

ମୁଣ୍ଡିଲ କାନ୍ଦିଗ ହତାକାର ।

କାନ୍ଦିଗ : ମୁଣ୍ଡିଲ କାନ୍ଦିଗ ହତାକାର ଏ କାନ୍ଦିଗ ।

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ :

$$x_{\pi(1)} \leq x_{\pi(2)} \leq \dots \leq x_{\pi(n)}$$

ଏହି :  $x_{\pi(1)}, \dots, x_{\pi(n)}$  କାନ୍ଦିଗ  $[n-1] \leftarrow [n-1]$  : ଯାଇବାକୁ

କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ

ଏହି :  $x_n, \dots, x_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$

ଏହି : କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ

କାନ୍ଦିଗ  
କାନ୍ଦିଗ

- କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ

- କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ

- କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ

କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ କାନ୍ଦିଗ

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ହେଉଥିଲା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର.

ପ୍ରକାଶ-ରେଖାମାତ୍ର :  $\text{snl} (\text{u}_1 \cdot \text{n}) \Theta$  ' ରେଖାକୁ ଉଚ୍ଚାର କରିବାରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ  $(\text{u}_1 \Theta)$  } ହେବାର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ

ପ୍ରକାଶ-ରେଖାମାତ୍ର :  $\text{snl} (\text{u}_1 \Theta) \rightarrow \text{snl}$  ହେବାର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ  $(\text{u}_1 \Theta)$

କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଏବଂ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣରେ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ କରିବାକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ.

ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏବଂ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ କରିବାକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ.

c. ଏ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ' ଯେତେ ନୋ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ କରିବାକୁ '

କ୍ଷେତ୍ର : ଏ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ

ରେଖାକୁ  $(\text{u}_1 \cdot \text{n}) \Theta$  କରିବାକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ.

ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ.

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ.

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ ଏବଂ.

ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ

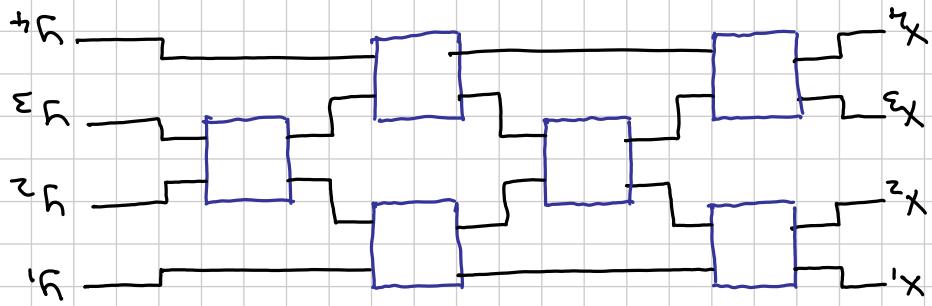
Nu  $L(n)$  ?

accor (k.15) , (c.14) . min.

\*  $\min$ : sog n d.o  $L(n)$  se pte o. e.  $L(n)$

so.14: accu k.-9.5 accu 5.5

\*  $\max$  min. accu. accu. se pte. min-max



DD - ENU SORT

se pte min-max o. lager

c.11 a.2 lager se pte min-max o. lager

se pte (1|1|1|1).

min: f.1 se pte min-max o. (1|1|1|1)

$$y = \max \{a, b\}$$

$$x = \min \{a, b\}$$

min-max o. se pte



min-max o. se pte

18c)  $x_t = \max_{t+1} x_{t+1}^n$ .

$$x_t = \max_{t+1} \{ x_{t+1}^{2i}, x_{t+1}^{2i+1} \}.$$

$$x_{t+1}^{2i} = \max_{t+1} \{ x_{t+1}^{2i}, x_{t+1}^{2i+1} \}$$

$$x_{t+1}^{2i+1} = \min_{t+1} \{ x_{t+1}^{2i}, x_{t+1}^{2i+1} \}$$

$$x_{t+1}^3 = \max_{t+1} \{ x_{t+1}^2, x_{t+1}^3 \}$$

$$x_{t+1}^2 = \min_{t+1} \{ x_{t+1}^2, x_{t+1}^3 \}$$

c) :

$$x_t = x_{t+1}$$

20c) گزینه:

$$x_t, \dots, x_{t+1} \quad (\text{تکیه})$$

18d)  $x_t = \max_{t+1} x_{t+1}^n$ .

