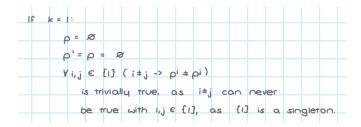
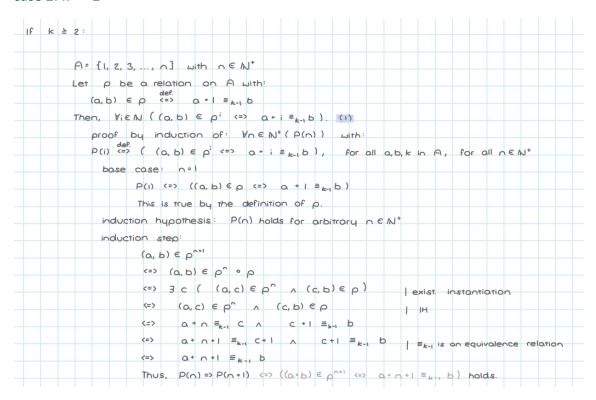
Repeating Relations





case 2: k >= 2



Nina Gassner

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As I = k , by	$(2), \rho = \rho^k$		
	, k-13 (i+j -> pi + pi)		
This can be show	n by contradiction.		
Suppose that this	s was false. Then, there would b	≥ i, j in {1,, k-1} with:	
i‡j and	$\rho^i = \rho^j$.		
		explanation by	
However,	i ± j and i, j ∈ {1,, k - 1}		mj and i,j ∈ {1, 2,, k-1} and i ± j
	=> i ± k-1 j (2)	Then, (i-j) = a((k-1) with some a∈ Z.
		However, -k+2 ≤	i-j ≤ k-2
	=> o' ± oi	Thus, a would b	have to be 0, meaning that i-j = 0
			=> i = j
		Therefore, i≡ _{k-1}	j ∧ i,j ∈ {1,, k-1} ∧ i ≠ j
		is un	satisfiable

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(used step:)

