Taking the positive root, the desired result is obtained.

The pentagonal numbers are not closed with respect to the operation of multiplication. However, the following three cases are quickly verified:

$$p_{87} = p_2\, p_{39}, \quad p_{187} = p_4\, p_{40}, \quad \text{and} \quad p_{392} = p_7\, p_{47} .$$

It is not known if an infinite number of such pairs exist.

REFERENCES

1. J. V. Uspensky and M. A. Heaslet, Elementary Number Theory, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1939.

2. W. Sierpínski, "Un théorème sur les nombres triangulaires," Elemente Der Mathematik, Bank 23, Nr 2 (März, 1968), pp. 31-32.

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CORRECTIONS

Please make the following changes in "Associated Additive Decimal Digital Bracelets," appearing in the Fibonacci Quarterly in October, 1969:

On page 288, line 25, change "terms" to "forms."

On page 289, line 2, change "8" to read "B."

On page 290, line 11, change "7842" to "6842."

On page 290, line 13, change "and" to read "And."

On page 294, line 20, change "19672" to read "1967)."

On page 294, line 26, change "1969" to read "1959."

Please change the formulas given in "Diagonal Sums of Generalized Pascal Triangles," page 353, Volume 7, No. 5, December, 1969, lines 11 and 12, to read

$$p_1(q) = \sum_{k=0}^{[q/3]} \sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{q-3k}{2}\right]} \frac{q(q-m-2k-1)!}{(q-2m-3k)!m!k!} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)^{q-m-2k}$$

$$p_2(q) = \sum_{k=0}^{[q/3]} \sum_{m=0}^{\left[\frac{q-3k}{2}\right]} \frac{q(q-m-2k-1)!}{(q-2m-3k)!m!k!} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)^{q-k} (-1)^{q-m-3k}$$