## Fibonacci vectors.

## Problem with a solution proposed by Arkady Alt, San Jose, California, USA Let $(\bar{\mathbf{a}}_n)_{n\geq 0}$ be sequence of vectors defined recursively $\bar{\mathbf{a}}_0 = \bar{\mathbf{a}}, \bar{\mathbf{a}}_1 = \bar{\mathbf{b}}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{a}}_{n+1} = \bar{\mathbf{a}}_n + \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{n-1}$ . Prove that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the sum of vectors $\bar{\mathbf{a}}_0 + \bar{\mathbf{a}}_1 + \ldots + \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{4n+1}$ is collinear to one of the summand vectors. Find this vector and coefficient of collinearity. **Solution**. First note that $\bar{\mathbf{a}}_n = \bar{\mathbf{c}}_1 F_{n-1} + \bar{\mathbf{c}}_2 F_n$ .

We have  $\bar{\mathbf{a}}_0 = \bar{\mathbf{c}}_1 F_{-1} + \bar{\mathbf{c}}_2 F_0 \Leftrightarrow \bar{\mathbf{a}} = \bar{\mathbf{c}}_1, \bar{\mathbf{a}}_1 = \bar{\mathbf{c}}_1 F_0 + \bar{\mathbf{c}}_2 F_1 \Leftrightarrow \bar{\mathbf{b}} = \bar{\mathbf{c}}_2$ . Since  $\bar{\mathbf{a}} F_{n-1} + \bar{\mathbf{b}} F_n$  coincide with  $\bar{\mathbf{a}}_n$  if n = 0, 1 and supposition  $\bar{\mathbf{a}}_n = \bar{\mathbf{a}} F_{n-1} + \bar{\mathbf{b}} F_n, \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{n-1} = \bar{\mathbf{a}} F_{n-2} + \bar{\mathbf{b}} F_{n-1}, n \ge 1$  yields  $\bar{\mathbf{a}}_{n+1} = \bar{\mathbf{a}} F_{n-1} + \bar{\mathbf{b}} F_n + \bar{\mathbf{a}} F_{n-2} + \bar{\mathbf{b}} F_{n-1} = \bar{\mathbf{a}} F_n + \bar{\mathbf{b}} F_{n+1}$  then by Math. Induction  $\bar{\mathbf{a}}_n = \bar{\mathbf{a}} F_{n-1} + \bar{\mathbf{b}} F_n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ .

Using such representation of  $\bar{\mathbf{a}}_n$  we obtain  $\sum_{i=0}^{4n+1} \bar{\mathbf{a}}_i = \bar{\mathbf{a}} \sum_{i=0}^{4n+1} F_{i-1} + \bar{\mathbf{b}} \sum_{i=0}^{4n+1} F_i =$ 

$$\overline{\mathbf{a}} \sum_{i=0}^{4n+1} (F_{i+1} - F_i) + \overline{\mathbf{b}} \sum_{i=0}^{4n+1} (F_{i+2} - F_{i+1}) = \overline{\mathbf{a}} F_{4n+2} + \overline{\mathbf{b}} (F_{4n+3} - 1) = \frac{F_{4n+2}}{F_{2n+1}} (\overline{\mathbf{a}} F_{2n+1} + \overline{\mathbf{b}} F_{2n+2}) = \frac{F_{4n+2}}{F_{2n+1}} \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{2n+2}.$$

## Remark.

If we consider sum of any 4n + 2 consecutive terms of this sequence

 $\overline{\mathbf{a}}_m + \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{m+1} + \ldots + \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{m+4n+1}$  then  $\overline{\mathbf{a}}_m + \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{m+1} + \ldots + \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{m+4n+1} = \frac{F_{4n+2}}{F_{2n+1}} \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{m+2n+2}$ because  $\overline{\mathbf{a}}_{m+n} = \overline{\mathbf{a}}_m F_{n-1} + \overline{\mathbf{a}}_{m+1} F_n$ .