

Sleeping
cunt

Exercice 4

Te. une $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax = 0\}$

$$(R)d_{RA} \subset (x)dx_R \quad \text{et} \quad ((R)d_{RA}) \cap (x)dx_R = \emptyset$$

$$= [((R)d_{RA}) \cup (x)dx_R] \cap A$$

$$= ((R)d_{RA} \cup (x)dx_R) \cap ((R)d_{RA} \cap (x)dx_R) = \emptyset$$

$(R)d_{RA} \subset (x)dx_R \quad \text{et}$

Montrons que $\forall x \in A$, $\exists z \in \mathbb{R}^n$ tel que $x = z + Ax$.

$$(z)dz \Rightarrow ((z)dz) \cap ((x)dx_R) = \emptyset$$

$$(x)dx_R \cap A \times \mathbb{R}^n = \emptyset$$

$$(x)dx_R \subset A \times \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$((R)d_{RA} \cup (x)dx_R) \cap A \times \mathbb{R}^n = \emptyset$$

$\boxed{\text{done}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \neg ((R \wedge R_A) \Leftarrow (x) \Delta^x F) \vdash \\
 & \neg ((R \wedge R_A \wedge (x) \Delta^x f) \Rightarrow) \vdash \\
 & \neg ((R \wedge R_A \wedge (x) \Delta^x f) \wedge) \vdash \\
 & \neg ((R \wedge R_A \wedge (x) \Delta^x f) \wedge (R \wedge R_A \wedge (x) \Delta^x f)) \vdash \\
 & \neg ((R \wedge R_A \wedge (x) \Delta^x f) \wedge (R \wedge R_A \wedge (x) \Delta^x f)) = (x) \Delta^x (P \wedge P) \\
 & \neg ((R \wedge R_A \wedge (x) \Delta^x f) \wedge (R \wedge R_A \wedge (x) \Delta^x f)) = (x) \Delta^x (P \wedge P)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_1 \leq \mathbb{A}_x(p(x) \Rightarrow \forall y p(y)) \rightarrow \cancel{P^t = P^{(un)}} \quad \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = A}$$

$$((R^x)^{\text{dom}}(R^y))^o \vdash A x A \leq z y$$

卷之三

(x) β) \rightarrow ANAXS \leq g_0

$$\Rightarrow ((\exists x) \psi) \rightarrow (\exists y) \phi$$

Q. 1. $\frac{1}{x}$

$(R_i R_j)^k = (R_{i+j})^k$ $RAXA H^2$

A hand-drawn diagram of a brain in lateral view. The corpus callosum is highlighted with a thick black line, showing its path from the posterior limb through the genu and body to the anterior limb.

Geographisches Wörterbuch

—G.

$\nabla_1 \leq \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\} \rightarrow A_1 = \{1\}$

$\langle x_0, x_0, y_0 \rangle > e^r t$
 $\cancel{\langle x_0, x_0, y_0 \rangle > e^{-A} t}$
 $\langle x_0, y_0, x_0 \rangle > e^{-A} t$
 $\langle x_0, y_0, y_0 \rangle > e^{-A} t$
 $\langle y_0, x_0, x_0 \rangle > e^{-A} t$
 $\cancel{\langle y_0, x_0, y_0 \rangle > e^{-A} t}$
 $\langle y_0, y_0, y_0 \rangle > e^{-A} t$

$\neg \forall x_1 \forall y_1 \exists z_1$ $\neg P(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ true

also in a box

δ/ϵ $\delta(y_1, y_2)$ \rightarrow we choose
T \rightarrow $x, y_1, y_2 \in$

$$\Pi = (Z^1, \{x\}) \Leftrightarrow \Pi = (Z^1, \{y\})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Def. } \leq_A \text{ ist definiert als } (f(x) \leq_A f(y) \wedge z = f(x)) \Rightarrow f(f(x), z) = f(f(y), z) \\
 & \text{Def. } \leq_A^1 \text{ ist definiert als } (x \neq y \wedge f(x) \leq_A f(y)) \Rightarrow f(x) \leq_A f(y) \\
 & \text{Def. } \leq_A^2 \text{ ist definiert als } (x \neq y \wedge f(y) \leq_A f(x)) \Rightarrow f(y) \leq_A f(x) \\
 & \text{Def. } \leq_A^3 \text{ ist definiert als } (x \neq y \wedge f(x) \leq_A f(y) \wedge f(y) \leq_A f(x)) \Rightarrow f(x) = f(y)
 \end{aligned}$$

(Bsp)

Wiederholung der Ordnungsrelationen:

\leq_1 - eingeschränkt auf A

\leq_2 - umfangreicher als \leq_1 (es kann Elemente aus A außerhalb von A enthalten)

