

①	$\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} F_k = F_{n+2} - 1$	公式的投機行為，所以我推出的式子有：	是用數學歸納法邊看邊證，我覺得用數學歸納法是偷看過	那些公式，書中列出七項公式，我就想自己推公式，而不	關的公式都不太有興趣，但我那時（大概國三）就想證明	之前就知道斐波那契數列的通項公式的推法，但其它的有	其實我在國中就有讀過 <u>從正五邊形談起</u> ，我在讀那本	數學讀書心得
②	$\sum_{k=1}^n F_{2k} = F_{2n+1} - 1$							
③	$\sum_{k=1}^n F_{2k-1} = F_{2n}$							
④	$F_n^2 = F_n F_{n+1}$							
⑤	$F_n^2 = F_{n+1} \times F_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1}$							
⑥	$F_m F_{mn}, F_n F_{mn}$							
⑦	$(F_n, F_{n+k}) = (F_n, F_k)$							
⑧	$\sum_{k=1}^n F_k^3 = \frac{1}{2} (F_{n+3}^3 - F_n^3 - F_{n-1}^3 + F_{n-2}^3)$							
⑨	$\sum_{k=1}^n F_k F_{k+1} = F_n^2 + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2}$							
⑩	$\sum_{k=1}^n F_{k-2} F_{k-1} F_k = \frac{1}{2} (F_n^3 - F_{n-2}^3 - F_{n-1}^3 - F_{n+1}^3)$							

No. _____

其中①到⑤是看書才想證，⑥到⑧是臨時的想法，其中我覺得⑧比其它難，我是因為④才想證⑧，而⑨是④證出時的附帶品，⑩是⑧證出時的附帶品，我把證明過程和這篇夾起來，證明過程才是重點！

還有一本最近向同學借的書——用漫畫來學幾何，裡面有介紹幾何史、非歐幾何等簡單觀念以及一些幾何題的證明如巴斯卡定理，但我對裡面提到的費馬猜想（現已成定理）有興趣，雖有人證明，但我想練一下這方面的技巧，於是自行證明 $n=3$ $n=4$ 的情況以及 $n=2$ 整數解的一些性質。

我把式子都夾在這張後面，可能會有我沒注意到的錯誤，請求描述不清的地方，那就只好敬請原諒。

真善美

(24×25) 日新優良紙製品

218 18 林示子



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若 $(x,y) = d_1$, 則 $x = d_1 a$, $y = d_1 b$, $(a,b) = 1$, $a^2 + b^2 = (\frac{a}{d_1})^2 + (\frac{b}{d_1})^2 = d_1^{-2} (a^2 + b^2) = d_1^{-2} c^2$
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ 若 $(a,c) = d_2$ 令 $a = d_2 a_1$, $c = d_2 c_1$, $(\frac{a_1}{d_2})^2 + (\frac{b}{d_2})^2 = c_1^2 - a_1^2$, $d_2 | b$
 $\therefore d_2 | a, d_2 | b, (a,b) = 1 \therefore d_2 = 1 \Rightarrow a, b, c$ 兩兩互質
 $\therefore a, b, c$ 兩兩互質, 且由 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \therefore a, b, c$ 必為兩奇一偶

化①式為 $(a+b+c)(a+b-c) = 2ab$... ② $\therefore a, b, c$ 中兩奇一偶
 $\therefore 2 | (a+b+c), 2 | (a+b-c) \Rightarrow 4 | (a+b+c)(a+b-c) \Rightarrow 4 | 2ab \Rightarrow 2 | ab \therefore a, b, c$ 兩奇一偶

$\therefore c$ 為奇數, 且可設 b 為偶數, a 為奇數
 $(c+a), (c-a)$ 為偶數 \therefore 可設 $c+a = 2d_3 r_1$, $c-a = 2d_3 r_2$, $(r_1, r_2) = 1$, $(c+a, c-a) = 2d_3$

