

591
HERMAN P. ROBINSON

2 October 1983

A2387

A115515

Dear Neil,

LAFAYETTE, CA 94549

Happy Birthday! I am sure you are looking forward to it.

2) - see Am. Math. M March 1980, p. 208 for various sequences relating to postage stamps.

3) $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} = K_n \pi$
Daughter Anne ad me if I could extend 2, 4, 6, 6, 10, 9, 14, 10, 12, 15, 22, 15,, 21, 20, I couldn't, so she told me that the nth term is sum of n and the largest prime number in n. Perhaps the first term should be 1, not 2.

I note that the sequence of greatest prime in each n is not listed in your book.

8530
A70229

Last year I bought another computer (an Apple II) and I am in the process of programming it for computations similar to the work I do on my Mac, but much faster. It will work up to about 65,535.

Best regards,

Herman

P.S. Bell numbers can be obtained from

P.S. Bell numbers can be obtained from $B(n) = e^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k^n}{k!}$ $n=1, 2, 3, \dots$

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one page

Letter
Robinson
Sean
1981

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