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[illegible]

□□□□□□□□ 1+1=2□□□□□□ 1 □□□□□□ 0 □□□□□□□□ 0 □□

1 **1** - **1**

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1-1+1-1+1-1+1... □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ - □□

2011 1

Formal proof for $(-1) \times (-1) = 1$ - Mathematics Stack Exchange

Is there a formal proof for $(-1) \times (-1) = 1$? It's a fundamental formula not only in arithmetic but also in the whole of math. Is there a proof for it or is it just assumed?

$$1/1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + \dots + 1/n = \square\square\square\square\square\square - \square\square$$
$$\frac{1}{n} \ln n - \frac{1}{n-1} \ln(n-1) = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{n}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \right) > \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} \ln \frac{k+1}{k} = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{n!}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{n} \ln n!$$

1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 7/8 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ? - □ □

□1□□□8□□: $1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4, 7/8$ □□□ This is an arithmetic sequence since there is a common difference between each term. In this case, adding 18 to the previous term in the sequence gives the next term. In other words, $a_n = a_1 + d(n-1)$. Arithmetic Sequence: $d=1/8$

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2011 1

Word 1.1 2.1 1.1 ? -

1 2 3 —

What is the value of 1^i ? - Mathematics Stack Exchange

The formal moral of that example is that the value of 1^i depends on the branch of the complex logarithm that you use to compute the power. You may already know that $1 = e^{0+2k\pi i} = e^{0+2ki\pi}$ for every integer k , so there are many possible choices for $\log(1)$.