$$
\left(\begin{array}{ll}
F_{n+1} & F_{n} \\
F_{n} & F_{n-1}
\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{cc}
\phi & 1 \\
1 & -\phi
\end{array}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{rr}
\phi & 1 \\
1 & -\phi
\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{cc}
\phi^{n} & 0 \\
0 & \phi^{\prime n}
\end{array}\right)
$$

Multiplying out gives

$$
\left(\begin{array}{ll}
\phi F_{n+1}+F_{n} & F_{n+1}-\phi F_{n} \\
\phi F_{n}+F_{n-1} & F_{n}-\phi F_{n-1}
\end{array}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{ll}
\phi^{n+1} & \phi^{\prime n} \\
\phi^{n} & \phi^{\prime(n-1)}
\end{array}\right) .
$$

Equating corresponding terms results in the following equivalent system of equations:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\phi F_{n+1}+F_{n}=\phi^{n+1} \\
F_{n+1}-\phi F_{n}=\phi^{, n} \\
\phi F_{n}+F_{n-1}=\phi^{n} \\
F_{n}-\phi F_{n-1}=\phi^{\prime(n-1)} .
\end{gathered}
$$

Solving the second equation for $F_{n+1}$ and substituting this into the first equation, gives

$$
\phi\left(\phi^{\prime n}+\phi F_{n}\right)+F_{n}=\phi^{n+1}
$$

Multiplying through by $-\phi^{\prime}$ gives

$$
\phi^{\prime n}+\phi F_{n}-\phi^{\prime} F_{n}=\phi^{n} .
$$

Finally, solving for $F_{n}$ gives the desired result:

$$
F_{n}=\frac{\phi^{n}-\phi^{\prime}}{\phi-\phi^{\prime}}
$$

## REFERENCES

1. H. E. Huntley, The Divine Proportion, Dover, Inc., New York, 1970.
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3. Verner E. Hoggatt, Jr., Fibonacci and Lucas Numbers, Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston, 1969.
4. Verner E. Hoggatt, Jr., "A Primer for the Fibonacci Numbers," The Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 3, (Oct. 1963), pp. 61-65.
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From (9a) and (9b), we obtain
(10a)

$$
\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_{(2 k+1) n} J_{n}(x)=0
$$

and
(10b)

$$
\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_{(2 k+1) n-1} J_{n}(x)=\exp \left(\frac{x}{2} L_{2 k+1}\right)
$$

Equations (10a) and (10b) can be combined in the following equation, as may be shown by induction

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_{(2 k+1) n+m} J_{n}(x)=F_{m} \exp \left(\frac{x}{2} L_{2 k+1}\right) \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

With $k=0$ and $m=1,(11)$ becomes

$$
\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_{n+1} J_{n}(x)=\exp \frac{x}{2}
$$

* 

