

$$P\left(\frac{A}{B} > X\right) = P(A > BX)$$

(90) turn: output f^n

Do you
need p^n

check dimensions to

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline A & A \\ \hline B & BB \\ \hline \end{array} \text{ elements}$$

show $B \wedge^k(V)$

~~$B \wedge^k A$~~

define the
inner product
on the diagonal matrix
that sets $\langle b_i, b_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$

$$B^k$$

If

$$C(S) : f : \mathbb{R}S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$C(S) \times C(S) \quad X < ZY$$

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (f, g)$$

Given a basis on element $\alpha \in T_j^0, \beta \in T_L^4$

$$(0, \dots, 0, \alpha, 0, \dots) \otimes (0, \dots, \beta, \dots)$$

$$\rightarrow (0, 0, 0, \alpha \otimes \beta, 0, \dots, 0)$$

so can define \otimes on the basis vectors of $T(V)$
and can extend by linearity.