



SEQUÊNCIA DE FIBONACCI

Na matemática, os números de Fibonacci são uma sequência ou sucessão definida como recursiva pela fórmula:

$$F(n + 2) = F(n + 1) + F(n) \text{ , com } n \geq 1 \text{ e } F(1) = F(2) = 1 .$$

Os primeiros números de Fibonacci são:

$$1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, 1597, 2584, 4181, 6765, \dots$$

Esta sequência foi descrita primeiramente por Leonardo de Pisa, também conhecido como Fibonacci, para descrever o crescimento de uma população de coelhos.

| $\odot \rightarrow \otimes \rightarrow \otimes \odot$ | * | $0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 10$ |
|---|----------|----------------------------------|
| \odot | 1 | 0 |
| \otimes | 1 | 1 |
| $\otimes \odot$ | 2 | 10 |
| $\otimes \odot \otimes$ | 3 | 101 |
| $\otimes \odot \otimes \otimes \odot$ | 5 | 10110 |
| $\otimes \odot \otimes \otimes \odot \otimes \otimes$ | 8 | 10110101 |
| $\otimes \odot \otimes \otimes \odot \otimes \odot \otimes \otimes \odot \otimes \otimes \odot$ | 13 | 1011010110110 |
| $\otimes \odot \otimes \otimes \odot \otimes \odot \otimes \otimes \odot \otimes \otimes \odot \otimes \otimes \odot \otimes \otimes \odot \otimes \otimes \odot$ | 21 | 101101011011010110101 |
| | \vdots | |

• 1) $F(1) + F(2) + F(3) + \dots + F(n) = F(n + 2) - 1$ para $n \geq 1$

1.1)
 $n = 1: F(1) = F(3) - 1 \checkmark$

1.2)
 $F(1) + F(2) + F(3) + \dots + F(k) = F(k + 2) - 1 \checkmark$
 $F(1) + F(2) + F(3) + \dots + F(k) + F(k + 1) = F(k + 3) - 1 ?$
 $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{F(k + 2) - 1}$
 usando $F(k + 1) + F(k + 2) = F(k + 3) \checkmark$

$$\bullet 2) \quad F(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \quad \text{para } n \geq 1$$

2.1a)

$$n=1: \quad 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \quad \checkmark$$

2.1b)

$$n=2: \quad 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 \quad \checkmark$$

2.2a)

$$F(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \quad \checkmark$$

2.2b)

$$F(k+1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k+1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$F(k+2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k+2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k+2} \quad ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(k+2) &= F(k+1) + F(k) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \left[\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} + 1 \right] - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \left[\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} + 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet 3) \quad F(n) < \left(\frac{7}{4} \right)^n \quad \text{para } n \geq 1$$

$$\underbrace{F(n)}_{n \gg 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \phi^n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n$$

$$\underbrace{F(n+1)/F(n)}_{n \gg 1} \rightarrow \phi$$

$$\bullet 4) \quad \sum_{p=1}^{2n-1} F(p)F(p+1) = [F(2n)]^2 \quad \text{para } n \geq 1$$

$$\bullet 5) \quad \sum_{p=1}^{2n} F(p)F(p+1) = [F(2n+1)]^2 - 1 \quad \text{para } n \geq 1$$