

$$\text{Card}(\mathbb{N}) = |\mathbb{R}|$$

? $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ u f surjektiv

? $\phi: \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ u ϕ surjektiv

$$\hookrightarrow f(n) = \phi_n$$

• unerfüllbar

$$(\forall x \in \mathbb{N})(\exists y \in \mathbb{R}) f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$$

Teilaufgabe $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $y \in \mathbb{R}$ unproblematisch wenn $f(x) = f(y)$

$$\begin{cases} 2x = 2y \\ x = y \end{cases}$$

• erledigt

$$(\forall y \in \mathbb{R})(\exists x \in \mathbb{N}) f(x) = y$$

Widerspruch \Leftrightarrow

?

Задача

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= (2n+1) \\ f(0) &= 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2n+1) \stackrel{?}{=} 121$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0, & 1, & -1, & 2, & -2, & \dots \\ \left[\begin{matrix} 0, \\ 1, \\ -1, \\ 2, \\ 1, \\ -2, \\ 2, \\ 1, \\ \dots \end{matrix} \right] & & & & & & \end{array}$$

$$f(n) = (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \right)$$

- Для $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ п.р. $f(n) = f(m)$

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^n \cdot \left[\frac{n+1}{2} \right] &= (-1)^m \cdot \left[\frac{m+1}{2} \right] \\ \hookrightarrow & \end{aligned}$$

нужно доказать что $n=m$ или $n \neq m$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor = \left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil$$

$$\left| \frac{n+1}{2} - \frac{m+1}{2} \right| = 1$$

$$\left| \frac{n-m}{2} \right| \leq 1$$

$$|n-m| \leq 2$$

• When $n \neq m$ we have $|n-m| \geq 1$ because \exists integer k such that $n = km + r$ where $0 < r < m$.

$$|n-m| \geq |(km+r) - (km)| = r \geq 1$$

$$\left| \frac{n+1}{2} \right| \neq \left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil \text{ if } n \neq m$$

• Complex numbers

~~real part~~

$$f(n) = z$$

~~non-zero~~

$$\text{Then zero } \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right\} \text{ zero entries}$$

$$\text{new homogeneous } M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

*Mint: Nonzero entries in one row imply
one fewer non-zero entries in another row*

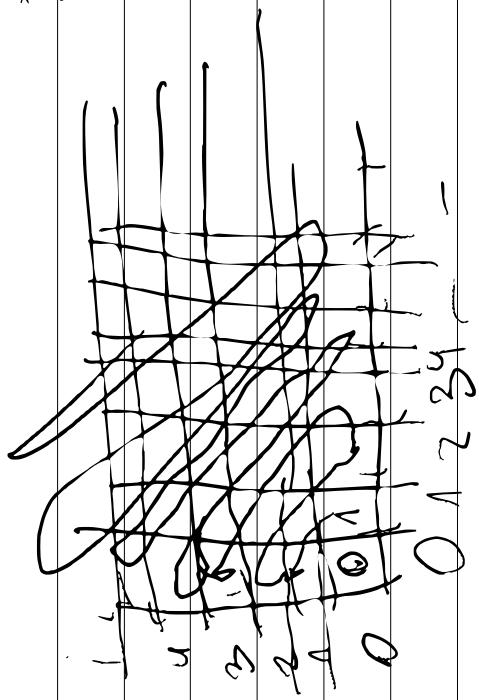
$$y = (-1)^{\left\lfloor \frac{x+1}{2} \right\rfloor}$$

$$|W \times W| = |W|$$

2003

$$g: (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(a, b) = \frac{(a+b)(a+8)}{2}$$



$\{n, m\}$

Or $f(x) = y$

$\forall x \in D \exists y \in E$ $x < y \rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$

Never $x_1 < x_2 \rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$

$\forall x \in D \exists y \in E$ $x < y \rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$

a) $f(0) = 0$?

Taking $f(0) = 0$

"closed boundary"

$\forall x \in D \exists y \in E$ $f(x) \leq f(y)$

(closed) And $f(x) \geq 0$ $\forall x \in D$

$x \in \text{Dom}(g) \cap \text{Dom}(h)$

(i) $\exists x \forall y (y > g(x) \rightarrow y > h(x))$

Ansatz:

($\exists x \forall y (y > g(x) \rightarrow y > h(x))$)
at least one response x to y .

