The authors prove the following theorem: For every $n \geq 1$ there exist $2^{\aleph_0}$ many $q \in (1, 2)$ such that 1 has exactly $n + 1$ expansions of the form $1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_i / q^i$, where the digits ε_i can be 0 or 1. [For part II see the review below].

L.Tóth (Cluj)

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