## REFERENCES

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2. Dewey C. Duncan, "Chains of Equivalent Fibonacci-Wise Triangles," Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 5, No. 1, February 1967, pp. 87-88.
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[Continued from p. 287.]
It is also relatively easy to demonstrate that a positive integer n is a perfect number if and only if the sum of the reciprocals of the positive integer divisors of $n$ is 2 .

If you have some free time why don't you investigate the topic of perfect numbers or, better yet, why don't you suggest it as a possible project for some talented student in one of your high school mathematics classes?
[Continued from p. 298.]
With these the desired results are immediately available.

Also solved by Herta T. Freitag, C. B. A. Peck, A. C. Shannon (Australia), and the proposer.

