

• $\exists x \forall y \exists z \forall w$ $\neg A(x,y,z,w)$

$\neg A \neq B \iff \neg (\exists x \forall y \exists z \forall w) A(x,y,z,w) = B(x,y,z,w)$

$$\exists x \forall y \exists z \forall w A(x,y,z,w) = B(x,y,z,w)$$

$\neg A \neq B \iff \forall x \forall y \forall z \forall w A(x,y,z,w) \neq B(x,y,z,w)$

$\neg A \neq B \iff \forall x \forall y \forall z \forall w \neg (A(x,y,z,w) = B(x,y,z,w))$

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$\neg A \neq B$

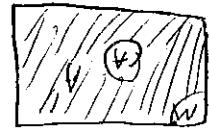
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$$A = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$

$$\text{बी } \cap A = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}, M = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \text{ जैसे}$$

A की तरह M को भी लिख सकते हैं।



जोड़ा जाना कि A की तरह विभाजित होना या उसका भाग होना कि:

जोड़ा जाना कि A की तरह विभाजित होना या उसका भाग होना कि:

$$\text{बी } \cap B = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}, A \neq \emptyset$$

जोड़ा जाना कि A की तरह विभाजित होना या उसका भाग होना कि:

$$\text{बी } \cap B = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}, A = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$

जोड़ा जाना कि A की तरह विभाजित होना या उसका भाग होना कि:

$$B = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \text{ जैसे लिख सकते हैं।}$$

जोड़ा जाना कि A की तरह विभाजित होना या उसका भाग होना कि:

$$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}\} \text{ जैसे लिख सकते हैं।}$$

जोड़ा P(A) कि जो अलग-अलग घटनाएँ हो सकती हैं, जैसे:

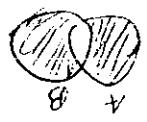
$$\begin{aligned} d &= 1 - f \\ d &= f \\ d &= f - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}$$

$$(a, b) \in P(A) \text{ जैसे लिख सकते हैं।}$$

जोड़ा P(A) कि जो अलग-अलग घटनाएँ हो सकती हैं, जैसे:

$$A \Delta B = \{1, 3, 4\}$$



$$A \Delta B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B \vee x \in B \wedge x \notin A\}$$

$$\text{or } B - A \subseteq A - B \quad \text{since } \{1, 3\} \subseteq \{1, 3, 4\}$$

$$A \Delta B \subseteq A \Delta C \subseteq A \Delta B \quad \text{as } A \text{ is common element in } A \Delta B \text{ and } A \Delta C$$

$$A - B \neq \emptyset \quad \text{because:}$$



$$B - A = \{4\}, \quad A - B = \{1\}$$

$$A - B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$$

$$A \Delta B \subseteq A - B \subseteq B - A \quad \text{as } A \text{ is common element in } A - B \text{ and } B - A$$

$$A \Delta B = \{1, 2\}, \quad A \Delta C = \emptyset, \quad B \Delta C = \{2, 3\}$$

$$A \Delta B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$$

$$A \Delta B \subseteq A \Delta C \subseteq A \Delta B \quad \text{as } A \text{ is common element in } A \Delta B \text{ and } A \Delta C$$

$$A \Delta B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, \quad B - A = \{2, 3, 4\}, \quad A = \{1\}$$

$$A \Delta B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$$

$$A \Delta B \subseteq A \Delta C \subseteq A \Delta B \quad \text{as } A \text{ is common element in } A \Delta B \text{ and } A \Delta C$$

$$A \Delta B \subseteq A \Delta C \subseteq A \Delta B \quad \text{as } A \text{ is common element in } A \Delta B \text{ and } A \Delta C$$

$$\Rightarrow A = B \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B, \quad \Rightarrow A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow A = B$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \emptyset \quad \Rightarrow (A,) = A$$

$$\phi = M$$

$$N \subseteq C \subseteq C \cap C_R$$

$$9) \text{ (Complement)} \quad R = A \cup \bar{A}$$

$$\emptyset, \{x, y, z\} \quad Q = R - A$$

$$10) \text{ (Complement)} \quad Q = \{m \in \mathbb{N} : m \neq n\}$$

$$11) \text{ (Complement)} \quad Z = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z \neq 0\}$$