則 $c = d_3(r_1 + r_2)$, $a = d_3(r_1 - r_2) \Rightarrow d_3 | (a, c)$, $d_3 | 1$, $d_3 = 1$, $(c+a, c-a) = 2$
 $\therefore b = 2mn$, $(\frac{c+a}{2})(\frac{c-a}{2}) = m^2 - n^2$ 可令 $\frac{c+a}{2} = m^2$, $\frac{c-a}{2} = n^2$ 其中 $(m, n) = 1$
 則 $c = m^2 + n^2$, $a = m^2 - n^2$ 於是得 $\begin{cases} a = m^2 - n^2 \\ b = 2mn \\ c = m^2 + n^2 \end{cases}$ $(m, n) = 1$... ③

若 m, n 奇偶性相同, 則 $2 | a, 2 | c$ 不合, 故 m, n 為一奇一偶, 故 $2 | mn$
 $4 | 2mn \Rightarrow 4 | b$ 設 m, n 除以 3 餘數為 p_1, p_2 , $m = 3m_1 + p_1$, $n = 3n_1 + p_2$
 $p_1, p_2 = 0, 1, 2$

$$\frac{1}{2} abc = mn(m+n)(m-n) = (3m_1 + p_1)(3n_1 + p_2)[3(m_1 + n_1) + (p_1 + p_2)][3(m_1 - n_1) + (p_1 - p_2)]$$

(p_1, p_2)	0, 0	0, 1	0, 2	1, 1	1, 2
$p_1 + p_2$	0	1	2	2	3
$p_1 - p_2$	0	1	2	0	1
	(一)	(二)	(三)	(四)	(五)

由右表可知 (一) 到 (五) 組每組至少有一數為 3 的倍數, 故 $m \cdot n \cdot (m+n) \cdot (m-n)$ 至少有一數為 3 的倍數, $3 | \frac{1}{2} abc \Rightarrow 6 | abc$

設 m, n 除以 5 的餘數分別為 k_1, k_2
 $m = 5m_2 + k_1$, $n = 5n_2 + k_2$, $k_1, k_2 = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$
 $\frac{1}{2} abc = (5m_2 + k_1)(5n_2 + k_2)[5(m_2 + n_2) + (k_1 + k_2)][5(m_2 - n_2) + (k_1 - k_2)]$
 $[25(m_2^2 + n_2^2) + 10(m_2 + n_2)(k_1 + k_2) + (k_1^2 + k_2^2)]$

(k_1, k_2)	0, 0	0, 1	0, 2	0, 3	0, 4	1, 1	1, 2	1, 3	1, 4	2, 2	2, 3	2, 4	3, 3	3, 4	4, 4
$k_1 + k_2$	0	1	2	3	4	2	3	4	5	4	5	6	6	7	8
$k_1 - k_2$	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	0
$k_1^2 + k_2^2$	0	1	4	9	16	2	5	10	17	8	13	20	18	25	32

每組都有 5 的倍數
 故 $5 | \frac{1}{2} abc$
 $5 | abc$
 $60 | abc$



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姓名

積分號

$x^3 + y^3 = z^3 \dots \textcircled{1}$ 求非 0 整數解

令 $(x, y) = k_1$ 則 $x = k_1 a$ $y = k_1 b$ $(a, b) = 1$ $a^3 + b^3 = (\frac{z}{k_1})^3$ $k_1 | z$
則 $z = k_1 c$ $a^3 + b^3 = c^3$ 若 $(a, c) = k_2$ 則 $a = k_2 a_1$ $c = k_2 c_1$ $(c_1^3 - a_1^3) = (\frac{b}{k_2})^3$

$k_2 | b$ $\therefore (a, b) = 1$ $\therefore k_2 | 1$ $k_2 = 1$ $(a, c) = 1$ 則 $(b, c) = 1$
 $a^3 + b^3 = c^3$ $\therefore (a+b-c)^3 = (a^3 + b^3 - c^3) + 3a^2b - 3a^2c + 3ab^2 + 3bc^2 - 3b^2c - 3abc + 3ac^2$

