When a D is determined by (7) a conjugate pair that determine the same D by (4) may be found from the adjacent elements used in (7). Let (F_n, F_{n+1}) be the adjacent elements that give D_n from (7) then a conjugate pair that determine the same D_n from (4) is

$$(F_n,\ F_n + F_{n+2}),\ (F_{n+1},\ F_{n+3}) \tag{8}$$

For example the Fibonacci Sequence 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ··· take the adjacent pair [2, 3] in (7); this gives D = 31. The conjugate pair that give D = 31 from (4) is (2, 7), (3, 8) and from (8) where

$$F_n = 2, \quad F_{n+1} = 3, \quad F_{n+2} = 5, \quad F_{n+8} = 8 ,$$

the pair is also (2, 7) (3, 8).

If (7) is used to generate D's by using all adjacent elements in all primitive sequences then all D will be generated and each will appear the number of times equal to the number of conjugate pairs associated with it.

REFERENCE

1. Brother U. Alfred, "On the Ordering of Fibonacci Sequences," The Fibonacci Quarterly, 1 (4), 1963, pp. 43-46.

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ERRATA

Please make the following corrections on the article, "A Primer for the Fibonacci Numbers, Part VI," appearing in the December, 1967, Vol. 5, No. 5, issue of the Fibonacci Quarterly, pp. 445-460:

p. 446: In the fifth line from the bottom, replace "indeterminant" with "indeterminate."

p. 452: In the line before relation (3.5), insert "of" before x^n.

p. 455: In the ninth line from the bottom, replace (3.3) by (3.4).

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Please make the following correction in the Vol. Index, Vol. 5, No. 5, December, 1967, issue of the Fibonacci Quarterly: Change S. D. Mohanty to S. G. Mohanty on p. 495 .

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