

Golden Mean Formulae

This document is a collection of definitions, formulas and examples concerned with the Golden Mean number ϕ (Phi), the Fibonacci and the Lucas numbers. The Fibonacci and the Lucas numbers are defined for integer, real and complex values.

There are decades of the formulas concerned with the Fibonacci and with the Lucas numbers which are not stated in this document. The main stress here is given on the selection of the formulas, which involve the powers of the Golden Mean with the Fibonacci and the Lucas numbers.

Definition of the ϕ as a number

$$\phi = (\sqrt{5}+1)/2 \quad (1)$$

derived equations:

$$\phi^{-1} = (\sqrt{5}-1)/2 \quad (1a)$$

$$-\phi^{-1} = (1-\sqrt{5})/2 \quad (1b)$$

$$\sqrt{5} = 2\phi - 1 \quad (1c)$$

Every number or expression with $\sqrt{5}$ includes also a number ϕ and vice versa.

Table of basic arithmetic operations between ϕ , ϕ^{-1} , 1 and $\sqrt{5}$

+	ϕ	ϕ^{-1}	1	$\sqrt{5}$	*	ϕ	ϕ^{-1}	$\sqrt{5}$
ϕ	2ϕ	$\sqrt{5}$	ϕ^2	$3\phi-1$	ϕ	ϕ^2	1	$\sqrt{5}\phi$
ϕ^{-1}	$\sqrt{5}$	$2\phi^{-1}$	ϕ	$3\phi-2$	ϕ^{-1}	1	ϕ^{-2}	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1}$
1	ϕ^2	ϕ	2	2ϕ	$\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{5}\phi$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1}$	5
$\sqrt{5}$	$3\phi-1$	$3\phi-2$	2ϕ	$2\sqrt{5}$				
-	ϕ	ϕ^{-1}	1	$\sqrt{5}$	/	ϕ	ϕ^{-1}	$\sqrt{5}$
ϕ	0	1	ϕ^{-1}	$-\phi^{-1}$	ϕ	1	ϕ^2	$(\sqrt{5}/5)\phi$
ϕ^{-1}	-1	0	$-\phi^{-2}$	$-\phi$	ϕ^{-1}	ϕ^{-2}	1	$(\sqrt{5}/5)\phi^{-1}$
1	$-\phi^{-1}$	ϕ^{-2}	0	$-2\phi^{-1}$	$\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1}$	$\sqrt{5}\phi$	1
$\sqrt{5}$	ϕ^{-1}	ϕ	$2\phi^{-1}$	0				

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Table of the first six exact powers of the number ϕ

n	ϕ^n	$(-\phi)^{-n}$	n	ϕ^n	$(-\phi)^{-n}$
0	1	1	-1	$(\sqrt{5}-1)/2$	$(-\sqrt{5}-1)/2$
1	$(\sqrt{5}+1)/2$	$(-\sqrt{5}+1)/2$	-2	$(-\sqrt{5}+3)/2$	$(\sqrt{5}+3)/2$
2	$(\sqrt{5}+3)/2$	$(-\sqrt{5}+3)/2$	-3	$\sqrt{5}-2$	$-\sqrt{5}-2$
3	$\sqrt{5}+2$	$-\sqrt{5}+2$	-4	$(-3\sqrt{5}+7)/2$	$(3\sqrt{5}+7)/2$
4	$(3\sqrt{5}+7)/2$	$(-3\sqrt{5}+7)/2$	-5	$(5\sqrt{5}-11)/2$	$(-5\sqrt{5}-11)/2$
5	$(5\sqrt{5}+11)/2$	$(-5\sqrt{5}+11)/2$	-6	$-4\sqrt{5}+9$	$4\sqrt{5}+9$
6	$4\sqrt{5}+9$	$-4\sqrt{5}+9$			

Table of the first six approximate powers of the number ϕ

n	approx(ϕ^n)	approx($(-\phi)^{-n}$)	n	approx(ϕ^n)	approx($(-\phi)^{-n}$)
0	1	1	-1	0.618033...	-1.618033...
1	1.618033...	-0.618033...	-2	0.381966...	2.618033...
2	2.618033...	0.381966...	-3	0.236067...	-4.236067...
3	4.236067...	-0.236067...	-4	0.145898...	6.854101...
4	6.854101...	0.145898...	-5	0.090169...	-11.090169...
5	11.090169...	-0.090169...	-6	0.055728...	17.944271...
6	17.944271...	0.055728...			

Table of the first six exact powers of the number ϕ multiplied with 2, $\sqrt{5}$ and $2\sqrt{5}$

n	$2\phi^n$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^n$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^n$	n	$2\phi^n$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^n$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^n$
0	2	$\sqrt{5}$	$2\sqrt{5}$	-1	$\sqrt{5}-1$	$(-\sqrt{5}+5)/2$	$-\sqrt{5}+5$
1	$\sqrt{5}+1$	$(\sqrt{5}+5)/2$	$\sqrt{5}+5$	-2	$-\sqrt{5}+3$	$(3\sqrt{5}-5)/2$	$3\sqrt{5}-5$
2	$\sqrt{5}+3$	$(3\sqrt{5}+5)/2$	$3\sqrt{5}+5$	-3	$2\sqrt{5}-4$	$-2\sqrt{5}+5$	$-4\sqrt{5}+10$
3	$2\sqrt{5}+4$	$2\sqrt{5}+5$	$4\sqrt{5}+10$	-4	$-3\sqrt{5}+7$	$(7\sqrt{5}-15)/2$	$7\sqrt{5}-15$
4	$3\sqrt{5}+7$	$(7\sqrt{5}+15)/2$	$7\sqrt{5}+15$	-5	$5\sqrt{5}-11$	$(-11\sqrt{5}+25)/2$	$-11\sqrt{5}+25$
5	$5\sqrt{5}+11$	$(11\sqrt{5}+25)/2$	$11\sqrt{5}+25$	-6	$-8\sqrt{5}+18$	$9\sqrt{5}-20$	$18\sqrt{5}-40$
6	$8\sqrt{5}+18$	$9\sqrt{5}+20$	$18\sqrt{5}+40$				

