Extend $F_3(z)$ vertically by periodicity and horizontally by the functional equation, $F_3(z+2) = F_3(z+1) + F_3(z)$. The extension would be an entire function with period i and $F_3(n) = F_n$, n an integer.

REMARKS

Selection of a proper extension for $F(n)$ should, via the machinery of Analytic Function theory, put a powerful wrench on the Fibonacci Prime Conjecture.

REFERENCES

1. E. Titchmarsh, The Theory of Functions, 2nd ed. (1952), p. 284b.
2. Ibid, p. 284a.
3. Ibid, pp. 124-125.

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CORRECTIONS

"Binomial Coefficients, the Bracket Function, and Compositions with Relatively Prime Summands" by H. W. Gould, Fibonacci Quarterly, 2(1964), pp. 241-260.

Page 241. The second paragraph should begin: "Indeed this result is equivalent to the identical congruence $(1 - x)^p \equiv 1 - x^p \pmod p$ ..."

Page 245. In Theorem 3 it is necessary to require $a_i > 0$.

Page 257. Line after relation (48), replace "out" by "our".

Page 251. Line 9 from bottom, for "as" read "an".

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