

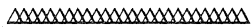
terminate analysis involving equations of the second degree such as  $x^2 + 5 = y^2$ ,  $x^2 - 5 = z^2$ . This work has marked him as the outstanding mathematician between Diophantus and Fermat in this field.

Two or three works of Leonardo that are known are the Flos [1, Vol. II, p. 227] (blossom or flower), which contains the last two problems of the tournament; the first problem is found in the Liber Quadratorum, and a Letter to Magister Theodoris [1, Vol. II, p. 247], philosopher to Frederick II, relating to indeterminate analysis and to geometry. The last three works show clearly the genius and brilliance of Leonardo as a mathematician and were beyond the abilities of most contemporary scholars.

The works of Leonardo Fibonacci are available in some universities in the United States through B. Boncompagni, Scritte di Leonardo Pisano, Rome, (1857-1862) [1]. The first volume contains the Liber Abbaci and the second volume contains Patricia Geometriae, the Flos, Letter to Magestrum Theodorum, and Liber Quadratorum. A treatment of square numbers composed by Leonardo and addressed to the Emperor Frederick II seems to have been lost.

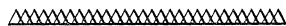
#### REFERENCE

1. Boncompagni, Baldassarre, Scritti di Leonardo Pisano; Roma, 1857; 2 vols.



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3. E. Lucas, "Théorie Des Fonctions Numérique Simplement Périodiques," Amer. J. Math. 1 (1878), pp. 184-240.
4. I. Nivin and H. S. Zuckerman, An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers, Wiley, New York, 1960.



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