Definitions of the Fibonacci and the Lucas numbers

$$F(n) = (\phi^n - (-\phi)^{-n})/\sqrt{5} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow F(n) \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\} \Rightarrow F(n) \in \mathbb{C} \end{array} \quad (2)$$

$$F_r(n) = (\phi^n - \cos(n\pi)\phi^{-n})/\sqrt{5} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow F_r(n) \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow F_r(n) \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \quad (2.1)^*$$

$$F(n+2) = F(n+1) + F(n), F(1)=1, F(0)=0 \quad \begin{array}{l} n, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow F(n+k) \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n, k \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\} \Rightarrow F(n+k) \in \mathbb{C} \end{array} \quad (3)$$

$$F(-n) = (-1)^{n+1}F(n) \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow F(-n) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (3a)$$

* $F_r(n)$ = real part of $F(n)$, $n \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}\}$; $n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow F(n) = F_r(n)$, $n \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow F(n) \neq F_r(n)$

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$$L(n) = \phi^n + (-\phi)^{-n} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow L(n) \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\} \Rightarrow L(n) \in \mathbb{C} \end{array} \quad (4)$$

$$L_{\mathbb{R}}(n) = \phi^n + \cos(n\pi)\phi^{-n} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow L_{\mathbb{R}}(n) \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow L_{\mathbb{R}}(n) \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \quad (4.1)^*$$

$$L(n+2) = L(n+1) + L(n), L(1)=1, L(0)=2 \quad \begin{array}{l} n, k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow L(n+k) \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n, k \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\} \Rightarrow L(n+k) \in \mathbb{C} \end{array} \quad (5)$$

$$L(-n) = (-1)^n L(n) \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow L(-n) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (5a)$$

Another form of definitions of the Fibonacci and the Lucas numbers is interesting because they contain four well known mathematical constants: e , ϕ , i and π :

$$F(n) = (\phi^n - e^{n\pi i} \phi^{-n}) / \sqrt{5} = (\phi^n - (\cos(n\pi) + i \sin(n\pi)) \phi^{-n}) / \sqrt{5} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow F(n) \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\} \Rightarrow F(n) \in \mathbb{C} \end{array} \quad (2a)$$

$$L(n) = \phi^n + e^{n\pi i} \phi^{-n} = \phi^n + (\cos(n\pi) + i \sin(n\pi)) \phi^{-n} \quad \begin{array}{l} n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow L(n) \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\} \Rightarrow L(n) \in \mathbb{C} \end{array} \quad (4a)$$

Table of first sixteen Fibonacci and Lucas numbers

n	F(n)	L(n)	n	F(n)	L(n)
0	0	2	-1	1	-1
1	1	1	-2	-1	3
2	1	3	-3	2	-4
3	2	4	-4	-3	7
4	3	7	-5	5	-11
5	5	11	-6	-8	18
6	8	18	-7	13	-29
7	13	29	-8	-21	47
8	21	47	-9	34	-76
9	34	76	-10	-55	123
10	55	123	-11	89	-199
11	89	199	-12	-144	322
12	144	322	-13	233	-521
13	233	521	-14	-377	843
14	377	843	-15	610	-1364
15	610	1364	-16	-987	2207
16	987	2207			

Some connections between the Fibonacci and the Lucas numbers

$$L(n)^2 - 5F(n)^2 = 4(-1)^n \quad n \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\} \quad (6)$$

$$L_{\mathbb{R}}(n)^2 - 5F_{\mathbb{R}}(n)^2 = 4\cos(n\pi) \quad n \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}\} \quad (6.1)$$

$$F(n) = \text{sign}(n)^{n+1} \sqrt{((L^2(n) - 4(-1)^n)/5)} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (7)$$

* $L_{\mathbb{R}}(n)$ = real part of $L(n)$, $n \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}\}$; $n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow L(n) = L_{\mathbb{R}}(n)$, $n \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow L(n) \neq L_{\mathbb{R}}(n)$

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$$L(n) = \text{sign}(n)^n \sqrt{(5F^2(n) + 4(-1)^n)} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (8)$$

$$F(2n) = F(n)L(n) \quad n \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\} \quad (9)$$

$$L(2n) = L(n)^2 - 2(-1)^n \quad -||- \quad (10)$$

Formulas with the Golden Mean

$$\phi^n = \phi^{n-1} + \phi^{n-2} \quad n \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\} \quad (11)$$

$$\phi^n = \phi^{n+1} - \phi^{n-1} \quad -||- \quad (11a)$$

$$\phi^n = \phi^{n+2} - \phi^{n+1} \quad -||- \quad (11b)$$

$$L(2k-1)\phi^{n+2k-1} = \phi^{n+4k-2} - \phi^n \quad n \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (12)$$

$$\phi^{n+1} = \phi^{n+2} - \phi^n \quad k=1 \quad (12a)$$

$$4\phi^{n+3} = \phi^{n+6} - \phi^n \quad k=2 \quad (12b)$$

$$F(2k)\sqrt{5}\phi^{n+2k} = \phi^{n+4k} - \phi^n \quad n \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (13)$$

