**Largest Fibonacci Subsequence**

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Given an array with positive number the task to find the largest subsequence from array that contain elements which are [Fibonacci numbers](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/program-for-nth-fibonacci-number/).  
  
**Input:**  
The first line of input contains an integer T denoting the no of test cases. Then T test cases follow. Each test case contains an integer N denoting the size of the array. Then in the next line are N space separated values of the array.  
  
**Output:**  
For each test case in a new line print the space separated elements of the  longest fibonacci subsequence.  
  
**Constraints:**  
1<=T<=100  
1<=N<=100  
1<=A[]<=1000  
  
**Example:  
Input:**  
2  
7  
1 4 3 9 10 13 7  
9  
0 2 8 5 2 1 4 13 23

**Output:**  
1 3 13  
0 2 8 5 2 1 13

\*\*For More Examples Use Expected Output\*\*

<http://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/problems/largest-fibonacci-subsequence/0>

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package javaapplication249;

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Arrays;

import java.util.Collections;

import java.util.HashSet;

/\*\*

\*

\* @author Administrador

\*/

public class JavaApplication249 {

/\*\*

\* @param args the command line arguments

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {

// TODO code application logic here

ArrayList<Integer> fib = new ArrayList<Integer>();

fib.add(0);

fib.add(1);

for(int i = 2; i< 20; i++) {

fib.add(fib.get(i-1) + fib.get(i-2));

}

/\*

for(int i =0; i<fib.size(); i++) {

System.out.println(fib.get(i) + " ");

}\*/

BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

int t = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

while(t-- > 0) {

int n = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

String[] input = br.readLine().trim().split( " ");

int[] arr= new int[n];

for(int i =0; i<n; i++) {

arr[i] = Integer.parseInt(input[i]);

}

for(int i =0; i<arr.length; i++) {

if(Collections.binarySearch(fib, arr[i]) >= 0) {

System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");

}

}

System.out.println();

}

}

}