# Fibonacci Numbers with Matrices

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Ahh, the Fibonacci numbers. What mathemetician doesn't love them? Well, in Week 06 of CIS194, some interesting implementations were discussed. My favorite (that I never actually had encountered before), was in order to get the n'th number, you raise a two by two matrix to the n'th power. Let's take a look at my implementation:

#### 1 The Matrix

First off, you need to be able to represent matrices. I decided to use a tuple of tuples for the two by two matrix.

data Matrix = Matrix ((Integer, Integer), (Integer, Integer))

I also wanted to be able to print them nicely in the terminal, so I whipped up a quick show function. I could have derived it, but in my opinion, this makes it look slightly nicer.

And now let's instantiate a matrix!

```
m :: Matrix
m = Matrix ((1, 1), (1, 0))
```

To check that it works, let's print out the matrix in ghci:

> m[1, 1] [1, 0]

### 2 Multiplying Matrices

So that's great, but these matrices don't really do much. We need to be able to raise each matrix to a specific power, but who knows how to do that? I sure don't. With that being said, I do know how to multiply two 2x2 matrices together! Let's define a function (\*)

that takes two 2x2 matrices and returns a matrix representing the multiplication of the two arguments. This multiplication function is a part of the Num typeclass, so in essence, we are making Matrix an instance of Num.

You can raise any instance of Num to a power after defining the multiplication operator, so Haskell will take care of the rest.

### 3 Quick helper function

The last element of a matrix will represent the Fibonacci number you're looking for. So let's whip up a quick function to get that element.

```
l :: Matrix -> Integer
l (Matrix m) = (snd . snd) m
```

## 4 Finally, the Fibonacci Function!

In CIS194, this is the fourth version of the function, so it is named fib4. Essentially, you take a number n and return the nth Fibonacci number by raising a 2x2 matrix to the nth power. Note that raising the matrix to the 0th power won't work, so we'll use pattern-matching to account for that special case.

```
fib4 :: Integer \rightarrow Integer
fib4 0 = 0
fib4 n = 1 (f^n)
```

### 5 Conclusion

To conclude, let's try it out!

What's an insanely large Fibonacci number? Well my birthday is April 13th, 1998, so how about we calculate the 41398th Fibonacci? That'll take a while, right? Wrong.

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<pre>Compart - 016rablest/blc/clipsel.dv/cli</pre>
assignment – 2016rshah@ras1:/afs/csl.tjhsst.edu/students/2016/2016rshah/web-docs – bash – 102×26
Test         Test           134100173731788898193234255687530570888805681168856127939901695775932681896328141712196368044672051142           657454140501394175279147974955563675392907324614300927714615334912497382543844574926207267791049833264           679596105895740438463197165002627603436788957664379258087129465014294695109187122370868758103643646706           398964047730775916128944475093524596421738610279337895280482870920956077417300740548455879438835609135           608420502955773155510353754745922742135216998220824443437972774007598772759849905291346526323010239445           8034287144481045142010629255991812830087427819174544927379494537980914287311859313035901420636108103002           364619773344743516031467714927497373475730251394023208943490635413968452941044216406902355345718760882           565368685827525917132237496960016748709464941634514302936324866752048705218154233963639507584433584076           488357644487743846452485104339028336366690256633816961118419844072107851927996906985166318243734395192           18442937358026530749111982233887849858419145157250064832549628357747828692946239461617097333375511631           4000189029560527068859482010194137248724406964026233983389628820542027619705134687693885845875321022           23535749856619433148802903047904509911017732914028941617326310913319517530367571507996356282181303205177294245738244267099846331334321850100020866430827311794081322316594544765187821232812761284233689976           238255569673576295697818080692718243859283506145056173676556711327138840365649751568077510297372           137986158545489405702553943585521060423761471519525787013595
real 0m0.009s user 0m0.003s
sys Om0.004s
<pre>\$ ~/github/CIS194/06/assignment (master)</pre>

That's right, the answer is a 8652 digit number, and was calculated in about .009 seconds. If you want to see the answer, check out this .txt file.