[Continued from page 270.]
The solution is then given by Eq. (1.8) as

$$H_n = C_{11}\alpha^n + C_{12}n\alpha^{n-1} + C_{21}\beta^n + C_{22}n\beta^{n-1} \tag{2.5}$$

with the C_{ij} given by Eq. (1.9). In practice, however, the C_{ij} are most easily found by solving the set of simultaneous equations derived by applying the initial values, H_0, H_1, H_2, H_3, for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$. The solution yields:

$$C_{11} = \frac{3-\alpha}{5}H_0 + \frac{2\alpha - 1}{5}H_1 + \frac{2}{25}(1 - 2\alpha)$$

$$C_{12} = 1/5$$

$$C_{21} = \frac{2+\alpha}{5}H_0 + \frac{1 - 2\alpha}{5}H_1 + \frac{2}{25}(2\alpha - 1)$$

$$C_{22} = 1/5 .$$

REFERENCES

1. Gustav Doetsch, Guide to the Applications of the Laplace and Z Transforms, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York, 1971.
2. Robert M. Giuli, "Binet Forms by Laplace Transform," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 9, No. 1, p. 41.

[Continued from page 264.]

(If $M_2 = 1$, i.e., there is only one cell in the second group, then it cannot exchange with both $A^1_{M_1}$ and A^3_1. The rearrangements corresponding to this case are eliminated in (6) since it occurs when $k_1 = k_2 = 1$ and $G(-1) = 0$.)

The remainder of the proof follows the same procedure. Define $k_j = 1$ if $A^j_{M_j}$ and A^{j+1}_1 exchange, $k_j = 0$ otherwise, $j = 3, \cdots, N-1$. For each of 2^{N-1} possible values of $(k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_{N-1})$ the number of distinct arrangements of the N groups combined is

$$G(M_1 - k_1) + G(M_N - k_{N-1}) \cdot \prod_{j=2}^{N-1} G(M_j - k_{j-1} - k_j) . \tag{7}$$

[Continued on page 293.]