

15-344 Combinatorics on Dec 8, hours 35-36: More

Fibonacci numbers

Monday, November 23, 2015 7:11 AM

Evaluations responses: 43/167

https://course-evals.utoronto.ca/blue/a.aspx?l=591_1709_AAAAAABgaM

HW 10 details.

Final exam schedule & details.

Agenda: Fibonacci: def, gen-fun, formula, identities.

Read Along: Your notes, then 7.3, 7.5

Fibonacci. How many ways to climb to the top of a staircase on n stairs, climbing one or two stairs each time?Sol'n $F_0 = 1$ $F_1 = 1$ $F_2 = 2$, $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ Generating fcn: on board

Method 1:
$$F = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (x+x^2)^k = \frac{1}{1-x-x^2}$$

Method 2: $(1-x-x^2)F = 1$

Finding F_n : // instead find G_n , where

$G_0 = 1$ $G_1 = 4$

$G_n = 5G_{n-1} - 6G_{n-2}$

$G_2 = 14$

$(2-x)/(3-x) = 6 - 5x + x^2$

Guess $G_n = \alpha^n$ ----- get $\Rightarrow G_n = 2 \cdot 3^n - 2^n$

with Fibonacci, get

Pensieve header: A formula for the Fibonacci numbers, plus some tidbits.

In[1]= $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2\} = x /. \text{Solve}[x^2 - x - 1 == 0]$

Out[1]= $\left\{ \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sqrt{5}), \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sqrt{5}) \right\}$

In[2]= $\mathbf{F[n_]} := \text{Expand}[a \lambda_1^n + b \lambda_2^n];$
 $\text{Solve}[F[0] == 1 \wedge F[1] == 1, \{a, b\}] /. \text{Rule} \rightarrow \text{Set}$

Out[3]= $\left\{ \left\{ \frac{1}{10} (5 - \sqrt{5}), \frac{1}{10} (5 + \sqrt{5}) \right\} \right\}$

In[4]= $\mathbf{F[n]}$

Out[4]= $2^{-1-n} (1 - \sqrt{5})^n - \frac{2^{-1-n} (1 - \sqrt{5})^n}{\sqrt{5}} + 2^{-1-n} (1 + \sqrt{5})^n + \frac{2^{-1-n} (1 + \sqrt{5})^n}{\sqrt{5}}$

In[5]= $\text{Table}[F[n], \{n, 0, 10\}]$

Out[5]= $\{1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89\}$

In[12]= $\{F[21] / F[20], \text{GoldenRatio}\} // \mathbf{N}$

Out[12]= $\{1.61803, 1.61803\}$

In[6]= $n = 30; \mathbf{F[n]}$

Out[6]= 1 346 269

Homework (not to be submitted). What is the story told by each of the following formulas?

In[7]= $\left\{ F\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]^2 + F\left[\frac{n}{2} - 1\right]^2, \sum_{k=0}^{n/2} \text{Binomial}[n - k, k], \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} F[k], \sum_{k=0}^{n/2-1} F[n - 2k - 1] \right\}$

Out[7]= $\{1\ 346\ 269, 1\ 346\ 269, 1\ 346\ 268, 1\ 346\ 268\}$

In[8]= $\text{Table}[\text{Binomial}[n, k], \{n, 0, 10\}, \{k, 0, 10\}] // \text{MatrixForm}$

Out[8]/MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 10 & 10 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 15 & 20 & 15 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 21 & 35 & 35 & 21 & 7 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 28 & 56 & 70 & 56 & 28 & 8 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 9 & 36 & 84 & 126 & 126 & 84 & 36 & 9 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 45 & 120 & 210 & 252 & 210 & 120 & 45 & 10 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$