$$\left(\frac{1 + x - x^2}{1 - x^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(a - b)^2}\Big[(a^2 + a^4x^2 + a^6x^4 + \cdots)$$
$$+ (b^2 + b^4x^2 + b^6x^4 + \cdots) - 2ab(1 + abx^2 + a^2b^2x^4 + \cdots)\Big]$$
$$= \left(\frac{1 + x - x^2}{1 - x^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(a - b)^2}\left[\frac{a^2}{1 - a^2x^2} + \frac{b^2}{1 - b^2x^2} - \frac{2ab}{1 - abx^2}\right],$$

which simplifies to

$$\left(\frac{1 + x - x^2}{1 - x^2}\right)\left(\frac{(1 - x^2)}{(1 + x^2)(1 - 3x^2 + x^4)}\right) = \frac{1 + x - x^2}{(1 + x^2)(1 - 3x^2 + x^4)}.$$

Also solved by Paul S. Bruckman, R. Garfield, John W. Vogel, and the proposer.

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ERRATA

The following errors have been noted:

Volume 16, No. 5 (October 1978), p. 407 [J. A. H. Hunter's "Congruent Primes of Form $(8r+1)$"]. The equations presented in the second line of the article should read

$$X^2 - eY^2 = Z^2, \text{ and } X^2 + eY^2 = W^2.$$

Volume 17, No. 1 (February 1979), p. 84 (A. P. Hillman & V. E. Hoggatt, Jr.'s "Nearly Linear Functions"). Equation (1) should read

$$(1) \qquad C' \cdot H - C \cdot H = \sum_{i=1}^{k} (c_i' - c_i)h_i \geq h_k - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} c_i h_i.$$

The second line of the proof of Lemma 7 should read

The hypothesis $E \cdot E' = 0$ implies . . . .

In the proof of Theorem 1, Equation (10) should read

$$(10) \qquad b_j(m) = C^*_{m-1} \cdot H_j - C_{m-1} \cdot H_j.$$

(Kindness of Margaret Owens)