

$\text{Base}(\ell_1, \ell_2)$

(i.b) $\text{Ker } \pi \cong \mathbb{Z}$

$\tau \propto \ln^2 \phi \propto \phi^{-1.990} \text{ s}$

$$Z_{(T \otimes U)} Z_{n+1}(x) = Z_Y Z_Z(Z_1(y)) Z_{\mathcal{C}_n}(z) Z_{\mathcal{D}}(x, y, z)$$
$$\overline{p(x, y, z)}.$$
$$\frac{(n+1) + 1 = n + 2}{\sim \sim \sim}$$
$$\varphi_z(x,y) \leq g(z)(\rho(x,z))^\beta$$
 $\sim \varphi_2(z)$
$$x + z = y + z \rightarrow x = y$$
$$x \rightarrow x + z_1 = z_2 + z_1 = z_1 + z_2 = x + z_2$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 212 \\ \hline 412 \end{array}$$

200 / Here $L = \langle \perp \rangle$, $\perp \in \text{Preds}$, $\#(L) = 3$.
 Here $A = \langle \mathbb{R}^2, \perp^2 \rangle$, zero.

$$\perp^t(A, B, C) \leq A \neq B \text{ и } A \neq C \text{ и } \angle BAC = 30^\circ$$

Do ce ord , ord стр. A со определена:

- $\text{Eq} \leq \{ \langle A, A \rangle \mid A \in \mathbb{R}^2 \}$
- $\text{Col} \leq \{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid \text{невозможна}$
- $\text{Circ} \leq \{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid C \text{ не может быть}$

Вопрос: ord B со ord . A B C и B C A ?

• $\text{Ord} \leq \{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid C \text{ не может быть}$

• $\text{Seq} \leq \{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid C \text{ не может быть}$

$$\text{302} \mid L = \langle p \rangle, \#p = 3, p \in \text{Pred}$$

$$A = \langle A, p^t \rangle$$

$$p^A(a, b, c) \Leftrightarrow a \cdot b + 1 = c^2$$

Докажите, что:

$$M = \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a, b \in N \text{ и } a = b \}$$

отношение эквивалентности

$$(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}) (\exists x, y) [x \sim y \text{ и } x \neq y]$$

$$\cdot \varphi_0(x) \leq \varphi_1(x) \text{ и } \varphi_0(y) \leq \varphi_1(y)$$

$$\cdot \varphi_1(x) \leq \varphi_2(x) \text{ и } \varphi_1(y) \leq \varphi_2(y) \quad \parallel \quad x \cdot y + 1 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 - x \cdot y = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = x \cdot (x - y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \text{ и } y = 0$$

$$\cdot p(x, y, x)$$

$$\cdot \varphi_0(x) \leq \varphi_1(x) \text{ и } \varphi_0(y) \leq \varphi_1(y)$$

$$p(x, y) \cdot p(x, y) = y^2 \Leftrightarrow x=0, y=1$$

$$p(y, x, x)$$

$$y \cdot x + 1 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow x=1, y=0$$

$$p_0(x) \leq y \wedge z \wedge p(y, z, x) \cdot p_1(x, y) \leq z \wedge p(x, z, y) \cdot p_2(x, z+1) = y^2$$

$$x=0, y=1$$

2.2.2

$$p_A(a, b, c) \Leftrightarrow a \cdot b + 1 = c^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a \cdot b = c^2 - 1 = (c-1) \cdot (c+1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$c_0(x) \leq y \wedge z \wedge (p(y, z, x) \Rightarrow c_1(y) \vee c_1(z)) \wedge c_2(x) \wedge c_1(x)$$

$$a \cdot b = (c-1) \cdot (c+1)$$

$$c=2, 1, 3$$

$$c=3$$

$$2 \cdot 4 = 8 = 1 \cdot 8 \Rightarrow$$

$$3 \cdot 12 = 36 = 1 \cdot 36$$

$$3 \cdot 12 = 36 = 1 \cdot 36$$

⇒ any $z \in n > 2$
 $p^t(a, b, c)$

$$23y: z = 1 \cdot x + 1 = 2^w \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x = 2^2 - 1 = 3$$

