อัตราส่วนของลำดับย่อยของจำนวนฟิโบนักชีที่มีดัชนีเป็นเลขชี้กำลัง n

The ratio of the n-th exponential subsequence of the Fibonacci Sequence

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Received: 12 March 2018; Accepted: 22 May 2018

บทคัดย่อ

เป็นที่ทราบกันดีว่าอัตราส่วนของพจน์ที่ติดกันของจำนวนฟีโบนักชี $\{F_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ และอัตราส่วนของพจน์ที่ติดกันของจำนวนลูคัส $\{L_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ ลู่เข้าสู่อัตราส่วนทองคำ งานวิจัยนี้ศึกษาลำดับย่อย $\{F_{m^n}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ เมื่อ n เป็นจำนวนเต็มบวก โดยได้แสดงว่าลิมิตของอัตราส่วนระหว่าง $\frac{F_{(m+1)^n}}{F_{m^n}}$ และ $\frac{F_{m^n}}{F_{(m-1)^n}}$ ลู่เข้าก็ต่อเมื่อ $n \le 2$ โดยทำการพิสูจน์ลำดับที่เกิดจากความสัมพันธ์เวียนเกิดอันดับสองในรูปทั่วไปที่ครอบคลุมลำดับฟีโบนักชี นอกจากนี้ยังได้ให้ค่าของลิมิตที่เกิดขึ้น

คำสำคัญ: ลำดับฟีโบนักชี อัตราส่วน การลู่เข้า ความสัมพันธ์เวียนเกิด ลำดับย่อยที่มีดัชนีเป็นเลขชี้กำลังเป็น n

Abstract

It is well known that the ratios of the consecutive terms of the Fibonacci numbers $\{F_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ and those of the Lucas numbers $\{L_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ converge to the golden ratio. In this work, we study the n-exponential subsequence $\{F_{m^n}\}$, where n is a positive integer. We show that the limit of the quotient between $\frac{F_{(m+1)^n}}{F_{m^n}}$ and $\frac{F_{m^n}}{F_{(m-1)^n}}$ converges if and only if $n \le 2$ by proving a more general statement for the sequences satisfying a recurrence relation of order 2 that covers the Fibonacci sequence. We also give the limit of the convergence if it exists.

Keyword: Fibonacci sequence, Quotient, Convergence, Recurrence relation, n-exponential subsequence

Introduction

The *Fibonacci sequence* $\{F_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ is defined by the recurrence relation

$$F_m = F_{m-1} + F_{m-2}, \text{ for } m \ge 2, \tag{1}$$

where $F_0 = 0$ and $F_1 = 1$. In 2015, Craciun[1] defined a geometrical generalization of the golden ratio by considering a ratio between two sub-segments and its relation to a homogeneous function M defined by

$$M : (0,\infty)\times(0,\infty) \to (0,\infty)$$

satisfying

i. $x < M(x,y) < y$, for all $0 < x < y$

and

ii. $M(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda M(x,y)$, for all $\lambda, x, y \in (0,\infty)$.

The Fibonacci numbers have been generalized in many ways, one of which is the $k-$Fibonacci numbers[2] defined by, for a non-zero integer k,

$$F_{k,m} = kF_{k,m-1} + F_{k,m-2}, \text{ for } m \ge 2,$$

where $F_{k,0} = 0$ and $F_{k,1} = 1$. It is well known that the ratio of consecutive Fibonacci numbers converges to the golden ratio $\varphi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$. If we consider the n-exponential subsequence $\{F_{m^n}\}_{m=1}^{\infty}$ of the Fibonacci sequence, it is obvious that the ratio of consecutive terms goes to infinity.

We will study a more generalized form of the Fibonacci and $k-$Fibonacci numbers. For a non-zero

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real number k, we let $\{a_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ be a sequence generated by a recurrence relation

$$a_m = ka_{m-1} + a_{m-2}, \text{ for } m \ge 2 \tag{2}$$

where $a_0 = s$ and $a_1 = t$. We assume that $a_{m^n} \neq 0$, for all $m, n \ge 1$.

The followings are examples of the sequences satisfying (2):

- if $k=1,\ s=0,\ t=1,$ then a_n is the Fibonacci number F_n,
- if $k=1,\ s=2,\ t=1,$ then a_n is the Lucas number L_n,
- if $k=2,\ s=0,\ t=1,$ then a_n is the Pell number P_n,
- if $k=2,\ s=2,\ t=2,$ then a_n is the Pell-Lucas number Q_n.

In this paper, we are interested in the growth rate of such ratios which is the quotient of $\frac{a_{(m+1)^n}}{a_{m^n}}$ and $\frac{a_{m^n}}{a_{(m-1)^n}}$. It has been shown that if k is a positive integer, then[3,4]

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{F_{k,m+p}}{F_{k,m}} = \varphi_k^p , \tag{3}$$

where p is a positive integer and $\varphi_k = \frac{k+\sqrt{k^2+4}}{2}$. By (3), it can be verified that the limit of the quotient of $\frac{F_{k,(m+1)^n}}{F_{k,m^n}}$ and $\frac{F_{k,m^n}}{F_{k,(m-1)^n}}$ converges if and only if $n \le 2$, and that if $n = 2$, then the limit converges to φ_k^2. Considering a more generalized sequence $\{a_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ we give a result related to the quotient of $\frac{a_{(m+1)^n}}{a_{m^n}}$ and $\frac{a_{m^n}}{a_{(m-1)^n}}$ in Theorem 2.1.