$\therefore a^3 + b^3 - c^3 = 0$ $\therefore (a+b-c)^3 = 3(a^2b - a^2c + ab^2 + bc^2 - b^2c + ac^2 - 2abc) \dots \textcircled{2}$
 $3 | (a+b-c)$ 令 $(a+b-c) = 3k_3$ $27k_3^3 = 3(a^2b - a^2c + ab^2 + bc^2 - b^2c + ac^2 - 2abc)$

$9k_3^3 = abc + (ab - bc - ac)(a+b-c)$ $\therefore 3 | (a+b-c)$ $\therefore 3 | abc$
 $9k_3^3 + c(a+b-c)^2 = abc + (a+b-c)(ab-c^2)$ $\textcircled{3}$ 設 a, b, c 除以 3 的餘數分別為 p, q, r
 $\therefore 3 | (a+b-c) \therefore (p, q, r) = (0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1), (0, 2, 2), (1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 2), (1, 2, 0), (2, 0, 2),$

$(2, 1, 0), (2, 2, 1)$ 又 $\therefore 3 | abc \therefore (p, q, r) = (0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1), (0, 2, 2), (1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 2), (1, 2, 0), (2, 0, 2),$
 $(2, 1, 0), (2, 2, 1)$ 七組 又 a, b, c 兩兩互質 所以 $(0, 0, 0)$ 不合, 所以 (p, q, r) 只有六組
 $(ab-c^2)$ 除以 3 的餘數分別為 $-2, -2, -2, -2, -2, -2$ 六組的 $(ab-c^2)$ 除以 3 的餘數

均為 2 $\therefore (ab-c^2)$ 除以 3 餘 2 $\therefore (a+b-c)^2$ 是 9 的倍數且 $3 \nmid (ab-c^2)$
由 $9k_3^3 + c(a+b-c)^2 = abc + (a+b-c)(ab-c^2)$ 可知 若 $9 | abc$ 則 $9 | (a+b-c)$ 且若 $9 | (a+b-c)$
則 $9 | abc$ 若 $9 \nmid abc$ 則 $9 \nmid (a+b-c)$ 且若 $9 \nmid (a+b-c)$ 則 $9 \nmid abc$

代 $\textcircled{1}$ 式為 $(a+b-c)[(a+b)(a+b-c) - (ab-c^2)] = 3abc \dots \textcircled{4}$
 $\therefore 3 \nmid [(a+b)(a+b-c) - (ab-c^2)]$ 且 $9 | 3abc \therefore 9 | (a+b-c) \therefore 9 | abc$
 $\therefore 9 | abc \therefore 27 | (a+b-c)$ 可令 $(a+b-c) = 3^3 k_4$

\therefore 由 $\textcircled{3}$ $3^8 k_4^3 + c 3^6 k_4^2 = abc + 3^3 k_4 (ab-c^2) \therefore 3^3 | abc$
設若 $3^n | (a+b-c)$ 令 $(a+b-c) = 3^n k$
由 $\textcircled{4}$ $3^{n+1} k^3 + c 3^{2n} k^2 = abc + 3^n (ab-c^2) \therefore 3^n | abc$

由 $\textcircled{5}$ $(a+b-c)[(a+b)(a+b-c) - (ab-c^2)] = 3abc$
 $\therefore 3 \nmid [(a+b)(a+b-c) - (ab-c^2)]$ 且 $3^{n+1} | 3abc \therefore 3^{n+1} | abc$
 $\therefore 3^n | (a+b-c) \therefore 3^5 | (a+b-c) \dots \Rightarrow (\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^n) | (a+b-c)$
 $\therefore |a| \neq |b| \neq |c| \neq 0 \therefore a+b-c \neq 0$ $a+b-c \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^n \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3^n$ 發散為無窮大
 $\therefore \textcircled{1}$ 式沒有非 0 整數解



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求 $x^4 + y^4 = z^4$ 的整數解

令 $x = ad, y = bd, (a, b) = 1$ $a^4 + b^4 = (\frac{z}{d})^4$ $d | z$, 可令 $z = d_1 c$

若 $(m, c) = d_2$ 可令 $a = d_2 a_1, c = d_2 c_1, c_1^4 - a_1^4 = (\frac{b}{d_2})^4$ $d_2 | b$

