T IV	
	Discrete Assignment
	And the American Company of the Comp
The state of	OmerTogeel
Name .	121-6298
DOM:	
	20 1 to state on the provided to provide the state of the
L Care L	Question
6.	The second of the Case of the
11/12	A= £3.4 C3 9 - 54.5.63
E LING	A= £3,4,53 ; B= £4,5,63
king	$x > y \iff x \mid y \implies 1$
TOTAL S	2 x Sy (=> x ly 1 10 20 1 1 20 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	{(3,6),(4,4),(5,5)} € S
1.0	E 60,0,(4,4), (0,0)
ID SAB	5-1 = { (4,x) & B x A (x,4) & S }
	Then
- Jell	(c) New York L Straw at Strawnsky at Oblighous
O .	£ (6,3), (4,4), (5,5) 3 € 5-1
	The state of the s
- 5/4	Result: Annual Control of the second of the
	to a first the common throught
	{(3,6),(4,4),(5,5)} € S
-	€(6,3), (4,4), (5,5) } € 5-1
_	
Total I	
	Question

Areal number h is rational if and only if there exist two integer  $a \in b$  such that  $h = a (b \neq 0)$ . A real number r is irrational if his not rational. b A=R I = Ex, y & RIX-y is inational 3 Reflexive? relation is reflexive reflective: if (a, a) & I for every element aEA. since A = Z, I is reflective if it contains (x,x) for all xER since I donot have 1(x,x) because x-x=0 and is mational (since 0=0) thus I is not ( 2 (-) +1(P+P), (retiexive という日とはコ(メイ) Symmetric? relation is symmetric if (b,a) \in I whenever (a,b) \in I let's assume that (a, b) E 1 .. By def. of I a-b is inational rational, there exist integer c & d Lets such that it is, we b-a1=16 , 14 (1), (cid -(b-a) = -C ned Distributive property: 11 a-b=-c

last inequality then implies that a-b	
is inational since -c is rational	
d	
so our assumption that b-a is rational	
is incorrect and thus b-a is irational	
4. could be to the local and the second of t	
I is symmetric	
Eller Gerlin Brylow Bar	
Transitive?	8
The volation of [ is on set A is	8
transitive of (a,b) e I	
and (bic) e EI with inches	
implies (a,c) E1	
letus consider n=12, b=1 & c=12	6
$a-b=\sqrt{2}-1$ is irrational	E
b-c = 1 - J2 is irrational	
White the state of	
$a-c = \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} = 0$ is rational	
so I cannot be	
transitive too	
	1
Result!	-
Not reflexive	+
15 symmetric	
NOT transitive	1

	The second secon
	Davis NO.
	Question NO.
	set 1= {-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4,5}
	set 11 = \(\xi - 41 \cdot 51 - 2) \cdot 70,
	descriptive property:
	BUILDING BUI
	V x, y ∈ A x Ry (=> 31(x-4)
	equivalance classes for 0,1,2,3 obtained
	Laboreth v - Large - 100 1
	equivalanc class tor. O
41	Attack and an except the second
	· · [0] = {x : CA   x R O }
	to entrare a la disco
	start checking wheather the integer from
	A belong to CO3
	Linker to the state of the stat
$\rightarrow$	3+ (-4-0), 31(-3-0), 3+ (-2-0),
	3+(-1-0),3(0-0) =0
<del>&gt;</del>	3+(1-0),3+(2-0),31(3-0),
	34(4-0), 34(5-0)
1	March 1911
	therefore
	[0] = {-3,0,3},
-	

Basically we all elements of those equival	on
classes are obtained when we add	
3 consequently to last least	
element that belong to the	
class hence,	
[1] = \{-2,1,4\}	
observe [2], we have this 3(4-2)	
other elements	T
-4+3,-4+3+3,-4+3+3+3	T
hence	t
[2] = {-4,-1,+2,53	1
(2) - 8-41-11213	#
when we obtain [3], we have	t
this	1
31(-4-31,31(-3-3)	1
so lowest integer from A that	#
is in [3] is -3 80	#
	+
-3+3, -3+3+3, hence	#
[3]= {-3,0,3}	
so two equal classes [0] {[3]	+
exist. Hence we have 3	-
distinct equivalence al	-
\(\{\frac{2}{3},0,3\}\), \(\{\frac{2}{3},\}\), \(\{\frac{2}{3},\}\), \(\{\frac{2}{3},\}\), \(\{\frac{2}{3},\}\)	1