

Philosophy Notebook:

"Max IV"

May 1941-April 1942

ca. 1. / Mai 1941 — ca. 30. April 42

Max. IV

030090

Max 1) ca. 1/2 / 1/2. ca. (1/2 - 0)  
2) 1/2 1/2 [1/2, 1/2, 1/2] w/ (1/2)  
1/2 J

[ p 247. ca. 1/2, 1/2 1/2, 1/2 1/2 ]

- Mt. Ash Inn p 167-170
- ↳ ur & Phil. p 239
- März 42 p 243-58 Basissum. 1/2 1/2 1/2
- Phil. ol. Princ. p 270
- ca. 1/2 ca. Apr. 42

Ther. Phil. 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2  
Psych

... of ... of ... of ...  
 ( ... of ... ) ...  
 153

Bem (Grundl.) wo  $e$   $2+2$   $1 \leq$

$14$  :  $e$   $2+2 > 3$   $1 \leq$   $4 > 3$

$e$  ...  $(Add.)$   $2 \leq$   $1 \leq$

$e$   $2+2$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

Russell's basic ...  $(e$   $2 \leq$

$e$   $2 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

$e$   $2 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $(x) (x \in M \rightarrow (f(x) \in R))$

$\rightarrow (f(x) \in R) [x \in M \rightarrow f(x) \in R]$   $\leq$   $M$

$e$   $2 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

$e$   $2 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $x \in M$   $1 \leq$

$e$   $2 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

Bem (Grundl.)  $n$  int.  $2 \leq$   $2 \leq$

$1 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

$2 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

$[ \dots ]$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

$2 \rightarrow 1$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

int Math.  $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

$1 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

$1 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

$1 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

Bem (Grundl.)  $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

$1 \leq$   $1 \leq$   $1 \leq$

→ pp e i impad. H. v. c.

Bem (Grundl.) o z s ~ f ~ -  
p f. vi na 2 2 of 44 ~ of 6 2 -  
(el re Antim Christek f) - 270  
f d nd' age e e (u r u a) y) p u p y  
~ y d n s n z p t e e e a n d p  
u p p o . 10 e c - y : a & b )  
~ s ( b l a < 200 ~ g f p

(Grundl)

Bem o d y p n d syntet. s red f

Bem (Grundl) y p ~ 60 a y . y  
(el a ~ y p e ) p r y z ) . u d A  
+ w

Bem (Grundl) ~ . w' y' ~ y  
2 h / 6 = 10 a u d t f y z " m' d' "

Bem (Phil) 2 / e u s (syntet) f  
(5) e a / aesthetical : s p / f y  
k u e v d' ?

Bem (Therl) o filii d'ub, v'ic, p'om,  
D'ic s p ~ 60, d, re, 200 (v'el.  
P'salm 10)

Max (✓) y p u d u r n ~ z f p i t e

1) - b 2 d r a g e y d o l i e e u l  
p ~ 8 p e [ ~ 100 ~ p z , p  
& v e b 2 d r ]

2) - b 2 d r a d p d e [ e s d y d o  
& p e ] 2 p e ~ s [ r e l e ]  
z o e u - e u d y f p e , 8 p i s  
p e T . o f ~ i p z II . e p e  
d r [ e o f n < L f i n o p b s  
~ ]

3) a " u y p a l " p d e [ e s d u p d h  
y ~ - s h e v e r 100 i d e p . z  
[ 1 / ~ u z e r d p 8 u o i r ~

2 p. 11: "L" in y as 10]

Bem (Max) "eye" of 10 f. k. r. h. o. n. :  
 ~ ab. f. o. k. (f. j. u. c. m. l. o.) g. f. m.  
 f. g. e. (e. g.) r. s. f. i. g. 'i. c. s. v. l. a. t. e.  
 (Ther.) d. i. E. f. t. 210 (- / public. d.  
 Bemays is) - v. l. e. i. v. i. m. d. c. i. n.  
 | n. f. m. n. e. o. [o. b. e. p. h. 3, f. i. g. u. r. e.,  
 h. a. n. d. i. n. g. [o. b. e. p. h. 2, 100', e. g. n. i.]  
on all 90 e f. e. h. h. :

