

30g) Kerna $L_0 = \{ \text{ } \} \cup e \subset \text{ob. P} \equiv$, $\#(\star) = 2$

Kerna $A = \{ \text{ } \}$, $t > 30$

$x \star y = z \leftrightarrow z = x \cdot y$

\vee Unperenne poly u 215

\vee • Omp. $y_m = 2 < n \Rightarrow e \in N \setminus \{ \text{ } \}$

\vee • Omp. $n - 2070$ us upocure search

2. • Unperenne n $\in \{ 229, 235, 345, \dots \}$

\wedge No 50 dependence.

& put. $3x$ record n and $A = \langle A, p^A, \dots \rangle$.
Kerna $D \subseteq A^n, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

To solve $D \in \text{Record}$, and $\text{Counting } f(A)$
 $\in \text{Count. } S_1, \dots, S_n \in A$ T.T.
 $\text{H}[CD] \neq D$.
The A

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists m > n \text{ s.t. } h(\alpha_n) < h(\alpha_m) \Rightarrow \text{GT}$

$\exists \beta \in \text{mean points} \cap \text{maxima of } h(\alpha)$,
i.e. $h(\beta) \neq h(\beta_2)$.

This β is a continuous $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ to move

so we neglect zero

$$n = 2, d_1, 3, d_2, 5, d_3, \dots, p_i, \dots$$

$$d_i \geq 0$$

\rightarrow Consider the last return

$h(x) \text{ prime} \Rightarrow x \text{ prime}$

$$h(x) \leq \begin{cases} 3 \\ 2 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$3, 0$$

Sequence: $h_0(h_0(x)) = x \Rightarrow h_0^{-1}$

$$h: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \in \mathbb{N} &\Rightarrow x = 2^{d_1} \cdot 3^{d_2} \cdots p_i^{d_i} \\ &\quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ h(2) \\ \vdots \\ h(p_i) \end{array} \right. \quad x = 0 \\ h(x) &\leq \prod_{i=1}^k h(p_i)^{d_i} = h(p_1)^{d_1} \cdots h(p_k)^{d_k} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^k h(p_i), \quad x > 0 \\ &\quad p_1 = 2, \quad \dots \end{aligned}$$

• QUESTION? $\rightarrow h(h(x)) = x \rightarrow h = h^{-1}$

- ANSWER: $\text{Thm } Q_1 = 2^{d_1} \cdot 3^{d_2} \cdots p_i^{d_i}, \quad$
 $Q_2 = 2^{e_1} \cdot 3^{e_2} \cdots p_i^{e_i}, \quad$
 $Q_1, Q_2 \in \mathbb{N}_{>0} \Rightarrow Q_1 \neq Q_2 \Rightarrow h(Q_1) \neq h(Q_2)$

$h(Q_1 \cdot Q_2) = h(Q_1) + h(Q_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} h(Q_1 \cdot Q_2) &= h(2^{d_1} \cdot 3^{d_2} \cdots p_i^{d_i} \cdot 2^{e_1} \cdot 3^{e_2} \cdots p_i^{e_i}) \\ &= h(2^{d_1+e_1} \cdot 3^{d_2+e_2} \cdots p_i^{d_i+e_i}) = h(2) \cdot h(3) \cdots h(p_i) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3^{d_1+p_1} \cdot 2^{d_2+p_2} \cdots \overset{d_i+p_i}{\dots} \cdot \underset{d_{i+1}}{\dots}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{A} \left(h \left(\frac{2^{d_1}}{3^{d_1}}, \frac{2^{d_2}}{3^{d_2}}, \dots, \frac{2^{d_i}}{3^{d_i}}, \dots \right) \right)^{(1)} = \\ & = \mathcal{A} \left(\frac{2^{d_1}}{3^{d_1}}, \frac{2^{d_2}}{3^{d_2}}, \dots, \frac{2^{d_i}}{3^{d_i}}, \dots, \frac{2^{d_{i+1}}}{3^{d_{i+1}}} \right)^{(2)} = \\ & = 3^{d_1+p_1} \cdot 2^{d_2+p_2} \cdots \cdot \underset{p_{i+1}}{\dots} \cdot \underset{p_{i+2}}{\dots} \end{aligned}$$

