

$$\text{If } F(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(n) &= 1 \text{ when } n=1 \\ &= 0 \text{ when } n>1 \end{aligned}$$

Proof:

We know $\mu(d)$ is a multiplicative function so $\sum_{d|n} \mu(d)$ is also a multiplicative function.

If $n > 1$,

$$N = p^{e_1} * p^{e_2} * p^{e_3} \dots p^{e_k}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } F(n) &= \sum_{d|p^{e_1}} \mu(p^{e_1}) \\ &= \mu(1) + \mu(p) + \mu(p^2) + \mu(p^3) + \dots + \mu(p^k) \\ &= 1 + (-1) + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

So, $F(n) = 0$ when $n > 1$.