

P1. (a)

~~$k \mid n$~~   ~~$A \neq 1$~~  ~~or~~  ~~$n \nmid k$~~

(b)

~~$k \mid n$~~   $\exists k = cn + 1$  therefore

$$\exists k - cn = 1$$

$$\gcd(k, n)$$

$$\mid k$$

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  $P(n)$

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

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