The above results have been proved using only elementary techniques. A more concise proof can be obtained using some theorems on the uniform distribution (mod 1) of sequences; this will be the subject of a forthcoming note by R. L. Duncan.

REFERENCES

1. R. L. Duncan, Note on the Euclidean Algorithm, The Fibonacci Quarterly. Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 367-68.

2. J. V. Uspensky and M. A. Heaslet, Elementary Number Theory, McGraw-Hill 1939, pp. 43-45.

3. N. N. Vorob'ev, Fibonacci Numbers, Blaisdell Pub. Co., 1961, p. 20.

4. I. Niven, Irrational Numbers, Carus Math. Monograph, No. 11, Math. Ass'n. of America, 1956.

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CORRECTION

Please correct the last phrase of "A Recursive Generation on Two-Digit Integers," appearing on page 90 of the April 1965 issue of the Fibonacci Quarterly to read: "so that it takes the five odd digits to generate the set."

Edward Rayher points out that there are only nine two-digit generators. Eliminated from the published set should be "24" which obviously comes from the 21 at the end of the line preceding it in group (4), and "47" which follows 37 in the sequence of the same group.

D. R. Kapreker calls these generators "self-numbers" in his 21-page pamphlet, "The Mathematics of the New Self Numbers," personally published by him in Devlali, India in 1963. He lets the generated sequences run to infinity rather than reducing the numbers modulo 100 so that they lead to loops.

C. W. TRIGG

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