

Fibonacci: A Man of Nature and Patterns

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Abstract:

A mathematician named Leonardo of Pisa noticed a pattern that occurred in nature and noticed it appeared everywhere. This widely known sequence is called the Fibonacci sequence.

Introduction:

- Fibonacci was taught mostly in North Africa
- Fibonacci noticed a pattern in the commerce in each country.
- He noticed that the Hindu-Arabic decimal system was far superior than the Roman system.

Perfection:

- The Greeks referred this number to the golden ratio.
- *This ratio $\phi = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$ has been used in many fields.*

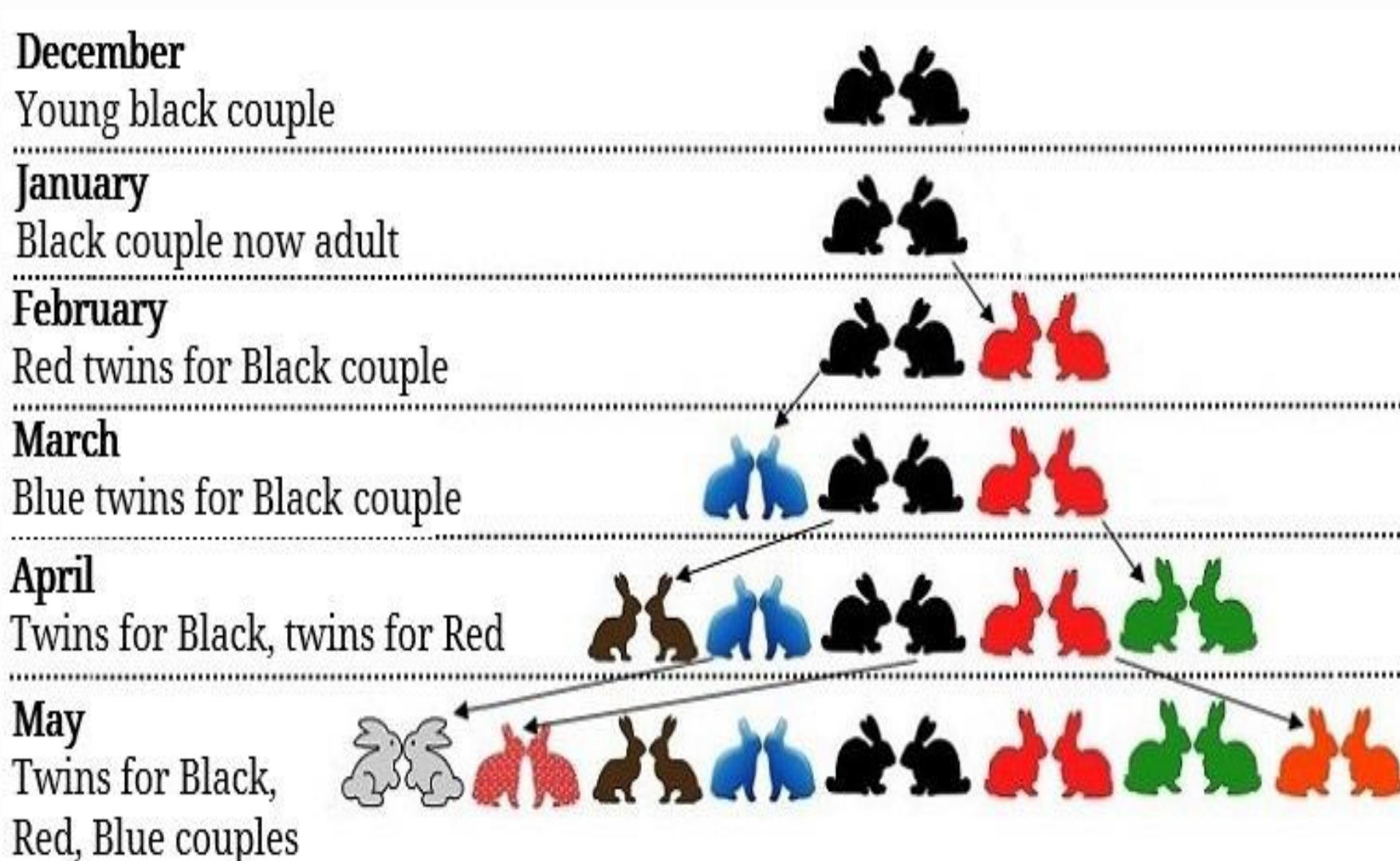
The Formation:

- Write out each sequence and add one term from the next.
 $2 = 1 + 1$ or $F_3 = F_1 + F_2$
 $3 = 1 + 2$ or $F_4 = F_2 + F_3$
- Now we can rewrite this sequence into an equation.
$$F_1 = F_2 = 1,$$
$$F_n = F_{n-2} + F_{n-1}$$

for $n \geq 3$.
- Albert Girard was the mathematician behind modern day notation.

Emergence:

- Fibonacci proposed the following about a group of rabbits given certain conditions.
- During a successive number of times, we see this sequence with these rabbits.



Retrieved from
http://oldeuropeanculture.blogspot.com/2018/02/fibonacci_24.html

Resources:

Bortner, C. W., & Peterson, A. C. (2016). e History and Applications of Fibonacci Numbers. Retrieved February 3, 2020, from <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer>

Burton, D. M. (2011). The History of Mathematics: An Introduction (7th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Clancy, T. (n.d.). THE FIBONACCI NUMBERS. Retrieved February 3, 2020, from <https://www.whitman.edu/Documents/Academics/Mathematics/clancy.pdf>

Reich, D. (n.d.). THE FIBONACCI SEQUENCE, SPIRALS AND THE GOLDEN MEAN. Retrieved February 3, 2020, from <https://math.temple.edu/~reich/Fib/fibo.html>