2.
$$2 = \{a_i b_i c\}$$

(a)
$$Z_1 = \{ \beta, \{ a, b, c \} \}$$

 $\tilde{Z}_2 = \{ \beta, \{ a, b, c \}, \{ b, c \}, \{ a, b, c \} \}$

(b) Def.
$$X: \Omega \to IR$$
. $X-2$ monne los ou $C=$ $\forall 3 \in \mathcal{B} \times (\mathcal{B}) \in \mathcal{F}$, g of \mathcal{B} to \overline{C} derivative.
$$\Omega = \{ \text{ one} I : \text{resulta} \} \qquad \overline{Z}_{j} = \{ \mathcal{F}_{j}, \{ \text{one} I_{j}, \text{neades} \} \}$$

$$V(z) = \begin{cases} 0, qd, z = one \\ 1, qd, z = vesilie \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{Z}_{2} = \{ \beta, \{ \text{onel} \}, \{ \text{vestlo} \}, \{ \text{onel}, \text{vestlo} \} \}$$

$$\times (2) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{old} \geq \text{fore} \end{cases}$$

$$0, & \text{old} \geq \text{fore} \end{cases}$$

$$2, & \text{old} \geq \text{fore} \end{cases}$$

$$-1, & \text{old} \end{cases}$$

$$\times^{-1}(-1) = \emptyset$$

$$\times^{\prime}(0) = \{ \text{rezlu} \}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \end{array} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \end{array} \right\} \\ \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \end{array} \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \end{array} \right\} \\ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \end{array} \end{pmatrix}$$