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Guy letter

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Unsolved Problems

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86-10-25

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Dear Neil,

Let me try to kill two birds with one sloane.  
Here is a new sequence:

1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 54, 42, 944, 5112, 47160, 419760, 4297512, 47607144,  
575023344, 7500202920, 105180931200, 1578296510400, 25238664189504, ....

It is the absolute value of the sequence of the enclosed paper.

what was it?

Here is another sequence:

(1,1) 1, 2, 2, 9, 6, 118, 568, 4716, 38160, 358126, 3662088, 41073096,  
500013528, 6573808200, 92840971200, 1402148010528, ...

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which is the first one, divided by  $n$ . This latter may not qualify for Sloane, as it's not known to consist of integers.

Would you referee the enclosed for the Unsolved Problems section of the *Monthly*? I.e., have you seen it before? Is it easy to prove? Any other related material which might make it (more) interesting?

Thanks in anticipation of your help.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Richard

Richard K. Guy.

RKG:l

Encl.