Since $c \le m$ and m and n are positive, either $a \le 0$ or $b \le 0$. Suppose $a \le 0$ and set $k = -a$. Then

$$bn = c + km$$

and, by Lemma 1,

$$F_{bn} = F_{c+km} = F_{c-1} F_{km} + F_c F_{km+1} . \tag{1}$$

Now $d \mid F_n$, $d \mid F_m$ and, by Lemma 3, $F_n \mid F_{bn}$ and $F_m \mid F_{km}$. Therefore, $d \mid F_{bn}$, $d \mid F_{km}$ and it follows from (1) that $d \mid F_{km+1} F_c$. But $(d, F_{km+1}) = 1$ since $d \mid F_{km}$ and by Lemma 2, $(F_{km}, F_{km+1}) = 1$. Therefore, $d \mid F_c$. But, as seen above, $F_c \mid d$. Hence, since both are positive,

$$(F_m, F_n) = d = F_c = F_{(m,n)}$$

and the proof is complete.

REFERENCES

1. N. N. Vorob'ev, Fibonacci Numbers, Blaisdell Publishing Company, New York and London, 1961.
2. G. H. Hardy and E. M. Wright, The Theory of Numbers, Oxford University Press, London, 1954.

SOME CORRECTIONS TO VOLUME 1, NO. 3

Page 19: On the third line from the bottom, put in $>$ for $=$ to read

$$(5 + \beta^{n^{x+1}}) > .$$

Page 24: Line 5 should read, instead of "$a\alpha + 2\beta = 0$,"

$$a\alpha + 2b = 0 .$$

Page 30: On line 4, change "e_i" to "e_1" .
On line 18, change "unit" to "limit."