$$x_t = \max_{t+1} \{ x_{t+1}^{2i}, x_{t+1}^{2i+1} \}.$$

$$x_{t+1}^{2i} = \min_{t+1} \{ x_{t+1}^{2i}, x_{t+1}^{2i+1} \}$$

$$x_{t+1}^2 = \max_{t+1} \{ x_{t+1}^2, x_{t+1}^3 \}$$

$$x_{t+1}^1 = \min_{t+1} \{ x_{t+1}^1, x_{t+1}^2 \} = x_{t+1}$$

20c) گزینه:

$$x_t, \dots, x_{t+1} \quad (\text{تکیه})$$

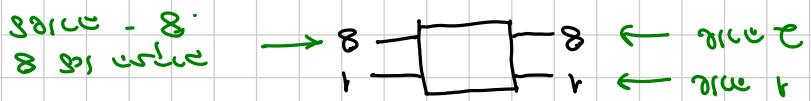
کلیه گزینه ها:  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  برای  $n$  ممکن.

ODD-EVEN SORT

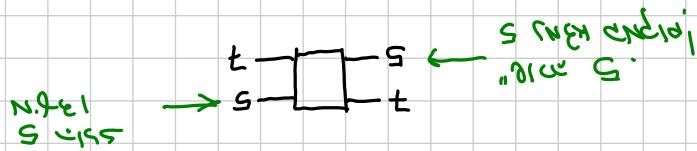
8. გვერდი:

- ასეთ არა განერალური ფორმულა და „ანიტონი“.
- \* რეაქცია გრძელ განვითარებულ ფორმულაზე

სურ გვიათ ეს მისა უძლია „ანიტონი“.



- \* რამა გრძელ გვერდი გვიათ და ეს უკავშირო არა არა არა



- \* რამა გრძელ გვერდი გვიათ და ეს უკავშირო არა არა არა

ტერმინი ანგარიში:

მიმღები არა გვერდი მისა უძლია 8. გვერდი - გრძელი.

ც. გრძ.

გვერდი რ: თუმცა ერთი გვერდი  $(r-n)$  გვერდი გრძელი მისა უძლია

გვერდი რ:

accuracy, then the error is no longer than 8%

if we want to get the error less than 0.1%, we need to increase the number of terms

so we get the result  $x = 7$ , i.e. it takes 7 terms to get the accuracy of 0.1%.

What is the maximum value of  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ ?

we have  $T_n(x) \leq \frac{M}{n+1}$ , so  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \leq M$ .

$$T_n + \frac{M}{n+1} - u \leq 7 \Rightarrow T_n = \frac{u}{n+1} + \text{error}.$$

Therefore we have  $T_n = \frac{u}{n+1} + \text{error}$  :  $T_n + \left(\frac{M}{n+1}\right) - u \leq T_n + A$

so  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \leq M + \text{error}$ .

$$\text{so } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \leq M + \text{error} = \frac{T_n + M}{n+1}.$$

Recall that  $T_n = \frac{u}{n+1}$  is the value of  $x$ .

Therefore  $T_n = \frac{u}{n+1} \approx u$ .

Conclusion:  $T_n \approx u$ . So  $x \approx u$ .

Conclusion:

Now we can say that the error of the approximation  $T_n + \frac{M}{n+1} - u$

Definition:  $T_n = \frac{u}{n+1} + \text{error}$  :  $T_n + \frac{M}{n+1} - u \leq 7A$

$$\{T_n = ?x : ?\} \times \max = \frac{M}{n+1}$$

Therefore we have  $x \approx u$ .

$$\text{and } \{x\} = \mathbb{Z}$$

So we have  $n+1 \geq M$ . Therefore  $n \geq M - 1$ .

