result from [1] in this instance. Indeed, since $L_2 = 3$ and $L_{2^n} = L_{2^{n-1}}^2 - 2$ holds for all $n \geq 2$, it follows easily, by induction, that $L_{2^n} \equiv 3 \pmod 4$ holds for all $n \geq 1$, and as such these numbers cannot be perfect squares.

Also solved P. Bruckman, V. Mathe and the proposer.

Please Send in Proposals!

The Eleventh International Conference on Fibonacci Numbers and their Applications

July 5 – July 9, 2004
Technical University Carolo-Wilhelmina,
Braunschweig, Germany

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