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On the $D(4)$ -Diophantine Triples of Fibonacci Numbers,
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Abstract

Let F_m be the m th Fibonacci number. We prove that if $F_{2n+6}F_k + 4$ and $4F_{2n+4}F_k + 4$ are both perfect squares, then $k = 2n$ for $n \geq 1$, except in the case $n = 1$, in which we can additionally have $k = 1$.