$$\mathbb{S}^\wedge_{mu}$$

Imagine maps:

$$\mathrm{Map}_*^G(A,B)$$
$$\mathrm{Map}_*^G(A,B)$$

where $A, B \in \mathsf{Top}_*^G$.

If $X \in \mathsf{Top}_*$ and $Y \in \mathsf{Top}$, we can form the spectra:

$$\Sigma^\infty X, \Sigma^\infty_+ Y$$

and for a spectrum $Z \in \mathsf{Sp}$, we can form the pointed space:

$$\Omega^\infty Z$$

Theorem 1 (Pythagoras)**.** $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

Proof. Trivial □

Lemma 2 (Zorn's Lemma)**.** *An poset $P \in \mathsf{Poset}$ where all chains are bounded above has a maximal element.*

Proof. Axiom of choice. □

Proposition 3. *$\sqrt[3]{2}$ is not a rational number.*

Proof. Suppose it was. Then, there will be two integers $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $a^3 + a^3 = b^3$. We will need the following:

Theorem 4 (Fermat's Last Theorem, due to Andrew Wiles)**.** *The equation $a^n + b^n = c^n$ has no integer solutions when $n \geq 3$.*

Proof. Trivial [Theorem 4] □

We see that $\sqrt[3]{2}$ being rational produces a contradiction to Fermat's Last Theorem. Therefore, it must be irrational. [Proposition 3] □

Remark 5 (Jordan curve theorem)**.** It happens

Proof. Duh □

◁

$$\mathbb{S}, \mathcal{MU}, \mathit{tmf}, \mathcal{BP}, \mathcal{T}(n), \mathrm{K}(n), \mathcal{H}\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{E}_n$$
$$S, MU, tmf, BP, T(n), K(n), H\mathbb{Z}, E_n$$

Claim 6. *When $z \in \mathbb{C}$, we have that:*

$$e^z = e^{\mathcal{Re}(z)}(\cos \mathcal{Im}(z) + i \sin \mathcal{Im}(z))$$

$$\mathrm{K}(\mathbb{Z}) \quad K \quad K \quad (n) \quad \mathcal{K}(n + \mathrm{cork}_p(\mathcal{F})) \quad \mathrm{K}(n) \quad \mathrm{K}(\mathbb{Z})$$