$$h(\mathcal{A}(x_1, x_2)) = a_1 = (2) = \mathcal{A}(h(x_1), h(x_2)).$$

Drei F: $\bullet \alpha = 0 \quad \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$
 $\bullet \alpha_1 \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}, \alpha_2 = 0$
 $\bullet \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0.$

Zwei: $x_2 \in \{2\}$, no $h(2) \notin \{2\}$ \rightarrow contradiction
one $\alpha_1 = 0$. α_2 nonp. $(\alpha_2 \neq 0)$ \rightarrow contradiction

$$n \in \mathbb{N} > 0 \Rightarrow n = 2^{d_1} \cdot 3^{d_2} \cdots p_i^{d_i} \cdots$$

~~When x is divisible by p_i , then $d_i = 0$~~

$$G = 2^1 \cdot 3^1$$

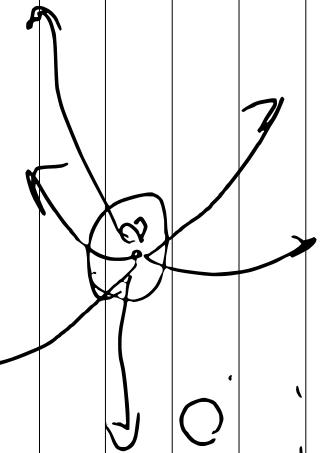
$$\text{Input: } n = 5 \quad h_0(2) = 5$$

$$h_0(5) = 2$$

$$h_0(x) = x \quad x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ positive}$$

$$h_0(x) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} p_k, & x = p_k \\ \text{else} & \end{cases}$$

$$h_0(x) = x \quad x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ positive}$$



$$h(x) = \prod_{i=1}^k h_0(p_i) \quad h(0) = 0$$

$$x > 0, \quad x = 2^{d_1} \cdot 3^{d_2} \cdots p_i^{d_i} \cdots$$

302

$L = \{x \mid \text{open symmetric about origin}\}$. $\text{dim } L = 1$.

$$A = \{R, t\}$$

$$a + tb = c \Leftrightarrow a \cdot b = c$$

How can we show c is independent?

$$c_0(x) \leq h_g(x \cdot y \div x).$$

$$c_{-1}(x) \leq h_g(x \cdot y \div x).$$

$$c_1(x) \leq h_g(x \cdot y \div x) \quad \forall x \neq x = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad c_1(x).$$

$$y \nearrow \text{for } h(x) = x^3$$

$$h(x) \leq h_g(x) = x^2 \cdot g^3$$

$$\rightarrow x$$

$$(x \cdot y)^3 = h_g(x \cdot y)$$

$$x \rightarrow h^{-1}(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$A \rightarrow h^{-1}(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

The function is injective.

continuous

~~60~~ $G = \langle *, \circ \rangle = \{C^*\} = 2$.

Hera $A = \langle \mathbb{Q}, +, \cdot, 0, 1 \rangle$ ist \mathbb{Q} ein Körper.

$a, b, c \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$a + b = c \Leftrightarrow a + b - c = 0 \Leftrightarrow a + b - c = 0$$

Was unterscheidet \mathbb{Q} von \mathbb{Z} ?

\mathbb{Z} ist ein Integritätsring, \mathbb{Q} ist ein Körper.

Was unterscheidet \mathbb{R} von \mathbb{Q} ?

$h(x) = x^{-1}$ hat keinen Wert für $x = 0$.

