

P2. (a) ~~$\exists n \mid A \neq 1$~~ ~~or~~ ~~$n \mid 1$~~

(b) ~~$\exists n$~~ $\exists k = cn + 1$ therefore

$$\exists k - cn = 1$$

$$\gcd(k, n)$$

$$= 1$$

P2. Proof (by Ind.)

$$\text{I.H. } P(n) ::= \gcd(F_n, F_{n-1}) = 1$$

$$\text{B.C. } \gcd(1, 0) = 1 \checkmark$$

I.S. assume $P(n)$

$$\gcd(F_n, F_{n-1}) = iF_n + jF_{n-1} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \exists c, k \text{ s.t. } (c)F_n + (k)F_{n-1} = 1 \checkmark$$