

22. OCT.
2025.

hyp. $\mathcal{D}\Gamma$

T.S.

① $A = \langle \mathbb{N}, P^A \rangle$

$$\langle a, b, c \rangle \in P^A \Leftrightarrow a + b = c$$

- Ongevallen: 1) $\{0\} \cup \{(m, n) \mid m < n\}$
3) $\{n\} \rightarrow \exists a \text{ nroogb. } n$
4) $\{m \mid 2/m\} \text{ //m-rekeno}$
5) $\{m \mid m \equiv 3 \pmod{5}\}$

$$1) P_0(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall y (P(x, y, y))$$

$$2) P_0(x) \Leftrightarrow P(x, x, x)$$

$$2) P_2(m, n) \Leftrightarrow \exists z (P(m, z, n) \wedge P(z))$$

$$3) P_1(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y \exists z (P_0(y) \Rightarrow P_2(y, x) \wedge \neg P_0(z) \wedge$$

$$\neg P_0(z))$$

$$3.1) P_=(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists z \forall t (P(x, z, t) \Rightarrow P(y, z, t))$$

$$3.2) P_1(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall y (\neg P_0(y) \wedge \neg P_=(x, y) \Rightarrow P_1(x, y))$$

$$3.3) P_1(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall y (P_2(y, x) \Rightarrow P_0(y) \wedge \neg P_0(x))$$

$$n=2 \Leftrightarrow \exists k_1, k_2 : k_1 = 1, k_2 = 2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$n=5 \Leftrightarrow \exists k_1, k_2 : k_1 = 5-1, k_2 = 1, \text{ u } k_1 + k_2 = 5.1 + 1 = 5$$

$$P_2(x) \sim P_n(x) \text{ (agaven)}$$

$$3.4) P_{n+1}(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y \exists z (P_n(y) \wedge P_1(z) \wedge P(y, z, x))$$

$$A \models P_1(x, y, z) [a, b, c] \Leftrightarrow c = a - b$$

$$P_1(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow P(y, z, x) \quad 2 = x - y \Leftrightarrow x = z + y$$

4) $2|m \Leftrightarrow m = k + l$ za narek
 $\text{Preno}(n) \Leftrightarrow \exists k \forall p(x, k, n)$

5) $m = 3(5)$ $P_{=3(5)}(x) \Leftrightarrow P_3(x) \vee P_8(x)$
 \downarrow
 $m = n + 3$

$P_{=3(5)}(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y \exists z (p(y, z, x) \wedge P_3(z) \wedge P_{\text{gen even}}(y))$

$P_{\text{gen even}}(x) \Leftrightarrow \exists y \exists z \exists t (p(y, y, z) \wedge p(z, y, t) \wedge p(t, z, x))$
 $\begin{cases} z = 2y \\ t = 2+y = 3y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2y+3y = 5y \end{cases}$

Neonpregelezeno

$M = \mathbb{N}, p^M > (a, b) \in p^M \Leftrightarrow a < b$

Unnarekba nu gam more ga ong A?

Una in abranen dorya (njudram vs(chimb), makoba
 ne odernwan(une) ali g npulanae o npulieban
 ne ce zangban

$h : M \rightarrow M \quad || h \cdot \text{dnekyr}$

$(a, b) \in p^M \Leftrightarrow (h(a), h(b)) \in p^M$

П.р.

$\langle \text{типаб} \text{ бұзб}, \perp \rangle$

$a \perp b \Leftrightarrow a \text{ и } b \text{ скользаң } 90^\circ$

наме ин га оныңдаған, ке 2 нұхын (а үшін оның
успегін?)

(үспегінде ол үшінде (тән тәсілді))

Дұрын
Жүйесі:

$\langle \mathbb{Z}, < \rangle$ өзінің оныңдағаны мүлдеме?

Ден. мәни мағ $f_0(x)$: $\langle \mathbb{Z}, < \rangle \models P_0[a] \Leftrightarrow a = 0$
оныңдағаны, ке егер 0-дан көп болса 0

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

$a < b \Leftrightarrow h(a) < h(b)$

жүйегін (сип.) қызу. $\langle \mathbb{Z}, < \rangle$

Си. $\langle \mathbb{Z}, < \rangle \models P[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n] \Leftrightarrow \langle \mathbb{Z}, < \rangle \models P[h(a_1), h(a_2), \dots, h(a_n)]$

Абстракция

$\hookrightarrow h(x) = x + 1$

• $a < b \Leftrightarrow h(a) < h(b)$

(үздіксіз)

