(a)
$$L = \{ p \in \mathcal{P}_{L}(F) : p(c) = 0 \}$$
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Bans of $L : \{ p \in \mathcal{P}_{L}(F) : p(c) = 0 \}$.

 $P(c) = 0 = 0 \text{ for } p \in U : p(c) = 0 \}$.

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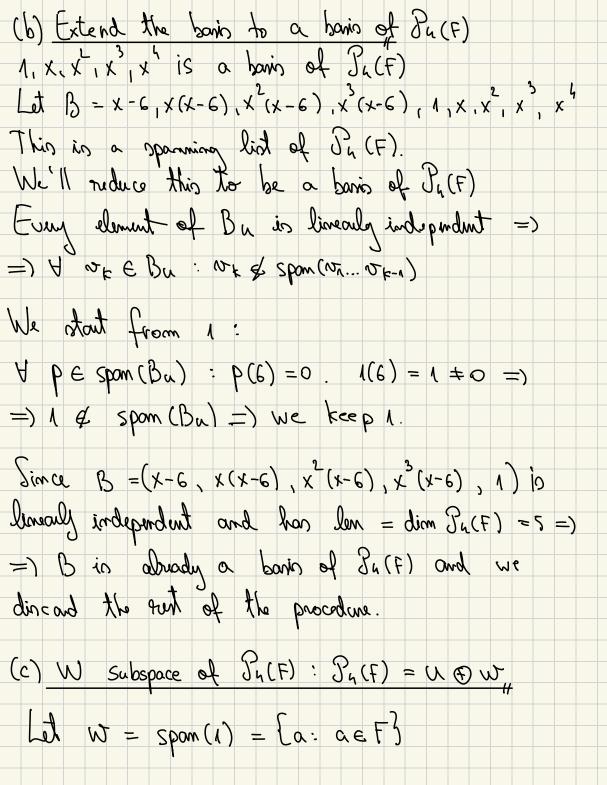
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 $P(c) = 0 \text{ for } p$



•
$$U + U = P_{x}(F)$$

Let $U(x) = p(x) - p(6)$

Since for $U(6) = p(2) - p(2) = 0 = 0$ $U \in U$

Let $U(x) = p(x) - p(6) + p(6) = U(1) + U(x) = 0$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} P_{x}(F) = U + U = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} P_{x}(F) = U + U = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} P_{x}(F) = \int_{0}^{1} P_{x}(F$$