

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} < 2 ,$$

we have that

$$-4 < -\lim \left(\frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} \right)^2 \leq 2k .$$

Thus

$$-2 < k .$$

In a similar manner, one can show that (iib) or (iiib) implies that $k < 2$. ::

REFERENCES

1. Charles Pisot, "La Répartition modulo un et les Nombres Algébriques," Ann. Scuola Norm. Sup. Pisa (2) 7 (1938a), pp. 205-248.
2. Peter Flor, "Über eine Klasse von Folgen Natürlicher Zahlen," Math. Ann. 140 (1960), pp. 299-307.



FALL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

St. Mary's College, Saturday, October 17, 1970

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|-------------|---|
| 9:15 | Registration |
| 10:00—10:50 | — Combinatorial Problems Leading to Generalized Fibonacci Numbers. Verner E. Hoggatt, Jr., San Jose State College |
| 11:00—11:50 | — How Fibonacci Numbers Helped Solve Hilbert's Tenth Problem Professor Julia Robinson, University of California, Berkeley |
| 1:30—2:20 | — Explicit Determination of Perron Matrices. Professor Helmut Hasse, Visiting Lecturer, San Diego State College |
| 2:30—3:20 | — Asymptotic Fibonacci Ratios. Brother Alfred Brousseau, St. Mary's College |
| 3:30—4:00 | — Fibonacci Correlations in Bishop Pine. Brother Alfred Brousseau, St. Mary's College. |

