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HW Gould
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7 pages

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

26506

16 Nov. 1973

Dear Dr. Sloane,

I appreciated your letter of 7 November very much. I don't know whether at most 5 elementary transformations will do it, but a finite number will surely suffice! As for handshakes, I don't have the faintest idea. But I do maintain a voluminous correspondence which may help explain why I am only now finally getting around to sending you the table of Fibonomial Catalan numbers. I calculated these by hand (two ways, recursively and every tenth one being checked by direct calculation) while my wife and I watched science fiction (and Dracula, Frankenstein, etc.) Saturday nights here from a Pittsburgh TV channel (sitting up till 3 or 4). Makes the TV interesting when the plots are dull. The result is a ten-page table of the first 50 Fibonomial Catalan numbers in factored form. The fiftieth one has 11 distinct prime factors.

Anyway, enclosed is a Xerox copy of the first two pages of the report. I had no precise way for the actual digits in those beyond $K(10)$ so that was the last one I gave that way. You can easily run off the values of others from the factors I give. These first two pages will give you $K(n)$ for $n=1(1)22$. Be careful to note that where n is given in the left hand column then $K(n+1)$ is the value given at the right. I did this to agree with the usual binary notation I use for ordinal Catalan numbers: $\log(n) = \frac{2n}{n+1}$.

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$$= 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,$$

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and

$$S_n' = \sum_{k=0}^n k^2(n-k)^2 = 2, 5, 16, 64, 312, 1812, 12288, 95616,$$

840960, 8240880, 83442880, 1060369920, 13649610240

You will notice that the two start alike, but begin to differ by 1 unit with $n = 4$, and then the difference grows, but not too remarkably. In fact it is easy to show that

Recurrences:

These two sequences have recently been combined with one another and I am writing a review for the German Zentralblatt für Mathematik (copy enclosed in fact) that shows how this has happened. I think a table of sequences such as yours would be of great help in just such situations

Of course, the two sequences above are familiar in other

I came across S_n' one time years ago in calculating resistance of an array of resistors in electrical engineering work.

I would very much like to see your book how nearly ready is it now? I saw a mention of a prepublication version in a recent paper

Best regards

removable. In fact it is easy to see that

Henry W. Gould

$$S_n' \sim \frac{1}{2} n! \quad \text{where } S_n' \sim 2n! \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

P.S.: I collect peculiar sequences, and might be able to suggest still others you do not have.

$$S_1 = n^2 - 1 + 1, \quad S_n' = n! + (-1)^{n-1}$$

P.P.S.: I should remark that you be sure to know that I use F_n with this definition: $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1$, then $F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1}$ (Fibonacci's sequence) that should be clear.

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FIBONOMIAL CATALAN NUMBERS

$$1 \quad (2k) \quad F_{2k} F_{2k-1} \cdots F_{k+2}$$

k	n	F_n	$K(k+1)$
	26	121393	
13	27	196418	$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 47 \cdot 53 \cdot 109 \cdot 113 \cdot 199 \cdot 281 \cdot 421 \cdot 521 \cdot 1597 \cdot 3001 \cdot 28657$
	28	317811	
14	29	<u>514229</u>	$2^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 53 \cdot 109 \cdot 113 \cdot 199 \cdot 281 \cdot 421 \cdot 521 \cdot 1597 \cdot 3001 \cdot 28657 \cdot 514229$
	30	832040	
15	31	1346269	$2^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 53 \cdot 109 \cdot 113 \cdot 199 \cdot 281 \cdot 421 \cdot 521 \cdot 557 \cdot 2207 \cdot 2417 \cdot 3001 \cdot 28657 \cdot 514229$
	32	2178309	
16	33	3524578	$2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 23 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 53 \cdot 89 \cdot 109 \cdot 113 \cdot 199 \cdot 281 \cdot 421 \cdot 521 \cdot 557 \cdot 2207 \cdot 2417 \cdot 3001 \cdot 3571 \cdot 19801 \cdot 28657 \cdot 514229$
	34	5702887	
17	35	9227465	$2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 23 \cdot 31 \cdot 41 \cdot 53 \cdot 89 \cdot 107 \cdot 109 \cdot 199 \cdot 281 \cdot 421 \cdot 521 \cdot 557 \cdot 2207 \cdot 2417 \cdot 3001 \cdot 3571 \cdot 19801 \cdot 28657 \cdot 141961 \cdot 514229$
	36	14930352	
18	37	24157817	$2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 23 \cdot 31 \cdot 53 \cdot 73 \cdot 89 \cdot 107 \cdot 109 \cdot 149 \cdot 199 \cdot 281 \cdot 421 \cdot 521 \cdot 557 \cdot 2207 \cdot 2417 \cdot 3001 \cdot 3571 \cdot 9349 \cdot 19801 \cdot 28657 \cdot 141961$