Bem (Max) w. h. e. y. r. h. o. : (d. w.  
 r. e. g. l. a. t. i. o. n. s. h. i. c. ) e. i. - f. o. g. o. g.  
 e. i. n. t. e. n. t. i. o. n. - (d. p. M. u. x.  
 w. h. e. n. g. r. a. d. s. v. o. l. u. n. t. a. r. y. 100 p. e. - m. y. l.)

Bem (Max) f. o. r. o. b. s. e. r. v. a. t. i. o. n. s. n. e.

w. d. h. f. (p. ~ 100 p. f. v. c.)  
 k. e. p. t. i. o. n. s. o. v. e. r. l. i. e. n. t. - c.  
 n. f. f. 1. 8. 2. w. g. s. 19 a.)  
 d. o. o. s.

Bem (Grand.) w. h. e. n. t. e. d. r. a. p. :  
 n. e. w. m. u. c. s. o. l. (d. p. f. ) n. o. 6. m. d. /  
 d. d. - 1. 8. d. e. w. o. e. p. o. s. t. f. o. r. g. e. t.  
 v. l. (v. g. e. n. e. r. a. t. i. o. n. s. M. u. x. e. g. g.)

Bem (Max) a. n. d. f. o. r. h. o. s. e. r. v.  
 s. y. n. o. c. r. e. p. r. e. s. e. n. t. i. o. n. s. o. b. s. e. r. v. e.  
 v. l. e. n. t. \* [f. o. r. g. e. t. s. 2. s. y. n. o. c. r. e. p. r. e. s. e. n. t. i. o. n. s.]  
 1. 20 ] - f. o. r. e. a. n. d. e. n. b. o. l. e. d.

\* o. r. 2. f. f. f. - "s. p. l. e. n. d. i. c. a. t. i. o. n. s."

. Wt of egg or of "p" for  $12^2$  - a etc  
 n<sub>2</sub> - y e etc for etc - etc ~  
 1/2 of etc in y e etc (50%) of

Max etc etc etc etc - 0 0  
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~  
 1/2 in etc etc etc etc - 1 etc etc

etc etc etc etc - etc etc etc etc!

Bem On etc etc etc etc etc

I { 1. n etc etc etc etc } member  
 B { 1' etc etc etc etc }

E. 2. etc etc etc etc etc

D. 3. etc etc etc etc etc

A. 4. etc etc etc etc etc

C. 5. etc etc etc etc etc

II (10<sup>th</sup>) 1. etc etc 2. etc etc New York  
 3. etc etc 4. etc etc  
 5. etc etc etc 6. etc etc etc  
 7. etc etc etc 8. etc etc etc  
 9. etc etc etc 10. etc etc etc  
 11. etc etc 12. etc etc etc

Max etc etc etc etc etc (for New York)

5 etc etc etc etc etc  
 ( 2.) etc etc etc etc etc

Bem (6x) etc etc etc etc etc

etc etc etc etc etc etc etc etc etc etc

Max  $\varphi = \text{fun} = \text{L} \varphi \text{ in } \text{L} \varphi = \varphi$

(Max)

Bem  $\varphi \text{ in } \text{L} \varphi$  (Thomson, Fines) 2 1

el  $\varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  "Lod" -  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

NA

Bem (Gunnell) e Russell's Vicious circle

principle:  $\sim \text{all } \varphi \text{ in } \text{L} \varphi$

$\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  "e"  $\varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

or  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

Bem (Gunnell)  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

$\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

$p, q \rightarrow p, q \rightarrow p, p \rightarrow p \vee q$

$\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

$\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

( $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$ )

Bem (Gunnell) 2  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

$\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

$\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

$\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

Bem (Phil) e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

$\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

$\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

$\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

Bem (Phil)  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

$\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$  e:  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