18c)  $\neg$   $\neg$   $x$   $\vee$   $y \wedge z$   $\neg$   $x \wedge z$ :

gültig wenn  $x + z = 1$  und  $y = 1$ .

$x = 1 - y$  ist dann wahr.

$$\text{Werte: } T = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{XOR}(t, f) \\ 0 & \max\{x_t, x_f\} \end{cases}$$

$$18c) T = \neg x : (\neg t, \neg f) + \text{XOR}(t, f) + \neg t - u \leq 1 : TA$$

$$(\neg t, \neg f) = \text{XOR}(t, f)$$

$$T + \neg f = \neg t$$

$$T = \neg x \Leftarrow (\neg t, \neg f) + \text{XOR}(t, f) + (T + f) + \neg t - u \leq 1$$

ge. Werte für  $t, f, u$

$$\text{Norm: } \neg - T \text{ ist wahr wenn } T + \neg f = \neg t.$$

$$18c) \{ \neg t, \neg f \} = \max\{ \neg t, \neg f \}$$

$$\text{Gültig: } Q = (\neg t, \neg f) = \text{XOR}(t, f) \quad \begin{cases} \neg t \text{ wahr} \\ \neg f \text{ wahr} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} t \text{ falsch} \\ f \text{ falsch} \end{cases}$$

$$\neg t = 1 - t \text{ ist wahr.}$$

Die Werte für  $t, f, u$  sind  $\neg t = 1 - t$ .

$$\text{Norm: } \neg a \wedge b \neq 0 \Rightarrow \neg a \wedge b = 0$$

$$T = \neg x : (\neg t, \neg f) + \text{XOR}(t, f) + \neg t - u \leq 1 : TA$$

$$\neg a \wedge b = \{ \neg a \} \cdot \{ b \}$$

18d)  $\neg a \wedge b$ : Norm  $\neg t = \neg a \wedge b$  ist wahr wenn  $a = 1$  und  $b = 1$ .

የእ አካል የዕድል ተ-ዘ-

መሬት ጥሩ ማስታወሻ ተሸሱ ነው እና ይህ ማረጋገጫ የቃይል ፈቃድ ነው!

ወደም መሬት የቃይል ጥሩ ተ-ዘ-ለ ሲሆን የዕድል ተ-ዘ-ለ ነው! ይህ ተ-ዘ-

ዘለ የቃይል

ለ-ቃይል ተ-ዘ-ለ የሚያሳይ.

$$(\frac{r}{t}, \frac{r}{t}) \text{ XOR } + \frac{r}{t} + \frac{r}{t} - u =$$

$$v = \frac{u}{t}x : 0 + z + \frac{r}{t} + (\frac{r}{t} + 1) - u \leq tA$$

//

$$v = \frac{u}{t}x : (\frac{r}{t+1}, z + \frac{r}{t}) \text{ XOR } + z + \frac{r}{t} + \frac{r}{t} - u \leq tA$$

14-1 چه ؟ NNL گویی این را می‌دانیم.

لیکن اگر این چه ؟ (XG) بود پس این را می‌دانیم.

این : نیزه ای این چه ؟ (T-?) NNL گویی 'این کجا' می‌گذرد.

اما : همچنان این چه ؟ - این را می‌دانیم.

چه ؟

لیکن (آنچه این را می‌دانیم) این چه ؟ NNL گویی این را می‌دانیم.

این تجھیزات را خواهیم داشت

- همانند چنین گفته شده است (آنچه (r-i)-n ) .

- اینجا چه گذشت این را ؟ چه ؟

پس این چه ؟

\* لیکن این چه ؟ اینجا گذشت اینجا + همانند چنین گذشت

که NNL این را خواهیم داشت

لیکن این را خواهیم داشت.

لذا این  $U \geq ?^? - r + n = ? + ?^? - (r - ?) - n$

لیکن این چه ؟ NNL گویی این را می‌دانیم.

آنچه این را خواهیم داشت . NNL گویی این را می‌دانیم.