(i) $\exists x \forall y (y > g(x) \rightarrow y > h(x))$

$\exists x \forall y (y > g(x) \rightarrow y > h(x))$

$\exists x \forall y (y > g(x) \rightarrow y > h(x))$

Has x y $\exists z$.

b) has f \circ co inputs. n
 $\forall x \exists y \forall z (y \in \text{Dom}(f) \wedge z \in \text{Dom}(g) \Rightarrow f(y) = g(z))$ (A)

On Cat) for many $f(x) = \phi(x)$

~~in~~ ϕ

$y = g$.

T. o. $f \circ g = g$

A B u - 20.

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mox.

cos

Efficiency \rightarrow the European per-

168 B

~~Ansatz:~~ $S = \int e^f dx$

Counte Tegeler

Amore

(1) • Deductive no Selection

(2) Computer to System Control

ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND LEADERSHIP

$\Rightarrow \exists x \forall y (y < x \rightarrow f(y) < f(x))$

Homo ~~homo~~ *deutsch* *curiosus*

$\forall x \exists y \forall z (x = y \wedge z = y)$

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Знайди відповідь на кожен з питань.

$f, g \in S \Leftrightarrow (\forall a \in A) [f(a), g(a) \in \mathbb{R}]$

(2) $\forall a \in A$ counter prova.

$\langle x, y \rangle \in R \Rightarrow \langle y, x \rangle \in R$

$\forall a \in A$ $\langle f(a), g(a) \rangle \in S$. Uscione $\langle g, f \rangle \in S$?

$(\forall a \in A) [\langle f(a), g(a) \rangle \in \mathbb{R}]$

$\forall a \in A$ parola

$\langle g(a), f(a) \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$

$\langle g, f \rangle \in S$

(3) $\forall a \in A$ $\exists b \in B$ aRb .

$\langle x, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle y, z \rangle \in R \Rightarrow \langle x, z \rangle \in R$

$\forall a \in A \exists b \in B \forall c \in C \forall d \in D$ Uscione $\langle g, f \rangle \in S$?

$\Omega_T \subset f^{-1}(\Omega_S)$, $\cup_{\alpha \in T} \Omega_\alpha \supset \Omega_S$

(~~HeckA~~) $\{f(\alpha), g(\alpha)\} \supseteq R$ [~~HeckA~~] $\{f(\alpha), g(\alpha)\} \supseteq R$

has $\alpha \in A$. Then $\exists \alpha$

$\rightarrow \subset P(\Omega_S), P(\Omega_S) \supseteq R \cup \subset P(\Omega_S), t(\alpha) \supseteq R$.

No $R \in T$ contains $t(\alpha)$. $t(\alpha) \subset f(\alpha), t(\alpha) \subset g(\alpha) \in R$.

No $\alpha \in T$ contains $f(\alpha), g(\alpha)$, $\exists \alpha \in S$

(ung. xun): $\forall k \geq 1 \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } c_n(k) = c_{n+1}(k)$.

$$(\text{Basis}): c_1(1) = 1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{D.-pol. Herv. } c_n(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\rightarrow} 1 + b_1 + \dots + (2n-1) = u^{2n}.$$

$$n^2 = 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1)$$

(Ind. Hyp.) $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ I.T.O

To prove $c_{n+1}(n+1) \geq n^2$ we prove $n \geq m$.

by induction

$$c_{n+1}(n+1) \geq c_n(n+1)$$

$$(Basis) \quad c_1(1) \geq 1$$

so prove $c_{n+1}(n+1) \geq c_n(n+1)$

Hypothesis to be confirmed on $n+1$

Induction

(Caro ve) Muvone $\zeta(k+1)$ go e bano.

$$\begin{aligned}1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2k - 1) + (2(k+1) - 1) &= \\&= \underbrace{1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2k - 1)}_{\text{muz. xun. } \zeta(k)} + (2k+1) = \\&\quad \xrightarrow{\text{muz. xun. } \zeta(k)} \rightarrow k^2\end{aligned}$$

$$= k^2 + 2k + 1 = (k+1)^2$$

Daha $\zeta(k+1)$ e bano.

Beden. go, ee zo de. $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$, to $\underbrace{n^2 = 1 + 3 + \dots + (2n-1)}_{(\text{caro})}$.