$$12) \text{ (Complement)} \quad W = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : w \neq 0\}$$

$$13) \text{ (Complement)} \quad N = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \neq 0\}$$

$$14) A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup (A \cup C) \quad 15) A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

$$16) (A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C) \quad 17) (A \cup B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$$

$$(A \cup B)' = A' \cup B'$$

$$18) (A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$$

$$19) A \subseteq B \rightarrow A \cup B = B \quad 20) A \subseteq B \rightarrow A \cap B = A \quad 21) A \subseteq B \rightarrow B \subseteq A$$

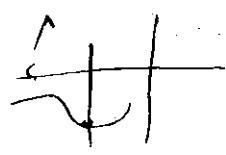
$$22) A - B = A \cap B' \quad 23) A - A = \emptyset \quad 24) A - M = \emptyset$$

$$25) A \cap A = A \quad 26) A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset \quad 27) A \cap M = A$$

$$28) A \cup A = A \quad 29) A \cup \emptyset = A \quad 30) A \cup M = M$$

$$31) A \cup A' = \mathbb{U} \quad 32) A \cap A' = \emptyset$$

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$\{x \in A \mid x \neq y\}$ $\{x \in A \mid x \neq y\}$

$A = \{(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), \dots, (a_n, b_n)\}$ $B = \{(c_1, d_1), (c_2, d_2), \dots, (c_n, d_n)\}$

$(a_i, c_j) \in A \times B \iff a_i = c_j \quad \forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$\{a_i c_j \mid a_i \in A, c_j \in B\} = \{a_i c_j \mid (a_i, c_j) \in A \times B\}$

$\therefore A \times B = \{a_i c_j \mid a_i \in A, c_j \in B\}$

$A \times B = \{(a_i, c_j) \mid a_i \in A, c_j \in B\}$

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$A \times A = \{(a_1, a_1), (a_2, a_2), \dots, (a_n, a_n)\}$

$A \times B = \{(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), \dots, (a_n, b_n)\}$

$\{a_i b_j \mid a_i \in A, b_j \in B\} = \{a_i b_j \mid (a_i, b_j) \in A \times B\}$

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$A \times B = \{(a_i, b_j) \mid a_i \in A, b_j \in B\}$

$\{a_i b_j \mid a_i \in A, b_j \in B\} = \{a_i b_j \mid (a_i, b_j) \in A \times B\}$

$\therefore A \times B = \{a_i b_j \mid a_i \in A, b_j \in B\}$

$\therefore A \times B = \{a_i b_j \mid a_i \in A, b_j \in B\}$

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$$\begin{cases} \infty + a_1 - 3 = f \\ 1 - n = (n) f(1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= c - n, n + n - n = c \\ &n - n = (n) f(1) \\ &c - n = 3 + n \\ &\{ - \} - \{ - \} - R = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_f = R - \{ - \} - R = D_f$$

• Definition of a function

$$\text{Def: } \frac{a-n}{1+n} = (n) f \quad \frac{a+n}{1+n} = (n) f$$

Properties:

$$f(a) = (a) f \quad f(b) = (b) f \quad f(a+b) = (a+b) f$$

$$f(a+b+c) = (a+b+c) f$$

$$f(a+b+c+d) = (a+b+c+d) f$$

$$f(a) = a f \quad a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$$

$$f(a) = a^n a + a^{n-1} a + \dots + a^1 a + a^0 a$$

Properties:

$$R = R_f = A \cup \{x \mid x \in A \text{ and } f(x) \in R\}, A \subseteq U, f: A \rightarrow R$$