Die reellen Zahlen \mathbb{R} bilden \mathbb{R}^\times unter Multiplikation.

$$h(x) = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0$$

Was unterscheidet \mathbb{R} von \mathbb{Q} ?

$h(0) = 0$ ist kein Element von \mathbb{R}^\times .

$h(n) = 1$ für alle $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $h(-1) = -1$

Задача | $B = \{p\}$, $\# p = 2$.
 $A = \langle \text{окр. с. } p^A, \text{ пересеч. } p^A, \text{ подмнож. } p^A \rangle$

- a) $p^A(a, b) \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{a} \textcircled{b}$
- b) $p^A(a, b) \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{a} \textcircled{b}$
- c) $p^A(a, b) \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{a} \textcircled{b}$
- d) $p^A(a, b) \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{a} \textcircled{b}$

Оп. $\textcircled{a}, \textcircled{b}$ и окрестности.

$$\exists \alpha \beta \mid \beta = \langle f \rangle_1 \equiv \text{functions}, \#(f) = 2.$$

here Σ e кодирование.

here $f = \langle \Sigma^* \rangle^2 \rightarrow$ кодировка

$$f(u, v) = \omega \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \omega = \omega$$

30 inputs. $u, v \in \Sigma^*$

Да се покаже, че B е онепрекъмнен:

- Проф = $\{ \langle u, v \rangle \in G(\Sigma^*)^2 \mid u \text{ бимедиумично}$
- Суфт = $\{ \langle u, v \rangle \in G(\Sigma^*)^2 \mid u \text{ е съдържимо}$
- $W_1 \leqslant \lambda u \in \Sigma^* \mid |u| = 1 \wedge$
- $T_1 \leqslant \lambda u \in \Sigma^* \mid |u| \leqslant 1 \wedge$
- 30 BC в $G(\Sigma)$, W_1 е OnP.
- 30 BC в $G(\Sigma)$, T_1 е OnP.
- $O \leqslant \lambda \langle u, v, w \rangle \in G(\Sigma^*)^3 \mid u \bar{u} - \text{двеста} \text{Query непредикатни на } u \text{ в } v \text{ съдържати някои}$
- $D \leqslant \lambda \langle u, v, w \rangle \in (Z^*)^3 \mid \text{нет-предикат Query съдържати някои}$

Since most users do not require a large number of pages after a graduate or 2.

$\text{pref} = \{ \text{curv} > \text{G}(\Sigma) \}^2 \cap \text{economicspace}$ where
 $\text{curv} = \{ \text{curv} > \text{G}(\Sigma) \}^2$

$\exists x \forall y \exists z (f(x, y) = z \wedge f(x, z) = y)$ // x can express y

$$\text{Conff}(x_1) \leq \text{Conff}(x_2) \leq \dots \leq \text{Conff}(x_n)$$

$\text{deg}(x) \leq \text{deg}(\text{f}(x)) = \text{deg}(\text{f}_1(x)) + \dots + \text{deg}(\text{f}_n(x))$
 $\leq d_1 + \dots + d_n = d$

• 20 BC in Germany, Wm e on p. 1111 (Best in)

• 20 BC in Egypt, TN e on p.

(Base) $\text{C}_{T_{in}}$, $\text{C}_{T_{in}}$

(i.) ~~Wm~~ ~~so much~~ in to $\text{C}_{T_{in}}$ on p. TN:

(i. step) $\text{C}_{T_{in}}(x) \leq \text{Age}(\text{C}_{T_{in}}(y)) \Rightarrow \text{C}_{T_{in}}(y)$

($x = y$)

~~• $D \leq z < y \leq C(T_{in})^2$ | $C(T_{in})^2$ - largest value of any individual node~~

~~• $D \leq z < y \leq C(T_{in})^2$ | $C(T_{in})^2$ - largest value of any individual node~~

~~• $D \leq z < y \leq C(T_{in})^2$ | $C(T_{in})^2$ - largest value of any individual node~~

"

