

" \cap " ו "W" ק

12 | inn
1 slice

ר' 32NN RS וויא Ye וויא P(1,2,4) גראף Fe
 $AU_{1,24} = BU_{1,24}$ $\cup C$ של ARB ABEP(1,2,4) גראף כ
 $AU_{1,24} \subset BU_{1,24}$ גראף ASB

אנו נשים את life או life מודולרי life. life life life

$$D = p(1,2,4)$$

לפנינו R כ מושג

(xRy מוגן yED גראף): $y \in D$ $R \in \text{לפנינו}$ *

$$xV_{1,4} = xV_{1,24} \rightarrow xED \text{ גראף}$$

xRx מושג

$y \in D$ $R \leftarrow$

xRy מוגן yED גראף $R \in \text{לפנינו}$ *

הנראה $x \in D$

xRy מוגן yED גראף

$$xV_{1,24} = yV_{1,24} \rightarrow xED$$

$$yV_{1,24} = xV_{1,24} \rightarrow yED$$

yRx מושג

$y \in D$ $R \leftarrow$

xRy , yRz מוגן x,y,zED גראף): $yV_{1,24} \cap R \cup zED \text{ נס}$ *

(xRz מושג

xRy , yRz מוגן x,y,zED נס

$$xV_{1,24} = yV_{1,24} \rightarrow xED \quad yV_{1,24} = zV_{1,24} \rightarrow zED$$

$$xRz \rightarrow xED \quad xV_{1,24} = zV_{1,24} \rightarrow zED$$

$\cap R \subseteq$

if R pol. w/ $\{1, 2, 3\}$, $\cap R \subseteq R$

then $\cap R \subseteq R$ since $\cap R$ is same int/

$\{y \in D | y \cap R = y \cap \{1, 2\}\} \Rightarrow \text{if } R \text{ is upper then } *$

$\Rightarrow \{1, 11, 12, 11, 12\}$

$\{y \in D | y \cap R = y \cap \{1, 3, 4\}\} \Rightarrow \text{if } R \text{ is upper then } *$

$\Rightarrow \{y \in D | y \cap \{1, 3, 4\} = \{1, 3, 4\}\} = \{34, 11, 11, 12, 11, 12, 34\}$

$\{y \in D | y \cap R = y \cap \{1, 4, 5\}\} \Rightarrow \text{if } R \text{ is upper then } *$

$\Rightarrow \{y \in D | y \cap \{1, 4, 5\} = \{1, 4, 5\}\} = \{45, 11, 11, 12, 11, 12, 45\}$

$\{y \in D | y \cap R = y \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\} \Rightarrow \text{if } R \text{ is upper then } *$

$\Rightarrow \{y \in D | y \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\} = \{1234, 11, 11, 12, 11, 12, 34\}$

$R \text{ is upper when } S \text{ is pol. of } D \text{ so } \cap R \subseteq R$

check if $\cap R \subseteq R$ when $R = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ then $\cap R = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$\Rightarrow \cap R = R$ when $R = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

so $\cap R \subseteq R$

$(x \in X \wedge b \in f) : \text{if } C \subseteq S \text{ then } *$

$x \in \{1, 2\} \wedge b \in \{1, 2\} : \text{if } C \subseteq S \text{ then } *$

$\text{if } C \subseteq S \text{ then } x \in X \in$

$(x \in X \wedge y \in X \wedge z \in X \wedge y \in z \wedge y \in z \wedge x \in y \wedge z \in y) : \text{if } C \subseteq S \text{ then } *$

$x \in \{1, 2\} \wedge y \in \{1, 2\} \wedge z \in \{1, 2\} \wedge y \in z \wedge z \in y \wedge x \in z$

$x \in \{1, 2\} \wedge y \in \{1, 2\} \wedge z \in \{1, 2\} \wedge y \in z \wedge z \in y \wedge x \in z$

$\cap R \subseteq S \text{ when } X \subseteq \{1, 2\} \wedge R \subseteq \{1, 2\}$