$$\{f^{-1}(y)\} = f$$

$$f = \{(a, f(a)) \mid a \in A\}$$

$$f = \{f(a) \mid a \in A\}$$

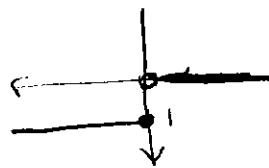
$$f = \{f(a) \mid a \in A\}$$

$$D_f = \{a \mid a \in A\} \subseteq A$$

$$f = \{f(a) \mid a \in A\}$$

$$(1-x)(1+x) = (3-x)(1+x) \quad \text{and} \quad (1-x)(1+x) = (1-x)(x+1)$$

$$6 \times 111 \quad \{1\} = 1$$



100% 81% 81%

$$\{3^{(\infty)}\} = \{3^{\infty}\} \cap [1^{(\infty)}] = \{3^{\infty}\} \cap \{1^{\infty}\} = \emptyset$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Diagram showing } 3^{\infty} \text{ as } \{3^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ and } 1^{\infty} \text{ as } \{1^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}. \\ & \text{Intersection } \{3^n\} \cap \{1^n\} = \emptyset. \end{aligned}$$

$$\{3^{(\infty)}\} \cap [1^{(\infty)}] = \emptyset$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram showing } 3^{\infty} \text{ as } \{3^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ and } 1^{\infty} \text{ as } \{1^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}. \\ \text{Intersection } \{3^n\} \cap \{1^n\} = \emptyset. \end{array}$$

$$\{3^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \cap \{1^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \emptyset$$

$$\{1^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \emptyset$$

$$M = (1-\lambda)J = \emptyset \leftarrow \boxed{1-\lambda} = \emptyset \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Diagram showing } 3^{\infty} \text{ as } \{3^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ and } 1^{\infty} \text{ as } \{1^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}. \\ \text{Intersection } \{3^n\} \cap \{1^n\} = \emptyset \leftarrow \boxed{1-\lambda} = \emptyset \quad (1)$$

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→ 30%

$$\text{Diagram showing } 3^{\infty} \text{ as } \{3^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ and } 1^{\infty} \text{ as } \{1^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}. \\ \text{Intersection } \{3^n\} \cap \{1^n\} = \emptyset \leftarrow \boxed{1-\lambda} = \emptyset \quad (1)$$

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$$(1 \cdot f) \cap (f \cdot g) \cap (g \cdot h) = \emptyset$$

15.6

$$f \circ g = g \circ f \leftarrow (w) f \cap (w) g \cap (w) h = (w) (f \cap g \cap h)$$

~~$x \in f \cap g \cap h \Rightarrow x \in f \cap g \Rightarrow x \in f$~~

$$f \circ g = g \circ f \leftarrow (w) f \cap (w) g = (w) (f \cap g)$$

$$f \circ g = g \circ f \leftarrow (w) f \cap (w) g = (w) (f \cap g)$$

~~$f \circ g = g \circ f \leftarrow (w) f \cap (w) g = (w) (f \cap g)$~~

~~$f \circ g = g \circ f \leftarrow (w) f \cap (w) g = (w) (f \cap g)$~~

$$(w) f = (w) g$$

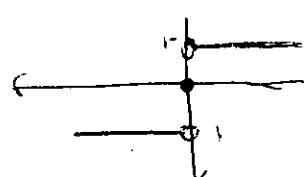
~~$f \circ g = g \circ f \leftarrow (w) f \cap (w) g = (w) (f \cap g)$~~

~~$f \circ g = g \circ f \leftarrow (w) f \cap (w) g = (w) (f \cap g)$~~

~~$f \circ g = g \circ f \leftarrow (w) f \cap (w) g = (w) (f \cap g)$~~



$$\{1, 2, 3\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$$



~~$\sin(\theta) = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$~~

$$(a+b)(a+c) = a^2 + ab + ac + bc$$

$$a^2 + ab + ac + bc = a(a+b+c)$$

$$a(a+b+c) = a^2 + ab + ac$$

$$f(g(n)) = -(-n+a) + a = n \quad f(a) = -n+a$$

$$y-a = \frac{a-x}{a-1} \quad y = a + \frac{a-x}{a-1}$$

~~if $f(g(n)) = g(n)$ then $a = 1$~~

~~$(g \circ f)(n) = f(g(n))$ because $a = 1$~~

$$\begin{aligned} f(g(n)) &= f(n) \quad \text{because } a = 1 \\ f(f(n)) &= f(n) \quad \text{because } a = 1 \\ f(n) &= f(n) \end{aligned}$$

