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# Chapter 1

## Philosopherers

$OrderTrichotomy(<, S) := \forall_{x,y \in S} (x < y \vee x = y \vee y < x)$   
 $OrderTransitivity(<, S) := \forall_{x,y,z \in S} ((x < y \wedge y < z) \implies x < z)$   
 $Order(<, S) := OrderTrichotomy(<, S) \wedge OrderTransitivity(<, S)$   
 $BoundedAbove(E, S, <) := Order(<, S) \wedge E \subset S \wedge \exists_{\beta \in S} \forall_{x \in E} (x \leq \beta)$   
 $BoundedBelow(E, S, <) := Order(<, S) \wedge E \subset S \wedge \exists_{\beta \in S} \forall_{x \in E} (\beta \leq x)$   
 $UpperBound(\beta, E, S, <) := Order(<, S) \wedge E \subset S \wedge \beta \in S \wedge \forall_{x \in E} (x \leq \beta)$   
 $LowerBound(\beta, E, S, <) := Order(<, S) \wedge E \subset S \wedge \beta \in S \wedge \forall_{x \in E} (\beta \leq x)$   
 $LUB(\alpha, E, S, <) := UpperBound(\alpha, E, S, <) \wedge \forall_{\gamma} (\gamma < \alpha \implies \neg UpperBound(\gamma, E, S, <))$   
 $GLB(\alpha, E, S, <) := LowerBound(\alpha, E, S, <) \wedge \forall_{\beta} (\alpha < \beta \implies \neg LowerBound(\beta, E, S, <))$   
 $LUBProperty(S, <) := \forall_E \left( (\emptyset \neq E \subset S \wedge BoundedAbove(E, S, <)) \implies \exists_{\alpha \in S} (LUB(\alpha, E, S, <)) \right)$   
 $GLBProperty(S, <) := \forall_E \left( (\emptyset \neq E \subset S \wedge BoundedBelow(E, S, <)) \implies \exists_{\alpha \in S} (GLB(\alpha, E, S, <)) \right)$   
 $((LUBPropertyImpliesGLBProperty)) \quad LUBProperty(S, <) \implies GLBProperty(S, <)$

(1) $LUBProperty(S, <) \implies \dots$	wts: 2
(1.1) $(\emptyset \neq B \subset S \wedge BoundedBelow(B, S, <)) \implies \dots$	wts: 1.2
(1.1.1) $Order(<, S) \wedge \exists_{\delta' \in S} (LowerBound(\delta', B, S, <))$	from: 1.1
(1.1.2) $ B  = 1 \implies \dots$	wts: 1.1.3
(1.1.2.1) $\exists_{u'} (u' \in B) \blacksquare u := choice(\{u'   u' \in B\}) \blacksquare B = \{u\} \blacksquare GLB(u, B, S, <)$	from: 1.1.2
(1.1.2.2) $\exists_{\epsilon_0 \in S} (GLB(\epsilon_0, B, S, <))$	
(1.1.3) $ B  = 1 \implies \exists_{\epsilon_0 \in S} (GLB(\epsilon_0, B, S, <))$	
(1.1.4) $ B  \neq 1 \implies \dots$	wts: 1.1.5
(1.1.4.1) $\forall_E \left( (\emptyset \neq E \subset S \wedge BoundedAbove(E, S, <)) \implies \exists_{\alpha \in S} (LUB(\alpha, E, S, <)) \right)$	from: 1
(1.1.4.2) $L := \{s \in S   LowerBound(s, B, S, <)\}$	
(1.1.4.3) $ B  > 1 \wedge OrderTrichotomy(<, S) \blacksquare \exists_{b_1' \in B} \exists_{b_0' \in B} (b_0' < b_1')$	from: 1.1.1 wts: 1.1.4.7
(1.1.4.4) $b_1 := choice(\{b_1' \in B   \exists_{b_0' \in B} (b_0' < b_1')\}) \blacksquare \neg LowerBound(b_1, B, S, <)$	from: 1.1.4.2
(1.1.4.5) $b_1 \notin L \blacksquare L \subset S$	
(1.1.4.6) $\delta := choice(\{\delta' \in S   LowerBound(\delta', B, S, <)\}) \blacksquare \delta \in L \blacksquare \emptyset \neq L$	from: 1.1
(1.1.4.7) $\emptyset \neq L \subset S$	
(1.1.4.8) $\forall_{y \in L} (LowerBound(y, B, S, <)) \blacksquare \forall_{y \in L} \forall_{x \in B} (y \leq x)$	from: 1.1.4.2 wts: 1.1.4.10
(1.1.4.9) $\forall_{x \in B} (x \in S \wedge \forall_{y \in L} (y \leq x)) \blacksquare \forall_{x \in B} (UpperBound(x, L, S, <))$	
(1.1.4.10) $\exists_{x \in S} (UpperBound(x, L, S, <)) \blacksquare BoundedAbove(L, S, <)$	
(1.1.4.11) $\emptyset \neq L \subset S \wedge BoundedAbove(L, S, <)$	

