

## Linear Algebra Binet's formula

*In this in-depth discovery of some special features of the Fibonacci sequence, we will introduce, use and prove Binet's formula using linear algebra.*

(a) Find “Binet's formula” on the internet and explain what it is used for.

(b) Find  $F_6$ ,  $F_7$ ,  $F_8$ ,  $F_9$  and  $F_{50}$ .

(c) Write the first 11 terms of the Fibonacci sequence, starting with

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} F_0 & F_1 & F_2 & F_3 & F_4 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & & & \end{array}$$

(d) Consider the space  $V$  of all infinite sequences that satisfy  $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$ . The Fibonacci sequence is obviously an element of that space. Choose two other elements of that space and list the first five terms of each.

(e) What is the dimension of space  $V$ ?

(f) Write a basis of that space  $V$ .

(g) Find two elements in  $V$  that have the form:  $1, r, r^2, r^3, \dots$  (Note: there in fact exist only two such elements)

(h) Is it possible to use these two elements as a basis of  $V$ ? If so, write the Fibonacci sequence as a linear combination of these two sequences.

(i) Find  $F_i$ , the  $i$ -th term of the Fibonacci sequence, using your new basis.

- (j) Research how the Fibonacci sequence appears in Pascal's triangle
- (k) Even though the Fibonacci sequence as we defined it (0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5...) has a first term  $F_0=0$ , we can work backwards and find  $F_{-1}$ ,  $F_{-2}$ , etc. Do the formula  $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$  and Binet's formula agree (check  $F_{-1}$ ,  $F_{-2}$  and  $F_{-3}$ )

(l) In the previous question, we extended the concept from natural numbers to integers. Can we try to extend the idea to all real numbers? Use Binet's formula with three non-integers  $F_x$ ,  $F_{x+1}$  and  $F_{x+2}$ . Does the formula  $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$  still hold? Comment on what you notice.

(m) Research online about graphs of the Fibonacci sequence for real numbers. Sketch the graph(s) that you find.

(n) Finally! Prove that the number of ways of putting  $n$  dominoes of size  $2 \times 1$  in a  $2 \times n$  box is the number  $F_{n+1}$ . (The illustration on the right shows 3 dominoes in a  $2 \times 3$  box. The dots don't matter. There are  $F_4 = 3$  ways to place them.)

