[see p. 34 of *Fibonacci and Lucas Numbers* by Verner E. Hoggatt, Jr. (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1969]. Since $0 < b^2 < 1$, $0 < b^{2n} < 1$. It follows that

$$[aF_{2n}] = F_{2n+1} - 1.$$

But

$$F_{2n+1} - 1 = F_2 + F_4 + F_6 + \cdots + F_{2n}$$

by (I_6) (*Ibid.*, p. 56). Hence, the Zeckendorf representation for $[aF_{2n}]$ is

$$F_2 + F_4 + F_6 + \cdots + F_{2n}$$

completing our solution.

Also solved by Paul S. Bruckman, L. Cseh, L. A. G. Dresel, Herta T. Freitag, L. Kuipers, Imre Merenyi, Sahib Singh, Lawrence Somer, J. Suck, and the proposer.

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