PRIME FACTORS OF CATALAN NUMBERS

k	n	$\binom{n}{k} - \binom{n}{k-1}$	Prime factors
0	1	1	
1	3	2	2
2	<u>5</u>	5	<u>5</u>
3	<u>7</u>	14	2· <u>7</u>
4	9	42	2·3·7
5	<u>11</u>	132	2 ² ·3· <u>11</u>
6	<u>13</u>	429	3·11· <u>13</u>
7	15	1430	2·5·11·13
8	<u>17</u>	4862	2·11·13· <u>17</u>
9	<u>19</u>	16796	2 ² ·13·17· <u>19</u>
10	21	58786	2·7·13·17·19
11	<u>23</u>	208012	2 ² ·7·17·19· <u>23</u>
12	25	742900	2 ² ·5 ² ·17·19·23
13	27	2674440	2 ³ ·3 ² ·5·17·19·23
14	<u>29</u>	9694845	3 ² ·5·17·19·23· <u>29</u>
15	<u>31</u>	35357670	2·3 ² ·5·19·23·29· <u>31</u>
16	33	129644790	2·3·5·11·19·23·29·31
17	35	477638700	2 ² ·3·5 ² ·11·23·29·31
18	<u>37</u>	1767263190	2·3·5·7·11·23·29·31· <u>37</u>
19	39	6564120420	2 ² ·3·5·11·13·23·29·31·37
20	<u>41</u>	24466267020	2 ² ·3·5·13·23·29·31·37· <u>41</u>
21	<u>43</u>	91482563640	2 ³ ·3·5·13·29·31·37·41· <u>43</u>
22	45	343059613650	2·3·5 ² ·13·29·31·37·41·43
23	<u>47</u>	1289904147324	2·3 ² ·13·29·31·37·41·43· <u>47</u>

$$C(k) = \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{2k}{k}$$

$$n = 2k + 1, \text{ whence } \binom{n}{k} - \binom{n}{k-1} = \binom{2k+1}{k} - \binom{2k+1}{k-1} = \frac{(2k+2)!}{(k+1)!(k+2)!} = C(k+1).$$

Theorem: $k \geq 2$ and $2k+1 = \text{prime} \Rightarrow 2k+1 \mid C(k+1).$

Calculated by J. W. Jones

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1972 Wb

ZENTRALBLATT FÜR MATHEMATIK

Kaucky, Josef:

Date:

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at mistakes based on
viewed.

A. W. Jones

In the first place, the (correct) value given in the published solution is

$$(1) \quad D_n = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} S_j, \quad \text{where} \quad S_j = \sum_{i=0}^j \frac{j!}{(j-i)!},$$

which is incorrectly given in the present paper with

$$(2) \quad S_j = \sum_{i=0}^j i!(j-i)!.$$

This circumstance may be due to the fact that S is incorrectly

fractions on this page
that the review points
in the original paper r

T H A N K Y O U

printed in one place in the problem solution as

$$S_j = \sum_{i=0}^j i!/(j-i)!$$

and possible confusion of $i!/(j-i)!$ with $i!(j-i)!$.

The first few values (for $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) of S_j as given by (1) are 1, 2, 5, 16, 65, 326, ... whereas the values given by (2) (as noted by the author) are 1, 2, 5, 16, 64, 312, ... and the

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correct values of D_n , correspondingly, are 1, 3, 8, 24, 89, 415,

In the second place, the derivation of the value of D

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109744478168199574282739

7 13 19 23 29 37 41 47 61 113 199*****p

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28657 1597*421*199*113*61*46*7*41*37*29*23*19*13*7*2*p

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