• десимубінде

• $h(0) \neq 0$

$f(x) = -x$

$a < b \Leftrightarrow f(a) < f(b)$

не үзіндеңдік
а не 0-дан

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0$

$\langle \mathbb{Z}, < \rangle \models P_0[0]$

$\Leftrightarrow \langle \mathbb{Z}, < \rangle \models P_0[h(0)]$

\perp

Ако $\langle \mathbb{Z}, < \rangle \models P_n[n] \Leftrightarrow \langle \mathbb{Z}, < \rangle \models P_n[h(n)]$

(2) Parzellengrade: $\mathbb{Z} = \langle \mathbb{Z}, p^{\mathbb{Z}} \rangle$ vorgelegt
 $\mathbb{Q} = \langle \mathbb{Q}, p^{\mathbb{Q}} \rangle$ $p^{\mathbb{Q}}(a, b, c) \Leftrightarrow a \cdot b = c$
 $\mathbb{R} = \langle \mathbb{R}, p^{\mathbb{R}} \rangle$ $\text{Dort } \{1\} \text{ so } f^{-1}$
ca eynob. onneg.
u-ba

(2) $a \cdot b = c$
 $p_1(x) \leq y (p(y, x, y)) \quad x, y = y \text{ za } b \text{ c } y$
 $p_0(x) \leq y (p(x, y, x))$

$$(-1)^2 = 1 \wedge (-1) \neq 1 \quad p_{-1}(x) \leq \exists y (p(x, x, y) \wedge p_1(y) \wedge p_0(x))$$

$$g: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Caso $\{1\}, \{-1\}, \{0\}$ ca unbenannt

$$\begin{aligned} h(1) &= 1 \\ h(3) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$h(4) = h(2) \cdot h(2) = 3^2 = 9$$

$$h(9) = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(108) &= h(3^3 \cdot 2^2) = \\ &= h(2^2 \cdot 3^3) = 72 \end{aligned}$$

$$h(m \cdot n) = h(m) \cdot h(n)$$

$$h(6) = 6$$

$$m = 2^{\alpha_1}, 3^{\beta_1}, A_m$$

$$h(-2) = -3$$

$$n = 2^{\alpha_2}, 3^{\beta_2}, A_n$$

$$h\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(m \cdot n) &= h\left(2^{\alpha_1 + \beta_1}, 3^{\alpha_2 + \beta_2}, A_m \cdot A_n\right) = \\ &= 3^{\alpha_1 + \beta_1}, 2^{\alpha_2 + \beta_2}, A_n \cdot A_m \end{aligned}$$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$h(m) \cdot h(n) = 3^{\alpha_1} \cdot 2^{\alpha_2}, A_m, 3^{\beta_1} \cdot 2^{\beta_2}, A_n$$

$$\left\{ 2, \frac{1}{2} \right\} \xrightarrow{h} \left\{ 3, \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \left\{ 3, 6, 2, 5, 10, 15 \right\} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \left\{ 2, 6, 3, 5, 15, 10 \right\} \\ \xrightarrow[101, 101]{2, 3} \end{array}$$

$\{ 3, 30 \dots \}$

\uparrow
 $n+8$
 $n-60n$

Да је $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ којоје определено
и $A \subseteq \{0, 1, -1\}$

Знамо да $k \in \mathbb{Z}, |k| > 1$ и $k \in A$, м.е.

Видимо да је p који је прости
и q : q^+ само један делити k .

$$h(2^{d_1} \cdot 3^{d_2} \cdots p^{d_p} q^{d_q} \cdots) = 2^{d_1} \cdot 3^{d_2} \cdots q^{d_q} p^{d_p} \cdots \in \{2, -3\}$$

h је автоморфизам $B(\mathbb{Z}, p^A) \Rightarrow h[A]$ је

да је определено са $h[A]$ м.е. A је прости да је непрости

И да $h(k) \in A$, збогови $q \mid h(k)$

Значи

$$S = \langle E_2, p^{\pm} \rangle$$

Сада је E_2 једноставна

$$p^{\pm}(A, B, C, D) \leftrightarrow AB \cap CD \neq \emptyset$$

Дакле је S определено:

- a) $\{ \langle A, B, C, D \rangle \mid AB \text{ је подесма } B(CD) \}$
- b) $\{ \langle A, B, C, D \rangle \mid AB \cap CD \text{ је једноставно} \}$
- c) $\{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid C \text{ је једноставно} \}$
- d) $\{ \langle A, B, C, D \rangle \mid ABCD - \text{упредим} \}$
- e) $\{ \langle A, B, C \rangle \mid \angle ABC = 60^\circ \}$

? збогови $\in \mathbb{N}$
збогови $\in \mathbb{N}$ је једноставно определено?

