

フィボナッチ数列について

$f_1=1, f_2=1$ とし, $f_{n+2}=f_{n+1}+f_n$ ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$) で定義される数列をフィボナッチ (Fibonacci) 数列という。

f_{50} までの値 (Mathematica)

{1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, 1597, 2584,
4181, 6765, 10946, 17711, 28657, 46368, 75025, 121393, 196418, 317811, 514229,
832040, 1346269, 2178309, 3524578, 5702887, 9227465, 14930352, 24157817,
39088169, 63245986, 102334155, 165580141, 267914296, 433494437, 701408733,
1134903170, 1836311903, 2971215073, 4807526976, 7778742049, 12586269025}

(1) はよく知られている。今回, (2) 以降の証明を考えてみた。

$$(1) \text{ 一般項 } f_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left\{ \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right\}$$

$$(2) f_1 + f_3 + f_5 + \dots + f_{2n-1} = f_{2n}$$

$$(3) f_2 + f_4 + f_6 + \dots + f_{2n} = f_{2n+1} - 1$$

$$(4) f_n < 2^n$$

$$(5) M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ のとき, } M^n = \begin{pmatrix} f_{n+1} & f_n \\ f_n & f_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6) f_{n+1}f_{n-1} - f_n^2 = (-1)^n$$

$$(7) f_{n+1}^2 + f_n^2 = f_{2n+1}$$

$$(8) f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + \dots + f_n = f_{n+2} - 1$$

$$(9) f_1^2 + f_2^2 + f_3^2 + \dots + f_n^2 = f_n f_{n+1}$$

$$(10) f_1 f_2 + f_2 f_3 + f_3 f_4 + \dots + f_{2n-1} f_{2n} = f_{2n}^2$$

$$(11) f_1 f_2 + f_2 f_3 + f_3 f_4 + \dots + f_{2n} f_{2n+1} = f_{2n+1}^2 - 1$$

証明 $f_{n+2} = f_n + f_{n+1}$...①とおく。

(1) ①を, $f_{n+2} - \alpha f_{n+1} = \beta(f_{n+1} - \alpha f_n)$...②, $f_{n+2} - \beta = \alpha(f_{n+1} - \beta f_n)$...③と変形すると,
 $\alpha + \beta = 1$, $\alpha\beta = -1$ より, α, β は $t^2 - t - 1 = 0$ の2解である。

$$\alpha = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad \beta = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ とおくと, } \beta - \alpha = \sqrt{5}$$

このとき, ②より, 数列 $\{f_{n+1} - \alpha f_n\}$ は初項 $f_2 - \alpha f_1 = 1 - \alpha = \beta$, 公比 β の等比数列であるから,

$$f_{n+1} - \alpha f_n = \beta \cdot \beta^{n-1} = \beta^n \quad \dots\text{②'}$$

$$\text{同様に③より, } f_{n+1} - \beta f_n = \alpha^n \quad \dots\text{③'}$$

$$\text{②'-③'より, } (\beta - \alpha)f_n = \beta^n - \alpha^n \quad \therefore f_n = \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha}(\beta^n - \alpha^n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left\{ \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right\} \quad \blacksquare$$

(2) ①を用いて, f_{2n} を下げていく。

$$\begin{aligned} f_{2n} &= f_{2n-1} + f_{2n-2} = f_{2n-1} + f_{2n-3} + f_{2n-4} = f_{2n-1} + f_{2n-3} + f_{2n-5} + f_{2n-6} = \dots \\ &= f_{2n-1} + f_{2n-3} + f_{2n-5} + \dots + f_3 + f_2 = f_{2n-1} + f_{2n-3} + f_{2n-5} + \dots + f_3 + f_1 \quad (\because f_2 = f_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } f_1 + f_3 + f_5 + \dots + f_{2n-1} = f_{2n} \quad \blacksquare$$

(3) (2)と同様に, f_{2n+1} を下げていく。

$$\begin{aligned} f_{2n+1} &= f_{2n} + f_{2n-1} = f_{2n} + f_{2n-2} + f_{2n-3} = f_{2n} + f_{2n-2} + f_{2n-4} + f_{2n-5} = \cdots \\ &= f_{2n} + f_{2n-2} + f_{2n-4} + \cdots + f_2 + f_1 = f_{2n} + f_{2n-2} + f_{2n-4} + \cdots + f_2 + 1 \quad (\because f_1 = 1) \\ \therefore f_2 + f_4 + f_6 + \cdots + f_{2n} &= f_{2n+1} - 1 \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