~~$(g \circ f)(n) = f(g(n))$ because $a = 1$~~

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~~$(g \circ f)(n) = f(g(n))$ because $a = 1$~~

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid f(n) \in D\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(f(n)) \in D\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(g(n)) \in D\} \\ R &= \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}}_{\text{subset of } \mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid f(n) \in D\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(f(n)) \in D\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(g(n)) \in D\} \\ R &= \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}}_{\text{subset of } \mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

contradiction.

$$(a+b)^2 = b^2 + 2ab + a^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{so } R &= \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid f(n) \in D\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(f(n)) \in D\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(g(n)) \in D\} \\ D &= \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid f(n) \in D\} \end{aligned}$$

$$D = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid f(n) \in D\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(f(n)) \in D\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(g(f(n))) \in D\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(g(g(f(n)))) \in D\} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(g(n)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(f(g(n)))$$

~~स्वरूप नहीं है~~

$$= [n - u] = (n)g$$

$$A \in g(a) = [a - u]$$

$$(n)g = f$$

$$(n)g \neq f(u) = (n)g$$

~~स्वरूप नहीं है~~

$$\text{प्रमाणित करना चाहिए } n + u = (n)g \quad \text{(प्रमाणित करना चाहिए)} \quad (n)g \neq f(u)g \quad (n)g - f(u)g$$

प्रमाणित करना चाहिए $\frac{1-u}{1} = (n)g$ के लिए $1-u = f(u)$ के लिए

$$\text{प्रमाणित करना चाहिए } \frac{1-u}{1} = (n)g \quad \text{के लिए } 1-u = f(u) \quad \text{के लिए}$$

~~स्वरूप नहीं है~~

$$(n)g - = (n) + u - = n - u = (n) - + (u) = (n)g$$

$$\text{प्रमाणित } n + u = (n)g$$

$$\text{प्रमाणित } (n)g - = (n)g$$

$$(n)g = v + u = v + (u) - = (n)g$$

$$\text{प्रमाणित } v + u = (n)g$$

$$\text{प्रमाणित } (n)g = (n)g$$

~~स्वरूप नहीं है~~ $(n)g \neq f(u)g$ के लिए $v - u = (n) -$

~~स्वरूप नहीं है~~

$$(n)g \neq \frac{n}{1-u} = \frac{1-u}{\frac{1-u+u}{1}} = \frac{1-u}{1} = ((n)g)g = (n)g \circ g$$

$$\frac{v}{1-u} = \frac{v}{1-u} \times \frac{1-u}{1-u} = \frac{1-u}{\frac{1-u+u}{1+u}} = \frac{1-u}{1+u+1} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{1+u}}{1+\frac{1}{1+u}} = ((n)g)g = (n)g \circ g$$

~~प्रमाणित~~

$$\frac{1-u}{1+u} = (n)g \quad \frac{1+u}{1} = (n)g \quad (n)g \neq f \neq (n)g$$

~~प्रमाणित करें कि $A \oplus B = B \oplus A$ है।~~

~~प्रमाणित करें कि $(A \oplus B) \oplus C = A \oplus (B \oplus C)$ है।~~

~~प्रमाणित करें कि $a \oplus b = b \oplus a$ है।~~

$$\begin{aligned} a \oplus b &= (|a| - |b|)(1-a) + |b| \\ &= (|a| - |b|)(1-a) + (|b| - |a|)(1-a) \\ &= (|a| - |b|)(1-a) + |a| + |b| - |a| - |b| \\ &= |a| + |b| - |a| - |b| = |a| + |b| - |a| - |b| \end{aligned}$$

$$f(n) = |n| + |n+1| = |n| + |n+1| + a|n+1| - a|n|$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= |n| + |n+1| + a|n+1| - a|n| \\ &= |n| + |n+1| + a|n+1| - a|n| \end{aligned}$$

