

Zbl 100.27204

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*Über ein Problem aus der additiven Zahlentheorie.*

*On a problem from additive number theory.* (In Hungarian. RU, German summary)

**Mat. Lapok 10, 284-290 (1960). [0025-519X]**

Suppose that there are infinitely many odd ones among the natural numbers  $a_1 < a_2 < \dots$  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  $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_r = \pm 1$  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