

Introduction: Fibonacci Numbers

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Algorithmic Design and Techniques
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Learning Objectives

- Understand the definition of the Fibonacci numbers.
- Show that the naive algorithm for computing them is slow.
- Efficiently compute large Fibonacci numbers.

Outline

- ① Problem Overview
- ② Naive Algorithm
- ③ Efficient Algorithm

Definition

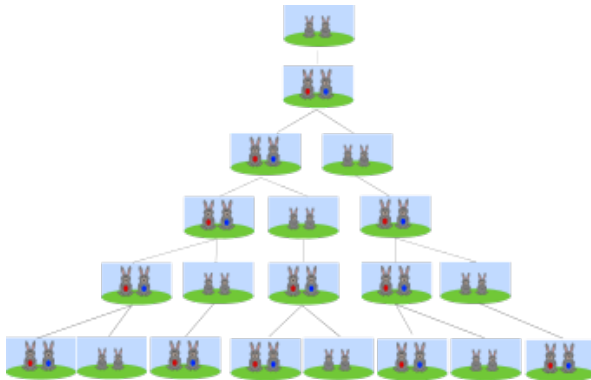
$$F_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 0, \\ 1, & n = 1, \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}, & n > 1. \end{cases}$$

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0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, ...

Developed to Study Rabbit Populations



Rapid Growth

Lemma

$$F_n \geq 2^{n/2} \text{ for } n \geq 6.$$

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Inductive step:

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \geq 2^{(n-1)/2} + 2^{(n-2)/2} \geq 2 \cdot 2^{(n-2)/2} = 2^{n/2}. \quad \square$$

Formula

Theorem

$$F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right).$$

Example

$$F_{20} = 6765$$

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$$F_{50} = 12586269025$$

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$$F_{100} = 354224848179261915075$$

$$F_{500} = 1394232245616978801397243828$$
$$7040728395007025658769730726$$
$$4108962948325571622863290691$$
$$557658876222521294125$$

Computing Fibonacci numbers

Compute F_n

Input: An integer $n \geq 0$.

Output: F_n .

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Algorithm

FibRecurs(n)

```
if  $n \leq 1$ :  
    return  $n$ 
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    return FibRecurs( $n - 1$ ) + FibRecurs( $n - 2$ )
```

Running time

Let $T(n)$ denote the number of lines of code executed by `FibRecurs(n)`.

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$T(n) = 2.$

If $n \geq 2$

FibRecurs(n)

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$T(n) = 3$

If $n \geq 2$

FibRecurs(n)

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if  $n \leq 1$ :
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```
    return  $n$ 
```

