/\*

first step is to found out the value of k

example

1.) f(n)=f(n-1) +f(n-4)

f(n)=1f(n-1)+0f(n-2)+0f(n-3)+1f(n-4)

k=4; (the last value of sequence which should be defined

to find the remaining values of sequence )

2.)for fibonacci

f(n)=f(n-1)+f(n-2)

k=2;

second step to find out a matrix of size k\*1 which is the

first k values of the sequence

example for fibonacci

fib(1)=1 ,fib(2)=1;

F=[ 1 ] ( k\*1 matrix )

[ 1 ]

third step is to found the transformation matrix 'T'

T =[0 1 0 0.... 0 ]

[0 0 1 0.... 0 ]

[0 0 0 1.... 0 ]

[. . . .. ... ]

[ck ck-1 ck-2 ck-3...c1]

formula = Fn=T^n-1 \* F1

time complexity = k^3\*O(logn)

which is faster than dp and recursion

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