$$\sqrt{5}\phi^{n+2} = \phi^{n+4} - \phi^n \quad k=1 \quad (13a)$$

$$3\sqrt{5}\phi^{n+4} = \phi^{n+8} - \phi^n \quad k=2 \quad (13b)$$

$$F(2k-1)\sqrt{5}\phi^{n+2k-1} = \phi^{n+4k-2} + \phi^n \quad n \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (14)$$

$$\sqrt{5}\phi^{n+1} = \phi^{n+2} + \phi^n \quad k=1 \quad (14a)$$

$$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{n+3} = \phi^{n+6} + \phi^n \quad k=2 \quad (14b)$$

$$L(2k)\phi^{n+2k} = \phi^{n+4k} + \phi^n \quad n \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (15)$$

$$3\phi^{n+2} = \phi^{n+4} + \phi^n \quad k=1 \quad (15a)$$

$$7\phi^{n+4} = \phi^{n+8} + \phi^n \quad k=2 \quad (15b)$$

Formulas with the Golden Mean and the Fibonacci numbers

$$F(k)\phi^n = F(n)\phi^k - (-1)^k F(n-k) \quad k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (16)$$

$$\phi^n = F(n)\phi^2 - F(n-2) \quad k=2 \quad (16a)$$

$$\phi^n = F(n)\phi + F(n-1) \quad k=1 \quad (16b)$$

$$\phi^n = F(n)\phi^{-1} + F(n+1) \quad k=-1 \quad (16d)$$

$$\phi^n = -F(n)\phi^{-2} + F(n+2) \quad k=-2 \quad (16e)$$

$$F(n-1)\phi^n = F(n)\phi^{n-1} + (-1)^n \quad k=n-1 \quad (16f)$$

$$F(n)\phi^{2n} = F(2n)\phi^n - (-1)^n F(n) \quad n=2k \quad (16g)$$

$$F_r(k)\phi^n = F_r(n)\phi^k - \cos(k\pi)F_r(n-k) \quad k, n \in \{Z, R\}, n-k \in Z \quad (16.1)$$

$$F_r(k+1/2)\phi^{n+1/2} = F_r(n+1/2)\phi^{k+1/2} \quad k, n \in Z \quad (16.1a)$$

$$F(k)\phi^n = F(n)\phi^k + (-1)^n F(k-n) \quad k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (17)$$

$$F_r(k)\phi^n = F_r(n)\phi^k + \cos(n\pi)F_r(k-n) \quad k, n \in \{Z, R\}, k-n \in Z \quad (17.1)$$

$$F(k)(-\phi)^{-n} = -F(n)\phi^k + F(n+k) \quad k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (18)$$

$$(-\phi)^{-n} = -F(n)\phi + F(n+1) \quad k=1 \quad (18b)$$

$$(-\phi)^{-n} = -F(n)\phi^{-1} + F(n-1) \quad k=-1 \quad (18d)$$

$$\phi^n = (-\phi)^{-n} + F(n)\sqrt{5} \quad n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (19)$$

$$(-\phi)^{-n} = \phi^n - F(n)\sqrt{5} \quad -||- \quad (19a)$$

$$\phi^n = \cos(n\pi)\phi^{-n} + F_r(n)\sqrt{5} \quad n \in \{Z, R\} \quad (19.1)$$

$$2\sqrt{5}\phi^n = 5(\text{sign}(n)^n \sqrt{(F^2(n) + 4/5(-1)^n) + F(n)}) \quad n \in Z \quad (20)$$

$$\phi^{2n} = \sqrt{(5F^2(n) + 2(1 + (-1)^n))}\phi^n - 1 \quad -||- \quad (21)$$

$$\phi^{2n} = \text{sign}(n)\sqrt{(5F^2(n) - 2(1 - (-1)^n))}\phi^n + 1 \quad -||- \quad (22)$$

Formulas with the Golden Mean and the Lucas numbers

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(k)\sqrt{5}\phi^n &= L(n)\phi^k - (-1)^k L(n-k) & k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} & (23) \\
 \sqrt{5}\phi^n &= L(n)\phi^2 - L(n-2) & k=2 & (23a) \\
 \sqrt{5}\phi^n &= L(n)\phi + L(n-1) & k=1 & (23b) \\
 \sqrt{5}\phi^n &= L(n)\phi^{-1} + L(n+1) & k=-1 & (23d) \\
 \sqrt{5}\phi^n &= -L(n)\phi^{-2} + L(n+2) & k=-2 & (23e) \\
 F(n-1)\sqrt{5}\phi^n &= L(n)\phi^{n-1} + (-1)^n & k=n-1 & (23f) \\
 F(n)\sqrt{5}\phi^{2n} &= L(2n)\phi^n - (-1)^n L(n) & n=2k & (23g) \\
 F_R(k)\sqrt{5}\phi^n &= L_R(n)\phi^k - \cos(k\pi)L_R(n-k) & k, n \in \{Z, R\}, n-k \in Z & (23.1) \\
 F_R(k+1/2)\sqrt{5}\phi^{n+1/2} &= L_R(n+1/2)\phi^{k+1/2} & k, n \in Z & (23.1a) \\
 F(k)\sqrt{5}\phi^n &= L(n)\phi^k - (-1)^n L(k-n) & k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} & (24) \\
 F_R(k)\sqrt{5}\phi^n &= L_R(n)\phi^k - \cos(n\pi)L_R(k-n) & k, n \in \{Z, R\}, k-n \in Z & (24.1) \\
 F(k)\sqrt{5}(-\phi)^{-n} &= L(n)\phi^k - L(n+k) & k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} & (25) \\
 \sqrt{5}(-\phi)^{-n} &= L(n)\phi - L(n+1) & k=1 & (25b) \\
 \sqrt{5}(-\phi)^{-n} &= L(n)\phi^{-1} - L(n-1) & k=-1 & (25d) \\
 \phi^n &= -(-\phi)^{-n} + L(n) & n \in \{Z, R, C\} & (26) \\
 (-\phi)^{-n} &= -\phi^n + L(n) & -||- & (26a) \\
 \phi^n &= -\cos(n\pi)\phi^{-n} + L_R(n) & n \in \{Z, R\} & (26.1) \\
 2\phi^n &= \text{sign}(n)^{n+1} \sqrt{(L^2(n) - 4(-1)^n)} + L(n) & n \in Z & (27) \\
 \phi^{2n} &= \sqrt{(L^2(n) + 2(1 - (-1)^n))} \phi^n - 1 & -||- & (28) \\
 \phi^{2n} &= \text{sign}(n) \sqrt{(L^2(n) - 2(1 + (-1)^n))} \phi^n + 1 & -||- & (29)
 \end{aligned}$$

