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On the uniqueness of the expansions $1 = \sum q^{-n_i}$. (In English)

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For a real number $1 < q < 2$, consider the equation $1 = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} e_n/q^n$, where $e_n = 0$ or 1. The digits e_n can uniquely be determined only if an algorithm is given for the preceding expansion; see [*J. Galambos*, Representations of real numbers by infinite series (1976; Zbl 322.10002), pp. 3, 13 and 62]. Otherwise, for most q, there are infinitely many ways for obtaining the sequence e_n, $n \geq 1$. The paper is devoted to analyzing the structure and the size of the set $\{e_n, n \geq 1\}$ in the absence of an algorithm.

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