$\cap R \subseteq S \text{ when } S \subseteq \{1, 2\} \wedge R \subseteq \{1, 2\}$

given with index, / for 230 and $\sqrt{1/2}S$

$\{44, 91, 24\}$: $\{6, 19\}$

$\{44, 91, 24\} \cup \{1, 24, 91\}$

$\{5\} \quad 998861, 24$

$\{1, 24, 91\} \cup \{44, 91, 24\}$

$\{5\} \quad 91248846$

Final $\pi'_{2,0} S$

$124, 914, 1, 124, 1, 0$

$N(\pi'_{2,0}) \sim \pi'_{2,0} S$

$\{2, 3, 46, 91, 3, 44, 93, 91, 2, 3, 4\}$

$\pi'_{2,0} S$

" $\pi'_{2,0} S$ $\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R_{x_2, y_2} \iff$ R on $N(\pi'_{2,0})$ and $A = R \times R$ s.t. $x_1 + y_1 - 1 = x_2 + y_2 - 1$ $\forall i \in \{1, 2\} \forall \langle x_i, y_i \rangle R \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle$, if we replace x_1, y_1 with x_2, y_2 we obtain $x_1 + y_1 - 1 = x_2 + y_2 - 1$ on R instead"

$(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R_{x_2, y_2} \iff \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \in A \cap \{x_2, y_2\}) \iff \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \in R \times R$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \in N(\pi'_{2,0}) \cap \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \in N(\pi'_{2,0})$

$x_1 + y_1 - 1 = x_2 + y_2 - 1 \iff x_1 + y_1 = x_2 + y_2$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R_{x_2, y_2} \iff \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \in R$

$(x_1 + y_1 - 1)(x_2 + y_2 - 1) \geq 0$

s.t. $x_1 + y_1 - 1 \geq 0$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R_{x_2, y_2} \iff \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \in R$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R_{x_2, y_2} \in N(\pi'_{2,0}) \cap N(\pi'_{2,0})$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R_{x_2, y_2} \iff R \subseteq$

(b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(n x) dx = 0$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \wedge \neg \exists z \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \wedge \neg$

✓ $\text{N}_d(\text{Li})$

$$(x_1y_1 - 1)(x_2 + y_2 - 1) > 0 : \underline{f_C} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$(x_2+y_2-1)(x_1+y_1-1) = (x_1+y_1-1)(x_2+y_2-1) \quad \text{?} \cap \text{N}$$

$(x_2y_2)R(x_1y_1)$ в \mathbb{N} R - это $\exists n \mid (x_2y_2 - 1)(x_1y_1 - 1) > 0$ и $n \neq 1$

$$x_1 + y_2 = x_2 + y_1 = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - y_2 \\ x_2 = 1 - y_1 \end{cases}, \quad x_1 + y_1 = x_2 + y_2 = 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - y_1 \\ x_2 = 1 - y_2 \end{cases}$$

$(x_2, y_2) R (x_1, y_1)$ if $y_2 \leq y_1$ and $x_2 \leq x_1$

Chia R jei, $\Delta_{2,3} > R \Delta_{4,5} > C \Delta_{1,2}$ i w G

Wij hebben de RRC en de RCEA voor P11: Signaal R

Cake

$$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle, \langle x_i, y_i \rangle \in A \cap N$$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \rightarrow \exists z \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle R \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \rightarrow \forall w \forall v \forall u$

ל'הנ' 2 ה'ה' 1'ה'ו'

$$x_1 + y_1 = 1 \quad : \text{Eq. 11) in}$$

$$\langle x_1 y_1 \rangle R \langle x_2 y_2 \rangle \in J \cap N$$

$$x_2 + y_2 = 1 \quad (1) \quad \text{and}$$

$$\langle x_2, y_2 \rangle R \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle \quad (p \geq 2)$$

$$x_1 x_3 = 1 \quad \text{even, } \square$$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \in \forall_{\forall j} R \text{ on } j \rightarrow \exists_{\exists k} R$

$$x_1 + y_1 \neq 1 \quad : \underline{\text{Satz 37.1}}$$

$$x_2 + y_2 = 1 - e^{-\lambda t} \quad \text{and} \quad \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \quad (\text{P})$$

