

FIBONACCI GRACEFUL GRAPHS

REFERENCES

1. D. W. Bange, A. E. Barkauskas, & P. J. Slater. "Using Associated Trees To Count the Spanning Trees of Labeled Maximal Outerplanar Graphs." *Proc. 8 S.E. Conference on Combinatorics, Graph Theory and Computing.* New York: Utilitas Press, 1977, pp. 605-14.
2. G. S. Bloom. "A Chronology of the Ringel-Kotzig Conjecture and the Continuing Quest To Call All Trees Graceful." *Topics in Graph Theory.* Scientist in Residence Program, ed. F. Harary. New York: Academy of Sciences, 1977.
3. S. W. Golomb. "How To Number a Graph." *Graph Theory and Computing.* Ed. R. C. Read. New York: Academic Press, 1972, pp. 23-27.
4. S. P. R. Hebbare. "Graceful Cycles." *Utilitas Mathematica* 10 (1976):307-317.
5. C. Höede & H. Kuiper. "All Wheels Are Graceful." *Utilitas Mathematica* 14 (1978):311.
6. K. M. Koh, D. G. Lee, & T. Tan. "Fibonacci Trees." *SEA Bull. Math.* 2, no. 1 (March 1978):45-47.
7. A. Rosa. "On Certain Valuations of the Vertices of a Graph." *Theory of Graphs.* Proc. Internat. Symposium Rome, 1966, ed. P. Rosenstiehl. Paris: Duond, 1968, pp. 349-55.
8. A. Rosa. "Labeling Snakes." *Ars Combinatoria* 3 (1977):67-74.

♦♦♦♦♦

[continued from page 173]

Since the Newton iterates always fulfill the *linear* equations which belong to the system of nonlinear equations that is to be solved (with the exception, of course, of the starting value), the conclusion follows at once.

References

1. K. Weierstrass. "Neuer Beweis des Satzes, dass jede ganze Funktion einer Veränderlichen dargestellt werden kann als Producte aus linearen Funktionen derselben Veränderlichen." *Ges. Werke* 3, pp. 251-69.
2. I. Kerner. "Ein Gesamtschrittverfahren zur Berechnung der Nullstellen von Polynomen." *Numer. Math.* 8 (1966):290-94.
3. E. Durand. *Solutions numériques des équations algébriques.* Paris: Masson, 1960.
4. P. Byrnev & K. Dochev. "Certain Modifications of Newton's Method for the Approximate Solution of Algebraic Equations." *Zh. Vych. Mat.* 4 (1964):915-20.

♦♦♦♦♦