(I) $$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{L_{n^{x+1}}}{L^{n-1}_{n^x}} = \infty$$

which shows that, for any given $n \geq 2$, there exists an X such that, for any $x > X$, $F_{n^{x+1}} > nF^n_{n^x}$, $L_{n^{x+1}} > L^{n-1}_{n^x}$.

By means of (A), (B), and employing the same reasoning as in the proof of (3), (3*) in P, we have, for the greatest primitive divisors F'_n of F_n and L'_n of L_n, the following generalized inequalities:

(J) $$F'_{p^{x+1}} > p\,F^{p-1}_{p^x} \qquad (p \text{ — a prime} \neq 5,\ p \geq 2,\ x \geq 1)$$

(K) $$F'_{5^{x+1}} > F^4_{5^x} \qquad (x \geq 1)$$

(L) $$L'_{p^{x+1}} > L^{p-2}_{p^x} \qquad (p \text{ — a prime},\ p \geq 2,\ x \geq 1)\ .$$

SOME CORRECTIONS TO VOLUME 1, NO. 3

Page 16: In Equation (4*), replace $n \geq 2$ by $n > 2$.
The last line should read:
. . . for any positive integer $n \geq 2$, $n > 2$, respectively.

Page 17: On line 6, add $>$ to read:

$$\alpha = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} > \frac{1+\sqrt{4}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Line 8, Equation (7), should be corrected to read:

$$\alpha > \frac{3}{2}$$

On Line 11, add $=$ to read:

$$\beta = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < \frac{1-\sqrt{4}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$