Formulas with the Golden Mean, the Fibonacci and the Lucas numbers

$$L(k)\phi^n = F(n)\sqrt{5}\phi^k + (-1)^k L(n-k) \quad k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (30)$$

$$3\phi^n = F(n)\sqrt{5}\phi^2 + L(n-2) \quad k=2 \quad (30a)$$

$$\phi^n = F(n)\sqrt{5}\phi - L(n-1) \quad k=1 \quad (30b)$$

$$2\phi^n = F(n)\sqrt{5} + L(n) \quad k=0 \quad (30c)$$

$$\phi^n = -F(n)\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} + L(n+1) \quad k=-1 \quad (30d)$$

$$3\phi^n = F(n)\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} + L(n+2) \quad k=-2 \quad (30e)$$

$$L(n-1)\phi^n = F(n)\sqrt{5}\phi^{n-1} - (-1)^n \quad k=n-1 \quad (30f)$$

$$L(n)\phi^{2n} = F(2n)\sqrt{5}\phi^n + (-1)^n L(n) \quad n=2k \quad (30g)$$

$$L_r(k)\phi^n = F_r(n)\sqrt{5}\phi^k + \cos(k\pi)L_r(n-k) \quad k, n \in \{Z, R\}, n-k \in Z \quad (30.1)$$

$$L_r(k+1/2)\phi^{n+1/2} = F_r(n+1/2)\sqrt{5}\phi^{k+1/2} \quad k, n \in Z \quad (30.1a) = (23.1a)$$

$$L(k)\phi^n = F(n)\sqrt{5}\phi^k + (-1)^n L(k-n) \quad k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (31)$$

$$L_r(k)\phi^n = F_r(n)\sqrt{5}\phi^k + \cos(n\pi)L_r(k-n) \quad k, n \in \{Z, R\}, k-n \in Z \quad (31.1)$$

$$L(k)(-\phi)^n = -F(n)\sqrt{5}\phi^k + L(n+k) \quad k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (32)$$

$$(-\phi)^n = -F(n)\sqrt{5}\phi + L(n+1) \quad k=1 \quad (32b)$$

$$2(-\phi)^n = -F(n)\sqrt{5} + L(n) \quad k=0 \quad (32c)$$

$$(-\phi)^n = F(n)\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} - L(n-1) \quad k=-1 \quad (32d)$$

$$L(k)\phi^n = L(n)\phi^k + (-1)^k F(n-k)\sqrt{5} \quad k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (33)$$

$$3\phi^n = L(n)\phi^2 + F(n-2)\sqrt{5} \quad k=2 \quad (33a)$$

$$\phi^n = L(n)\phi - F(n-1)\sqrt{5} \quad k=1 \quad (33b)$$

$$2\phi^n = L(n) + F(n)\sqrt{5} \quad k=0 \quad (33c)=(30c)$$

$$\phi^n = -L(n)\phi^{-1} + F(n+1)\sqrt{5} \quad k=-1 \quad (33d)$$

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$$3\phi^n = L(n)\phi^{-2} + F(n+2)\sqrt{5} \quad k=-2 \quad (33e)$$

$$L(n-1)\phi^n = L(n)\phi^{n-1} - (-1)^n\sqrt{5} \quad k=n-1 \quad (33f)$$

$$L(n)\phi^{2n} = L(2n)\phi^n + (-1)^n F(n)\sqrt{5} \quad n=2k \quad (33g)$$

$$L_{\mathbb{R}}(k)\phi^n = L_{\mathbb{R}}(n)\phi^k + \cos(k\pi)F_{\mathbb{R}}(n-k)\sqrt{5} \quad k, n \in \{Z, R\}, n-k \in Z \quad (33.1)$$

$$L_{\mathbb{R}}(k+1/2)\phi^{n+1/2} = L_{\mathbb{R}}(n+1/2)\phi^{k+1/2} \quad k, n \in Z \quad (33.1a)$$

$$L(k)\phi^n = L(n)\phi^k - (-1)^n F(k-n)\sqrt{5} \quad k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (34)$$

$$L_{\mathbb{R}}(k)\phi^n = L_{\mathbb{R}}(n)\phi^k - \cos(n\pi)F_{\mathbb{R}}(k-n)\sqrt{5} \quad k, n \in \{Z, R\}, k-n \in Z \quad (34.1)$$

$$L(k)(-\phi)^n = L(n)\phi^k - F(n+k)\sqrt{5} \quad k, n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (35)$$

$$(-\phi)^{-n} = L(n)\phi - F(n+1)\sqrt{5} \quad k=1 \quad (35b)$$

$$2(-\phi)^{-n} = L(n) - F(n)\sqrt{5} \quad k=0 \quad (35c)=(32c)$$

$$(-\phi)^{-n} = -L(n)\phi^{-1} + F(n-1)\sqrt{5} \quad k=-1 \quad (35d)$$

$$2\sqrt{5}\phi^n = L(n)\sqrt{5} + 5F(n) \quad n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (36)$$

