becomes arbitrarily large as x approaches infinity and therefore cannot have

$$\frac{1}{r - 1}$$

as a limit. This contradicts our assumption that $r > 1$.

That

$$\lim_{x \to 0} r_x = 2$$

follows immediately from the fact that

$$P_0(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda .$$

REFERENCES

1. L. W. Cohen and Nelson Dunford, "Transformations on Sequence Spaces," Duke Math. J., 3 (1937), 689-701.

2. A. E. Taylor, Functional Analysis, J. Wiley.

* * * * *

A CURIOUS PROPERTY OF A SECOND FRACTION

Marjorie Bicknell
A. C. Wilcox High School, Santa Clara, California

In the April, 1968 Fibonacci Quarterly (p. 156), J. Wlodarski discussed some properties of the fraction 878/323 which approximates e. Consider the approximation of π correct to six decimal places given by $355/113 = 3.141592^+$. The sum of the digits of the numerator is 13, and of the denominator, 5. $13/5 = 1 + 8/5$, or one added to the best approximation to the "Golden Ratio" using two one-digit numbers. Also,

$$\frac{355}{113} = \frac{300 + 55}{100 + 13} ,$$

where 55 and 13 are Fibonacci numbers.

Taking 355/226 as an approximation of $\pi/2$ leads to the observation that

$$\frac{355}{226} = \frac{377 - 22}{233 - 7}$$

where 377/233 approximates the golden ratio and 22/7 approximates π, and 377 and 233 are Fibonacci numbers.