibonacci number, it should be included in the sequence.

R Solution:

```
Code-Snippet

fibonacci_series <- function(N) {
    fib_seq <- c(0, 1)

while (tail(fib_seq, 1) < N) {
    fib_seq <- c(fib_seq, sum(tail(fib_seq, 2)))

if (N xink fib_seq) {
    return(fib_seq) }
    else {
        return(fib_seq[-length(fib_seq)])
    }

Verwende den Code mit Vorsicht.
```

Explanation:

1. Initialization:

 $\circ \hspace{0.1in} {\tt fib_seq} \hspace{0.1in} {\tt is} \hspace{0.1in} {\tt initialized} \hspace{0.1in} {\tt with} \hspace{0.1in} {\tt the} \hspace{0.1in} {\tt first} \hspace{0.1in} {\tt two} \hspace{0.1in} {\tt Fibonacci} \hspace{0.1in} {\tt numbers:} \hspace{0.1in} {\tt O} \hspace{0.1in} {\tt and} \hspace{0.1in} {\tt 1.}$

2. Iteration:

- The while loop continues as long as the last element in fib_seq is less than N.
- In each iteration, the next Fibonacci number is calculated by summing the last two elements of fib_seq and appending it to the sequence.

3. Inclusion of N:

- $\circ~$ After the loop, if N is found within ${\tt fib_seq}$, the entire sequence is returned.
- Otherwise, the last element (which is greater than N) is removed, and the remaining sequence is returned.

Example Usage:

```
Code-Snippet

N <- 20
result <- fibonacci_series(N)
print(result)

Verwende den Code mit Vorsicht.
```

This will output:

```
[1] 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21
```

As you can see, the Fibonacci series up to 20 is generated, and since 21 is the next Fibonacci number after 20, it's included in the result.











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