

$$(I) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{L_{n^{x+1}}}{L_{n^x}} = \infty$$

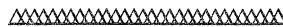
which shows that, for any given $n \geq 2$, there exists an X such that, for any $x > X$, $F_{n^{x+1}} > nF_{n^x}^n$, $L_{n^{x+1}} > L_{n^x}^{n-1}$.

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:

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

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

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



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:

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