$$0 < (x_1 + y_1 - 1)(x_2 + y_2 - 1) \leq 1$$

\rightarrow פון מרכז $x_2y_2 - 1$! $x_1y_1 - 1$ נוכחים

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle$ if $x_1 + y_1 \neq 1$ e se non sarà, perciò

$$(x_2+y_2-1)(x_3+y_3-1) > 0 \quad \text{e.v.w.r.}$$

• $\exists \forall x \exists y \exists z$ $x_1 + y_1 = 1$, $x_2 + y_2 = 1$ $\rightarrow \text{non-}f(\text{pair})$

for $x_1 + y_1 - 1 \leq x_2 + y_2 - 1$ we have
 for $x_1 + y_1 - 1 \leq x_2 + y_2 - 1$ we have
 for $x_1 + y_1 - 1 \leq x_2 + y_2 - 1$ we have
 $(x_1 + y_1 - 1) \leq (x_2 + y_2 - 1)$

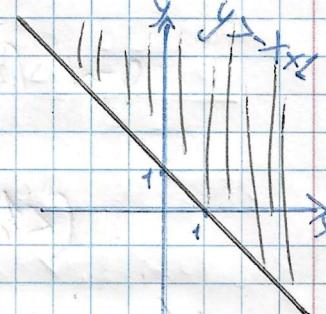
$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle R \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ if and only if
 $x_1 \leq x_2$ and $y_1 \leq y_2$

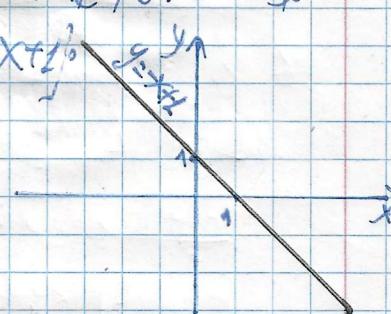
type of $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ R is $\text{lexicographical order}$

R is a well-ordering relation

$\langle 2, 0 \rangle$ is a type of $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ $\langle 2, 1 \rangle$

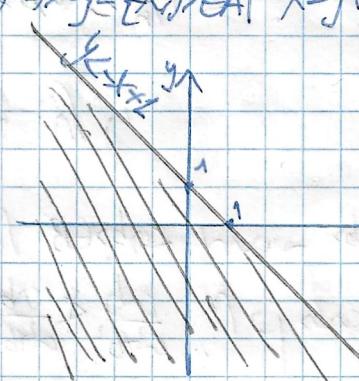
$$\begin{aligned} \{x, y \in \mathbb{N} \mid \langle 2, 0 \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle\} &= \{x, y \in \mathbb{N} \mid (2-1)(x+y-1) \geq 0\} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \{x, y \in \mathbb{N} \mid x+y-1 \geq 0\} = \{x, y \in \mathbb{N} \mid y \geq -x+1\} \end{aligned}$$


$\langle 1, 0 \rangle$ is a type of $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ $\langle 1, 1 \rangle$

$$\{x, y \in \mathbb{N} \mid \langle 1, 0 \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle\} = \{x, y \in \mathbb{N} \mid (1-1)(x+y) \geq 0\} = \{x, y \in \mathbb{N} \mid y = -x+1\}$$


$$\langle 0, 0 \rangle \text{ is a type of } \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \text{ } \langle 0, 1 \rangle$$

$$\{x, y \in \mathbb{N} \mid \langle 0, 0 \rangle R \langle x, y \rangle\} = \{x, y \in \mathbb{N} \mid (0-1)(x+y-1) \geq 0\} = \{x, y \in \mathbb{N} \mid -x-y+1 \geq 0\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \{x, y \in \mathbb{N} \mid y \leq -x+1\}$$


relative order \rightarrow $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ is a well-order

$\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ is a well-order

R is a well-order

$\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} < \frac{cd}{c^2+d^2}$ \Leftrightarrow $a/b < c/d$, $\langle a, b \rangle \subset \text{S}$

$\langle a, b \rangle \subset \text{S}$ \Leftrightarrow $a, b > 0$ und $a/b \leq 1$

$\langle 1/n \rangle \subset \text{S}$ \Leftrightarrow $1/n < \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \in \text{S}$