$$e_2(x) \Rightarrow \exists y \exists z (e_1(y) \wedge e_2(z) \wedge p(y, x, z))$$

$$y4y: 2 \cdot y + 1 = 3^{20}$$

$$e_n(x) \Rightarrow \exists y \exists z (\underbrace{e_2(y) \wedge e_3(z)}_{x} \wedge \underbrace{p(y, x, z)}_{x}).$$

$$(base): e_0, e_1, e_2$$

$$(in) \exists a \exists b. a < b \leq n+1, \exists a \exists b. a < b$$

$$(step): e_{n+2}(x) \Rightarrow \exists y \exists z (e_n(y) \wedge e_{n+1}(z) \wedge p(y, x, z)).$$

$$\underbrace{(n+1)^2}_{x} = n^2 + 2n + 1 = n \cdot \underbrace{(n+2)}_{x} + 1$$

$$e(x, x) = \underbrace{A^2 A} \underbrace{P(z, z) P(x, x)} \Rightarrow \underbrace{P(z, z) P(x, x)}_{0} \Rightarrow \underbrace{P(z, z) P(x, x)}_{0}$$

$$P^T(a, b, c) \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{a \cdot b + c^2}_{0} \text{ u } \underbrace{a \cdot c + b^2}_{0}$$

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$$e(x, x) = \underbrace{A^2 A} \underbrace{P(z, z) P(x, x)} \Rightarrow \underbrace{P(z, z) P(x, x)}_{0} \Rightarrow \underbrace{P(z, z) P(x, x)}_{0}$$

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! Verboten: ϕ -Wert in e ändern!

Hier ist ϕ nicht definiert, ϕ ist nicht definiert.

Задача 1. Линейная

Решение: $\{f_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ — последовательность

$$\begin{aligned} f_0 &= 0 \\ f_1 &= 1 \\ f_{n+2} &= f_n + f_{n+1} \quad \text{для } n \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Решение: f_n — линейная функция.

Умножим: $f_{n+2} = f_n + f_{n+1}$ $\Rightarrow f_{n+2} = 2f_n$ $\Rightarrow f_{n+2} = 2f_n$

Константа: $f_0 = 0$ $\Rightarrow f_2 = 2$ $\Rightarrow f_4 = 4$ $\Rightarrow f_6 = 8$ $\Rightarrow f_8 = 16$ $\Rightarrow f_{10} = 32$ $\Rightarrow f_{12} = 64$ $\Rightarrow f_{14} = 128$ $\Rightarrow f_{16} = 256$ $\Rightarrow f_{18} = 512$ $\Rightarrow f_{20} = 1024$ $\Rightarrow f_{22} = 2048$ $\Rightarrow f_{24} = 4096$ $\Rightarrow f_{26} = 8192$ $\Rightarrow f_{28} = 16384$ $\Rightarrow f_{30} = 32768$ $\Rightarrow f_{32} = 65536$ $\Rightarrow f_{34} = 131072$ $\Rightarrow f_{36} = 262144$ $\Rightarrow f_{38} = 524288$ $\Rightarrow f_{40} = 1048576$ $\Rightarrow f_{42} = 2097152$ $\Rightarrow f_{44} = 4194304$ $\Rightarrow f_{46} = 8388608$ $\Rightarrow f_{48} = 16777216$ $\Rightarrow f_{50} = 33554432$ $\Rightarrow f_{52} = 67108864$ $\Rightarrow f_{54} = 134217728$ $\Rightarrow f_{56} = 268435456$ $\Rightarrow f_{58} = 536870912$ $\Rightarrow f_{60} = 1073741824$ $\Rightarrow f_{62} = 2147483648$ $\Rightarrow f_{64} = 4294967296$ $\Rightarrow f_{66} = 8589934592$ $\Rightarrow f_{68} = 17179869184$ $\Rightarrow f_{70} = 34359738368$ $\Rightarrow f_{72} = 68719476736$ $\Rightarrow f_{74} = 137438953472$ $\Rightarrow f_{76} = 274877906944$ $\Rightarrow f_{78} = 549755813888$ $\Rightarrow f_{80} = 1099511627776$ $\Rightarrow f_{82} = 2199023255552$ $\Rightarrow f_{84} = 4398046511104$ $\Rightarrow f_{86} = 8796093022208$ $\Rightarrow f_{88} = 17592186044416$ $\Rightarrow f_{90} = 35184372088832$ $\Rightarrow f_{92} = 70368744177664$ $\Rightarrow f_{94} = 140737488355328$ $\Rightarrow f_{96} = 281474976710656$ $\Rightarrow f_{98} = 562949953421312$ $\Rightarrow f_{100} = 1125899906842624$