\leq_3 - umfangreicher als \leq_2 (es kann Elemente aus A außerhalb von A enthalten)

$$f(x) \leq_A f(y) \Leftrightarrow \exists c \in C \quad f(x) \leq_A^c f(y)$$

$f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ist surjektiv $\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists x \in A \quad f(x) = y$

umkehrbar

umkehrbar

$$x = (0; n) \quad ? \quad y = (0; \frac{1}{n}) \quad n > 1$$

~~$x \cap y = (0; \frac{1}{n})$~~

~~$\exists z \Rightarrow (0; \frac{1}{n}) \subseteq z$~~

$$x = (0; 1) \quad ? \quad y = (0; y_2)$$

$$x \cap y = \underbrace{(0; \frac{1}{n})}_{\text{?}}$$

~~$\exists z \Rightarrow z \subseteq (0; y_2) - \cup (0; y_2)$~~

~~$z = (0; y_2) \rightarrow z \neq x$~~

$$f(a, b) = a \cup b$$

$$B = \{201, 211, 2011, 2111\}$$

A - Subconjunto de \mathbb{N}

$C = \text{Fin}(A)$ (Redondo)

$f^e : A \rightarrow C$

$f^e(a, b) \in \{a, b\}$

$$X = \mathbb{P} \setminus \text{Fin}(A) \setminus \{\emptyset\}$$

$$B = \mathbb{P} \setminus \{c \in \mathbb{P} \mid c \in B\}$$

$$f' = \langle \underline{a}, \underline{b} \rangle, f'' =$$

$$f'(\underline{a}, \underline{b}) = \underline{\underline{a}}$$

$$f'' = \langle \underline{a}, f' \rangle$$

$$f''(\underline{a}) = \underline{\min\{a_1, b_1\}}$$

$$\forall y \exists x (f(x, y) = x \wedge f(y, x) = x)$$

$$\forall y \exists x (f(x, y) \neq x \vee f(y, x) \neq x)$$

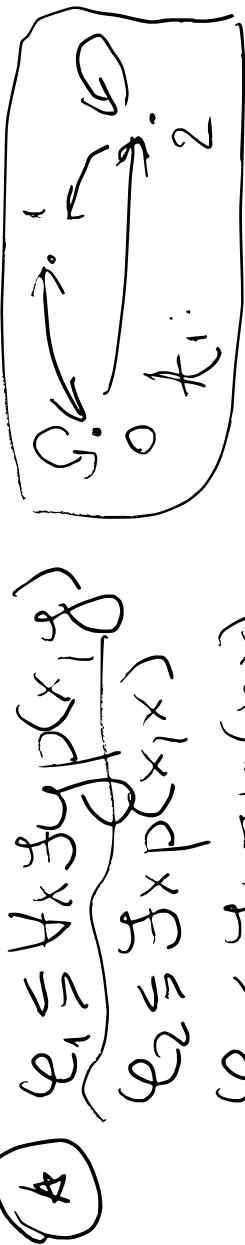
Wann ist f_2 wogen f_2 bicontinuous?

$$f_3 = \langle \mathbb{R}, p_{t_3}, <_{\alpha_1}, >_{\epsilon p_{t_3}} \rangle \quad (\alpha < \mathbb{R}) \vee \\ (\alpha = b = 0)$$

$$f_2 = \langle \mathbb{R}, p_{t_2}, <_{\mathbb{R}} \rangle$$

$$\Gamma_1 = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle$$

$$(e_1 \leq \forall x \exists y (p(x, y)) \\ e_2 \leq \exists x p(x, x) \\ e_3 \leq \forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y))) \\ e_4 \leq \forall x \forall y (p(x, y) \Rightarrow \exists z (p(x, z) \wedge p(z, y)))$$



$\boxed{(\overline{m})}$

vector long enough to accommodate
 $(z^1_x)_{\infty} = (z^1_{-n}, \dots, z^1_0, z^1_n)$ \Rightarrow $A \leq A \leq \infty$
 $((R^1_x))_{\infty} = ((R^1_{-n}, \dots, R^1_0, R^1_n))$ \Rightarrow $A \leq A \leq \infty$
 $((z^1_x)_{\infty} \otimes (R^1_x)_{\infty})_{\infty} = (z^1_{-n} \otimes R^1_{-n}, \dots, z^1_0 \otimes R^1_0, z^1_n \otimes R^1_n)$ \Rightarrow $A \leq A \leq \infty$

i index \leftarrow (0)

(($R_1 z^d (z^d x^d) z^d$) =

($R_1 x^d R_{\text{MAX}} \leq n$)
 $(R_1 x^d) R_{\text{MAX}} \leq n$
 $(R^d x^d) R_{\text{MAX}} \leq n$

(($z^d R_1 d z^d$) = $R_1 x^d R_{\text{MAX}} \leq n$)

$p(x_2)$

$p(x_1)$

\rightarrow

$((x_1, x_2) \rightarrow z((p(x_1, x_2) \wedge p(x_1, x_2)) \wedge z((p(x_1, x_2) \wedge p(x_1, x_2)))$

$\leftarrow \wedge \vee \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge$

$\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$

e_3 - neutrale und reduzierende Wirkung

e_2 - reduzierende und rekonstruierende Wirkung.

e_1 - reduziert.

