Fibonacci - type Sequences

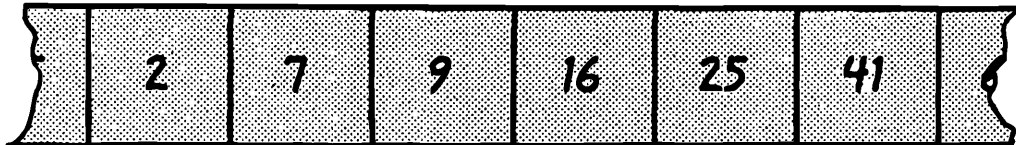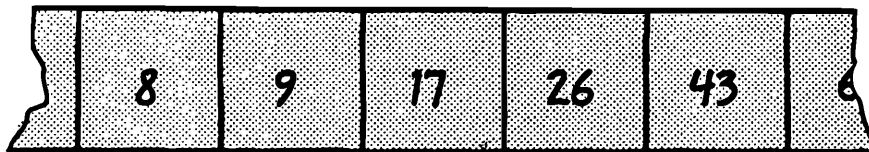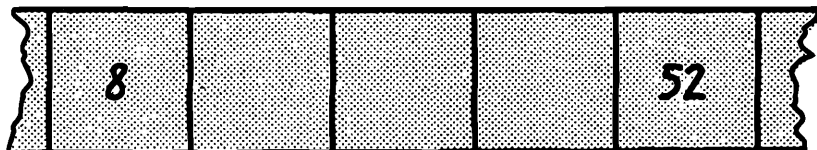| 2	7	9	16	25	41

● This is part of a Fibonacci-type sequence where each number is the sum of the two previous numbers.

This is part of another Fibonacci-type sequence.

8	9	17	26	43	

This is part of another Fibonacci-type sequence

8				52	

● and so is

8			52	
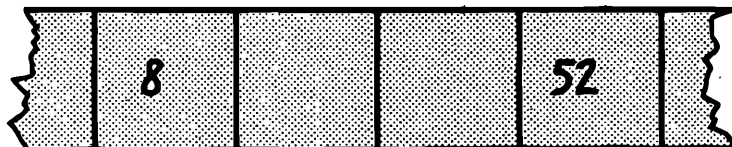
Investigate the possible 'end' numbers for parts of Fibonacci-type sequences.

Leonardo Fibonacci

Leonardo Fibonacci was born about 1175 in Pisa,
which was a commercial centre of Italy. His father
was a merchant, which probably accounted for
Leonardo's early interest in arithmetic. Trips to
Egypt, Sicily, Greece and Syria brought him into
contact with Eastern and Arabic mathematics and
Fibonacci became thoroughly convinced of the
practical superiority of the Hindu-Arabic methods
of calculation. In 1202 he published his famous
work *Liber abaci*. This book strongly advocated the
Hindu-Arabic notation and did much to encourage
the introduction of these numerals into Europe.
Fibonacci published two other important books:
Practica geometicae in 1220 and *Liber quadratorum*
in 1225.