$$F_{2n}^2 + F_{2n-1}F_{2n+1}$$

is also a prime number.

B-242 Proposed by J. Wlodarski, Proz-Westhoven, Federal Republic of Germany.

Prove that

$$\binom{n}{k} \div \binom{n}{k-1} = F_m \div F_{m+1}$$

for infinitely many values of the integers m, n, and k (with $0 \leq k < n$).

B-243 Proposed by J. Wlodarski, Proz-Westhoven, Federal Republic of Germany.

Prove that

$$\binom{n}{k} \div \binom{n+1}{k} = F_m \div F_{m+1}$$

for infinitely many values of the integers m, n, and k (with $0 \leq k \leq n$).

ERATTA FOR

A CHARACTERIZATON OF THE FIBONACCI NUMBERS SUGGESTED BY A PROBLEM ARISING IN CANCER RESEARCH

Please make the following changes in "A Characterization of the Fibonacci Numbers Suggested by a Problem Arising in Cancer Research" by Leslie E. Blumenson, appearing on pp. 262-264, Fibonacci Quarterly, April 1972.

Page 263, line 11: For "$N^2 = 2$," read "$N = 2$" ;

Page 264, fourth line from bottom of page: For "+" read "·" ;

Page 264, Eq. (6): For "+" read "·" ;

Page 292, Eq. (7): For "+" read "·" .