\geq even-numbered nodes have $x = y$

$\text{Co}(x, y, z) \leq \text{St}(\text{Age}(x, y, z), \text{Age}(x, y, z)) = \text{Cuff}(x, y, z)$

Noce π_{obt} \Rightarrow π_{obt} no obtrusione
to appear no obtrusive or Σ

$h_0: \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ $\quad h_0(\Sigma) = \Sigma$

$\underbrace{h_0}_{\text{no obtrusive or } \Sigma}$

$$h(w) = h_0(\sigma_1) \circ h_0(\sigma_2) \circ \dots \circ h_0(\sigma_n)$$

$$w \in \Sigma^k \Rightarrow w = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_k \quad \sigma_i \in \Sigma$$
$$h^{-1}(w) = h^{-1}(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_k) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} h^{-1}(\sigma_1) h^{-1}(\sigma_2) \dots h^{-1}(\sigma_k)$$
$$h(f(u, v)) = f(h(u), h(v))$$

$$h(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_n \sigma_{n+1} \dots \sigma_m) = h_0(\sigma_1) \circ h_0(\sigma_2) \circ \dots \circ h_0(\sigma_n) \circ$$
$$= h_0(\sigma_1) \circ h_0(\sigma_2) \circ \dots \circ h_0(\sigma_n) \circ h_0(\sigma_{n+1})$$

382 / $\delta_j = \langle p \rangle \cap \text{Prede}_j$, $\#(P) = 3$.

$A = \langle \lambda \rangle, p \in A, \text{Logger}_0$
 $\Rightarrow (k, n, w) \Leftrightarrow k + n = w + 2$

- a) Logger_0 executa operações em paralelo
b) Ao aceitar o par de (n, w) = $n < w$

sof / Herk $L = \langle P \rangle$ FOL, P effred # p=3
Herk A = $\langle \mathcal{F}(N), P, \in, \text{empty set} \rangle$,
dato:

- $\mathcal{P}(N)$ - u-BOTC OT "scureu nocoan - RnC
is N T.e. $\mathcal{P}(N) = \{ \exists | \exists \subseteq N \}$
- $\langle a, b, c \rangle \in P \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{a \cup b = c}$
 $a, b, c \in \mathcal{P}(N)$

Na ce zovem, vece:

a) $\exists \phi y$ e onperenuo
b) $\exists N y$ e onperenuo

c) $\exists \leq \exists x, y > \exists x, y \in \mathcal{P}(N) \& x \subseteq y$
e onperenuo

$$d) \cap \leq^2 \subset X, y_1, z > | x_1 y_1 z \in P(M) \wedge$$

$$\exists y = \bigcup_{x \in A} x \cup y = z$$

e appartenere

$$e) - \leq^2 \{ x, y \} \geq | x, y \in P(M) \wedge$$

e appartenere.

f) ~~Appartenere, es se que el conjunto A es~~
~~que es un par de numeros.~~

soo / here $L = \{1\} \cup \{2\}$ $\in \text{Preds}, \#(L) = 3$.
here $A = \{B, 2, 1\}$, B is zero.

$$\underline{\underline{t(A, B, C)}} \leq A \neq B \vee A \neq C \vee \underline{\underline{BAC = 30}}$$

Qa ce 20%, ee B cap. A co onpedenq.

- $\text{Sog} \leq \{A \mid A > 1\} \cap R^2 \cap$
 - $\text{Cap} \leq \{A \mid B \mid C \mid \text{newer}(A, B) \wedge \text{upper}(B, C)\}$
 - $\text{Circ} \leq \{A \mid B \mid C \mid C \text{ newer}(B) \wedge \text{upper}(C, A)\}$
- Expro in e, ee B co onp. or -esa u square?
• Qd-d $\leq \{A \mid B \mid C \mid C \text{ e square u one AB}\}$
• Sog $\leq \{A \mid B \mid C \mid C \text{ returning one AB}\}$