In 2016, R. Euler and J. Sadek[5] showed that

$$a_m = \frac{1}{r_1 - r_2}\left(\alpha r_1^m - \beta r_2^m\right), \tag{4}$$

where $\alpha = s - tr_2$, $\beta = t - sr_1$ and $r_1, r_2 \in \left\{\frac{k+\sqrt{k^2+4}}{2}, \frac{k-\sqrt{k^2+4}}{2}\right\}$ such that $|r_1| > |r_2|$. We note that $0 < |r_2| < 1.$

Main Theorem

Considering $\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ satisfying (2), we let

$$a_m^{(n)} = \frac{a_{m^n}}{a_{(m-1)^n}}.$$

Theorem 2.1.

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{a_{m+1}^{(n)}}{a_m^{(n)}} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n = 1, \\ r_1^2, & \text{if } n = 2, \\ \infty, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. By using the Binet formula of a_m in (4),

$$\frac{a_{m+1}^{(n)}}{a_m^{(n)}}$$

$$= \frac{a_{(m+1)^n}}{a_{m^n}} \cdot \frac{a_{(m-1)^n}}{a_{m^n}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha r_1^{(m+1)^n} - \beta r_2^{(m+1)^n}}{\alpha r_1^{m^n} - \beta r_2^{m^n}} \cdot \frac{\alpha r_1^{(m-1)^n} - \beta r_2^{(m-1)^n}}{\alpha r_1^{m^n} - \beta r_2^{m^n}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2 r_1^{(m+1)^n+(m-1)^n} - \alpha\beta r_2^{(m-1)^n} r_1^{(m+1)^n}}{\left(\alpha r_1^{m^n} - \beta r_2^{m^n}\right)^2} + \frac{-\alpha\beta r_1^{(m-1)^n} r_2^{(m+1)^n} + \beta^2 r_2^{(m+1)^n+(m-1)^n}}{\left(\alpha r_1^{m^n} - \beta r_2^{m^n}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2 r_1^{(m+1)^n+(m-1)^n} + \beta^2 r_2^{(m-1)^n+(m-1)^n}}{\left(\alpha r_1^{m^n} - \beta r_2^{m^n}\right)^2} - \alpha\beta\left(r_1 r_2\right)^{(m-1)^n} \frac{\left(r_1^{(m+1)^n-(m-1)^n} + r_2^{(m+1)^n-(m-1)^n}\right)}{\left(\alpha r_1^{m^n} - \beta r_2^{m^n}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2 r_1^{(m+1)^n+(m-1)^n} + \beta^2 r_2^{(m-1)^n+(m-1)^n}}{\left(\alpha r_1^{m^n} - \beta r_2^{m^n}\right)^2} - \alpha\beta\left(-1\right)^{(m-1)^n} \cdot \frac{\left(r_1^{(m+1)^n-(m-1)^n} + r_2^{(m+1)^n-(m-1)^n}\right)}{\left(\alpha r_1^{m^n} - \beta r_2^{m^n}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2 r_1^{(m+1)^n+(m-1)^n} - \alpha\beta\left(-1\right)^{(m-1)^n} r_1^{(m+1)^n-(m-1)^n}}{\left(\alpha r_1^{m^n} - \beta r_2^{m^n}\right)^2}$$

$$+ \frac{\beta^2 r_2^{(m-1)^n+(m-1)^n} - \alpha\beta\left(-1\right)^{(m-1)^n} r_2^{(m+1)^n-(m-1)^n}}{\left(\alpha r_1^{m^n} - \beta r_2^{m^n}\right)^2}$$

$$=\frac{\alpha^2 r_1^{(m+1)^n+(m-1)^n-2m^n}-\alpha\beta(-1)^{(m-1)^n}r_1^{(m+1)^n-(m-1)^n-2m^2}}{\left(\alpha-\beta\left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)^{m^n}\right)^2}+\frac{\beta^2 r_2^{(m+1)^n+(m-1)^n-2m^n}-\alpha\beta(-1)^{(m-1)^n}r_2^{(m+1)^n-(m-1)^n-2m^2}}{\left(\alpha\left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^{m^n}-\beta\right)^2}. \quad (5)$$

We have

$$\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{\alpha^2 r_1^{(m+1)^n+(m-1)^n-2m^n}-\alpha\beta(-1)^{(m-1)^n}r_1^{(m+1)^n-(m-1)^n-2m^2}}{\left(\alpha-\beta\left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)^{m^n}\right)^2}=\begin{cases}0, & if\ n=1,\\ r_1^2, & if\ n=2,\\ \infty, & if\ n=3.\end{cases}$$

