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[illegible]

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

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2011 1

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?

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(n) - \ln(n-1)}{1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

□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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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 $\log(1)$.