$\langle a, b \rangle \subset \text{S}$ \Leftrightarrow $a, b > 0$ und $a/b \leq 1$

$$\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} < \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} : \forall n$$

$\therefore \langle a, b \rangle \subset \text{S} \Leftrightarrow a/b < 1$

$$\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} < \frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow ab < \frac{a^2+b^2}{2} \Rightarrow 2ab < a^2+b^2 \Rightarrow a^2+b^2-2ab > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a-b)^2 > 0$$

$\therefore \langle 1/n \rangle \subset \text{S}$ \Leftrightarrow $(a-b)^2 > 0$

$\therefore \langle 1/n \rangle \subset \text{S} \Leftrightarrow (a-b)^2 > 0$

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$$\frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2} < \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}} < \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} < \frac{ab \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$a, b > 0$$

$$\frac{ab + \frac{ab}{n^2}}{a^2+b^2} > \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} > \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\langle 1/n \rangle \subset \text{S} \Leftrightarrow \frac{ab \cdot \frac{1}{n^2}}{a^2+b^2} > \frac{1}{n}$$

$\therefore \langle 1/n \rangle \subset \text{S} \Leftrightarrow (a-b)^2 > 0$

$(\langle a, b \rangle \subset \text{S} \Leftrightarrow (a-b)^2 > 0) \Leftrightarrow (\langle a, b \rangle \subset \text{S} \Leftrightarrow (a-b)^2 > 0)$

$$\langle a, b \rangle \subset \text{S} \Leftrightarrow \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \subset \text{S}$$

$\langle c, d \rangle \subset \{e, f\}$ ו- $\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle \in B \cap \{P_1, P_2\}$: SOS

$\langle a, b \rangle \subset \{e, f\} \Rightarrow a \text{ ו } b \in \langle a, b \rangle \subset \{e, f\}$

$\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle, \langle e, f \rangle \in B \cap \{P_1, P_2\}$

$\langle a, b \rangle \subset \{c, d\} \quad \forall i \quad \langle c, d \rangle \subset \{e, f\}$

$\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} < \frac{cd}{c^2+d^2} \quad \forall i \quad \frac{cd}{c^2+d^2} < \frac{ef}{e^2+f^2} \quad \forall i$

$\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} < \frac{ef}{e^2+f^2} \Leftarrow$

$\langle a, b \rangle \subset \{e, f\} \quad \forall i$

SOS $\Rightarrow P_1$

SOS $\Rightarrow P_2$ \Rightarrow $a^2 + b^2 \geq c^2 + d^2 \geq e^2 + f^2$ ו- $a^2 + b^2 \geq c^2 + d^2$ ו- $c^2 + d^2 \geq e^2 + f^2$

$\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \Rightarrow \frac{2ab}{a^2+b^2} < \frac{ab}{a^2+b^2} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 2a < \frac{ab(a^2+b^2)}{a^2+b^2} \Rightarrow 2ab(a^2+b^2) < ab(a^2+b^2) \Rightarrow 2a^3b + 2ab^3 < a^2b^2 + 4ab^2 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow a^3b < 2ab^3 \Rightarrow a^2 < 2b^2$

$\langle 2a, b \rangle \supset \{a, b\}$ ו- $\langle 2a, b \rangle \supset \{a, b\}$

$\langle 2a, b \rangle \supset \{a, b\} \Rightarrow P_1$

$\neg P_1 \rightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \supset \{a, b\} \rightarrow a \in \langle a, b \rangle \subset \{a, b\}$

$a \in \langle a, b \rangle \supset \{a, b\}$

3. inverse

$f: N \rightarrow N$ surjective onto N

exists unique $b \in N$ such that $f(b) = n$.