Analogies

(2)≡(2a)	(4)≡(4a)	$n \in \{Z, R, C\}$
(2)≡(2a)≡(2.1)	(4)≡(4a)≡(4.1)	$n \in Z$
(16)≡(17)	(23)≡(24)	$k, n \in \{Z, R, C\}$
(16)≡(16.1)≡(17)≡(17.1)	(23)≡(23.1)≡(24)≡(24.1)	$k, n \in Z$
(30)≡(31)	(33)≡(34)	$k, n \in \{Z, R, C\}$
(30)≡(30.1)≡(31)≡(31.1)	(33)≡(33.1)≡(34)≡(34.1)	$k, n \in Z$
(19)≡(19.1)	(26)≡(26.1)	$n \in Z$

Formulas with the Golden Mean and trigonometric functions

$$\phi = 1/(2\sin(\pi/10)) \quad (37)$$

$$\phi = 2\sin(3\pi/10) \quad (38)$$

$$\phi = 2\cos(\pi/5) \quad (39)$$

$$\phi = 1/(2\cos(2\pi/5)) \quad (40)$$

Formulas with the Golden Mean and inverse trigonometric functions

$$\phi^n = e^{-i^n \arcsin(i/2)} \quad n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (41)$$

$$\phi^n = (-i)^n e^{i^n \arccos(i/2)} \quad -||- \quad (42)$$

$$\phi^n = e^{i^n \arctan(-i\sqrt{5}/5)} \quad -||- \quad (43)$$

$$\phi^n = (i)^n e^{-i^n \operatorname{arcsec}(2i)} \quad -||- \quad (44)$$

$$\phi^n = e^{i^n \operatorname{arccsc}(2i)} \quad -||- \quad (45)$$

$$\phi^n = (i)^n e^{-i^n \operatorname{arccot}(-i\sqrt{5}/5)} \quad -||- \quad (46)$$

Formulas with the Golden Mean and inverse hyperbolic functions

$$\phi^n = e^{n \operatorname{arsinh}(1/2)} \quad n \in \{Z, R, C\} \quad (47)$$

$$\phi^n = e^{n \operatorname{arcosh}(\sqrt{5}/2)} \quad -||- \quad (48)$$

$$\phi^n = e^{n \operatorname{artanh}(\sqrt{5}/5)} \quad -||- \quad (49)$$

$$\phi^n = e^{n \operatorname{arcsech}(2/\sqrt{5})} \quad -||- \quad (50)$$

$$\phi^n = e^{n \operatorname{arcsch}(2)} \quad -||- \quad (51)$$

$$\phi^n = e^{n \operatorname{arcoth}(\sqrt{5})} \quad -||- \quad (52)$$

Conclusion

The formulas (16), (23), (30) and (33) are very interesting because they present the connections between any two powers of the number ϕ .

Any power of the number ϕ can be expressed in an infinite number of formulas with the other powers of the number ϕ in the form $m*\phi^n = p*\phi^k+r$ where the variables m , p and r are the Fibonacci or the Lucas numbers or the Fibonacci numbers multiplied with $\sqrt{5}$. Variables n and k can be integers, real numbers or complex numbers.

Examples for formulas (16), (23), (30) and (33) for $n=2$ and $k=\{3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3\}$

k	(16)	(23)	(30)	(33)
3	$2\phi^2 = \phi^3+1$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^2 = 3\phi^3-1$	$4\phi^2 = \sqrt{5}\phi^3+1$	$4\phi^2 = 3\phi^3-\sqrt{5}$
2	$\phi^2 = \phi^2$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^2 = 3\phi^2-2$	$3\phi^2 = \sqrt{5}\phi^2+2$	$3\phi^2 = 3\phi^2$
1	$\phi^2 = \phi+1$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^2 = 3\phi+1$	$\phi^2 = \sqrt{5}\phi-1$	$\phi^2 = 3\phi-\sqrt{5}$
0			$2\phi^2 = \sqrt{5}+3$	$2\phi^2 = 3+\sqrt{5}$
-1	$\phi^2 = \phi^{-1}+2$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^2 = 3\phi^{-1}+4$	$-\phi^2 = \sqrt{5}\phi^{-1}-4$	$-\phi^2 = 3\phi^{-1}-2\sqrt{5}$
-2	$-\phi^2 = \phi^{-2}-3$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi^2 = 3\phi^{-2}-7$	$3\phi^2 = \sqrt{5}\phi^{-2}+7$	$3\phi^2 = 3\phi^{-2}+3\sqrt{5}$
-3	$2\phi^2 = \phi^{-3}+5$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^2 = 3\phi^{-3}+11$	$-4\phi^2 = \sqrt{5}\phi^{-3}-11$	$-4\phi^2 = 3\phi^{-3}-5\sqrt{5}$

Abbreviations:

ϕ	Golden Mean number Phi, see (1)
$F(n)$	n _th Fibonacci number, see (2)
$F_{\mathbb{R}}(n)$	real part of the n _th Fibonacci number, see (2.1)
$L(n)$	n _th Lucas number, see (4)
$L_{\mathbb{R}}(n)$	real part of the n _th Lucas number, see (4.1)
C	complex number
R	real number
Z	integer

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Appendix

Selected examples for formulas (11)...(36), $k, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