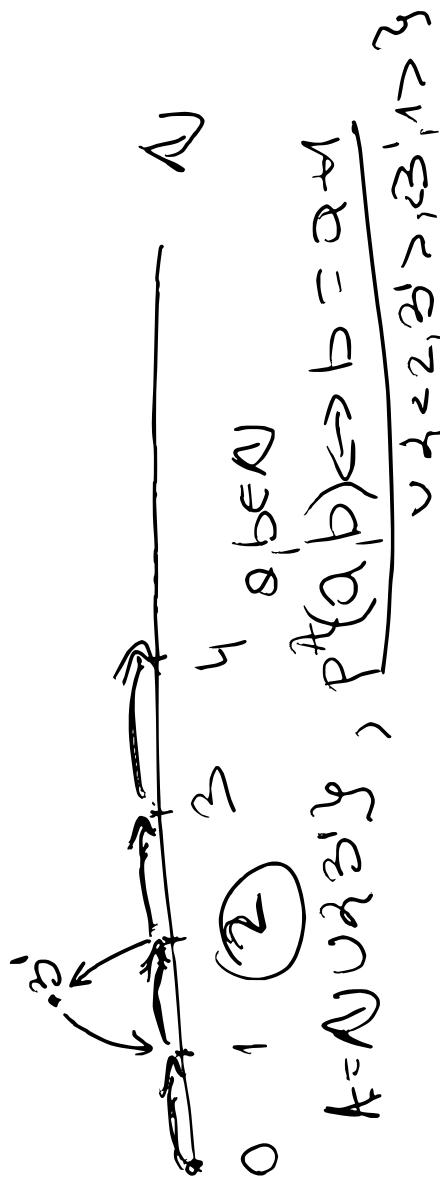
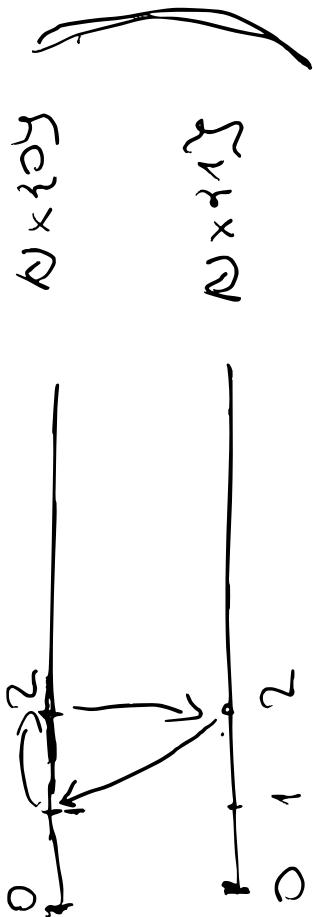
$((P(x_1, x_2) \wedge P(x_1, x_2)) \wedge ((P(x_1, x_2) \wedge P(x_1, x_2)) \wedge ((P(x_1, x_2) \wedge P(x_1, x_2))))$

$(e_1 \leq_x \exists x p(x, x))$

$\text{ccc} @ccc$

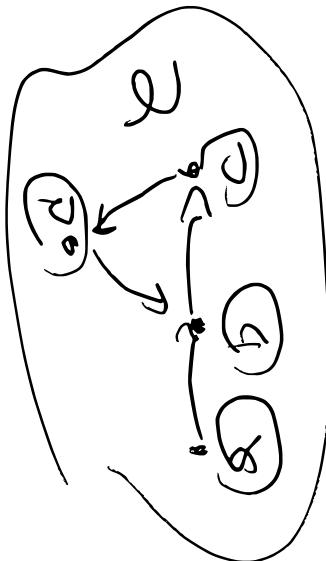
$$A = \langle \mathbb{N} \times \{0\} \cup \mathbb{N} \times \{1\} \cup \mathbb{N}^2 \rangle$$

$$P(\langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle) \leftrightarrow (b=d \wedge a < c) \vee \\ (b < d \wedge c \leq a \wedge \\ c \neq 0 \wedge d \neq 0)$$



$$\mathcal{P} = \langle \mathcal{N} \cup \{3', 5\}, P^A \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(a, b) &\iff (a, b \in \mathcal{N}) \wedge (b = a + 1) \vee \\ a, b \in \mathcal{N} \cup \{3'\} \quad & (a = 2 \wedge b = 3') \vee \\ (a = 3' \wedge b = 1) \end{aligned}$$