(4) $f_n < 2^n$ を数学的帰納法で証明する。

$a_n = 2^n - f_n$ とおき, $a_n > 0$ を示す。

[1] $a_1 = 2^1 - 1 = 1 > 0 \quad \therefore n=1$ で成り立つ。

[2] $n \leq k$ のとき, $a_k > 0$ を仮定する。 *i.e.* $2^k > f_k, 2^{k-1} > f_{k-1} \quad \cdots (*)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{このとき, } a_{k+1} &= 2^{k+1} - f_{k+1} = 2^{k+1} - (f_k + f_{k-1}) > 2^{k+1} - (2^k + 2^{k-1}) \quad (\because (*)) \\ &= 2^{k-1} \{4 - (2 + 1)\} = 2^{k-1} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

よって, $a_{k+1} > 0$ が成り立つ。

以上, [1], [2] により, $f_n < 2^n$ は全ての正の整数で成り立つ。 $\blacksquare$

$$(5) \quad M^n = \begin{pmatrix} f_{n+1} & f_n \\ f_n & f_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

[1] $n=1$ のとき, 左辺 $= M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 右辺 $= \begin{pmatrix} f_2 & f_1 \\ f_1 & f_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ より, $\textcircled{4}$ は成り立つ。

[2] $n=k$ のとき, $\textcircled{4}$ が成り立つと仮定すると, $M^k = \begin{pmatrix} f_{k+1} & f_k \\ f_k & f_{k-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \cdots \textcircled{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} n=k+1 \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{4} \text{ の左辺} &= M^{k+1} = MM^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_{k+1} & f_k \\ f_k & f_{k-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\because \textcircled{5}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} f_{k+1} + f_k & f_k + f_{k-1} \\ f_{k+1} & f_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{k+2} & f_{k+1} \\ f_{k+1} & f_k \end{pmatrix} \quad (\because \text{定義}) \\ &= \textcircled{4} \text{ の右辺} \end{aligned}$$

よって $n=k+1$ のときも, $\textcircled{4}$ は, 成り立つ。

以上 [1], [2] により, $\textcircled{4}$ は全ての正の整数で成り立つ。 $\blacksquare$

(6) $f_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\beta^n - \alpha^n)$ を左辺に代入すると,

$$\begin{aligned} f_{n+1}f_{n-1} - f_n^2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\beta^{n-1} - \alpha^{n-1}) - \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\beta^n - \alpha^n) \right\}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{5}(\beta^{2n} - \alpha^{n+1}\beta^{n-1} - \alpha^{n-1}\beta^{n+1} + \alpha^{2n} - \beta^{2n} + 2\alpha^n\beta^n - \alpha^{2n}) = -\frac{1}{5}(\alpha\beta)^{n-1}(\beta - \alpha)^2 \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\alpha\beta = -1, \beta - \alpha = \sqrt{5}$ であるから, $f_{n+1}f_{n-1} - f_n^2 = -\frac{1}{5}(-1)^{n-1} \cdot (\sqrt{5})^2 = (-1)^n$

よって, $f_{n+1}f_{n-1} - f_n^2 = (-1)^n \quad \blacksquare$

(7) $f_{n+1}^2 + f_n^2 = f_{2n+1}$ について, $f_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\beta^n - \alpha^n)$ を用いて, 両辺をそれぞれ計算する。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1}) \right\}^2 + \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\beta^n - \alpha^n) \right\}^2 = \frac{1}{5} \{ \beta^{2n}(\beta^2 + 1) + \alpha^{2n}(\alpha^2 + 1) - 2(\alpha\beta)^n(\alpha + \beta) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \{ \beta^{2n}(\beta^2 + 1) + \alpha^{2n}(\alpha^2 + 1) - 2\alpha^n\beta^n(\alpha\beta + 1) \} = \frac{1}{5} \{ \beta^{2n}(\beta + 2) + \alpha^{2n}(\alpha + 2) \} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left\{ \beta^{2n} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} + 2 \right) + \alpha^{2n} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} + 2 \right) \right\} = \frac{1}{5} \left\{ \beta^{2n} \left(\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) + \alpha^{2n} \left(\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \right\} = \frac{f_{2n}}{2} + \frac{\beta^{2n} + \alpha^{2n}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右辺} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\beta^{2n+1} - \alpha^{2n+1}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\beta \beta^{2n} - \alpha \alpha^{2n}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot \beta^{2n} - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot \alpha^{2n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{\beta^{2n} - \alpha^{2n} + \sqrt{5}(\beta^{2n} + \alpha^{2n})}{2} \right) = \frac{f_{2n}}{2} + \frac{\beta^{2n} + \alpha^{2n}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

