\[ T_{n+3} = T_{n+2} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n + 2 - 2j}{2j - 1} \right) \]

\[ = T_{n+2} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n + 3 - 2j}{2j - 1} - \left( \frac{n + 2 - 2j}{2j - 2} \right) \right) \]

\[ = T_{n+2} - T_n + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n + 3 - 2j}{2j - 1} \right) \]

\[ = T_{n+2} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n + 4 - 2j}{2j} \right) - \left( \frac{n + 3 - 2j}{2j} \right) \]

\[ = T_{n+2} - T_n + (T_{n+4} - T_{n+3}) \]

Thus we get

\[ T_{n+4} - 2T_{n+3} + T_{n+2} - T_n = 0. \]

Also solved by C. B. A. Peck, John Wessner, David Zeitlin, and the Proposer.

[Continued from page 310.]

20. Servius, Aen. IV.
21. For example, titles of standard sizes, Vitruvius De Architectura V.
22. C. R. Lepsius, die Langenmasse der Alten, Berlin (1884).
23. A. Bosio, Roma Sotteranea, Rome (1632).
24. J. Greaves, A Discourse of the Romane foot and denarius, from whence the measures and weights used by the ancients may be deduced, London (1647).
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