

# Mathematics in the Modern World

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# Prelim

## L-2 - Patterns

- Visible regularity in world or man-made design.

### G. H. Hardy

- British mathematician.
- Characterized mathematics as the study of patterns.

### Logic Patterns

- Deals with characteristics of similar attribute with the following various:
  - objects (eg: shapes)
  - order (eg: placement)
  - sequence (eg: array)

### Geometric Patterns

- Deals with a motif or design typically repeating like a wallpaper that depicts the following:
  - shapes,
  - lines,
  - polygons,
    - \* circles.

### Word Patterns

- Deals with metrical patterns of poems and syntactic patterns of how we make:
  - noun plurality,
  - past tense of verbs,
  - also supports mathematics,
  - also supports natural language understanding.
- Examples:
  - Letter jumbling (cryptography)
    - \* Encryption: making the message not readable but keeps the meaning.
    - \* Decryption: process of finding the meaning of the encrypted message.
  - Word associations

### Number Patterns

- Deals with prediction of the next term in a sequence.
- Leads directly to the concept of functions in mathematics.
  - **Functions** are formal descriptions of the relationships among different quantities

## L-2-A Fibonacci Sequence

### Leonardo of Pisa

- Also known as:
  - **Leonardo Bigollo Pisano** (*Leonardo, traveller of Pisa*),
  - Leonardo Bonacci,
  - Leonardo Fibonacci.
- European Mathematician.
  - Italian, from the Republic of Pisa.
- **Date** lived: *1175-1250*
- **Discovered** the Fibonacci Sequence from:
  - how fast **rabbits breed** *under ideal circumstances*.

### Fibonacci Sequence

- Series of numbers where **the next term is found by adding the two previous terms**

1 <sup>st</sup> - term	2 <sup>nd</sup> - term	3 <sup>rd</sup> - term	4 <sup>th</sup> - term	5 <sup>th</sup> - term	6 <sup>th</sup> - term	7 <sup>th</sup> - term	8 <sup>th</sup> - term	9 <sup>th</sup> - term	10 <sup>th</sup> - term
1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55

11 <sup>st</sup> - term	12 <sup>nd</sup> - term	13 <sup>rd</sup> - term	14 <sup>th</sup> - term	15 <sup>th</sup> - term	16 <sup>th</sup> - term	17 <sup>th</sup> - term	18 <sup>th</sup> - term	19 <sup>th</sup> - term	20 <sup>th</sup> - term
89	144	233	377	610	987	1,597	2,584	4,181	6,765

21 <sup>st</sup> - term	22 <sup>nd</sup> - term	23 <sup>rd</sup> - term	24 <sup>th</sup> - term	25 <sup>th</sup> - term	26 <sup>th</sup> - term	27 <sup>th</sup> - term	28 <sup>th</sup> - term	29 <sup>th</sup> - term	30 <sup>th</sup> - term
10,946	17,711	28,657	46,368	75,025	121,393	196,418	317,811	514,229	832,040

31 <sup>st</sup> term	32 <sup>nd</sup> term	33 <sup>rd</sup> term	34 <sup>th</sup> term	35 <sup>th</sup> term
1,346,269	1,346,269	3,524,578	5,702,887	9,227,465

36 <sup>th</sup> term	37 <sup>th</sup> term	38 <sup>th</sup> term	39 <sup>th</sup> term	40 <sup>th</sup> term
14,930,352	24,157,817	39,088,169	63,245,986	102,334,155

41 <sup>st</sup> term	42 <sup>nd</sup> term	43 <sup>rd</sup> term	44 <sup>th</sup> term	45 <sup>th</sup> term
165,580,141	267,914,296	433,494,437	701,408,733	1,134,903,170

46 <sup>th</sup> term	47 <sup>th</sup> term	48 <sup>th</sup> term	49 <sup>th</sup> term	50 <sup>th</sup> term
1,836,311,903	2,971,215,073	4,807,526,976	7,778,742,049	12,586,269,025

### **Fibonacci Rule**

$$x_n = x_{n-1} + x_{n-2}$$

Where:

$x_n$  is the term number “n”

$x_{n-1}$  is the previous term “n-1”

$x_{n-2}$  is the previous 2 terms “n-2”

## L-2-B Lucas Number

1 <sup>st</sup> - term	2 <sup>nd</sup> - term	3 <sup>rd</sup> - term	4 <sup>th</sup> - term	5 <sup>th</sup> - term	6 <sup>th</sup> - term	7 <sup>th</sup> - term	8 <sup>th</sup> - term	9 <sup>th</sup> - term	10 <sup>th</sup> - term
2	1	3	4	7	11	18	29	76	123

  

11 <sup>st</sup> - term	12 <sup>nd</sup> - term	13 <sup>rd</sup> - term	14 <sup>th</sup> - term	15 <sup>th</sup> - term	16 <sup>th</sup> - term	17 <sup>th</sup> - term	18 <sup>th</sup> - term	19 <sup>th</sup> - term	20 <sup>th</sup> - term
199	322	521	843	1,364	2,207	3,571	5,778	9,349	15,127

  

21 <sup>st</sup> - term	22 <sup>nd</sup> - term	23 <sup>rd</sup> - term	24 <sup>th</sup> - term	25 <sup>th</sup> - term	26 <sup>th</sup> - term	27 <sup>th</sup> - term	28 <sup>th</sup> - term	29 <sup>th</sup> - term	30 <sup>th</sup> - term
24,476	39,603	64,079	103,682	167,761	271,443	439,204	710,647	1,149,851	1,860,498

  

31 <sup>st</sup> term	32 <sup>nd</sup> term	33 <sup>rd</sup> term	34 <sup>th</sup> term	35 <sup>th</sup> term
3,010,349	4,870,847	7,881,196	12,752,043	20,633,239

  

36 <sup>th</sup> term	37 <sup>th</sup> term	38 <sup>th</sup> term	39 <sup>th</sup> term	40 <sup>th</sup> term
33,385,282	54,018,521	87,403,803	141,422,324	228,826,127

  

41 <sup>st</sup> term	42 <sup>nd</sup> term	43 <sup>rd</sup> term	44 <sup>th</sup> term	45 <sup>th</sup> term
370,248,451	599,074,578	969,323,029	1,568,397,607	2,537,720,636

  

46 <sup>th</sup> term	47 <sup>th</sup> term	48 <sup>th</sup> term	49 <sup>th</sup> term	50 <sup>th</sup> term
4,106,118,243	6,643,838,879	10,749,957,122	17,393,796,001	28,143,753,123

8-22 ...

a. ...

There are three parts to this solution.

1. write the equations to solve the problem in R-readable strings.
2. loop over the list and `eval(parse())` the equation strings
3. wrap strings in `$$ $$` with `cat(paste0())`

Chunks should be set to `echo=FALSE` and `results="asis"`. You may need to suppress some function output with `invisible()`.