Frobenius number of relatively prime three Lucas numbers

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Let a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n $(n \ge 2)$ be positive integers with $gcd(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n) = 1$. Finding the largest positive integer N such that the Diophantine equation

 $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n = N$

has no solution in non-negative integers is known as the Frobenius problem. Such the largest positive integer N is called the Frobenius number of a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n . Various results of the Frobenius number have been studied extensively, see [1]-[8]. In this talk, the Frobenius problem is discussed in the cases n = 2 and 3. In particular, we determine the formula for the Frobenius number of relatively prime three Lucas numbers other than results of S. Ýlhan and R. Kýper in [8].

Keywords and phrases: Frobenius number, Lucas numbers, Fibonacci numbers.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 11D07, 11B39

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