$$(n)f = \cos(n) + i \sin(n)$$

$$(n)f = \cos(n) + i \sin(n) = \cos(-n) + i \sin(-n) = (-n)f$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= \cos(n) + i \sin(n) \\ &= \cos(n) + i \sin(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} 1^n = 1_n &\Leftarrow 1 = n - 1_n \Leftarrow \dots = (1 + \cancel{1}_n + \cancel{n}_n + \cancel{1}_n) (1_n - 1_n) \Leftarrow \\ &\dots = (1_n - 1_n) + (\cancel{1}_n + \cancel{n}_n + \cancel{1}_n) \Leftarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{\text{def}} \quad \begin{aligned} 1^n - 1_n - 1_n + 1_n &\Leftarrow 1_n + 1_n = 1_n + 1_n \Leftarrow \cancel{1}_n + \cancel{1}_n = \cancel{1}_n + \cancel{1}_n \Leftarrow (1_n)^2 = (1_n)^2 \end{aligned}$$

~~Def~~ \exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $n + n = (1_n)^2$

$$1_n + 1_n \Leftarrow 1_n = 1_n \Leftarrow 1_n - 1_n = 1_n - 1_n \Leftarrow (1_n)^2 = (1_n)^2$$

\rightarrow \exists $3 - n = (1_n)^2$

$$1_n = 1_n \Leftarrow 1_n + 1_n = 1_n + 1_n \Leftarrow (1_n)^2 = (1_n)^2$$

\exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $n + n = (1_n)^2$

$$1_n = 1_n \Leftarrow (1_n)^2 = (1_n)^2$$

\exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $n + n = (1_n)^2$

\exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $n + n = (1_n)^2$

$$R = R$$

\exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $n + n = (1_n)^2$

\exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $1 - (1_n)^2 = 1 - n$

\exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $f(n) = f(n)$

~~Def~~ \exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $f(n) = f(n)$

$$(X)n \Leftarrow 1 - n \Leftarrow$$

\exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $f(n) = f(n)$

~~Def~~ \exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $f(n) = f(n)$

$$\{f \in ((\mathbb{N})^{(\mathbb{N})})^{(\mathbb{N})} \mid f = g\}$$

~~for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f(n) = g(n)$~~

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n) = g(n) \iff \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n) = g(n)$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n) \neq g(n) \iff \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n) \neq g(n)$$

~~for all $n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, $f(n_1) < f(n_2) \iff n_1 < n_2$~~

~~for all $n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, $f(n_1) > f(n_2) \iff n_1 > n_2$~~

~~for all $n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, $f(n_1) \leq f(n_2) \iff n_1 \leq n_2$~~

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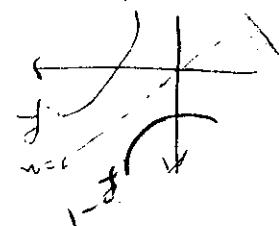
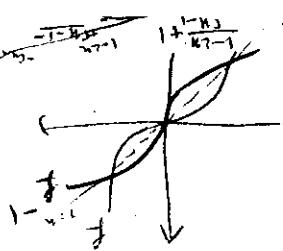
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$$\frac{1-n_3}{n_3-1} = f \leftarrow n_3 - 1 = (n_3 - 1) f \leftarrow 1 - n_3 = n_3 f \leftarrow \frac{n_3}{1+n_3} = n$$

(n) \leftarrow



~~Explain why $n = l$ (from 17)~~

$$\text{Diagram: } \frac{1-n_3}{n_3-1} = f \leftarrow n_3 - 1 = (n_3 - 1) f \leftarrow 1 - n_3 = n_3 f \leftarrow \frac{n_3}{1+n_3} = n$$

$$\frac{1-n_3}{n_3-1} = f \leftarrow \frac{(n_3-1)}{1-(n_3-1)} = f \leftarrow \frac{n_3-1}{1-n_3+1} = f \leftarrow \frac{n_3-1}{2-n_3} = f$$

$$\frac{1-n_3}{n_3-1} = f \leftarrow 1-n_3 = (n_3-1)f \leftarrow 1+n_3 = (n_3-1)n \leftarrow$$

$$\text{op: } 1+n_3 = (n_3-1)n \leftarrow 1-f_3 = (l_3-1)n \leftarrow \frac{l_3-1}{1-f_3} = n$$

$$\boxed{\text{Explain:}} \quad \frac{n_3-1}{1-n_3} = (n_3-1) f \leftarrow$$

$$1+n_3 = (n_3-1)f \leftarrow 1+n_3 = f \leftarrow 1-n_3 = n \leftarrow 1-n_3 = f$$

