equals 1.62 (both quotients are an approximation to the "golden ratio"-value), it follows that the final result of the computation can easily be guessed. Thus for instance in the case

$$\frac{\text{8th term} \times 3}{\text{9th term}}$$

the answer should be $0.62 \times 3 = 1.86$ and in the case

$$\frac{\text{9th term} \times 2}{\text{8th term}}$$

the answer is $1.62 \times 2 = 3.24$.

If the properties of the recurrent sequences are unknown or too little known to the participants of the game, the guessing of the final results of their computations will have a startling effect.

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FIBONACCI NUMBERS AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Upon generating the number of solutions for varying n the similarity of the series to the Fibonacci number series was noted.

n	1	2	3	4	5	6
A(n)	1	3	8	21	55	144

And thus we concluded that the total number of economical solutions for n cities is

$$A(n) = F_{2n} ,$$

where F_k stands for the k^{th} Fibonacci number. This still does not indicate which of the F_{2n} solutions is the most economical one, but places an upper bound on the total number of economical solutions to be investigated.