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Abstract

A positive integer n is a Zeckendorf-Niven number if the sum of the coefficients of its Zeckendorf expansion is a divisor of n. Lazy-Fibonacci-Niven numbers are defined analogously. It is shown that any sequence of consecutive Zeckendorf-Niven numbers greater than six is of length at most four and that there exist infinitely many such sequences of length four. Interestingly, the same maximal length holds for sequences of lazy-Fibonacci-Niven numbers, as is also shown in this paper.