\*  $\text{in } \text{L} \varphi$

Bem (Grundl)  $\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathcal{C}^1$   $\varphi$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 &  $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  "nat"  $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 (1)  $\varphi(x) > \varphi(x)$  wo  $\varphi$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 e  $\varphi^*$  "nat"  $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 (Leibniz, Hilbert)

Bem (Grundl)  $\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathcal{C}^1$   $\varphi$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 wo  $\mathcal{L}$  Extrem,  $(\varphi^*)$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

\*  $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  (=  $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ )

$\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  "nat"  $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 "nat"  $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 nat"  $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Bem  $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 Plato,  
 Aristot, Thomas, Descartes, Leibniz,  
 Locke, Kant, Hegel, Platin.  
 (Lit. 2  $\varphi^*$   $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ )



Bem (Teil) p Schopenh. nach  $L$   
 $\gamma \cdot \delta$  p el te also -  $\gamma / \delta$   
 $f \cdot g$  (so  $\leftarrow$  f r g,  $\gamma / \delta$  in der  
 $\gamma \cdot \delta$  (iniquitas p alle  $\delta^p$ ) ob  
 $\sim \gamma / \delta$  so  $\leftarrow$  s so  $\leftarrow$  le  
 $\delta \cdot \gamma$  (in  $\left[ \delta \cdot \gamma \right]$   $\sim \delta \cdot \gamma$ )

- Bem (Teil) nach  $\gamma$  nach  $\delta$  p:
- 1) Successive Approx. (so  $\gamma$  d  $\delta$ )
  - 2)  $\sim \gamma \cdot \delta$  "  $\sim$  ad  $\delta$  d
  - 3) 0 / d  $\sim \gamma \cdot \delta$  e ad  $\delta$  "statistisch"
  - 4) Existenz d  $\gamma$  nach  $\delta$  d "st. d."
  - 5)  $\gamma \cdot \delta$  so
  - 6)  $\sim \gamma \cdot \delta$  d Approx.  $\gamma \cdot \delta$

7)  $f \cdot g$  p  $\delta$  (f r g,  $\delta$ )  $\sim \gamma \cdot \delta$   
 $\left[ \sim \gamma \cdot \delta \right]$  e Gauss Lemma  
 $\delta \cdot \gamma$  d ]  
 p Analysis  $\delta$  e  $\gamma$  p  $\delta$  e "st"

- Bem (Teil) - ed Intuition (G r  
 $\delta \cdot \gamma$ ) d e  $\delta$  - "kur" ed  $\delta$  (so  $\delta$ )  
 $\delta \cdot \gamma$  d  $\delta$  d  $\delta$  - d  $\delta$  p  $\delta$  d  $\delta$  (so  $\delta$ )  
 $\delta \cdot \gamma$  d  $\delta$  d  $\delta$  (so  $\delta$ )  $\gamma$ : p  
 $\delta \cdot \gamma$  d  $\delta$  d  $\delta$   $\gamma$  (so  $\delta$ )  
 $\delta \cdot \gamma$  d  $\delta$  d  $\delta$  (Jordan  $\delta$   $\delta$ )  
 2)  $\delta \cdot \gamma$  (d Analysisierung) p  
 $\delta \cdot \gamma$  d  $\delta$  d  $\delta$  (so  $\delta$  Homomorphism)  
 3)  $\delta \cdot \gamma$  (so p Differenzierbarkeit d  
 e stat.  $\delta$   $\gamma$  d  $\delta$   $\gamma$ )





$e = \text{int. act. } (p, s) \quad A^2 \sim \text{act.} \circ \text{Substantia} \leftarrow$

maine

$n \in \text{int.}^c \quad \text{so "s" as a subst.}$

If  $n$  - the  $n^{\text{th}}$  of  $e$  is  $100\%$  of

$\text{S}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ so } \sim \text{Korrelat in form}$

$e < \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ in } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c$

Bem (Phil)  $e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \sim \text{act.}^c$

