

1-phenyl-2-propanone

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1 + 1 = 2 1 0 0

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m = p 1 a 1 p 2 a 2 p 3 a 3 p n a n . 1001 7×11×13 (7,11,13) 1001

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

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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+.....+1/n= - 1

$\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$ $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = 1$

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

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 1/8 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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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 $1 = e^{0+2k\pi i} = e^{0 + 2k\pi i}$ for every integer k , so there are many possible choices for $\log(1)$.