To complete the treatment of Brother Alfred's question, it must be noted that, if \( n = 1 \) or \( 2 \), \( F_n = 1 \) and so divides \( F_m \), yielding a residue of \( F_0 = 0 \). And if \( m \) or \( n \) is negative, the well-known relation

\[
F_{-t} = (-1)^{t-1} F_t,
\]

which was used in the derivation of (4), shows that the residue is still \( \pm F_n \).

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**CORRECTED FACTORIZATIONS OF FIBONACCI NUMBERS**

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Kraitchik's table of factors of the Fibonacci numbers (Recherches sur la Theorie des Nombres, " p. 77-79) contains at least two errors, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( u_n ) denotes ( n^{th} ) Fibonacci number, as in Kraitchik</th>
<th>Kraitchik's Factorization</th>
<th>Correct Factorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( n )</td>
<td>( u_n )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>365, 435, 296, 162</td>
<td>( 2 \cdot 37 \cdot 113 \cdot 4371901 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>44, 945, 570, 212, 853</td>
<td>prime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: in the factorization of \( u_{57} = 797 \cdot 54833 = 43701901, \) not 4371901)

Have these errors been pointed out elsewhere?