Suppose that there are infinitely many odd ones among the natural numbers $a_1 < a_2 < \cdots$ and that every n exceeding m can be represented as a sum of distinct a_k's. If for all but finitely many k's we have $a_{k+1} < 2a_k - m$ then every integer n can be represented in the form $n = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \varepsilon_i a_i$ where $\varepsilon_1, ..., \varepsilon_r = \pm 1$ and r depends on n. Numerical estimates are given for the admissible values of $r = r(n)$.

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Classification:
11B83 Special sequences of integers and polynomials
11A67 Representation systems for integers and rationals