Since $0 < |r_2| < 1$ and $|r_2|<|r_1|$, , it follows that

$$\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{\beta^2 r_2^{(m+1)^n+(m-1)^n-2m^n}-\alpha\beta(-1)^{(m-1)^n}r_2^{(m+1)^n-(m-1)^n-2m^2}}{\left(\alpha\left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^{m^n}-\beta\right)^2}=0.$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{a_{m+1}^{(n)}}{a_m^{(n)}}=\begin{cases}0, & if\ n=1,\\ r_1^2, & if\ n=2,\\ \infty, & otherwise.\end{cases}$$

By (5), we can also conclude that

$$\frac{a_{(m+1)^{(n)}}}{a_m^{(n)}}\in O(r_1^{2m^{n-2}}).$$

Theorem 2.1 implies that, for any positive integer k , the growth rate of the ratios of consecutive terms of the $n-$ exponential subsequence $\{a_{m^n}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ converges if and only if $n\le 2$.

Theorem 2.1 can be generalized to the sequences $\{b_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ defined by

$$b_m=k_1b_{m-1}+k_2b_{m-2}, \text{ for } m\ge 2 \quad (6)$$

where k_1, k_2 are non-negative integers and $b_0 = s$, $b_1 = t$. If the roots of the characteristic equation of (6) are distinct, then the Binet formula of b_m is

$$b_m=\frac{1}{l_1-l_2}\left(\left(t-sl_2\right)l_1^m+\left(sl_1-t\right)l_2^m\right), \quad (7)$$

where

$$l_1=\frac{k_1+\sqrt{k_1^2+4k_2}}{2}$$

and

$$l_2=\frac{k_1-\sqrt{k_1^2+4k_2}}{2} .$$

If $1-k_1<k_2<0,$ then $0<l_2<1$ and $l_2<l_1.$

So, we are able to extend the same method appearing in Theorem 2.1 to Theorem 2.2.

Theorem 2.2. If b_{m^n} is not zero for all $m,n\ge 1$ and $1-k_1<k_2<0,$ in (6), then

$$\frac{b_{m+1}^{(n)}}{b_m^{(n)}}=\begin{cases}0, & if\ n=1,\\ l_1^2, & if\ n=2,\\ \infty, & otherwise.\end{cases}$$

As a result, the quotient of the ratios of the $n-$ exponential subsequence of the Fibonacci sequences converges to the square of the golden ratio.

Let F_m, L_m, P_m, Q_m be the Fibonacci number, Lucas Number, Pell number and Pell-Lucas number, respectively. Let φ be the golden ratio and $\delta=1+\sqrt{2}$.

Corollary 2.3. The following statements are true:

- $\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{F_m^{(2)}}{F_{m-1}^{(2)}}=\varphi^2$
- $\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{L_m^{(2)}}{L_{m-1}^{(2)}}=\varphi^2$
- $\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{P_m^{(2)}}{P_{m-1}^{(2)}}=\delta^2$
- $\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{Q_m^{(2)}}{Q_{m-1}^{(2)}}=\delta^2.$

Corollary 2.4.

$$\lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{F_{k,m}^{(2)}}{F_{k,m-1}^{(2)}}=\begin{cases}\frac{\left(k+\sqrt{k^2+4}\right)^2}{4}, & if\ k>0,\\ \frac{\left(k-\sqrt{k^2+4}\right)^2}{4}, & if\ k<0.\end{cases}$$

Example 2.5 gives an example of the sequences satisfying Theorem 2.2 but not the sequences in Corollary 2.3 and 2.4.

Example 2.5. Let $b_m = 3b_{m-1} + 2b_{m-2}$, , where $b_0=0, b_1 = 1.$. Table 1 shows the value of b_{m^2}, for

$m = 1,\ldots,10$. By Theorem 2.2,

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{b_{(m+1)^2} b_{(m-1)^2}}{b_{m^2}} = \frac{\left(3+\sqrt{17}\right)^2}{4}.$$

Table 1: b_{m^2}

b_{m^2}	value of b_{m^2}
b_1	1
b_4	39
b_9	22363
b_{16}	162557031
b_{25}	14988571946011
b_{36}	17530468900008685335
b_{49}	260079179143778066525568571
b_{64}	48943657027144499564640559765030311
b_{81}	116833133373681561419044674956313653328090043
b_{100}	3537646303459605111696665428274832196761996930395731479

Discussion

Theorem 2.2 implies that all sequences satisfying the recurrence relation (6) with a condition that $1-k_1 < k_2 < 0$, and b_{m^n} is non-null real number, for $m,n \geq 1$. The growth of the ratios of consecutive terms of the subsequence $\{b_{m^n}\}$ is $O\left(l_1^{2m^{n-2}}\right)$. It converges if and only if $n \leq 2$. Moreover, if $n = 2$, then

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{b_{(m+1)^2} b_{(m-1)^2}}{b_{m^2}} = \frac{2k_1^2 + 2\sqrt{k_1^2+4k_2} + 4k_2}{4}.$$

Acknowledgment

This project is financially supported by the 2017 research funding of the Faculty of Science, Mahasarakham University, Thailand. We would also like to thank the anonymous reviewers for carefully read the paper and for the comments.

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