1-phenyl-2-propanol

AI generated article from Bing

[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible] 1+1=2[illegible] 1 [illegible] 0 [illegible] 0 [illegible]

[illegible] 1 [illegible] - [illegible]

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

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+1-1+1-1+1… [illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible] 2011 [illegible] 1 [illegible]

1/1+1/2+1/3+1/4+……+1/n=[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible]n-1[illegible]n[illegible]n[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] \dfrac {\ln \left (n\right) -\ln \left (n-1\right) } {n-\left (n-1\right) } [illegible] \left (\ln n\right) '=\dfrac {1} {n} [illegible] [illegible] \ln n-\ln \left (n-1\right) >\dfrac {1} {n} [illegible] \sum \left (\ln n-\ln \left (n-1\right ...

1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 3/4,7/8[illegible]? - [illegible]

[illegible]1[illegible]8[illegible]: 1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8 [illegible] 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, an=a1+d (n−1). Arithmetic Sequence: d=1/8

[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible] 2011 [illegible] 1 [illegible]

Word，插入多级列表，但是改了**1.1**，第二章的**2.1**也变成**1.1**，随着改变而改变，这种情况怎么处**？ -** 知乎

注1：【】代表软件中的功能文字 注2：同一台电脑，只需要设置一次，以后都可以直接使用 注3：如果觉得原先设置的格式不是自己想要的，可以继续点击【多级列表】——【定义新多级列表】，找到相应的位置进行修改

False Proof of 1=-1 - Mathematics Stack Exchange

1 Indeed what you are proving is that in the complex numbers you don't have (in general) $$\sqrt {xy}=\sqrt {x}\sqrt {y}$$ Because you find a counterexample.