*Proof.* Set $r = 1$ in Theorem 2. Then multiply both sides by $L_1(x) = x$, applying Lemma 2. Distinguishing between the cases $n$ even and $n$ odd leads to (43).

*Corollary 6.*

$$\sqrt{\frac{5F_{n+2}}{F_n}} = [3; \overline{\underbrace{1, 1, \cdots, 1}_{n-1}, 6}], \quad \text{for all natural } n. \tag{44}$$

*Proof.* Set $x = 1$ in Corollary 5.

The continued fraction representations of corresponding expressions involving the *Lucas* polynomials are somewhat more complicated, since they contain fractions with numerators other than unity. The theory of such general continued fractions is more complex, and is not considered here. The interested reader may pursue this topic further, but will probably discover that the results found thereby will not be as elegant as those given in this paper.

The primary motivation for this paper came out of the diophantine equations studied in Bergum and Hoggatt [1].

## REFERENCE

1. V. E. Hoggatt, Jr., and G. E. Bergum, "A Problem of Fermat and the Fibonacci Sequence," *The Fibonacci Quarterly,* to appear.

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# PI-OH-MY!

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Though $\Pi$ in circles may be found,
It's far from being a number round.
Not three, as thought in times Hebraic
(Indeed, this value's quite archaic!);
Not seven into twenty-two---
For engineers, this just won't do!
Three-three-three over one-oh-six
Is closer; but exactly? Nix!
The Hindus made a bigger stride
In valuing $\Pi$; if you divide
One-one-three into three-three-five.
This closer value you'll derive.
But $\Pi$'s not even algebraic,
And so the previous lot are fake.
For those who deal in the abstract
Know it can never be exact
And are content to leave it go
Right next to omicron and rho.
As for the others, not as wise,
In circle-squarers' paradise,
They strain their every resource mental
To rationalize the transcendental!