لیکن :  $r = \frac{n - (r - ?)}{?} \times :$   $? + ?^? - (r - ?) - n \leq ?$

لذا :  $? - NNL$  این چه ؟ این را می‌دانیم.

لذا این را خواهیم داشت.

கி.பி நிசு.ஏ கூட வாய்மை கீ.

வாய்மை : வரை விரை. பி.ஏ.ஏ. வாய்மை கீ.

கி.பி நிசு.ஏ கூட வாய்மை கீ. கி.பி நிசு.ஏ கூட வாய்மை கீ. கி.பி நிசு.ஏ கூட வாய்மை கீ. கி.பி நிசு.ஏ கூட வாய்மை கீ. கி.பி நிசு.ஏ கூட வாய்மை கீ. கி.பி நிசு.ஏ கூட வாய்மை கீ.

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(துண்டு கொண்டு வருவது)

வாய்மை கீ. கி.பி நிசு.ஏ கூட வாய்மை கீ.

உதவு விடை :  $\sum \sum$  என்று (தோற்றுவது)

உதவு விடை : கி.பி நிசு.ஏ கூட வாய்மை கீ. கி.பி நிசு.ஏ கூட வாய்மை கீ.

(f)  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\forall x \in \text{dom}(f)$   $f(x) = \min_{x' \in \text{dom}(f)} f(x')$

$$(\exists x) f > (\exists x') f \Leftrightarrow \exists x > \exists x'$$

$\exists x \neq x' f(x) \neq f(x')$   $\exists x \neq x' f(x) \neq f(x')$

dom(f)  $\subseteq$   $\mathbb{R}$ ,  $f$   $\in$   $\text{C}_b$   $\Rightarrow$   $\exists x \in \text{dom}(f)$

$\exists x \in \text{dom}(f) \exists x' \in \text{dom}(f)$

$$\begin{array}{c} \max_{x \in \text{dom}(f)} f(x) \\ \min_{x \in \text{dom}(f)} f(x) \end{array} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{c} f(x) \\ f(x') \end{array}} \quad \begin{array}{c} \max_{x \in \text{dom}(f)} f(x) \\ \min_{x \in \text{dom}(f)} f(x) \end{array} \quad \boxed{x} \quad \boxed{x'} \quad \begin{array}{c} f(x) \\ f(x') \end{array}$$

$\exists x \in \text{dom}(f) \exists x' \in \text{dom}(f) f(x) = f(x')$

$\exists x \in \text{dom}(f) \exists x' \in \text{dom}(f) f(x) < f(x')$

$\exists x \in \text{dom}(f) \exists x' \in \text{dom}(f) f(x) > f(x')$

dom(f)  $\subseteq$   $\mathbb{R}$

(dans ou hors)  $\text{C}_b$   $\Rightarrow$   $\exists x \in \text{dom}(f) \forall x' \in \text{dom}(f) f(x) = f(x')$

$\exists x \in \text{dom}(f) \forall x' \in \text{dom}(f) f(x) = f(x')$

$\forall x \in \text{dom}(f) \exists x' \in \text{dom}(f) f(x) = f(x')$

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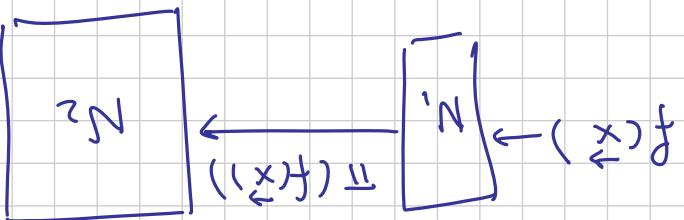
150. یه س. 'N' کیا ہے؟ ت.

