

*Solution by David Zeitlin, Minneapolis, Minnesota.*

The units digit has a repetitive cycle of six digits: 1, 7, 7, 9, 3, 7. Since  $a_{999}$  is the  $1,000^{\text{th}}$  term, and  $1000 = 6(166)+4$ , the required units digit is 9.

*Also solved by W. C. Barley, Wray G. Brady, Richard L. Breisch, Warren Chaves, Herta T. Freitag, J. A. H. Hunter (Canada), Henry Newmon, C. B. A. Peck, Richard W. Sielaff, John Wassner, and the Proposer.*



[Continued from page 50.]  
show that Theorem 2 yields an equivalent formula.

#### REFERENCES

1. James A. Jeske, "Linear Recursive Relations, Part I," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 69.
2. James A. Jeske, "Linear Recursive Relations, Part II," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 35.
3. James A. Jeske, "Linear Recursive Relations, Part III," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 197.
4. Brother Alfred Brousseau, "Linear Recursive Relations, Lesson III," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 7, No. 1, p. 99.
5. Brother Alfred Brousseau, "Linear Recursive Relations, Lesson IV," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 7, No. 2, p. 194.
6. Brother Alfred Brousseau, "Linear Recursive Relations, Lesson V," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 7, No. 3, p. 295.
7. Brother Alfred Brousseau, "Linear Recursive Relations, Lesson VI," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 7, No. 5, p. 533.
8. Paul F. Byrd's Lecture Notes (San Jose State College).
9. Ruell V. Churchill, Operational Mathematics, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1958, p. 25.