$f[A] \neq f[B]$ when $A, B \subseteq N$ \rightarrow f is injective

$\forall n \in N$ $f^{-1}(n)$

$\forall n \in N$ $f^{-1}(n)$ $\subseteq A, B \subseteq N$ \rightarrow $f^{-1}(n) \cap A \neq \emptyset$ or $f^{-1}(n) \cap B \neq \emptyset$

$A \neq B \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) \cap A \neq f^{-1}(n) \cap B$

$f[A] = f[B] \rightarrow f^{-1}(n) \cap A \cap B \neq \emptyset$ I

$f^{-1}(f(a)) = f^{-1}(f(b))$ General \emptyset

$\forall n \in N$ $f^{-1}(n)$

$\in \mathbb{N}$

$f^{-1}(f(a)) = A, f^{-1}(f(b)) = B$ \emptyset

$f^{-1}(f(a)) = A, f^{-1}(f(b)) = B$ $\rightarrow A = B$ $\in \mathbb{N}$

$A \neq B$

$f[A] \neq f[B]$ \emptyset

I gen

$f[A] \neq f[B]$ if $A \neq B$ $A, B \subseteq N$ s.t. $\exists i \in I$ $(f_i \neq g_i)$

$\forall x \in X \exists y \in Y$ such that $f(x) = y$

$$B = \{x_1, x_2\} : A = \{x_1\} \text{ una}$$

$$f[A] = \{y\} = f[B]$$

$f(A) = f(C) \cup f(B)$ since C and B have no overlap. $f(A) = f(C) \cup f(B)$

II Fev

Lk ACB sk

using the first few terms of the expansion for f.e. $\sin(x)$.

$$f^{-1}[A] \neq f^{-1}[B] \text{ if } A \neq B \quad A, B \in \mathcal{N} \quad \text{one-to-one}$$

$A \neq B$ $\rightarrow_{\text{def}} \exists M, N$ $A, B \subseteq N$ $\wedge f(M) \subseteq f(N)$ $\wedge f(N) \subseteq f(M)$

$A \neq B$ $\rightarrow A, B \in N$ \wedge $\neg J$

$$f(f^{-1}[A]) \cap f(f^{-1}[B]) = \emptyset \quad \text{and} \quad f[A] \cap f[B] = f[A \cap B]$$

Q) $f(f^{-1}(A)) = A$, $f(f^{-1}(B)) = B$ (3.8 (new 2017) का ही फॉर्म)

$A \neq B$ e $\exists x \forall y \neg (x = y)$, $A = B$ e $\forall x \forall y (x = y \rightarrow A = B)$

I f⁻¹[A] ≠ f⁻¹[B] पर गणित में यह नहीं होता।

(f f : f) f[A] f[B], w A+B e }> A,B C N f[f] e n w II

($\exists x \forall y \in P$ $x \neq y \rightarrow p(f)$) $\vee \neg p(f)$

$$A = N/\{y\} \quad B = N \quad \text{[no.]} \quad$$

$f^{-1}[A] \cap f^{-1}[B]$ IS THE UNION OF $A \oplus B$

$$f^{-1}(N(g)) \subset f^{-1}[n] \text{ w.r.t } G$$

$\forall f^{-1}[N(y)] \exists x \in f^{-1}[N] \subset X \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y$

$f(x) \in N(y) \Leftrightarrow f(x) \in N \Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(N) \Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(y)$

$f(x) = y \in f^{-1}(y) \subseteq f^{-1}(N) \subseteq N(y)$

II $\forall f \in F \forall x_1, x_2 \in X \forall y_1, y_2 \in Y \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$y \mapsto f(y)$

$Z = \mathbb{Z}/10\mathbb{Z}$ mod. 10

$\exists g \in G : p \sim_{\text{rel}} q \Leftrightarrow f(g) = f(p) = f(q)$

$f(q, n) = \langle \frac{q}{n}, n \rangle, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\forall f \in F \forall x_1, x_2 \in X \forall y_1, y_2 \in Y \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \forall l \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \in QXZ \wedge f(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle) = f(\langle x_2, y_2 \rangle) \Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \forall l \in \mathbb{Z}$

$f(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle) = f(\langle x_2, y_2 \rangle) \Leftrightarrow \langle \frac{y_1}{x_1}, x_1 \rangle = \langle \frac{y_2}{x_2}, x_2 \rangle$

$\langle \frac{y_1}{x_1}, x_1 \rangle = \langle \frac{y_2}{x_2}, x_2 \rangle \Leftrightarrow \frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{y_2}{x_2}$