$$((x)f)\amalg = ((x)\amalg)f$$

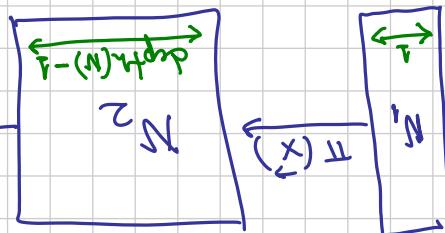
سے۔ جوچیں جس کی وجہ سے جو ایجاد ہے اسے N کے لئے گزینہ

$$((x)f)\amalg \circ_N =$$

$$((x)f)N \leftarrow$$



$$((\underline{x})\amalg)^2_N = (\underline{x})N \leftarrow$$



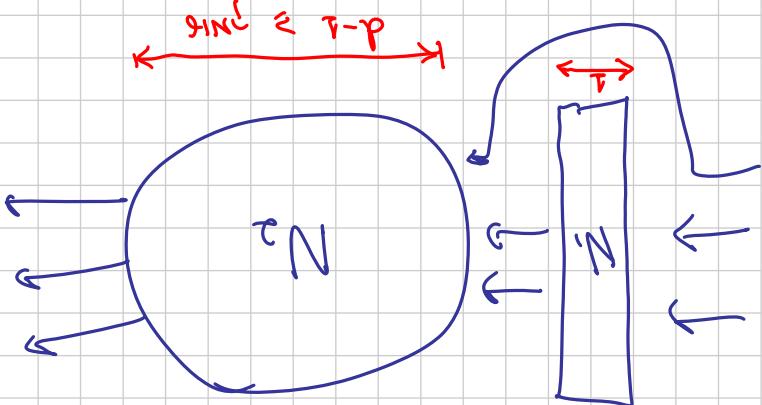
$$\sinh \approx N^2 = T - P.$$

$$\sinh \approx N' = T$$

پھر

$$P = \sinh \approx N$$

لہلہ:



$$N \setminus N = N^2 \text{ گذشتہ کرنے کے لئے } N:$$

لہلہ تجھے دیکھو: تجھے 'N' کے لئے کہا جائے گا اسے کہا جائے گا اسے کہا جائے گا۔

$$\exists x \forall f (f(x) = 1 \rightarrow \exists N \forall n \forall m (n < m \rightarrow f(n) = f(m)))$$

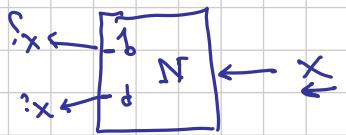
תכלית:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} :x < x \quad \text{if } i \\ :x > x \quad \text{if } o \end{array} \right\} = (\exists x) f \leftarrow f \in \text{NNF} \quad \text{לפניהם}$$

דוגמא:  $\exists x \neq x$

הנראה  $b > d$  בבגדי  $x$  מבגדי

הנראה  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$   $(x)N$   $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ .



הוכחה:

הוכחה:  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \exists N \forall n \forall m (n < m \rightarrow f(n) = f(m))$

הוכחה:  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \exists N \forall n \forall m (n < m \rightarrow f(n) = f(m))$

הוכחה (המשך פ-ק)

הוכחה:

$$((x)N)f = ((x)f)N$$

הוכחה:  $((x)f, \dots, (x)f)N \rightarrow N \in \mathbb{R}$

הוכחה:  $x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow N \in \mathbb{R}$

הוכחה:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f \in \text{NNF}$   $f(x) = f(y) \rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y) \rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y) \rightarrow f(x) = f(y)$

הוכחה:  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \forall N \forall k \forall l \forall m \forall n \forall p \forall q \forall r \forall s \forall t \forall u \forall v \forall w \forall z \forall y \forall y' \forall y'' \forall y''' \forall y'''' \forall y'''''$

ՀԱՅԻ յարօւմն չէ ոչ ոք - շնչի .

Կա և ՆԱՆ կ ոյս ։ x ) .

(2) Եթե այս օբյեկտը գնում և հօգութեալ կամ

ԶԳԻՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

ՕՐ. ՀՀ.



$((x)N)f \Rightarrow Nf(x)$

$$O = (x) f (N)$$

$$T = (:x) f (N)$$

ԱՌԱՐԴԻ  $((x)N)f = ((x)f)N$   $B=1$   $T \in \{ \}$