	L. O. L.	Traffic Pattern	Standard	Traffic Pattern
n	$f(n)$	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i)$	$g(n)$	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} g(i)$
1	1	1	4	4
2	1	2	12	16
3	2	4	20	36
4	3	7	28	64
5	5	12	36	100
6	7	19	44	144
7	11	30	52	196
8	16	46		
9	22	68		
	$8n-50$ $(n \geq 9)$	$4n^2-46n+158$ $(n \geq 9)$	$8n-4$	$4n^2$

In this situation, then, the Fibonacci sequence appears only as a transient effect but such effects are, I think, relatively infrequent in purely abstract mathematical models.

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(Continued from page 302.)

Thus every time that this sequence repeats there are only a possible 16 Fibonacci Numbers (the starred ones) out of 60 which both end in 1, 3, 7, or 9 and can be expressed as $6x\pm1$ and which just may be prime. Therefore we have established 16/60 or rather 4/15 of Euler's expression as an upper bound of the Fibonacci Prime Density.

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NO WONDER NO SOLUTION

H-26 (Corrected) *Proposed by L. Carlitz, Duke University, Durham, N.C.*

Let $R_k = (b_{rs})$, where $b_{rs} = \binom{r-1}{k+1-s}$ $(r, s = 1, 2, \ldots, k+1)$ then show

$$R_k^n = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{s} \binom{r-1}{j-1} \binom{k+1-r}{s-j} F_{n-1}^{k+1-r-s+j} F_n^{r+s-2j} F_{n+1}^{j-1} \right) .$$

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