then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n(.1)^n = \frac{.10}{1 - .10 - .01} = \frac{.10}{.89} = \frac{10}{89}$$

and

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [-F_n(-.1)^n] = \frac{-(-.10)}{1 + .10 - .01} = \frac{.10}{1.09} = \frac{10}{109} \quad .$$

Also solved by Dermott A. Breault, Sylvania, ARL, Waltham, Mass.

FIBONACCI SEQUENCE PERIODS

B-15 *Proposed by R.B.Wallace, Beverly Hills, Calif., and Stephen Geller, University of Alaska, College, Alaska.*

If p_k is the smallest positive integer such that

$$F_{n+p_k} \equiv F_n \bmod (10^k)$$

for all positive n, then p_k is called the period of the Fibonacci sequence relative to 10^k. Show that p_k exists for each k, and find a specific formula for p_k as a function of k.

Editorial Comment: This problem is discussed in this issue in a paper by Dov Jarden which is a reply to Stephen Geller's letter to the editor, p. 84, April, 1963, Fibonacci Quarterly.

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATES (Cont.)

well as those who have the intention of doing so, will receive recognition as Editorial Associates. The Editor should be contacted by anyone who wishes to be associated with the Fibonacci Quarterly in this manner.

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