	(11)	(11a), (12a)	(11b)			
$\phi^3 =$	$\phi^2 + \phi$	$\phi^4 - \phi^2$	$\phi^5 - \phi^4$			
$\phi^2 =$	$\phi + 1$	$\phi^3 - \phi$	$\phi^4 - \phi^3$			
$\phi =$	$1 + \phi^{-1}$	$\phi^2 - 1$	$\phi^3 - \phi^2$			
$1 =$	$\phi^{-1} + \phi^{-2}$	$\phi - \phi^{-1}$	$\phi^2 - \phi$			
$\phi^{-1} =$	$\phi^{-2} + \phi^{-3}$	$1 - \phi^{-2}$	$\phi - 1$			
$\phi^{-2} =$	$\phi^{-3} + \phi^{-4}$	$\phi^{-1} - \phi^{-3}$	$1 - \phi^{-1}$			
$\phi^{-3} =$	$\phi^{-4} + \phi^{-5}$	$\phi^{-2} - \phi^{-4}$	$\phi^{-1} - \phi^{-2}$			
	(16a)	(16b)	(16d)	(16e)	(19)	(26)
$\phi^3 =$	$2\phi^2 - 1$	$2\phi + 1$	$2\phi^{-1} + 3$	$-2\phi^{-2} + 5$	$-\phi^{-3} + 2\sqrt{5}$	$\phi^{-3} + 4$
$\phi^2 =$	ϕ^2	$\phi + 1$	$\phi^{-1} + 2$	$-\phi^{-2} + 3$	$\phi^{-2} + \sqrt{5}$	$-\phi^{-2} + 3$
$\phi =$	$\phi^2 - 1$	ϕ	$\phi^{-1} + 1$	$-\phi^{-2} + 2$	$-\phi^{-1} + \sqrt{5}$	$\phi^{-1} + 1$
$1 =$	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\phi^{-1} =$	$\phi^2 - 2$	$\phi - 1$	ϕ^{-1}	$-\phi^{-2} + 1$	$-\phi + \sqrt{5}$	$\phi - 1$
$\phi^{-2} =$	$-\phi^2 + 3$	$-\phi + 2$	$-\phi^{-1} + 1$	ϕ^{-2}	$\phi^2 - \sqrt{5}$	$-\phi^2 + 3$
$\phi^{-3} =$	$2\phi^2 - 5$	$2\phi - 3$	$2\phi^{-1} - 1$	$-2\phi^{-2} + 1$	$-\phi^3 + 2\sqrt{5}$	$\phi^3 - 4$
	(30b)	(30d)	(33b)	(33d)		
$\phi^3 =$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi - 3$	$-2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} + 7$	$4\phi - \sqrt{5}$	$-4\phi^{-1} + 3\sqrt{5}$		
$\phi^2 =$	$\sqrt{5}\phi - 1$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} + 4$	$3\phi - \sqrt{5}$	$-3\phi^{-1} + 2\sqrt{5}$		
$\phi =$	$\sqrt{5}\phi - 2$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} + 3$	ϕ	$-\phi^{-1} + \sqrt{5}$		
$1 =$	1	1	$2\phi - \sqrt{5}$	$-2\phi^{-1} + \sqrt{5}$		
$\phi^{-1} =$	$\sqrt{5}\phi - 3$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} + 2$	$-\phi + \sqrt{5}$	ϕ^{-1}		
$\phi^{-2} =$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi + 4$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} - 1$	$3\phi - 2\sqrt{5}$	$-3\phi^{-1} + \sqrt{5}$		
$\phi^{-3} =$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi - 7$	$-2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} + 3$	$-4\phi + 3\sqrt{5}$	$4\phi^{-1} - \sqrt{5}$		
	(15a)	(30a)	(30e)	(33a)	(33e)	
$3\phi^3 =$	$\phi^5 + \phi$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^2 + 1$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} + 11$	$4\phi^2 + \sqrt{5}$	$4\phi^{-2} + 5\sqrt{5}$	
$3\phi^2 =$	$\phi^4 + 1$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^2 + 2$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} + 7$	$3\phi^2$	$3\phi^{-2} + 3\sqrt{5}$	
$3\phi =$	$\phi^3 + \phi^{-1}$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^2 - 1$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} + 4$	$\phi^2 + \sqrt{5}$	$\phi^{-2} + 2\sqrt{5}$	
$3 =$	$\phi^2 + \phi^{-2}$	3	3	$2\phi^2 - \sqrt{5}$	$2\phi^{-2} + \sqrt{5}$	
$3\phi^{-1} =$	$\phi + \phi^{-3}$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^2 - 4$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} + 1$	$-\phi^2 + 2\sqrt{5}$	$-\phi^{-2} + \sqrt{5}$	
$3\phi^{-2} =$	$1 + \phi^{-4}$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi^2 + 7$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} + 2$	$3\phi^2 - 3\sqrt{5}$	ϕ^{-2}	
$3\phi^{-3} =$	$\phi^{-1} + \phi^{-5}$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^2 - 11$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} - 1$	$-4\phi^2 + 5\sqrt{5}$	$-4\phi^{-2} + \sqrt{5}$	
	(27), (30c)		(12b)		(15b)	
$2\phi^3 =$	$2\sqrt{5} + 4$	$4\phi^3 =$	$\phi^6 - 1$	$7\phi^3 =$	$\phi^7 + \phi^{-1}$	
$2\phi^2 =$	$\sqrt{5} + 3$	$4\phi^2 =$	$\phi^5 - \phi^{-1}$	$7\phi^2 =$	$\phi^6 + \phi^{-2}$	
$2\phi =$	$\sqrt{5} + 1$	$4\phi =$	$\phi^4 - \phi^{-2}$	$7\phi =$	$\phi^5 + \phi^{-3}$	
$2 =$	2	$4 =$	$\phi^3 - \phi^{-3}$	$7 =$	$\phi^4 + \phi^{-4}$	
$2\phi^{-1} =$	$\sqrt{5} - 1$	$4\phi^{-1} =$	$\phi^2 - \phi^{-4}$	$7\phi^{-1} =$	$\phi^3 + \phi^{-5}$	
$2\phi^{-2} =$	$-\sqrt{5} + 3$	$4\phi^{-2} =$	$\phi - \phi^{-5}$	$7\phi^{-2} =$	$\phi^2 + \phi^{-6}$	
$2\phi^{-3} =$	$2\sqrt{5} - 4$	$4\phi^{-3} =$	$1 - \phi^{-6}$	$7\phi^{-3} =$	$\phi + \phi^{-7}$	

