

$$\mathbb{S}_{mu}^{\wedge}$$

Imagine maps:

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

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where $A,B \in \mathrm{Top}_*^G$ (where Top is a suitable category).

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

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

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

$$\Omega^\infty Z$$

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

PROOF. Trivial □

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

PROOF. Axiom of choice. □

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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] □

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

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REMARK 5 (Jordan curve theorem). It happens

IDEA. Duh □

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$$\mathbb{S}, \mathcal{MU}, tmf, \mathcal{BP}, \mathcal{I}(n), \mathcal{K}(n), \mathcal{H}\mathbb{Z}, \mathcal{E}_n$$

$$S, MU, tmf, BP, T(n), K(n), H\mathbb{Z}, E_n$$

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

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

◀

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

$$\mathbb{\Delta}$$

AXIOM (Axiom of Choice). FOR ANY COLLECTION OF NON-EMPTY SETS \mathcal{S} , THERE EXISTS A CHOICE FUNCTION $\phi : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \bigcup_{s \in \mathcal{S}} s$, SUCH THAT $\phi(s) \in s$. ◀

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ΣΠΙΟΥ⊕⊗