$\therefore d_2 | a, d_2 | b \therefore d_2 | (a, b) \Rightarrow d_2 = 1$ a, b, c 兩兩互質

$(a^2)^2 + (b^2)^2 = (c^2)^2$ 由二次參數解可知定有 m, n 使下式成立

$$\begin{cases} a^2 = m^2 - n^2 \\ b^2 = 2mn \\ c^2 = m^2 + n^2 \end{cases} \quad (m, n) = 1 \quad \text{令 } 2 | b, \quad 2 | a, \quad 2 | c$$

$$c^2 - a^2 = 2n^2 \quad (c+a)(c-a) = 2n^2$$

令 $c+a = dp, c-a = dq, (p, q) = 1, d > 0$

$2c = d(p+q), 2a = d(p-q) \therefore (p, q) = 1 \therefore (2a, 2c) = 2$

$$(d(p+q), d(p-q)) = 2 \quad d | 2$$

$d = 1 \text{ or } 2 \quad d^2 pq = 2n^2$

若 $d = 1$ $ca = p, ca = q, p, q$ 奇偶性相同 $\therefore pq = 2n^2 \therefore 2 | pq$

$\therefore 2 | p, q \therefore p, q$ 必有一數為偶數 又 $\therefore p, q$ 奇偶性相同 $\therefore 2 | p, 2 | q$

$2 | (p, q)$ 與 $(p, q) = 1$ 矛盾

若 $d = 2 \quad 4pq = 2n^2 \quad 2pq = n^2 \quad 2 | n^2 \Rightarrow 2 | n$ 令 $n = 2n_1$

$4n_1^2 = 2pq \quad pq = 2n_1^2 \therefore 2 | pq, \therefore p, q$ 必有一數為偶數

又 $\therefore p, q$ 奇偶性相同 $\therefore 2 | p, 2 | q \Rightarrow 2 | (p, q)$ 又 $(p, q) = 1$ 矛盾

故 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ 沒有非 0 整數解, 故 $a^4 + b^4 = c^4$ 也沒有非 0 整數解

斐波那契數列

① 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, ...
 $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, \dots$

$$\begin{cases} a_n + a_{n+1} = a_{n+2} \\ a_1 = a_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

令 $a_n = x^n$

$$x^n + x^{n+1} = x^{n+2} \quad x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \quad x = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ 或 } \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$a_n = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n \text{ 或 } \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n \quad (\text{符合 } a_n + a_{n+1} = a_{n+2})$$

可令 $a_n = m\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n + n\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$ (符合 $a_n + a_{n+1} = a_{n+2}$)

把 $a_1 = a_2 = 1$ 代入

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)m + \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)n = 1 \\ \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 m + \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 n = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ n = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{cases}$$

代入 $a_n = m\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n + n\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$

$$a_n = \frac{\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n}{\sqrt{5}} \quad \dots \quad a_n \text{ 通項}$$

②

$\alpha = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \beta = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$\alpha + \beta = 1, \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 3$

$\alpha - \beta = \sqrt{5}, \alpha^n + \beta^n = (\alpha^{n-1} + \beta^{n-1}) + (\alpha^{n-2} + \beta^{n-2})$

$\alpha\beta = -1, \alpha^n + \beta^n$ 為整數

$$a_n^2 = \left(\frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{5}(\alpha^{2n} + \beta^{2n} - 2(\alpha\beta)^n)$$

$$a_{n-1}a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{5}(\alpha^{2n} + \beta^{2n} - (\alpha\beta)^{n+1}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2))$$

$$a_{n-1}a_{n+1} - a_n^2 = \frac{1}{5}(2(\alpha\beta)^n - (\alpha\beta)^{n+1}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)) = \frac{1}{5}(2(-1)^n + (-1)^{n+1} \times 3) = (-1)^n$$