Умножим: $f_{n+2} = f_n + f_{n+1}$ $\Rightarrow f_{n+2} = 2f_n$ $\Rightarrow f_{n+2} = 2f_n$

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До се док. че \exists α непериодич:

a) $\alpha < \beta$

b) $\alpha > \beta$

c) $\exists \alpha = \beta < \alpha, \alpha > \beta \mid \alpha \in A, \beta \text{ периодич}$

d) $\exists \alpha \text{ и } \beta, \alpha \in S \text{ и } \beta \in S \text{ и } \alpha \neq \beta$

$$\text{Реш} = \{ \alpha \in F_n, F_{n+1} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

e) До се може пр. Бруер определи

на $S \subset \mathbb{R}$.

$$f(x, y) = z \leq x + F_{y+1} = z$$

$$f(x, y) \leq x \in \lambda F_n y_{n=0}^{\infty}$$

$$f(x, y) = \text{give } f \quad F_0 = 0 \quad F_1 = 1$$

$$e(x, y) = \forall A \leq (f(x, y)) \Rightarrow (f(x, y)) \quad ((f(x, y)))$$

$$e(x, y) = \forall y \quad p(f(x, y)) \quad // \quad x + F_{y+1} \in \lambda F_n y_{n=0}^{\infty}$$

$$e(x) = f_y(e_y(f(x), x))$$

$$D + F_1 = x$$

$$z + F_{(x+1)} \in \lambda F_n y_{n=0}^{\infty} \Rightarrow z + F_{x+1} \in \lambda F_n y_{n=0}^{\infty}$$

$$z + F_{z+1} \in \lambda F_n y_{n=0}^{\infty} \Rightarrow (z + F_{z+1}) \in \lambda F_n y_{n=0}^{\infty}$$

$$p_{\text{ev}} = \{ \langle f_n, f_{n+1} \rangle \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$\langle f_0, f_1 \rangle, \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle, \dots$$

$$f(x, y) = z \Leftrightarrow (x + f_{y+1}) = z$$

$$\text{forall } x, y = \frac{1}{S}$$

$$p^S(x) \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{f(z, y) : \alpha = f_2^2}_{x + f_1 = y}$$

$$e_{n+1}(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{f_z(e_0(z))}_{\text{getIndex}(x, \text{ind})} \& (z, y) = (f(x) \& f_z(z), e_0(z)) \& (f(z, t), x) \& e_{n+1}(t, \text{ind})$$

$$x = f_z$$

$$\forall (e_0(\text{ind}) \& e_0(x))$$

$$f_z f_z (e_0(z)) \& 0 + f_z = x \& e_{n+1}(t, \text{ind})$$

$$f_{n+1} = z$$

$$\text{prev}(x, y) \rightarrow \text{get_index}(x, \text{ind}) \&$$

$$\& z(\text{get_index}(\text{ind}, z)) \& \text{get}(y, z)$$

$$\text{ind} + 1$$