$$(12)(20)(30)_{74} = (30)(20)(12)_{47}$$

$$(17)(10)(33)_{64} = (33)(10)(17)_{46}$$

$$(18)(30)(45)_{74} = (45)(30)(18)_{47}$$

$$(19)(25)(37)_{64} = (37)(25)(19)_{46}$$

$$(21)(40)(41)_{64} = (41)(40)(21)_{46}$$

$$(6)(149)(17)_{251} = (17)(149)(6)_{152}$$

$$(19)(44)(52)_{251} = (52)(44)(19)_{152}$$

$$(38)(88)(104)_{251} = (104)(88)(38)_{152}$$

$$(47)(13)(91)_{352} = (91)(13)(47)_{253}$$

$$(94)(26)(182)_{352} = (182)(26)(94)_{253}$$

[Continued from page 202.]

$$\sum_{j=0}^{m}\sum_{k=0}^{n} c_{j,k}\, a_{m-j,n-k} = 0 \qquad (m + n > 0) .$$

However this is true of arbitrary $a_{m,n}$ with $a_{00} \neq 0$. We may define $c_{j,k}$ by means of

$$\left(\sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} a_{mn}\, x^m y^n\right)^{-1} = \sum_{j,k=0}^{\infty} c_{j,k}\, x^j y^k .$$

Late Acknowledgements. David Klarner solved H-168 and H. Krishna solved H-173.

Commentary on H-169. The theorem is false. Let $a = F_{2n+2}$, $b = c = F_{2n+1}$, $d = F_{2n}$. Thus from $F_{m+1}F_{m-1} - F_m^2 = (-1)^m$, we have $ad - bc = -1$, while $ab + cd = (F_{2n+2}F_{2n+1} + F_{2n}F_{2n+1}) = F_{2n+1}L_{2n+1} = F_{4n+2}$. However, let $N = F_{2n} \neq F_{4n+2}$, so that $F_{2n}^2 + 1 = F_{2n+1}F_{2n-1}$ and $N^2 + 1$ is composite. CONTRADICTION.

The Editors, V. E. Hoggatt, Jr., and R. E. Whitney