where ${}_2F_1[a,b;\ c;\ x]$ denotes the hypergeometric function.

Comment on H-193.

The proposer has pointed out that the stated condition does hold for the following examples.

Examples:

$$5 + 1 + 1 = 7 = 2^3 - 1, \qquad 5^3 + 1^3 + 1^3 = 127 = 2^7 - 1,$$
$$19 + 11 + 1 = 31 = 2^5 - 1, \qquad 19^3 + 11^3 + 1^3 = 8191 = 2^{13} - 1,$$
$$79 + 29 + 19 = 127 = 2^7 - 1, \qquad 79^3 + 29^3 + 19^3 = 524287 = 2^{19} - 1.$$

The validity of the statement would be a pleasant surprise.

Late Acknowledgements

H-183 P. Lindstrom, D. Klarner, S. Smith, D. Priest, and L. Carlitz.

Notice: The editor would be happy to override the "two months after publication" clause for solutions of problems prior to H-180, for which no solutions have been published. The next issue will contain a complete list of unresolved problems. Please send your solutions!

[Continued from page 590.]

$$2\alpha = \theta - \psi, \qquad 2\beta = \theta + \psi,$$
$$x = 2\cos\theta, \qquad y = 2\cos\psi,$$
$$z = xy + 2, \qquad a = \frac{1}{2}(x + y).$$

We shall consider the asymmetric five diagonal determinant on another occasion.

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