Explain: $1-n_3 = f$

$$(n) f \leftarrow$$

$$(l) f = n \leftarrow (n) f = f$$

$$1-f = \{f\} = f \leftarrow 1-f = \{f\} = f$$

$$\text{Explain: } \{f\} = \{f\} \leftarrow \{f\} = \{f\} \leftarrow$$

$$\text{Explain: } f = g \leftarrow n = (n) f = (n) g$$

$$\text{Explain: } 1-f = f \leftarrow 1-f = (f \circ f)$$

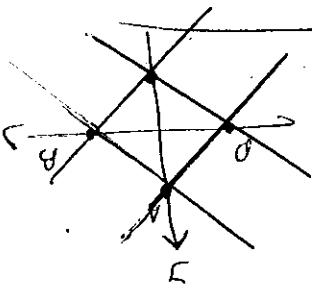
$$\text{Explain: } f = R \leftarrow f: B \rightarrow A \leftarrow f: A \rightarrow B \leftarrow f = R$$

$$m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m - 1 \leq k + n \quad | \quad m \geq k + n \quad (a)$$

$$m = m - 1 \dots$$

~~मात्रा विभाग~~

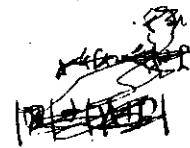
$$| \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad (b)$$



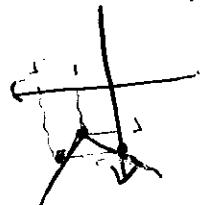
$$\begin{array}{l} | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \\ | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \\ | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \\ | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \end{array}$$

पर:

पर: $m = m - 1 \dots n$



मात्रा विभाग



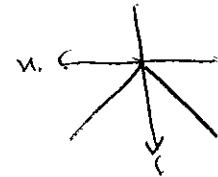
$$\begin{array}{c} m > n \quad m < n \\ m = n \quad m = n \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} m > n \\ m = n \\ m < n \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow m = m - 1 \dots n \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} m > n \\ m = n \\ m < n \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow m = m - 1 \dots n$$

पर: $m = m - 1 \dots n$

मात्रा विभाग में एक अलग स्थान पर इसकी विभाजन की विधि विभिन्न है। यह विभाजन की विधि विभिन्न है।

मात्रा

$$m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n \quad | \quad m = m - 1 \dots n$$



मात्रा विभाग में एक अलग स्थान पर इसकी विभाजन की विधि विभिन्न है। यह विभाजन की विधि विभिन्न है।

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मात्रा विभाग में एक अलग स्थान पर इसकी विभाजन की विधि विभिन्न है।

मात्रा

$z \neq n$

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$z \neq n$

$z \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = [n - [n]] \\ = [n] + [n] \end{array} \right.$$

\hookrightarrow

$b=3$

$$z \in \mathbb{N} \quad n + [n] = [n + n] \quad (1)$$

$$= ([n] - n) \times n$$

$$1 > [n] - n \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{那么 } z = [n] \quad , \quad 1 = [n+1] \quad , \quad b = [1] - 1 = [1]$$

$$\text{所以 } n < n+1 \leq n+1 \quad n = [n]$$

由上可知 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 时 $n < n+1 \leq n+1$ 成立

$$\text{所以 } b(n) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= [1] - 1 \\ &= 1 - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } b(n) \geq 0 \quad \text{且} \quad b(n) < b(n+1) \quad \text{即} \quad b(n) < b(n+1)$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad f(n) = \int_{n-1}^n b(x) dx = \int_{n-1}^n [1] dx = [1] \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\text{所以 } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad f(n) \leq 1$$

由上可知 $f(n) \leq 1$ 对所有 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 都成立

所以 $f(n) \leq 1$ 成立

$$\text{所以 } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad f(n) \leq 1$$

所以 $f(n) \leq 1$ 成立

$$\text{所以 } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad f(n) \leq 1$$

所以 $f(n) \leq 1$ 成立