Title: On a conjecture about repdigits in k-generalized
Fibonacci sequences

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The k-generalized Fibonacci sequence $(F_n^{(k)})_n$ resembles the Fibonacci sequence in that it starts with $0, \ldots, 0, 1$ (a total of k terms) and each term afterwards is the sum of the k preceding terms. F. LUCA [4] in 2000 and recently D. MARQUES [5] proved that 55 and 44 are the largest numbers with only one distinct digit (so called *repdigits*) in the sequences $(F_n^{(2)})_n$ and $(F_n^{(3)})_n$, respectively. Further, Marques conjectured that there are no repdigits having at least 2 digits in a k-generalized Fibonacci sequence for any $k > 3$. In the present paper, we confirm this conjecture.

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