

20.2.08

לעומת דב' ר' ר' נר' גנץ

$$\{ \langle 1,1 \rangle, \langle 2,2 \rangle, \langle 1,2 \rangle, \langle 2,1 \rangle, \langle 3,3 \rangle \} \quad \text{ans } ① \text{ 2 } ③ \quad \text{incorrect}$$

(2) ~~6~~ ~~5~~ ~~4~~ ~~3~~ ~~2~~ ~~1~~ ~~0~~, ~~MP~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~(M?~~ ~~)~~

$A \times A$ only one set (1, 2, 3)

$\{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 3 \rangle \}$ ONES, BN'CONN ① ② ③

① ② ③

2017-01-05 22:02

$$\forall x, y \in P(\mathbb{R}), xy \Leftrightarrow x \cap y = y \cap x$$

S 100 एफ्टर (कूपर इंजन ग्रुप)

1951-18 185222 120 1020 2812 2 5.13 1460 1460 1460
1460 1460 1460

$$[\{A_2\}, 4, 5, 1]_{S_2} = [\{4\}]_{S_2} = [\{4, x\}]_{S_2} = \{x \in P(\mathbb{N}) \mid X \cap \mathbb{N} = \{4\}\}$$

$$\frac{P(\mathbb{R})}{S} = \left\{ [x]_S \mid x \in P(\mathbb{R}) \right\} = \left\{ [x]_S \mid x \in P(\mathbb{N}) \right\}$$

מִתְּבָאֵן קַדְמָה?

12) DEN 430

Ex. $\bar{S} = (R \times R) \setminus S$ is a closed set in R^2 where $S \subseteq R \times R$.

2 IR/S \approx 1000 cm^{-1}

$$\{x, y \in R \times R \mid ?(x < y)\} = \{x, y \in R \times R \mid x \geq y\} \Rightarrow$$

جامعة الملك عبد الله

$$(\alpha^{\prime\prime} \beta^{\prime\prime} - \alpha^{\prime} \beta^{\prime})^{-1} \leq$$

($S = R \times R$ ו-16) 306 226 גנרטור אטום 168.

36. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} x^2 - 16$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (x-4)(x+4)$

$$x \bar{S} y \wedge y \bar{S} x \Rightarrow x \bar{S} x = \top (x S x) \Rightarrow \text{S is reflexive}$$

1

$$\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left(-\frac{1}{2^n}, 1 + n \right) = (-1, 1) \cup \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right]$$

二三

-20.2.08-

נשאלה, מה עשו - מילוי

יְהוּדָה

$R \subseteq A \times A$, A is a domain (open) in \mathbb{R} or

$$R = \{\langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle\} \quad A = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad |RN| \approx 13$$

	1	2	3
1		V	V
2		V	
3		V	

$$R \text{ or } b \leq a \text{ or } a < b \Leftrightarrow aRb \Leftrightarrow (a,b) \in R$$

$$(16p) \quad \leq = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \in R^y | R \mid x < y \}$$

John Schubert

$$(\forall x \exists y \forall z (y > z \rightarrow x = z)) \wedge (\forall x \exists y \forall z (y < z \rightarrow x = z))$$

$$\forall x, y \in A, x R y \Leftrightarrow y R x \quad \text{in GvO 2}$$

$$\forall x, y, z \in A. xRy \wedge yRz \rightarrow xRz - \text{S'G'SG'G B}$$

IP-222ND IR. PLANNED APPROX ON S'DI. INDEX

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}. \quad x \neq y \iff |x - y| < 3$$

الآن في المراجعة

$$S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid |x - y| < 3\}$$

$$= \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \rangle, \dots \}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists S_x \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, |x - x| < 3, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < 3 = T$$

$x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ "P" P ? 2x^2 + 3y^2 = 0 ?

$$x \leq y \Leftrightarrow |x-y| < 3 \Leftrightarrow |y-x| < 3 \Leftrightarrow y \leq x$$

18 3:13:15 GCGGAG

[A (SN on R b)] don't fit

$$R^{-1} = \{ \langle a, b \rangle \in A \times A \mid b R a \}$$

(ג'ה) ט' ג' ס' 1

$$\langle \cdot \rangle = (R^{-1})^{-1} = R$$

$R = R^{-1}$ $\partial^{\alpha} h$ $\sim GNO$ $R \in \partial^{\alpha} \mathcal{P}^N$ $A \in \mathcal{G}^N$ $R \in \partial^{\alpha} \mathcal{G}$ \mathcal{D}^N

$$R = R^{-1} \Leftrightarrow (\forall x, y \in A, (x, y) \in R \Leftrightarrow (x, y) \in R^{-1}) \Leftrightarrow (\forall x, y \in R, x R y \Leftrightarrow x R^{-1} y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\forall x, y \in A . \ x R y \Leftrightarrow y R x) \Leftrightarrow \text{symmetric } R$$