$a_{n+1}a_{n-1} = a_n^2 + (-1)^n \dots$ 關係式

令 $m \geq n, k \geq 0$

$$a_{n-k}a_{m+k} = \frac{1}{5}[(\alpha^{m+n} + \beta^{m+n}) - (\alpha\beta)^{n-k}(\alpha^{m-n+2k} + \beta^{m-n+2k})]$$

$$a_n a_m = \frac{1}{5}[(\alpha^{m+n} + \beta^{m+n}) - (\alpha\beta)^n(\alpha^{m-n} + \beta^{m-n})]$$

$$a_{n-k}a_{m+k} - a_n a_m = \frac{1}{5}[(-1)^n b_{m-n} - (-1)^{n-k} b_{m-n+2k}] \quad \dots \text{關係式}$$

整數

1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, ...
 $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5, b_6, \dots, b_n, \dots$
 $b_n + b_{n+1} = b_{n+2}$
 $\alpha_n + \beta_n = b_n$

③ $a_1 = a_2 \rightarrow a_1 + a_3 = a_2 + a_3 = a_4$
 $a_1 + a_3 = a_4 \rightarrow a_1 + a_3 + a_5 = a_4 + a_5 = a_6$
 $a_1 + a_3 + a_5 = a_6 \rightarrow a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + a_7 = a_6 + a_7 = a_8$
 \vdots
 $a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{2n-1} = a_{2n} \dots$ 奇數項和

$a_2 = a_3 - 1 \rightarrow a_2 + a_4 = a_3 - 1 + a_4 = a_5 - 1$
 $a_2 + a_4 = a_5 - 1 \rightarrow a_2 + a_4 + a_6 = a_5 - 1 + a_6 = a_7 - 1$
 \vdots
 $a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2n} = a_{2n+1} - 1 \dots$ 偶數項和

$a_1 + \dots + a_{2k} = (a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{2k-1}) + (a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2k}) = a_{2k+2} - 1$
 $a_1 + \dots + a_{2k+1} = (a_1 + \dots + a_{2k+1}) + (a_2 + \dots + a_{2k}) = a_{2k+1} + 2 - 1$
 綜合上兩式, 不論 n 為奇數或偶數, 都有
 $a_1 + \dots + a_n = a_{n+2} - 1 \dots$ 一次和

$2(a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2) + 2(a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_3 + \dots + a_n a_1) = (a_1 + a_2)^2 + (a_2 + a_3)^2 + \dots + (a_{n-1} + a_n)^2 + (a_n + a_1)^2$
 $= (a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2) + a_{n+1}^2 + a_n^2 + a_n - 1$
 $(a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2) + 2(a_1 a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} a_n + a_n a_1) = a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 - a_n - 1$
 $a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = (a_1 a_2 + 1) + (a_2 a_3 - 1) + \dots + (a_{n-1} a_n + 1) + (-1)^{n+1}$
 $= (a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2) + (a_1 a_2 + \dots + a_n a_1) - (a_n^2 + a_n + \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{2})$
 $a_1 a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} a_n = a_n^2 + \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{2} \dots$ 關係式
 $(a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2) + 2(a_n^2 + a_n + \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{2}) = a_{n+1}^2 + a_n^2 + a_n - 1$
 $a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 - (-1)^n = a_n a_{n+1} \dots$ 平方和

$a_k^3 = a_{k-1}^3 + 3 a_{k-1} a_{k-2} (a_{k-1} + a_{k-2}) + a_{k-2}^3 = a_{k-1}^3 + a_{k-2}^3 + 3 a_k a_{k-1} a_{k-2}$
 $(a_1^3 + \dots + a_n^3) = 2(a_1^3 + \dots + a_n^3) - (2 a_n^3 + a_{n-1}^3 - 1) + 3(a_1 a_2 a_3 + \dots + a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_n)$
 $(a_1^3 + \dots + a_n^3) + 3(a_1 a_2 a_3 + \dots + a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_n) = 2 a_n^3 + a_{n-1}^3 - 1$