```
else:
```

```
    return FibRecurs( $n - 1$ ) + FibRecurs( $n - 2$ )
```

$$T(n) = 3 + T(n - 1) + T(n - 2).$$

Running Time

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } n \leq 1 \\ T(n-1) + T(n-2) + 3 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

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$$T(100) \approx 1.77 \cdot 10^{21} \quad (1.77 \text{ sextillion})$$

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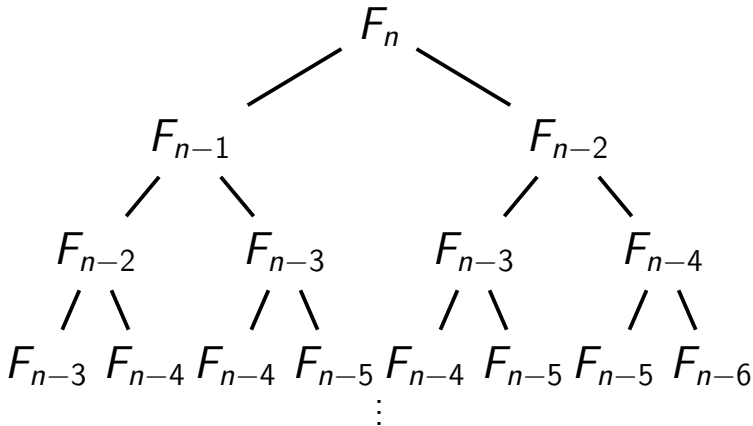
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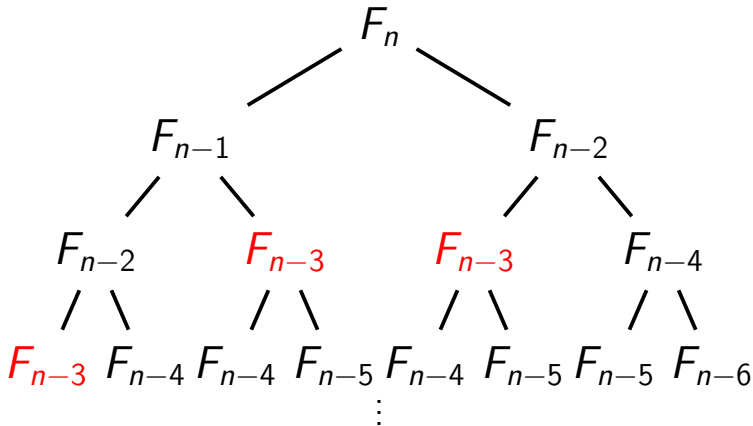
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Takes **56,000 years** at 1GHz.

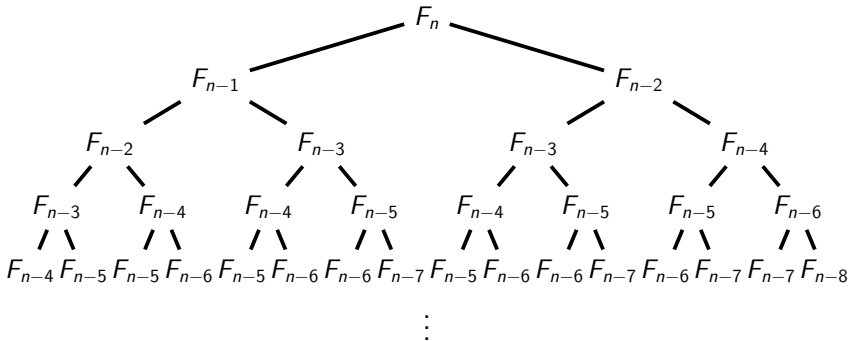
Why so slow?



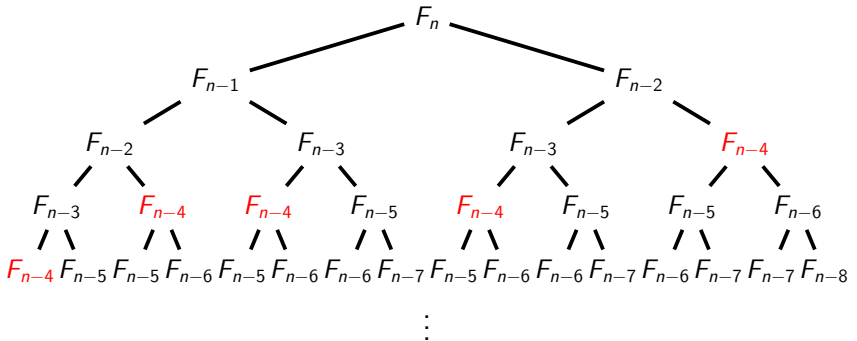
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Another Algorithm

Imitate hand computation:

0, 1

Another Algorithm

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0, 1, 1

$$0 + 1 = 1$$

Another Algorithm

Imitate hand computation:

0, 1, 1, 2

$$0 + 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

Another Algorithm

Imitate hand computation:

0, 1, 1, 2, 3

$$0 + 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

Another Algorithm

Imitate hand computation:

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5

$$0 + 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

Another Algorithm

Imitate hand computation:

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8

$$0 + 1 = 1$$

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

$$3 + 5 = 8$$

New Algorithm

FibList(n)

create an array $F[0 \dots n]$

$F[0] \leftarrow 0$

$F[1] \leftarrow 1$

for i from 2 to n :

$F[i] \leftarrow F[i - 1] + F[i - 2]$

return $F[n]$

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- $T(n) = 2n + 2$. So $T(100) = 202$.
- Easy to compute.

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- Introduced Fibonacci numbers.
- Naive algorithm takes ridiculously long time on small examples.
- Improved algorithm incredibly fast.

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Moral: The right algorithm makes all the difference.