よって, $f_{n+1}^2 + f_n^2 = f_{2n+1}$ ■

$$(8) \quad (2), (3) \text{を辺々加えると, } f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + \cdots + f_{2n-1} + f_{2n} = f_{2n} + f_{2n+1} - 1 \quad \cdots \textcircled{5}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{の両辺から } f_{2n} \text{ を引くと, } \therefore f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + \cdots + f_{2n-1} = f_{2n+1} - 1 \quad \cdots \textcircled{6}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{の右辺は, } f_{2n+2} - 1 \text{ となるから, } \textcircled{5} \text{より, } f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + \cdots + f_{2n} = f_{2n+2} - 1 \quad \cdots \textcircled{7}$$

$$\textcircled{6}, \textcircled{7} \text{より, } f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + \cdots + f_n = f_{n+2} - 1 \text{ である。} \quad \blacksquare$$

$$(9) \quad f_1^2 + f_2^2 + f_3^2 + \cdots + f_n^2 = f_n f_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \sum_{k=1}^n f_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\beta^k - \alpha^k) \right\}^2 = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^n \{ \beta^{2k} - 2(\alpha\beta)^k + \alpha^{2k} \} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^n \{ \beta^{2k} - 2(-1)^k + \alpha^{2k} \} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \left\{ \frac{\beta^2(\beta^{2n}-1)}{\beta^2-1} + 2 \cdot \frac{1-(-1)^n}{1-(-1)} + \frac{\alpha^2(\alpha^{2n}-1)}{\alpha^2-1} \right\} = \frac{1}{5} \left\{ \frac{\beta^2(\beta^{2n}-1)}{\beta} + 1 - (-1)^2 + \frac{\alpha^2(\alpha^{2n}-1)}{\alpha} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \{ \beta^{2n+1} + \alpha^{2n+1} - (\alpha + \beta) + 1 - (-1)^n \} = \frac{1}{5} \{ \beta^{2n+1} + \alpha^{2n+1} - (-1)^n \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{右辺} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\beta^n - \alpha^n) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1}) = \frac{1}{5} \{ \beta^{2n+1} + \alpha^{2n+1} - (\alpha\beta)^n (\alpha + \beta) \} = \frac{1}{5} \{ \beta^{2n+1} + \alpha^{2n+1} - (-1)^n \}$$

よって, $f_1^2 + f_2^2 + f_3^2 + \cdots + f_n^2 = f_n f_{n+1}$ ■

$$(10) \quad (6) \text{より, } f_m^2 = f_{m+1} f_{m-1} - (-1)^m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^m f_k^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^m \{ f_{k+1} f_{k-1} - (-1)^k \} = f_2 f_0 + f_3 f_1 + f_4 f_2 + \cdots + f_{m+1} f_{m-1} + \frac{1-(-1)^m}{1-(-1)} \\ &= (f_2 + f_1) f_1 + (f_3 + f_2) f_2 + (f_4 + f_3) f_3 + \cdots + (f_m + f_{m-1}) f_{m-1} + \frac{1-(-1)^m}{2} \\ &= f_1 f_2 + f_2 f_3 + f_3 f_4 + \cdots + f_{m-1} f_m + \sum_{k=1}^m f_k^2 - f_m^2 + \frac{1-(-1)^m}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } f_1 f_2 + f_2 f_3 + f_3 f_4 + \cdots + f_{m-1} f_m = f_m^2 - \frac{1-(-1)^m}{2} \quad \cdots \textcircled{8}$$

⑧で, $m=2n$ とおくと,

$$f_1 f_2 + f_2 f_3 + f_3 f_4 + \cdots + f_{2n-1} f_{2n} = f_{2n}^2 \quad \blacksquare$$

(11) ⑧で, $m=2n+1$ とおくと,

$$f_1 f_2 + f_2 f_3 + f_3 f_4 + \cdots + f_{2n} f_{2n+1} = f_{2n+1}^2 - 1 \quad \blacksquare$$

【参考文献】

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