

12.2

STATEMENT: Show that $F^m = \begin{pmatrix} \text{fib}(n-1) & \text{fib } n \\ \text{fib } n & \text{fib}(n+1) \end{pmatrix}$, for $n \geq 1$, where

$F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\text{fib } n$ is the n^{th} term of the Fibonacci sequence, given by the relation $\text{fib } n = \text{fib}(n-1) + \text{fib}(n-2)$, for $n \geq 2$ and $\text{fib } 0 = 0, \text{fib } 1 = 1$.

We will prove it with induction on n .

BASE CASE: $P(1)$: $F^1 = \begin{pmatrix} \text{fib } 0 & \text{fib } 1 \\ \text{fib } 1 & \text{fib } 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$F^1 = F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{fib } 0 & \text{fib } 1 \\ \text{fib } 1 & \text{fib } 1 + \text{fib } 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{fib } 0 & \text{fib } 1 \\ \text{fib } 1 & \text{fib } 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{TRUE}$$

INDUCTIVE STEP:

INDUCTION HYPOTHESIS: We know that $F^n = \begin{pmatrix} \text{fib}(n-1) & \text{fib } n \\ \text{fib } n & \text{fib}(n+1) \end{pmatrix}$ (which is $P(n)$) and

we will prove that

$P(n+1)$: $F^{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{fib } n & \text{fib}(n+1) \\ \text{fib}(n+1) & \text{fib}(n+2) \end{pmatrix}$ is also true.

$$F^{n+1} = F^n \cdot F \stackrel{\text{IH}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} \text{fib}(n-1) & \text{fib } n \\ \text{fib } n & \text{fib}(n+1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{fib } n & \text{fib}(n-1) + \text{fib } n \\ \text{fib}(n+1) & \text{fib } n + \text{fib}(n+1) \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{recurrence relation}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} \text{fib } n & \text{fib}(n+1) \\ \text{fib}(n+1) & \text{fib}(n+2) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P(n+1) \text{ is also true.}$$

Therefore, the statement is true, so $F^n = \begin{pmatrix} \text{fib}(n-1) & \text{fib } n \\ \text{fib } n & \text{fib}(n+1) \end{pmatrix}$, for all $n \geq 1$.