

Answer on Question #46562 – Math – Calculus

b) The Fibonacci sequence is defined as follows:

$$a_{n+2} = a_n + a_{n+1} \text{ for } n \geq 1, \text{ where } a_1 = a_2 = 1.$$

- i. List the first eight terms of the sequence.
- ii. Find $\lim(a_n + 1/a_n)$ assuming that it exists.

Solution:

I

First eight terms of the Fibonacci sequence:

$$1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21$$

II

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

As previously stated, the Fibonacci Sequence is defined as:

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$$

Therefore, the ratio of consecutive terms of this sequence is defined as:

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{a_n + a_{n-1}}{a_n}$$

$$\text{Well, } \frac{a_n + a_{n-1}}{a_n} = \frac{a_n}{a_n} + \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} = 1 + \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n}$$

L, The limiting value of the the ratio of consecutive terms of the Fibonacci Sequence, must be equal to the defined value of the ratio. In other words,

$$L = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

Plugging this back into our equation for the ratio of the consecutive terms, we get

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = L = 1 + \frac{1}{L}. \text{ Because all terms } a_n \text{ are positive, the limit } L \text{ is also positive.}$$

Using the quadratic equation $L^2 - L - 1 = 0$ to solve for L, we find that

$$L = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.62$$

Answer:

I) First eight terms of the Fibonacci sequence:

$$1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21$$

$$\text{II) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.62.$$