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	(13a)	(14a)	(23a)	(23b)	(23d)	(23e)
$\sqrt{5}\phi^3 =$	$\phi^5 - \phi$	$\phi^4 + \phi^2$	$4\phi^2 - 1$	$4\phi + 3$	$4\phi^{-1} + 7$	$-4\phi^{-2} + 11$
$\sqrt{5}\phi^2 =$	$\phi^4 - 1$	$\phi^3 + \phi$	$3\phi^2 - 2$	$3\phi + 1$	$3\phi^{-1} + 4$	$-3\phi^{-2} + 7$
$\sqrt{5}\phi =$	$\phi^3 - \phi^{-1}$	$\phi^2 + 1$	$\phi^2 + 1$	$\phi + 2$	$\phi^{-1} + 3$	$-\phi^{-2} + 4$
$\sqrt{5} =$	$\phi^2 - \phi^{-2}$	$\phi + \phi^{-1}$	$2\phi^2 - 3$	$2\phi - 1$	$2\phi^{-1} + 1$	$-2\phi^{-2} + 3$
$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} =$	$\phi - \phi^{-3}$	$1 + \phi^{-2}$	$-\phi^2 + 4$	$-\phi + 3$	$-\phi^{-1} + 2$	$\phi^{-2} + 1$
$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} =$	$1 - \phi^{-4}$	$\phi^{-1} + \phi^{-3}$	$3\phi^2 - 7$	$3\phi - 4$	$3\phi^{-1} - 1$	$-3\phi^{-2} + 2$
$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-3} =$	$\phi^{-1} - \phi^{-5}$	$\phi^{-2} + \phi^{-4}$	$-4\phi^2 + 11$	$-4\phi + 7$	$-4\phi^{-1} + 3$	$4\phi^{-2} - 1$
	(14b)	(20), (36)			(13b)	
$2\sqrt{5}\phi^3 =$	$\phi^6 + 1$	$4\sqrt{5} + 10$		$3\sqrt{5}\phi^3 =$	$\phi^7 - \phi^{-1}$	
$2\sqrt{5}\phi^2 =$	$\phi^5 + \phi^{-1}$	$3\sqrt{5} + 5$		$3\sqrt{5}\phi^2 =$	$\phi^6 - \phi^{-2}$	
$2\sqrt{5}\phi =$	$\phi^4 + \phi^{-2}$	$\sqrt{5} + 5$		$3\sqrt{5}\phi =$	$\phi^5 - \phi^{-3}$	
$2\sqrt{5} =$	$\phi^3 + \phi^{-3}$	$2\sqrt{5}$		$3\sqrt{5} =$	$\phi^4 - \phi^{-4}$	
$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} =$	$\phi^2 + \phi^{-4}$	$-\sqrt{5} + 5$		$3\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} =$	$\phi^3 - \phi^{-5}$	
$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} =$	$\phi + \phi^{-5}$	$3\sqrt{5} - 5$		$3\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} =$	$\phi^2 - \phi^{-6}$	
$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-3} =$	$1 + \phi^{-6}$	$-4\sqrt{5} + 10$		$3\sqrt{5}\phi^{-3} =$	$\phi - \phi^{-7}$	
	(18b)	(18d)	(19a)	(26a)		
$-\phi^{-3} =$	$-2\phi + 3$	$-2\phi^{-1} + 1$	$\phi^3 - 2\sqrt{5}$	$-\phi^3 + 4$		
$\phi^{-2} =$	$-\phi + 2$	$-\phi^{-1} + 1$	$\phi^2 - \sqrt{5}$	$-\phi^2 + 3$		
$-\phi^{-1} =$	$-\phi + 1$	$-\phi^{-1}$	$\phi - \sqrt{5}$	$-\phi + 1$		
$1 =$	1	1	1	1		
$-\phi =$	$-\phi$	$-\phi^{-1} - 1$	$\phi^{-1} - \sqrt{5}$	$-\phi^{-1} - 1$		
$\phi^2 =$	$\phi + 1$	$\phi^{-1} + 2$	$\phi^{-2} + \sqrt{5}$	$-\phi^{-2} + 3$		
$-\phi^3 =$	$-2\phi - 1$	$-2\phi^{-1} - 3$	$\phi^{-3} - 2\sqrt{5}$	$-\phi^{-3} - 4$		
	(32b)	(32d)	(35b)	(35d)		
$-\phi^{-3} =$	$-2\sqrt{5}\phi + 7$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} - 3$	$4\phi - 3\sqrt{5}$	$-4\phi^{-1} + \sqrt{5}$		
$\phi^{-2} =$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi + 4$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} - 1$	$3\phi - 2\sqrt{5}$	$-3\phi^{-1} + \sqrt{5}$		
$-\phi^{-1} =$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi + 3$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} - 2$	$\phi - \sqrt{5}$	$-\phi^{-1}$		
$1 =$	1	1	$2\phi - \sqrt{5}$	$-2\phi^{-1} + \sqrt{5}$		
$-\phi =$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi + 2$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} - 3$	$-\phi$	$\phi^{-1} - \sqrt{5}$		
$\phi^2 =$	$\sqrt{5}\phi - 1$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} + 4$	$3\phi - \sqrt{5}$	$-3\phi^{-1} + 2\sqrt{5}$		
$-\phi^3 =$	$-2\sqrt{5}\phi + 3$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} - 7$	$-4\phi + \sqrt{5}$	$4\phi^{-1} - 3\sqrt{5}$		
	(32c)			(25b)	(25d)	
$-2\phi^{-3} =$	$-2\sqrt{5} + 4$		$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-3} =$	$4\phi - 7$	$4\phi^{-1} - 3$	
$2\phi^{-2} =$	$-\sqrt{5} + 3$		$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} =$	$3\phi - 4$	$3\phi^{-1} - 1$	
$-2\phi^{-1} =$	$-\sqrt{5} + 1$		$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} =$	$\phi - 3$	$\phi^{-1} - 2$	
$2 =$	2		$\sqrt{5} =$	$2\phi - 1$	$2\phi^{-1} + 1$	
$-2\phi =$	$-\sqrt{5} - 1$		$-\sqrt{5}\phi =$	$-\phi - 2$	$-\phi^{-1} - 3$	
$2\phi^2 =$	$\sqrt{5} + 3$		$\sqrt{5}\phi^2 =$	$3\phi + 1$	$3\phi^{-1} + 4$	
$-2\phi^3 =$	$-2\sqrt{5} - 4$		$-\sqrt{5}\phi^3 =$	$-4\phi - 3$	$-4\phi^{-1} - 7$	

