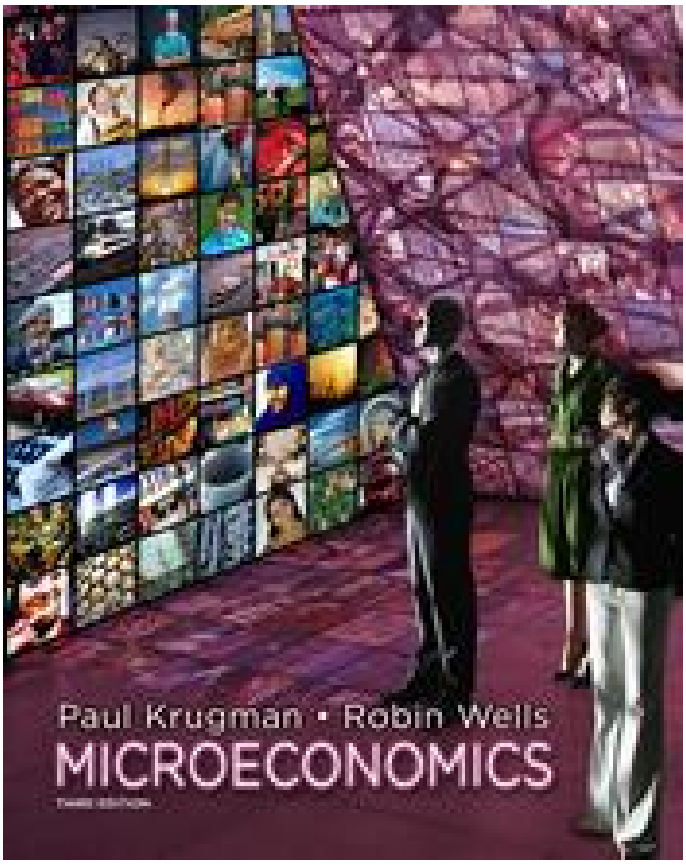
Sapling Learning Answers For Microeconomics



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essay contests Now, K is actually not the number one, since the ?(3) = 7, and it can be confirmed that 7 is indeed the lowest number such that ?(3) = 7. So, we have K = 7. In contrast, ?(4) = 28, and ?(4) is the number one. And thus, ?(4) = 1. Thus, ?(3) is the number one. What follows then is ?(4). And that is not any more complicated: ?(4) is just the number of primes less than or equal to 4. So, it is 2. And thus, ?(4) = 2. These two answers, just like the answers in K = 5 and K = 7, have been derived just by a very easy observation. The natural question is then the following: Do there exist any other examples of this kind? And the answer is yes. Indeed, there exists an ?(n) = n for n = 3 and n = 4. In both of these cases, there is a very similar observation that is relevant to the question: the number of primes less than or equal to n is the number of primes less than or equal to n – 1. For the K = 5 case, the answer is ?(5) = 5. For K = 7, the answer is ?(7) = 7. For this question, I was motivated to write up an article about prime numbers in the human brain. Now, if you ask a typical human to show you the numbers 1 to 5, or 1 to 6, or 1 to 7, they will not. Instead, they will draw pictures of some way to count them. For instance, a very useful way of counting is by drawing numbers on a piece of paper. And this is exactly what the poor human does. If you ask them, though, to show you the way to count from 1 to 7, they will start to draw pictures on a sheet of paper. And so, the natural question is the following: Is it possible to count numbers without counting numbers? For K = 5, the answer is yes. For K = 7, the answer is no. For this question, I was motivated to write 82157476af

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