$$S_0 R = \{ (x, z) \in A \times A \mid \exists y \in A, x R y \wedge y S_0 z \}$$

$$\{ \langle 2,3 \rangle, \langle 2,4 \rangle \} \circ \{ \langle 1,2 \rangle, \langle 1,4 \rangle \}$$

$$= \{ \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle \}$$

$$S = \{ \langle q, r_q \rangle \mid q \in Q \}$$

$$S \circ S = \{ \langle x, z \rangle \mid \exists y. x S y \wedge y S z \} = \{ \langle x, z \rangle \mid \exists y. y = 2x_1 y \in Q_1 z = 2y_2 \}$$

$$= \{ \langle x, z \rangle \mid x \in Q_1, z = 4x_2 \} = \{ \langle q, 4q \rangle \mid q \in Q_1 \}$$

$$R(S \circ T) = (R \circ S) \circ T$$

$$(R \circ S) \circ R^{-1} = S^{-1} \circ R^{-1} = S$$

$R \circ R \in R$ and $\text{pic}(\mathcal{G}) \cap R = A$ as \mathcal{G} is an R -algebra.

$R \circ R \subseteq R$ הינו יישוג של $R \circ R \subseteq R$

$$\langle x, z \rangle \in R \circ R \Rightarrow \exists y \in A. \langle x, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle y, z \rangle \in R \Rightarrow \langle x, z \rangle \in R$$

203pGR

$x, y, z \in A$ ה' לא נסנו R אז $R \circ R \subseteq R$ ✓

$$xRy_1, yRz \Rightarrow \exists g \in A. xRg, yRz \Rightarrow x(R \circ R)z \Rightarrow xRz$$

1203DG 101

$\rho' \approx 6$ S-1 R 6 2/1 A 23'27 (6 plot) S,R 110' (200)

$$x, y, z \in A \quad \text{and} \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0 \quad \text{RHS} \quad \text{and} \quad 0$$

$$x(R \cap S)y_1, y(R \cap S)z_2 \Rightarrow xRy_1, xy_1, yRz_2, ySz_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (xRy \wedge yRz) \wedge (xSy \wedge ySz) \stackrel{b}{\Rightarrow} xRz \wedge xSz \Rightarrow x(R \cap S)^2$$

Solved

18 2163)C RUS PCD (?)

$$RUS = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle \}$$

$$R = \{<1,2>\} \quad A = \{1,2\} \quad \text{non}$$

$$S = \{ \langle 2, 1 \rangle \}$$

18 <1,1> 2 2'G'3'G' 11'C RUS 100 0'1'P'0'3'G' S-1 R

20.2.09

(3)

(R⁻¹)⁻¹ = RR⁻¹ R = IR⁻¹ R = I \rightarrow R⁻¹ R = I \rightarrow R⁻¹ R = I

R⁻¹ R = I

R⁻¹ R = I \rightarrow R⁻¹ R = IR⁻¹ R = I \rightarrow R⁻¹ R = IR⁻¹ R = I \rightarrow R⁻¹ R = I

$x, y \in R \Rightarrow (x, y) \in R \wedge (y, x) \in R \Rightarrow \exists b \in A. x R b \wedge b R y$

R⁻¹ R = I

$\Rightarrow (x, y) \in R^{-1} R$

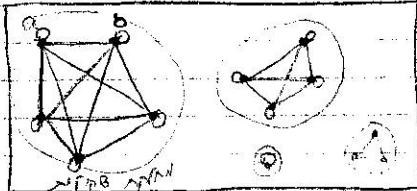
R⁻¹ R = IR⁻¹ R = I \rightarrow R⁻¹ R = IR⁻¹ R = I \rightarrow R⁻¹ R = I

$(R \circ S)^{-1} = S^{-1} \circ R^{-1}$

$(R \circ S)^{-1} = S^{-1} \circ R^{-1} = S \circ R = R \circ S.$

$(R \circ S) \circ (R \circ S)^{-1} = R \circ (S \circ R)^{-1} = R \circ S = R \circ S.$

$(R \circ S) \circ (R \circ S)^{-1} = R \circ (S \circ R)^{-1} = R \circ (R^{-1} \circ S^{-1}) = (R \circ R^{-1}) \circ S^{-1} = S^{-1} = S.$

R⁻¹ R = IR⁻¹ R = IA \rightarrow R⁻¹ R = IR⁻¹ R = I \rightarrow R⁻¹ R = IR⁻¹ R = I \rightarrow R⁻¹ R = I

$[a]_R = \{b \in A \mid a R b\}$

a R b

$A/R = \{[a]_R \mid a \in A\}$

different equivalence classes

equivalence classes