

2. I. Flores, "Direct Calculation of k Generalized Fibonacci Numbers," *The Fibonacci Quarterly*, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Apr. 1967), pp. 259–266.
3. D. S. Hirschberg, "A Class of Dynamic Memory Allocation Systems," *Comm. ACM*, 16, 19 (Oct. 1973), pp. 615–618.
4. V. E. Hoggatt, Jr., "A New Angle on Pascal's Triangle," *The Fibonacci Quarterly*, Vol. 6, No. 4 (Dec. 1968), pp. 221–234.
5. D. E. Knuth, *The Art of Computer Programming*, Vol. I (2nd Ed.), Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass., 1973, pp. 78–96, 435–455.
6. E. P. Miles, "Generalized Fibonacci Numbers and Associated Matrices," *Amer. Math. Monthly*, 67 (1967), pp. 745–757.
7. J. Minker, et al., "Analysis of Data Processing System," Tech. Rept. 69–99, University of Maryland, College Park, Md., 1969.
8. B. T. Smith, "Error Bounds for Zeros of a Polynomial Based on Gerschgorin's Theorem," *J. ACM*, 17, 4 (Oct. 1970), pp. 661–674.

[Continued from Page 29.]

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 89 + 11 = 100 & > 35 & > 21 \\
 & > 56 & > 34 \\
 144 + 12 = 156 & > 90 & > 55 \\
 & > 145 & > 88 \\
 233 + 13 = 246 & > 145 & > 143 \\
 377 + 14 = 391 & > 145 & > 143 \\
 \text{etc., etc., etc.} & & \text{etc., etc., etc.}
 \end{array}$$

Now try it with the Lucas series 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, ...

N.B.—(In the reverse Fibonacci sequence, F_n is negative for even n).