(1.1.4.12)	$\exists_{\alpha' \in S} (\text{LUB}(\alpha', L, S, <)) \blacksquare \alpha := \text{choice}(\{\alpha' \in S \mid (\text{LUB}(\alpha', L, S, <))\})$	from: 1.1.4.1 wts: 1.1.4.21
(1.1.4.13)	$\forall_x (x \in B \implies \text{UpperBound}(x, L, S, <))$	from: 1.1.4.9 wts: 1.1.4.17
(1.1.4.14)	$\forall_x (\neg \text{UpperBound}(x, L, S, <) \implies x \notin B)$	
(1.1.4.15)	$\gamma < \alpha \implies \dots$	wts: 1.1.4.16
(1.1.4.15.1)	$\neg \text{UpperBound}(\gamma, L, S, <) \blacksquare \gamma \notin B$	from: 1.1.4.12, 1.1.4.14
(1.1.4.16)	$\gamma < \alpha \implies \gamma \notin B \blacksquare \gamma \in B \implies \gamma \geq \alpha$	
(1.1.4.17)	$\forall_{\gamma \in B} (\alpha \leq \gamma) \blacksquare \text{LowerBound}(\alpha, B, S, <)$	
(1.1.4.18)	$\alpha < \beta \implies \dots$	wts: 1.1.4.19
(1.1.4.18.1)	$\forall_{y \in L} (y \leq \alpha < \beta) \blacksquare \forall_{y \in L} (y \neq \beta)$	from: 1.1.4.12
(1.1.4.18.2)	$\beta \neq L \blacksquare \neg \text{LowerBound}(\beta, B, S, <)$	
(1.1.4.19)	$\alpha < \beta \implies \neg \text{LowerBound}(\beta, B, S, <) \blacksquare \forall_{\beta \in S} (\alpha < \beta \implies \neg \text{LowerBound}(\beta, B, S, <))$	
(1.1.4.20)	$\text{LowerBound}(\alpha, B, S, <) \wedge \forall_{\beta \in S} (\alpha < \beta \implies \neg \text{LowerBound}(\beta, B, S, <))$	from: 1.1.4.17, 1.1.4.19
(1.1.4.21)	$\text{GLB}(\alpha, B, S, <) \blacksquare \exists_{\epsilon_1 \in S} (\text{GLB}(\epsilon_1, B, S, <))$	
(1.1.5)	$ B  \neq 1 \implies \exists_{\epsilon_1 \in S} (\text{GLB}(\epsilon_1, B, S, <))$	
(1.1.6)	$( B  = 1 \implies \exists_{\epsilon_0 \in S} (\text{GLB}(\epsilon_0, B, S, <))) \wedge ( B  \neq 1 \implies \exists_{\epsilon_1 \in S} (\text{GLB}(\epsilon_1, B, S, <)))$	from: 1.1.3, 1.1.5
(1.1.7)	$( B  = 1 \vee  B  \neq 1) \implies \exists_{\epsilon \in S} (\text{GLB}(\epsilon, B, S, <)) \blacksquare \exists_{\epsilon \in S} (\text{GLB}(\epsilon, B, S, <))$	
(1.2)	$(\emptyset \neq B \subset S \wedge \text{BoundedBelow}(B, S, <)) \implies \exists_{\epsilon \in S} (\text{GLB}(\epsilon, B, S, <))$	
(1.3)	$\forall_B ((\emptyset \neq B \subset S \wedge \text{BoundedBelow}(B, S, <)) \implies \exists_{\epsilon \in S} (\text{GLB}(\epsilon, B, S, <)))$	
(1.4)	$\text{GLBProperty}(S, <)$	
(2)	$\text{LUBProperty}(S, <) \implies \text{GLBProperty}(S, <)$	
<b>Field</b>	$(F, +, *) := \exists_{0,1 \in F} \forall_{x,y,z \in F} ($	
	$x + y \in F \wedge x * y \in F \wedge$	
	$x + y = y + x \wedge x * y = y * x \wedge$	
	$(x + y) + z = x + (y + z) \wedge (x * y) * z = x * (y * z) \wedge$	
	$0 + x = x \wedge (1 \neq 0 \wedge 1 * x = x) \wedge$	
	$\exists_{-x \in F} (x + (-x) = 0) \wedge () \wedge$	

## Chapter 2

# First Chapter

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(1) First

(1.1) Second

(1.2) Third

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(2) Fourth

This will be an empty chapter and I will put some text here

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i \tag{2.1}$$

The equation [2.1](#) shows a sum that is divergent. This formula will later be used in the page ??.

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