It follows by induction that

$$x_{2n} = \frac{2^{2n}+2}{3}, \quad x_{2n+1} = \frac{2^{2n+1}+1}{3}, \quad y_{2n} = \frac{2^{2n}-1}{3}, \quad y_{2n+1} = \frac{2^{2n+1}-2}{3},$$

and for all n,

$$x_n - y_n = 1.$$

On: Two remarks about Sudoku squares: The author regrets to say that Figure 5 on page 426 is strongly (not weakly) completable. In the top right subsquare, the cell (3, 9) must contain 5 because 5 cannot occur in the 2nd row or 8th column. In the bottom right subsquare, the entry in the cell (8, 9) is forced to be 1 because 1 cannot go elsewhere in the 8th row.

Correspondence

DEAR EDITOR,

Just a coincidence?

Is any significance to be ascribed to the fact that an equilateral triangle with sides of length π has medians of length e, to within an accuracy of better than 1 part in 1000? $\left[(\sqrt{3}\pi)/(2e) \approx 1.00089\right]$.

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