$f(\langle q_1, n_1 \rangle) = f(\langle q_2, n_2 \rangle) \Leftrightarrow \langle \frac{q_1}{n_1}, n_1 \rangle = \langle \frac{q_2}{n_2}, n_2 \rangle$

$\frac{q_1}{n_1} = \frac{q_2}{n_2} \Rightarrow \frac{q_1}{n_1} = \frac{q_2}{n_2} \Rightarrow \frac{q_1}{n_1} = \frac{q_2}{n_2} \Rightarrow \frac{q_1}{n_1} = \frac{q_2}{n_2} \Rightarrow q_1 = q_2 \wedge n_1 = n_2$

$\forall f \in F \forall x_1, x_2 \in X \forall y_1, y_2 \in Y \forall n_1 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n_2 \in \mathbb{N} \forall k_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \forall k_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \forall m_1 \in \mathbb{N} \forall m_2 \in \mathbb{N} \forall l_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \forall l_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle = \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \Leftrightarrow \langle \frac{y_1}{x_1}, x_1 \rangle = \langle \frac{y_2}{x_2}, x_2 \rangle$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle = \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \Leftrightarrow f(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle) = f(\langle x_2, y_2 \rangle) \Leftrightarrow f \in F$

$(f(\langle x, y \rangle) = \langle q, n \rangle \Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in QXZ)$

$f(\langle x, y \rangle) = \langle q, n \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \frac{y}{x}, x \rangle = \langle q, n \rangle \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = q \wedge x = n$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{y}{x} = q \\ x = n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = qx \\ x = n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = qnx \\ x = n \end{cases}$$

$\exists \langle x, y \rangle \in Q \times Z^*$ $\forall \langle q, n \rangle \in Q \times Z^*$ $\exists \langle g, n \rangle \in Q \times Z^*$

$$(f(\langle x, y \rangle) = \langle g, n \rangle)$$

$$y = n \quad x = gn \quad \text{per def.}$$

$$f(\langle x, y \rangle) = \langle g, n \rangle \quad \text{per def.}$$

$$f(\langle x, y \rangle) = \langle \frac{y}{n}, y \rangle = \langle \frac{gn}{n}, n \rangle = \langle g, n \rangle$$

f surjective

$\Rightarrow f^{-1} \circ f$ surjective $\Rightarrow f^{-1}$ surjective

$$f^{-1} : \overline{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

f^{-1} surjective $\Rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}$ surjective $\Rightarrow f^{-1}$ injective

$$f^{-1} : Q \times Z^* \rightarrow Q \times Z^*$$

$\Rightarrow f \circ f^{-1}$ bijective $\Rightarrow f^{-1}$ bijective

$$f(\langle x, y \rangle) = \langle g, n \rangle \Leftrightarrow f^{-1}(\langle g, n \rangle) = \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\begin{matrix} g \\ \downarrow \\ q_n \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} n \\ \downarrow \\ p \end{matrix}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} f^{-1} : Q \times Z^* \rightarrow Q \times Z^* \\ f^{-1}(\langle q, n \rangle) = \langle q_n, n \rangle \end{array}}$$

per

, $\langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^*$ $\exists g, h : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ $\forall \langle z, w \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$

$$h(\langle x, y \rangle) = \langle x+3y, x+5y \rangle, g(\langle z, w \rangle) = \langle 2z+3y, 3x+5y \rangle$$

$$\begin{matrix} x+3y \\ x+5y \end{matrix}$$

$$h(\langle x, y \rangle) = \langle z, w \rangle \Rightarrow \langle x+3y, x+5y \rangle = \langle z, w \rangle \Rightarrow$$

per C

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+3y = z \\ x+5y = w \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2y = w-z \quad y = \frac{w-z}{2}$$

$$x + \frac{3(w-z)}{2} = z \quad x = \frac{z - 3w + 3z}{2} = 5z - 3w$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 5z - 3w \\ y = \frac{w-z}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\langle 5z - 3w, \frac{w-z}{2} \rangle$$

$$h : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$h: \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$h(x, y) = (x+3y, x+5y)$$