Apalayun Mr Gunz Mohamed

Aug 22 2011

hour after the time Q26

2020-2021, C-2020-CEM, 000

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To show $\phi(n) \neq \text{Cure } n$ proves $n \geq 2$.
 Consider $m < n$ such that $\phi(m) = \phi(n)$. Then $\phi(m+1) = \phi(n+1)$.
 Now $\phi(m+1) = \phi(m) + 1$ and $\phi(n+1) = \phi(n) + 1$.
 Hence $\phi(m+1) = \phi(n+1)$.
 But $m+1 < n+1$.
 Hence $m+1 \neq n+1$.
 Hence $m \neq n$.
 Hence $\phi(n) \neq \text{Cure } n$.

(202) No se han de usar tales ecuaciones cuando $n = 2$, ya que

Ne impaco se cura unha enxaixada. OI impactu

$\phi(n) \leq "n \text{ en poco una ve más. OT UNDIN ENCHI"}$
 $\text{(UNO XUN) UNO XUN) UNO XUN) UNO XUN)$
 $m \geq k_0 = 2.$

(c) $\exists n \in \mathbb{N} \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \exists k \in \mathbb{N}$

(c.n.1) $\exists n \in \mathbb{N} \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \forall l \in \mathbb{N} \exists j \in \mathbb{N}$

(c.n.2) $\exists n \in \mathbb{N} \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \forall l \in \mathbb{N} \exists j \in \mathbb{N} \forall i \in \mathbb{N}$

$m = x \geq 2 \wedge m \geq y \geq 2$

(R)

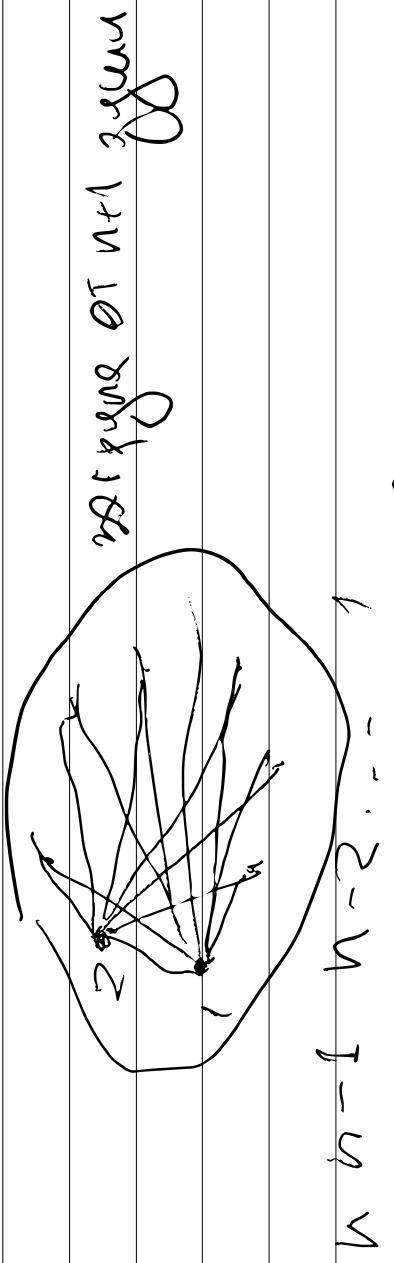
$(\exists x)(\exists y)(\exists z)(x < y & y < z)$

$x = m - y$
y = m - z
z = m - x

$\exists n \in \mathbb{N} \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \forall l \in \mathbb{N} \exists j \in \mathbb{N} \forall i \in \mathbb{N}$

$\exists n \in \mathbb{N} \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \forall l \in \mathbb{N} \exists j \in \mathbb{N} \forall i \in \mathbb{N} \exists h \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{bag } \Omega \text{ or } \omega \text{ to } n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$



$$n=0 \quad \sum_{i=1}^0 i = 0 = \frac{0(0+1)}{2} = 0 \quad \text{✓}$$

$$n=1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^1 i = 1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{2} = 1 \quad \text{✓}$$

$$n \cdot n! \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} i = \frac{n(n+1)!}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} i = \sum_{i=1}^n i + n+1 = \frac{n(n+1)! + (n+1)!}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)! + 2(n+1)!}{2} = \frac{(n+2)(n+1)!}{2}$$

(*) $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, i.e.

