

# Fibonacci Comments

Let  $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  denote the Fibonacci sequence satisfying  $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$  with the initial conditions  $a_1 = a_2 = 1$ .

**Lemma 1.** Let  $\varphi$  denote the golden ratio, i.e.  $\varphi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ , satisfying  $\varphi^2 = \varphi + 1$ . The Fibonacci sequence will satisfy the following identity:

$$\varphi^n = a_n \varphi + a_{n-1}$$

*Proof.* We proceed via proof by induction:

- For the base case consider  $n = 2$  giving:

$$\varphi^2 = a_2 \varphi + a_1$$

$$\varphi^2 = \varphi + 1$$

- Now we take the given identity as the inductive hypothesis and show that it holds true for  $n + 1$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{n+1} &= \varphi \cdot \varphi^n = \varphi \cdot (a_n \varphi + a_{n-1}) \\ &= a_n \varphi^2 + a_{n-1} \varphi = a_n(\varphi + 1) + (a_{n+1} - a_n) \varphi \\ &= a_{n+1} \varphi + a_n \end{aligned}$$

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**Corollary 1.** Let  $\psi$  denote the other primitive of the Fibonacci sequence, i.e.  $\psi = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ , satisfying  $\psi^n = \psi + 1$ . The Fibonacci sequence will satisfy the following identity:

$$\psi^n = a_n \psi + a_{n-1}$$

**Proposition 1.** The Fibonacci sequence will satisfy the following identity:

$$a_{n+2}^2 - a_n^2 = a_{2n+2}$$

*Proof.* We proceed via a direct proof. By definition:

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1} \quad \text{and} \quad a_{n+1}^2 = a_n^2 + a_{n-1}^2 + 2a_n a_{n-1}$$

and:

$$a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n \quad \text{and} \quad a_{n+2}^2 = a_{n+1}^2 + a_n^2 + 2a_{n+1} a_n$$

Now using the previous lemma in combination with the above:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2n+2} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left( \varphi^{2n+2} - \psi^{2n+2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \varphi^2 \left( a_n^2 \varphi^2 + a_{n-1}^2 + 2a_n a_{n-1} \varphi \right) - \psi^2 \left( a_n^2 \psi^2 + a_{n-1}^2 + 2a_n a_{n-1} \psi \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ a_n^2 (\varphi^4 - \psi^4) + a_{n-1}^2 (\varphi^2 - \psi^2) + 2a_n a_{n-1} (\varphi^3 - \psi^3) \right] \\ &= a_n^2 \cdot a_4 + a_{n-1}^2 \cdot a_2 + 2a_n a_{n-1} \cdot a_3 \\ &= 3a_n^2 + a_{n-1}^2 + 4a_n a_{n-1} \\ &= (a_n^2 + a_{n-1}^2 + 2a_n a_{n-1}) + (2a_n^2 + 2a_n a_{n-1}) \\ &= a_{n+1}^2 + (2a_n^2 + 2a_n a_{n-1}) \\ &= (a_{n+1}^2 + a_n^2) + (a_n^2 + 2a_n a_{n-1}) \\ &= (a_{n+2}^2 - 2a_{n+1} a_n) + (a_n^2 + 2a_n a_{n-1}) \\ &= (a_{n+2}^2 + a_n^2) + 2a_n (a_{n-1} - a_{n+1}) \\ &= a_{n+2}^2 + a_n^2 - 2a_n^2 \\ &= a_{n+2}^2 - a_n^2 \end{aligned}$$

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