$\langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ if and only if $(z, w) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ and $h(z, w) = (x, y)$.

$$(h(x, y) \neq (z, w)) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$h(x, y) = (1, 2) \Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } h(z, w) = (1, 2)$$

$$h(x, y) = (1, 2) \Leftrightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } h(z, w) = (1, 2)$$

$$\langle x, y, x+3y, x+5y \rangle = \langle 1, 2 \rangle \text{ s.t. }$$

$$\begin{cases} x+3y=1 \\ x+5y=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2y=1 \Rightarrow y=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(y \in \mathbb{Z}) \text{ only if } \frac{1}{2} \text{ is not an integer}$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow h(x, y) = (1, 2)$$

$$h(x, y) = (1, 2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ s.t. } h(x, y) = (1, 2)$$

$$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ s.t. } h(x, y) = (1, 2)$$

$$g: \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x+3y \text{ and } y$$

$$g(x, y) = (z, w) \Rightarrow \langle 2x+3y, 3x+5y \rangle = \langle z, w \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\therefore G_1, G$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+3y=z \\ 3x+5y=w \end{cases} \Rightarrow x+2y=w-z \Rightarrow x=w-z-2y \Rightarrow 2(w-z-2y)+3y=z$$

$$2x+3(2w-3z)=z$$

$$\Rightarrow 2w-2z-4y+3y=z$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x+6w-9z=z$$

$$\Rightarrow 2w-3z=y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x=10z-6w$$

$$y=2w-3z$$

$$\Rightarrow x=5z-3w$$

$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$: f?) f \text{ ist ein } \mathbb{Z} \text{-Modul}

$$g(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle) = g(\langle x_2, y_2 \rangle) \Leftrightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{Z} : \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle = n \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle$$

$$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle = \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \Leftrightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{Z} : \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle = n \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle$$

$g(\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle) = g(\langle x_2, y_2 \rangle) \in (\exists \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}) \wedge$

$$\langle 2x_1 + 3y_1, 3x_1 + 5y_1 \rangle = \langle 2x_2 + 3y_2, 3x_2 + 5y_2 \rangle \quad \text{Vergleichen}$$

$$\text{I} \quad 2x_1 + 3y_1 = 2x_2 + 3y_2$$

$$\text{II} \quad 3x_1 + 5y_1 = 3x_2 + 5y_2$$

$$\text{II} - \text{I} : x_1 + 2y_1 = x_2 + 2y_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 + 2y_2 - 2y_1 \Rightarrow ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} \Rightarrow 2(x_2 + 2y_2 - 2y_1) + 3y_1 &= 2x_2 + 3y_2 \Rightarrow 2x_2 + 4y_2 - 4y_1 = 2x_2 + 3y_2 = \\ \Rightarrow y_2 &= y_1 \quad \stackrel{\text{II}-\text{I}}{\Rightarrow} x_1 + 2y_1 = x_2 + 2y_1 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle = \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle \quad \text{Vergleichen}$$

Von $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$

wirkt $\langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ auf $\langle z, w \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$: f?) f ist ein \mathbb{Z} -Modul

$$(g(\langle x, y \rangle)) = \langle z, w \rangle$$

$$y = 2w - 3z \quad x = 5z - 3w \quad \text{Vergleichen}$$

$$g(\langle x, y \rangle) = \langle z, w \rangle \quad \text{Vergleichen}$$

$$g(\langle x, y \rangle) = \langle 2(5z - 3w) + 3(2w - 3z), 3(5z - 3w) + 5(2w - 3z) \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 10z - 6w + 6w - 9z, 15z - 9w + 10w - 15z \rangle = \langle z, w \rangle$$

f ist ein \mathbb{Z} -Modul

f ist ein \mathbb{Z} -Modul \wedge f ist ein \mathbb{Z} -Modul

$$g(\langle x, y \rangle) = \langle z, w \rangle \quad \Rightarrow \quad g^{-1}(\langle z, w \rangle) = \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$5z - 3w \quad 2w - 3z$$

$$g^{-1} : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$g(\langle z, w \rangle) = \langle 5z - 3w, 2w - 3z \rangle$$