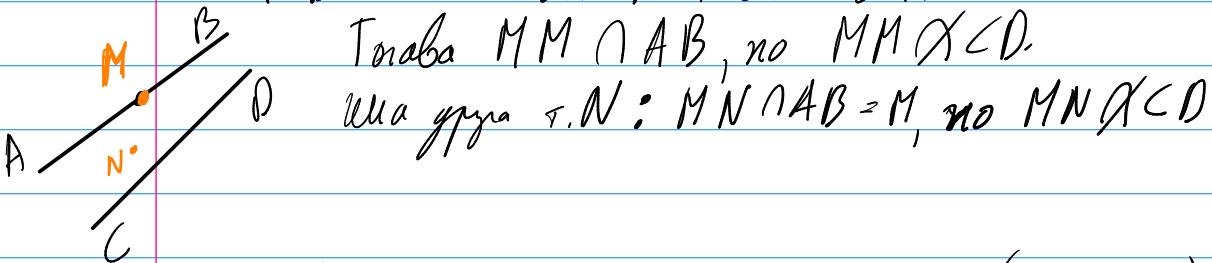
$$a) P_C(x, y, z, t) \Leftrightarrow \forall u \forall v (p(u, v, x, y) \Rightarrow p(u, v, z, t))$$

$$a.2) P_C(x, y, z, t) \Leftrightarrow p(z, t, x, x) \& p(z, t, y, y)$$

$$d) AB \subseteq CD$$



$AB \not\subseteq CD \rightarrow$ има точка $M: M \in AB \& M \notin CD$.



$$SF P_C[[A, B, C, D]] \Leftrightarrow \exists \forall F \in E \text{ ако } p(F, E, A, B), \text{ но } p(F, E, C, D)$$

$AB \parallel CD \iff$ наклон одната точка и такъв и га
и програмата, която съществува на
одната точка

$$\begin{aligned} P_{||}(x, y, z, t) &\Leftrightarrow \tau p(x, y, z, t) \& \forall x_1, \forall y_1, \forall z_1, \forall t_1 \\ &(P_C(x, y, x_1, y_1) \& P_C(z, t, z_1, t_1)) \\ &\Rightarrow \tau p(x_1, y_1, t_1, z_1) \end{aligned}$$

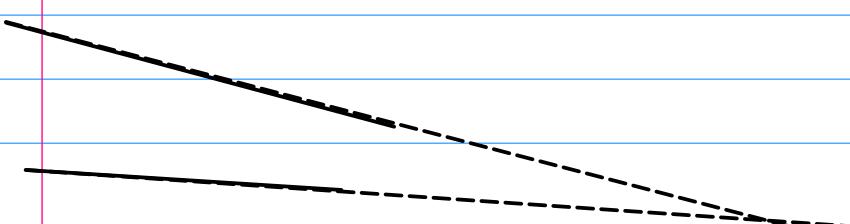
$$(\text{---})$$

$$\vee(p(x, y, z, t) \& p(x, t, y, z))$$

$$(\text{---})$$

$$\vee(p(x, z, y, t) \& p(x, t, y, z))$$

якъо

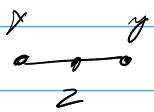


Remembe:

$$f_{||}(x, y, z, t) \leq \neg \exists u \neg \exists v (p_c(x, y, v, t) \& p(u, v, z, t))$$

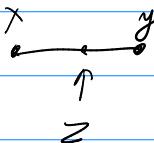
$$\neg \exists u \neg \exists v (p_c(z, t, u, v) \& p(x, y, u, v))$$

b) $p_c(x, y, z) \leq \neg p(x, x, z, z) \&$
 $\neg p(y, y, z, z) \&$
 $\neg p(x, y, z, z)$



Упражнение сърдце
 $AA = \{A\}$?
 $AA = \emptyset$?

$$p_c(x, y, z) \leq p_c(x, z, x, y) \&$$
 $p_c(z, y, x, y) \&$
 $\neg p_c(x, z) \& \neg p_c(y, z)$

