Solution by David Zeitlin, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Using mathematical induction, one may show that

$$F_{4n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} L_{4k-2}, \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots \quad .$$

If we apply the well-known arithmetic-geometric inequality to the unequal positive numbers $L_2, L_6, L_{10}, \ldots, L_{4n-2}$, we obtain for $n = 2, 3, \ldots,$

$$\frac{F_{4n}}{n} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} L_{4k-2}}{n} = \sqrt[n]{L_2 L_6 L_{10} \cdots L_{4n-2}} \quad ,$$

which is the desired inequality.

Also solved by Douglas Lind and the proposer.

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Page 26, line 10 from bottom of page

$$V_{7,3} + V_{7,4} + V_{7,5} = F_8 - F_7 = F_6 = 8$$

Page 27, lines 4 and 5

$$F_2 + F_4 + F_6 + \ldots + F_n = F_{n+1} - 1 \quad (\text{n even})$$

$$F_3 + F_5 + F_7 + \ldots + F_n = F_{n+1} - 1 \quad (\text{n odd})$$

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Page 40, Equation (81), the R. H. S. should have an additional term

$$- v^2 F_{v+2}$$