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 1 \\ n \cdot f(n-1) & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

↳ se ziehe $f(0) = n!$

Menge

15)

$$f(0) = 1 \quad n \cdot (1) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

Nur so $n \in \mathbb{N}$ dass

$$f(n) = n \cdot f(n-1) \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Rekurrenzreihe durchsuchen

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}, n \geq 2$$

$$a_n \leq \phi^{n-1}, n \geq 1 \quad \text{Vergleiche mit obige obere Schranke}$$

$$\text{d.h. } \lambda = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n-1} > 1$$

0 0 1 1 2

$$y_n | a_n \leq \phi^{n-1}, 0 \leq y_n \leq n \quad (\text{um})$$

$$\text{mit } a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1} \leq \phi^{n-2} + \phi^{n-2} = \phi^{n-2} \cdot (1 + \phi) \leq \phi^{n-2} \cdot \phi^2 = \phi^n$$
$$\phi^n | 1 + \phi \leq \phi^n$$

$$1 + \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \stackrel{?}{\leq} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2$$

$$1 + a = 1 + 2a \leq a^2$$
$$a^2 - 1 - a \geq 0$$

$$a^2 \geq 1 + 5$$
$$\frac{2 + 1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \leq \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2$$

~~$$\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \geq \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{5} + 5}{4}$$~~

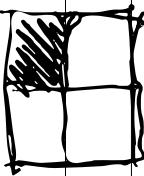
~~$$a = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad 12 + 4\sqrt{5} \leq 12 + 4\sqrt{5}$$~~

1,4

Critical: $Y_{\text{min}} \times Z_{\text{max}}$

Worst case: $Y_{\text{max}} \times Z_{\text{min}}$. Verifying. $Y \geq 2^n$ and $Z \leq 2^m$.

①



Diag: $n=1$

Or "Turing"

$\mathcal{C}(n) \leq "2^n \times 2^m"$ equazione. Prove by contradiction

Turing.

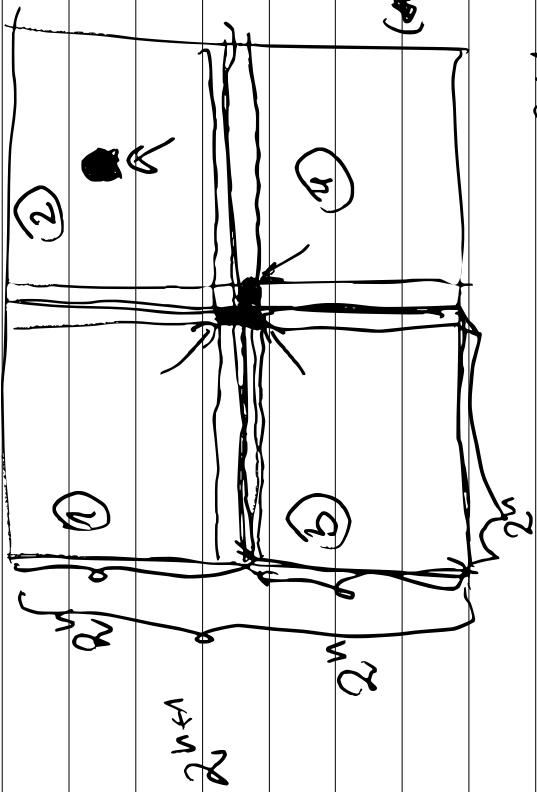
Suppose some \mathcal{C} exists for $n > m$

$n \geq 1$ $\in \mathcal{C}$ Torna questo numero di numeri con

One, se $n > m$ \mathcal{C} non diceva $2^n \times 2^m$



acc - Tuttuno
acc



(i,ii) $2^2(1,2,3 \text{ u } 4)$

Top (x) lower
go naqueu.

$$2^{n+1} \times 2^{n+1} = 2^n \cdot 2$$

$$Q_2 = \sum_{i=0}^n i^2$$

$$\text{Durch } f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n i = n \cdot (n+1)$$

$$f(n) \geq (n-1) + n, \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n=0 \\ 1, & n>0 \end{cases}$$

(zu) $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ f.c.

$$Q_n = 5 \cdot Q_{n-1} - 6 \cdot Q_{n-2} \quad Q_0 = 2, \quad Q_1 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} Q_1 = 5 \\ Q_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

(zu) Drei Werte von Q_n für $n \in \mathbb{N}$ angeben
Wortbeschreibung: