Title: IP sets, Hilbert cubes

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Given a subset E of the set of natural numbers, $FS(E)$ is defined as the collection of all sums of elements of finite subsets of E and any translation of $FS(E)$ is said to be a Hilbert cube. We estimate the rate of growth of E given that $FS(E)$ avoids a set of multiplies of a given infinite set of primes. The results are related to a result which states that there exists an infinite Hibert cube contained in the set of square-free numbers.

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