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AMS Classification Number: 11B65

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CORRIGENDUM TO THE PAPER "ON MULTIPLICITY SEQUENCES"
The Fibonacci Quarterly, Vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 9-10

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It was pointed out by Professor Harvey L. Abbott that the statement in the Theorem from the paper is not true. The counterexample given by Professor Abbot is as follows:

If $g(1) = 1$ and $g(n) = 2n$ for $n > 1$, then $L.C.M.(g(m), g(n)) = g(L.C.M.(m, n))$ for any m, n and $G.C.D.(g(m), g(n)) \neq g(G.C.D.(m, n))$ for some m, n.

The Theorem is true in a weaker form:

If g is a multiplicity sequence and g is also quasi-multiplicative which means that $g(m)g(n) = cg(mn)$ for any relatively prime m, n, then g is a strong divisibility sequence.