where d is the characteristic of the sequence $\{K_n\}$. It remains now to prove that $\{G_n\}$ is a GFS. Using the expression $G_n = H_{n+1}K_1 + H_nK_0$, derived above, we see that

$$G_{n+2} - G_{n+1} - G_n = (H_{n+3} - H_{n+2} - H_{n+1})K_1 + (H_{n+2} - H_{n+1} - H_n)K_0 = 0 .$$

Also solved by R. Garfield, C. B. A. Peck, and the Proposer.

[Continued from page 84.]

(IX) $$\sum_{k=0}^{p} \binom{p}{k} c_1^{r(p-k)} c_2^{rk} f(x + c_1^{m(p-k)} c_2^{mk}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{V_{mn+r}^p}{n!} D^n f(x) ,$$

(X) $$\sum_{k=0}^{p} \left[(-1)^k \binom{p}{k} c_1^{r(p-k)} c_2^{rk} f(x + c_1^{m(p-k)} c_2^{mk}) \right] \Big/ (c_1 - c_2)^p$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{U_{mn+r}^p}{n!} D^n f(x) .$$

David Zeitlin
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

I recently noted problem H-146 in Vol. 6, No. 6 (December 1968), p. 352, by J. A. H. Hunter of Toronto. (I am a slow reader.) I don't know whether you have printed a solution as yet; in any case, the answer is in a paper by Wilhelm Ljunggren, Vid.-Akad. Avhandlinger I, NR. 5 (Oslo 1942).

Indeed, $P_7 = 169$ is the only non-trivial square Pell number.

Ernst M. Cohn
Washington, D.C.

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