

REFERENCES

1. John L. Brown, Jr., "Reply to Exploring Fibonacci Magic Squares," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 3, No. 2, April 1965, page 146.
2. Dewey C. Duncan, "Chains of Equivalent Fibonacci-Wise Triangles," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 5, No. 1, February 1967, pp. 87-88.
3. Herta T. Freitag, "A Magic Square involving Fibonacci Numbers," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 6, No. 1, February 1968, pp. 77-80.
4. Joseph S. Madachy, "Recreational Mathematics," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 6, No. 1, February 1968, pp. 60-68.
5. Joseph S. Madachy, "Recreational Mathematics," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 6, No. 2, April 1968, pp. 162-166.

[Continued from p. 287.]

It is also relatively easy to demonstrate that a positive integer n is a perfect number if and only if the sum of the reciprocals of the positive integer divisors of n is 2.

If you have some free time why don't you investigate the topic of perfect numbers or, better yet, why don't you suggest it as a possible project for some talented student in one of your high school mathematics classes?

[Continued from p. 298.]

With these the desired results are immediately available.

Also solved by Herta T. Freitag, C. B. A. Peck, A. C. Shannon (Australia), and the proposer.
