Therefore,

$$F_{2k+1}S_{2k+1} = S_1 - k + \sum_{n=1}^{2k-1} \frac{k - \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}{F_n F_{n+2}}$$

This proves (B).

Also solved by M. Yoder.

[Continued from page 350.]

REFERENCES

- 1. J. V. Uspensky and M. A. Heaslet, <u>Elementary Number Theory</u>, McGraw-Hill, 1939, pp. 43-52.
- 2. R. L. Duncan, "Note on the Euclidean Algorithm," The Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 367-368.
- 3. R. L. Duncan, "An Application of Uniform Distributions to the Fibonacci Numbers," The Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 137-140.
- 4. J. L. Brown, Jr., "On Lamé's Theorem," The Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 153-160.
- 5. Dale D. Shea, "On the Number of Divisions Needed in Finding the Greatest Common Divisor," The Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 337-
- 6. Ivan Niven, "Irrational Numbers," Carus Monograph No. 11, M. A. A., 1956, Chapter 6.
- 7. L. Kuipers, "Remark on a Paper by R. L. Duncan Concerning the Uniform Distribution mod 1 of the Sequence of the Logarithms of the Fibonacci Numbers," The Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 7, No. 5, pp. 465-466 and 473.