

# Combined 3-Fibonacci sequences from a new type

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**Abstract:** New combined 3-Fibonacci sequences are introduced and the explicit formulae for their  $n$ -th members are given.

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## 1 Introduction

The authors have introduced a series of extensions of the nature of the Fibonacci sequence in a series of papers and book [1]. One of these extensions [2] is the following: Let  $a, b, c, d, e, f$  be arbitrary real numbers. Let  $\alpha_0 = a, \beta_0 = b, \gamma_0 = c, \alpha_1 = d, \beta_1 = e, \gamma_1 = f$ , and for each natural number  $n$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{n+2} &= \sigma_{\alpha,1}\beta_{n+1} + \sigma_{\alpha,2}\gamma_{n+1} + \sigma_{\alpha,3}\beta_n + \sigma_{\alpha,4}\gamma_n, \\ \beta_{n+2} &= \sigma_{\beta,1}\gamma_{n+1} + \sigma_{\beta,2}\alpha_{n+1} + \sigma_{\beta,3}\gamma_n + \sigma_{\beta,4}\alpha_n, \\ \gamma_{n+2} &= \sigma_{\gamma,1}\alpha_{n+1} + \sigma_{\gamma,2}\beta_{n+1} + \sigma_{\gamma,3}\alpha_n + \sigma_{\gamma,4}\beta_n,\end{aligned}$$

where  $\sigma_{\alpha,1}, \dots, \sigma_{\alpha,4}, \sigma_{\beta,1}, \dots, \sigma_{\beta,4}, \sigma_{\gamma,1}, \dots, \sigma_{\gamma,4} \in \{0, 1\}$  and

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\alpha,1} + \sigma_{\alpha,2} &= 1, \\ \sigma_{\alpha,3} + \sigma_{\alpha,4} &= 1, \\ \sigma_{\beta,1} + \sigma_{\beta,2} &= 1, \\ \sigma_{\beta,3} + \sigma_{\beta,4} &= 1, \\ \sigma_{\gamma,1} + \sigma_{\gamma,2} &= 1, \\ \sigma_{\gamma,3} + \sigma_{\gamma,4} &= 1, \\ \sigma_{\alpha,1} + \sigma_{\alpha,3} &= 1, \\ \sigma_{\alpha,2} + \sigma_{\alpha,4} &= 1, \\ \sigma_{\beta,1} + \sigma_{\beta,3} &= 1, \\ \sigma_{\beta,2} + \sigma_{\beta,4} &= 1, \\ \sigma_{\gamma,1} + \sigma_{\gamma,3} &= 1, \\ \sigma_{\gamma,2} + \sigma_{\gamma,4} &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

## 2 Main results

Here, a new type of combined 3-Fibonacci sequences are introduced.

Let again  $a, b, c, d, e, f$  be arbitrary real numbers,  $\alpha_0 = a, \beta_0 = b, \gamma_0 = c, \alpha_1 = d, \beta_1 = e, \gamma_1 = f$ , and for each natural number  $n$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{n+2} &= \beta_{n+1} + \gamma_n, \\ \beta_{n+2} &= \beta_{n+1} + \beta_n, \\ \gamma_{n+2} &= \beta_{n+1} + \alpha_n.\end{aligned}$$

The first 10 values of sequences  $\{\alpha_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ ,  $\{\beta_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$  and  $\{\gamma_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$  are the following

$n$	$\alpha_n$	$\beta_n$	$\gamma_n$
0	$a$	$b$	$c$
1	$d$	$e$	$f$
2	$c + e$	$b + e$	$a + e$
3	$b + e + f$	$b + 2e$	$b + d + e$
4	$a + b + 3e$	$2b + 3e$	$b + c + 3e$
5	$3b + d + 4e$	$3b + 5e$	$3b + 4e + f$
6	$4b + c + 8e$	$5b + 8e$	$a + 4b + 8e$
7	$8b + 12e + f$	$8b + 13e$	$8b + d + 12e$
8	$a + 12b + 21e$	$13b + 21e$	$12b + c + 21e$
9	$21b + d + 33e$	$21b + 33e$	$21b + 33e + f$
	$\dots$	$\dots$	$\dots$

Let  $\{F_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$  be the standard Fibonacci sequence, where  $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1, F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n$  for each natural number  $n \geq 0$ .

**Theorem:** For each natural number  $n \geq 1$ :

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{4n} &= a + (F_{4n-1} - 1)b + F_{4n}e, \\ \beta_{4n} &= F_{4n-1}b + F_{4n}e, \\ \gamma_{4n} &= (F_{4n-1} - 1)b + c + F_{4n}e, \\ \alpha_{4n+1} &= F_{4n}b + d + (F_{4n+1} - 1)e, \\ \beta_{4n+1} &= F_{4n}b + F_{4n+1}e, \\ \gamma_{4n+1} &= F_{4n}b + (F_{4n+1} - 1)e + f, \\ \alpha_{4n+2} &= (F_{4n+1} - 1)b + c + F_{4n+2}e, \\ \beta_{4n+2} &= F_{4n+1}b + F_{4n+2}e, \\ \gamma_{4n+2} &= a + (F_{4n+1} - 1)b + F_{4n+2}e, \\ \alpha_{4n+3} &= F_{4n+2}b + (F_{4n+3}e - 1) + f, \\ \beta_{4n+3} &= F_{4n+2}b + F_{4n+3}e, \\ \gamma_{4n+3} &= F_{4n+2}b + d + (F_{4n+3} - 1)e.\end{aligned}$$

*Proof:* We can prove the Theorem, for example, by induction. For  $n = 1$ , the validity of the Theorem is checked directly from the above table. Let us assume that the Theorem is valid for some natural number  $n \geq 1$ . Then:

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_{4n+4} &= \beta_{4n+3} + \gamma_{4n+2} \\
&= F_{4n+2}b + F_{4n+3}e + a + (F_{4n+1} - 1)b + F_{4n+2}e \\
&= a + (F_{4n+2} + F_{4n+1} - 1)b + (F_{4n+3} + F_{4n+2})e \\
&= a + (F_{4n+3} - 1)b + F_{4n+4}e \\
&= a + (F_{4(n+1)-1} - 1)b + F_{4(n+1)}e.
\end{aligned}$$

The rest formulas are checked by analogy. □

### 3 Conclusion

Two new schemes, modifying standard form of 2- and 3- Fibonacci sequences, will be discussed in near future.

### References

- [1] Atanassov K., Atanassova, V., Shannon, A., Turner, J. (2002) *New Visual Perspectives on Fibonacci Numbers*. World Scientific, New Jersey.
- [2] Atanassov, K. (1989) On a generalization of the Fibonacci sequence in the case of three sequences. *The Fibonacci Quarterly*, 27(1), 7–10.