(26s) $$\sum_{i=1}^{n} O_{i+1}L_i = \frac{1}{64}\left[3^{2n+3} + 8n + 24(-3)^n - 51\right] \qquad (\lambda = 3)$$

(26') $$\sum_{i=1}^{n} 2^{2i}F_{i+1}L_i = \frac{4}{5}\left[2^{2n}L_{2n} - 3 + (-4)^n\right]$$

REFERENCE

1. cf. N. N. Vorob'ev, Fibonacci Numbers, pp. 15-20.

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(Continued from p. 369.)

Let the function h be defined by $h(s, t) = (3s + 4t, \; 2s + 3t)$. Using the method employed above, prove that all solutions in positive integers of Eq. (3) are given by

(17) $$(s_n, t_n) = h^n(1, 0), \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots .$$

To be continued in the February issue of this Quarterly.

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[Continued from p. 384.]
according to the principles of a highly sophisticated harmonic system based on the canon of proportion of the Fibonacci Series: the system may yet prove to underlie other disparate aspects of Minoan design. [1]

[1] As it does design of structures elsewhere in the Aegean contemporary or later than Minoan palatial construction. There is evidence that the 1:1.6 ratio was employed in design previously in the Early Bronze Age in Greece and western Anatolia (disseration, loc. cit.).

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