

Given be $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n_i = (2x_i + 1)y_i$, $x_i, y_i \in \mathbb{N}$, (eq. 1)
the set of ^{the} odd times tables. (without 1)
 n_i

With this, we can write:

$$\bar{n}_i = (2x_i + 1)y_i - \Delta_i, \quad \Delta_i \in \{1, \dots, 2x_i\} \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

$\Delta_i \in \mathbb{N}$

the set of all numbers, which does not belong to the times table n_i .

Now, we ~~we~~ assume that we have two different \bar{n}_i equations.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{I. } \bar{n}_1 = (2x_1 + 1)y_1 - \Delta_1, \quad \Delta_1 \in \{1, \dots, 2x_1\} \\ \text{II. } \bar{n}_2 = (2x_2 + 1)y_2 - \Delta_2, \quad \Delta_2 \in \{1, \dots, 2x_2\} \end{array} \right\} \quad (\text{eq. 3})$$

with $x_2 > x_1$: $x_2 = x_1 + \Delta x_{12}$.

Let's do the intersection:

$$\bar{n}_1 = \bar{n}_2$$

$$(2x_1 + 1)y_1 - \Delta_1 = (2x_2 + 1)y_2 - \Delta_2$$

$$0 = (2x_2 + 1)y_2 - (2x_1 + 1)y_1 - \Delta_2 + \Delta_1$$

with $x_2 = x_1 + \Delta x_{12}$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = (2(x_1 + \Delta x_{12}) + 1)y_2 - (2x_1 + 1)y_1 - \Delta_2 + \Delta_1$$

$$0 = (2x_1 + 1)y_2 + 2\Delta x_{12}y_2 - (2x_1 + 1)y_1 - \Delta_2 + \Delta_1$$

$$0 = (2x_1 + 1)(y_2 - y_1) + 2\Delta x_{12}y_2 - \Delta_2 + \Delta_1$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x_1 + 1)y_1 = (2x_1 + 1)y_2 + 2\Delta x_{12}y_2 - \Delta_2 + \Delta_1$$

$$y_1 = (2x_1 + 1)^{-1} \left((2x_1 + 1)y_2 + 2\Delta x_{12}y_2 - \Delta_2 + \Delta_1 \right)$$

$$y_1 = y_2 + \frac{2\Delta x_{12}y_2 - \Delta_2 + \Delta_1}{2x_1 + 1}$$

Be $y_2 = x_1 \cdot \frac{(-\Delta_2 + \Delta_1)}{(2x_1 + 1)z_{12}} \quad / \quad y_1 = x_2 \cdot \frac{(-\Delta_2 + \Delta_1)}{(2x_2 + 1)z_{12}}$

Test: $\frac{2\Delta x_{12}x_1(-\Delta_2 + \Delta_1) + (-\Delta_2 + \Delta_1)}{2x_1 + 1} \quad (\text{eq. 4})$