

# Fibonacci Modified



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A series is defined in the following manner:

Given the n<sup>th</sup> and (n+1)<sup>th</sup> terms, the (n+2)<sup>th</sup> can be computed by the following relation

$$T_{n+2} = (T_{n+1})^2 + T_n$$

So, if the first two terms of the series are 0 and 1:

the third term =  $1^2 + 0 = 1$ 

fourth term =  $1^2 + 1 = 2$ 

fifth term =  $2^2 + 1 = 5$ 

... And so on.

Given three integers  $\mathbf{A}$ ,  $\mathbf{B}$  and  $\mathbf{N}$ , such that the first two terms of the series (1st and 2nd terms) are  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  respectively, compute the  $\mathbf{N}^{th}$  term of the series.

#### **Input Format**

You are given three space separated integers A, B and N on one line.

## **Input Constraints**

0 <= A,B <= 2

3 <= **N** <= 20

# **Output Format**

One integer.

This integer is the  $N^{th}$  term of the given series when the first two terms are A and B respectively.

## Note

• Some output may even exceed the range of 64 bit integer.

# **Sample Input**

0 1 5

## **Sample Output**

5

### Explanation

The first two terms of the series are 0 and 1. The fifth term is 5. How we arrive at the fifth term, is explained step by step in

the introductory sections.

Submissions: 19129

Difficulty: Moderate

Max Score: 45

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