$a_{k-1} a_k a_{k+1} + a_k a_{k+1} a_{k+2} = a_k a_{k+1} (a_{k-1} + a_{k+2}) = a_k a_{k+1} (a_{k-1} + a_k + a_{k+1}) = 2 a_k a_{k+1}^2$
 $a_1 a_2 a_3 + \dots + a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_n = \frac{1}{2} [(a_1 a_2 a_3 + a_2 a_3 a_4) + \dots + (a_{n-3} a_{n-2} a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_n)] + (a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_n + 2)$
 $= (a_1 a_2^2 + \dots + a_{n-2} a_{n-1}^2) + \frac{a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_n}{2} \Rightarrow a_1^2 a_2 + \dots + a_{n-2}^2 a_{n-1} = \frac{a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_n}{2}$
 $a_k^2 a_{k+1} + a_k a_{k+1}^2 = a_k a_{k+1} a_{k+2} \dots$

$a_1^2 a_2 + \dots + a_{n-2}^2 a_{n-1} = (a_1^2 a_2^2 + a_1 a_2^3 + \dots + a_{n-3}^2 a_{n-2}) + (a_1^3 + \dots + a_{n-2}^3)$
 $(a_1 a_2^2 + \dots + a_{n-1} a_n^2) + (a_1^3 + \dots + a_n^3) = \frac{a_n a_{n+1} a_{n+2}}{2} \dots \textcircled{1}$
 $(a_1^2 a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1}^2 a_n) = \frac{a_{n-1} a_n a_{n+1}}{2} \dots \textcircled{2}$

④+⑤ 得: $(a_1^3 + \dots + a_n^3) + (a_1 a_2 a_3 + \dots + a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_n) = \frac{1}{2} (a_n^3 - a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_{n+1})$

$\begin{cases} x + 3y = 2a_n^3 + a_{n-1}^3 \\ x + y = a_n^2 a_{n+1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} (a_n^3 + 3a_n^2 a_{n-1} - a_{n+1}^3 + 1) \\ y = \frac{1}{2} (a_n^3 - a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_{n+1} - 1) \end{cases}$

$a_1 a_2 a_3 + \dots + a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_n = \frac{1}{2} (a_n^3 - a_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_{n+1})$

④ $a_n = \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\sqrt{5}} \quad a_{kn} = \frac{(\alpha^n)^k - (\beta^n)^k}{\sqrt{5}}$

$a_{kn} = \left(\frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (\alpha^n)^l (\beta^n)^{k-l-1} \right) = a_n \left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (\alpha^n)^l (\beta^n)^{k-l-1} \right)$

$\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (\alpha^n)^l (\beta^n)^{k-l-1} = (\alpha^n)^k + (\alpha^n)^{k-1} \beta^n + (\alpha^n)^{k-2} \beta^{2n} + \dots + (\alpha^n)^{\frac{2k+l-1}{2}} (\beta^n)^{\frac{k-l+1}{2}}$

$\therefore \alpha\beta = (\alpha\beta)^k$ 為整數 $\frac{2k+l-1}{2}$ 為整數 $\therefore \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (\alpha^n)^l (\beta^n)^{k-l-1}$ 為整數

故 $a_n | a_{kn}$ 同理 $a_k | a_{kn}$ 以及 $[a_n, a_k] | a_{kn}$

⑤ $(a_{n+1} a_n) = (a_{n+1} - a_{n-1}) a_n = (a_n a_{n-1}) = (a_{n-1} a_{n-2}) = \dots = (a_2 a_1) = 1$

$(a_{n+1} a_{n-1}) = (a_{n+1} - a_{n-1}) a_{n-1} = (a_n a_{n-1}) = 1$

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$(a_n a_{n-k}) = (a_n a_{n-k+2} - a_{n-k+1}) = (a_n a_{n-k+3} + a_{n-k+2})$

$= \dots = (a_n a_{n-k+t})$

$\sum_{t=k}^{n+1} (a_n a_{n-k+t} + (-1)^t a_n a_{n-k+t-1})$

$(a_n a_{n-k}) = (a_n a_{n-k+t}) = (a_n a_{n-k+t-1}) = (a_n a_{n-k+t-2}) = \dots = (a_n a_{n-k})$

$(a_n a_{n-1}) = 1 \therefore (a_n a_{n-k}) = (a_n a_k)$