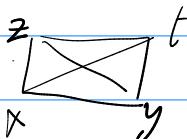


$$p(x, y) \leq \forall z \forall t (p(x, z, y, t))$$

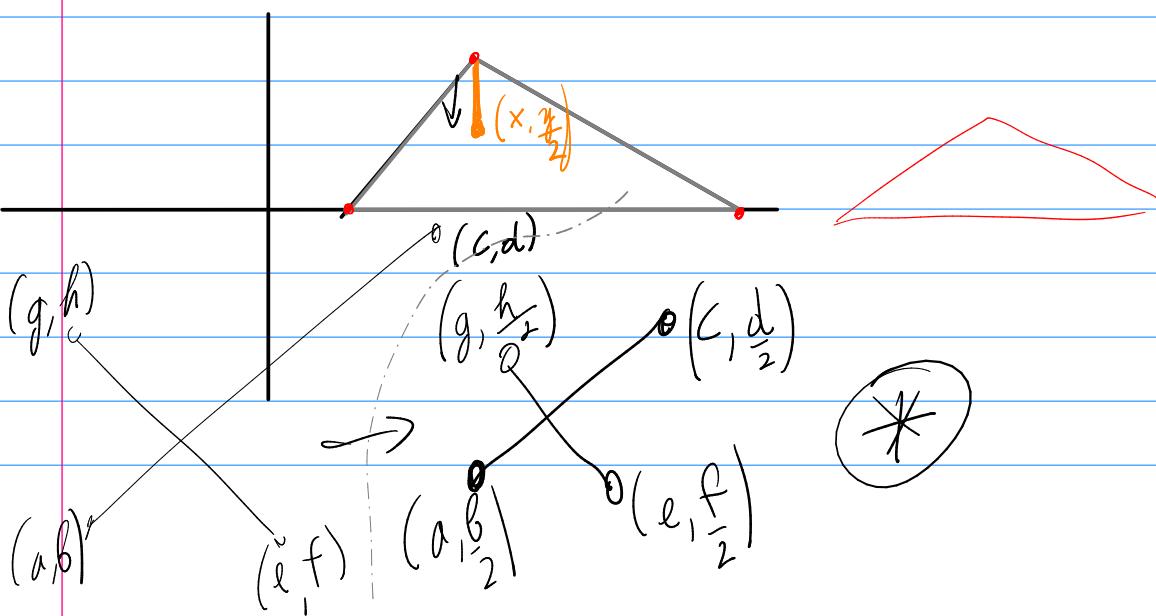
\hookrightarrow нюанси $z = x$ и $t = y$

$$\forall z \forall t (p(x, z, x, z) \& p(x, t, x, t) \Rightarrow p(x, z, y, t))$$

2) $f_{\text{гол.}}(x, y, z, t) \leq f_{||}^*(x, y, z, t) \& f_{||}^*(x, t, y, z)$



g) $p_{\text{пега}}(x, y, z) \leq p_c(x, y, z) \& \exists u \exists v (p_c(u, v, z))$
 $\& (x, y, y, v)$



$$(x, y) = \lambda(a, b) + (1-\lambda)(c, d)$$

$$(x, y) = \mu(e, f) + (1-\mu)(g, h)$$



$$\lambda(a, b) + (1-\lambda)(c, d) = \mu(e, f) + (1-\mu)(g, h)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda a + (1-\lambda)c &= \mu e + (1-\mu)g \\ \lambda b + (1-\lambda)d &= \mu f + (1-\mu)h \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda a + (1-\lambda)c &= \mu e + (1-\mu)g \\ \frac{\lambda b}{2} + \frac{(1-\lambda)d}{2} &= \frac{\mu f}{2} + \frac{(1-\mu)h}{2} \end{aligned}$$

книжка \Leftrightarrow сим. арт. за $\lambda, \mu \in [0, 1]$

книжка \Leftrightarrow * арт. неприватн.

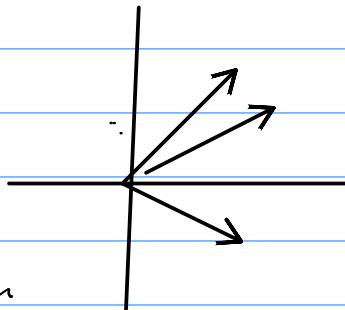
$$h(a, b) = \left(a, \frac{b}{2} \right)_e \text{ обманывающая.}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \{M, P, N\} = \{M, P, N_1\} \\ \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \\ *MPN = 60^\circ \qquad *MPN_1 = +60^\circ \end{array}$$

(*)

$$AB = 1 \text{ м}$$

- 1) левобокомме заражан
и боки и гаечки
(свернуты и помяты)



- 2) Трансформации не заражан гаечки, но заражан отверстия и т.д.