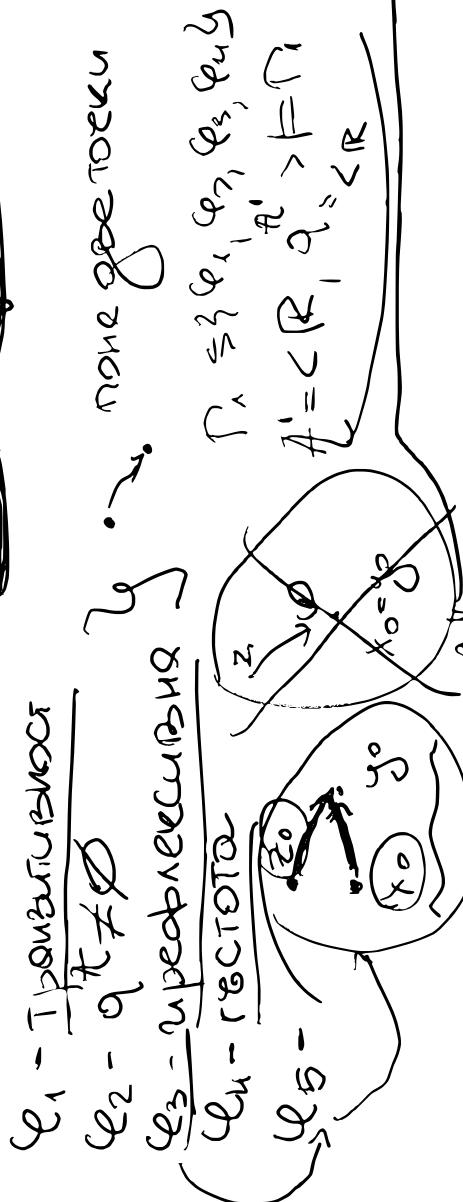
(CH)

$$\begin{aligned} ((z|x)d\zeta &= (z|R)d\zeta|_A \Rightarrow \\ ((x_R)d\zeta &= (R|x)d\zeta|_A \Rightarrow \\ (x = (x) \cap E \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x = ((x)f(x)) \times A \Rightarrow \\ (x \neq (x)f(x)) \times A \Rightarrow \text{case} \end{aligned}$$

$$A'' = \left\{ R \times_{R^X} R^Y \times_{R^Y} R^Z, \quad Q > C \right\}$$

$$A' = \left\{ R \times_{R^X} R^Y \times_{R^Y} R^Z, \quad Q > C \right\}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & R^X \times_{R^X} R^Y \times_{R^Y} R^Z \\ & \cap (R^X)^C = (R^X)^D \cap R^X \times_{R^X} S \\ & ((R^X)^D \cap R^X) \cap R^Y \times_{R^Y} R^Z = (R^X)^D \cap R^X \times_{R^X} R^Y \end{aligned}$$

$$(R^X)^D \cap R^X \subseteq S$$

$$S = (R^X)^D \cap R^X \times_{R^X} R^Y \times_{R^Y} R^Z$$

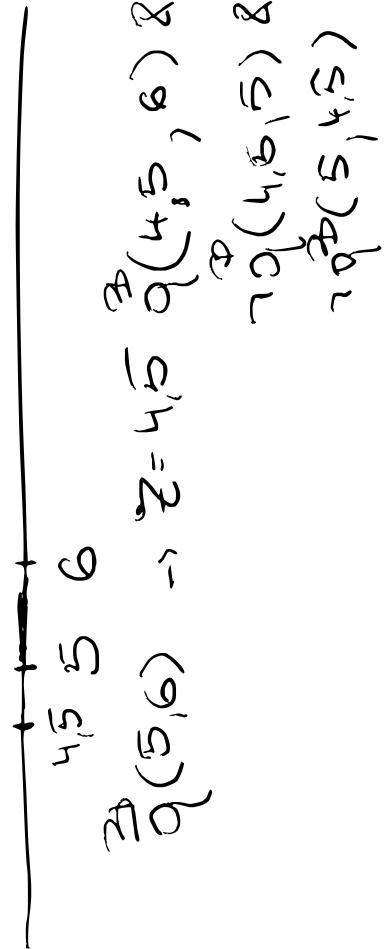


$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$

5 6

$\mathcal{D} = \langle \mathbb{R}, \leq \rangle$

$\mathcal{F}(a, b) \leftrightarrow a + 1 \leq b$



$\mathcal{F}(5, 6) \rightarrow \exists a, b = 2 \forall c (4, 5, 6) \wedge$

$\exists d (4, 6, 5) \wedge$

$\exists e (5, 4, 5)$