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	(16f)
$\phi^3 =$	$2\phi^2-1$
$\phi^2 =$	$\phi+1$
$0 =$	0
$1 =$	1
$-\phi^{-1} =$	$\phi^{-2}-1$
$2\phi^{-2} =$	$-\phi^{-3}+1$
$-3\phi^{-3} =$	$2\phi^{-4}-1$

	(23f)
$\sqrt{5}\phi^3 =$	$4\phi^2-1$
$\sqrt{5}\phi^2 =$	$3\phi+1$
$0 =$	0
$\sqrt{5} =$	$2\phi^{-1}+1$
$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1} =$	$-\phi^{-2}-1$
$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} =$	$3\phi^{-3}+1$
$-3\sqrt{5}\phi^{-3} =$	$-4\phi^{-4}-1$

	(30f)	(33f)
$3\phi^3 =$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^2+1$	$4\phi^2+\sqrt{5}$
$\phi^2 =$	$\sqrt{5}\phi-1$	$3\phi-\sqrt{5}$
$2\phi =$	$\sqrt{5}+1$	$1+\sqrt{5}$
$-1 =$	-1	$2\phi^{-1}-\sqrt{5}$
$3\phi^{-1} =$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2}+1$	$-\phi^{-2}+\sqrt{5}$
$-4\phi^{-2} =$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-3}-1$	$3\phi^{-3}-\sqrt{5}$
$7\phi^{-3} =$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-4}+1$	$-4\phi^{-4}+\sqrt{5}$

	(21), (28)	(22), (29)
$\phi^6 =$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^3-1$	$4\phi^3+1$
$\phi^4 =$	$3\phi^2-1$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^2+1$
$\phi^2 =$	$\sqrt{5}\phi-1$	$\phi+1$
$1 =$	1	1
$\phi^{-2} =$	$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1}-1$	$-\phi^{-1}+1$
$\phi^{-4} =$	$3\phi^{-2}-1$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2}+1$
$\phi^{-6} =$	$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-3}-1$	$-4\phi^{-3}+1$

	(16g)
$2\phi^6 =$	$8\phi^3+2$
$\phi^4 =$	$3\phi^2-1$
$\phi^2 =$	$\phi+1$
$0 =$	0
$\phi^{-2} =$	$-\phi^{-1}+1$
$-\phi^{-4} =$	$-3\phi^{-2}+1$
$2\phi^{-6} =$	$-8\phi^{-3}+2$

	(23g)
$2\sqrt{5}\phi^6 =$	$18\phi^3+4$
$\sqrt{5}\phi^4 =$	$7\phi^2-3$
$\sqrt{5}\phi^2 =$	$3\phi+1$
$0 =$	0
$\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2} =$	$3\phi^{-1}-1$
$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-4} =$	$7\phi^{-2}-3$
$2\sqrt{5}\phi^{-6} =$	$18\phi^{-3}-4$

	(30g)	(33g)
$4\phi^6 =$	$8\sqrt{5}\phi^3-4$	$18\phi^3-2\sqrt{5}$
$3\phi^4 =$	$3\sqrt{5}\phi^2+3$	$7\phi^2+\sqrt{5}$
$\phi^2 =$	$\sqrt{5}\phi-1$	$3\phi-\sqrt{5}$
$2 =$	2	2
$-\phi^{-2} =$	$-\sqrt{5}\phi^{-1}+1$	$3\phi^{-1}-\sqrt{5}$
$3\phi^{-4} =$	$-3\sqrt{5}\phi^{-2}+3$	$7\phi^{-2}-\sqrt{5}$
$-4\phi^{-6} =$	$-8\sqrt{5}\phi^{-3}+4$	$18\phi^{-3}-2\sqrt{5}$

Examples for analogous formulas (chapter Analogies) are identical and in the Appendix is stated usually only one formula. For example: formulas (16.1), (17) and (17.1) are not stated but they are analogous with formula (16) which has several examples (16a)...(16g).

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