1)  $e, d, n, \text{act.}^c$  2)  $\sim \text{act.}^c$

$e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c$

$\text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c$

$\text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c$

Bem (Phil)  $e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \sim \text{act.}^c$

$e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c$

L1

Bem (Phil)  $e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \sim \text{act.}^c + 2$

$\text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c$

$\text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c$

Bem (Phil)  $e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \sim \text{act.}^c$

$e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c$

$e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c$

$e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c$

Bem (Phil)  $e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \sim \text{act.}^c$

$e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c \text{ of } \text{act.}^c$

Bem (Phil)  $e, d, n, \text{act.}^c \sim \text{act.}^c$

\*  $\text{act.}^c$



... [unclear] ...  
... approx ...  
... 2 ...

Bem (Phil) ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...

Bem (Gunnell) ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...

Bem (Phil) ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...

Bem (Phil) ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...  
... [unclear] ...

let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq 1$

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

[ 2 | 1 ] vgl. p. 320 ff.

Bem (Phil) ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

\* "metaphysische" Prop.  $A:B = C:D$   
& Isomorphismen  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$

+ ...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

Bem (Phil) ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

Bem (Phil) ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

...  $n$  ...

\* ...  $n$  ...

Bem (Phil)  $e/f \cup \dots$

$- \cup + \cup \dots$  [or "volum"]

Substantiva  $e \cup \dots$

Adj.  $e \cup \dots$

Prin.  $e \cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$  ["Zwei"]


Bem (Grundl)  $\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$

Tel  $e \cup \dots$  [vgl. je Tel  $e \cup \dots$

AB, CD  $\cup \dots$  

$\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$

Bem (Grundl)  $\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$  ["pa"] [Subst. je  $\cup \dots$

Bem (Grundl)  $\cup \dots$

Russelz  $\cup \dots$  "ist"  $\cup \dots$  "nicht"  $\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$

$\cup \dots$



50/01  
181

was - sich ...  
ausp ...  
e ...  
d ...  
e ...  
w ...  
s ...  
w ...  
p ...  
p ...  
p ...

Bem (Grundl)  $\epsilon$  int. ~ ...  
c ...  
 $\int$  Approx f.  $F_n(a,b) = \text{Dist } f \text{ auf } b$   
 $\int$  Approx  $\frac{1}{n}$

Max ...

Bem (Grundl) ...  
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Bem (Grundl) ...  
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...  
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Max ...  
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...





Bem (Psychol) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  m<sup>2</sup> so die  
 zu opt. die \* a s f a p d (f g y o.  
 Amrc.) s / S y a e - 2 v's posit.  $\frac{1}{2}$  c<sup>m</sup>.  
 y f, d u e s - s u r - ~ y f d u e  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 s i z s )

Bem (Grundl) e n g y e r a d m d  
 s t l d x f a y d f (w) = p r e m t a d )  
 ~ v<sup>2</sup> b<sup>2</sup> p<sup>2</sup> u e w o ~ p r e t a d y f i  
 e w z o p r m s o ~ a s o

Bem (Grundl). y n d a i n t. d  
 (v o l a n g ) e r p p  $\frac{1}{2}$  e r i c e . e  
 p p v l d e<sup>c</sup> f e:

\* v g p s f g y d (o d e / d s e)

1) s o r m (x) (z y) R (x y)  $\supset$  (z f) (x) R (x / x)

2) (a) B e r F (a) .  $\rightarrow$  B e r (x) F (x)

3) a k . l r e p t (v z y f a . v ) s  
 r e u o d f u r e p [ x i o z u o  
 o n i n t e n s . y f i r e<sup>c</sup> ]

Bem (Grundl) e n c d f f d u l u p  
 [ f k e d<sup>m</sup> " m " r e " n " ] - y f o r d e a  
 ~ n s - a a<sup>2</sup> d = E x t e n s . n d , e a  
 ~ n p d p t u p s p

Bem (Grundl) 1) n o z y e d f u o z o  
 ~ e n n p m<sup>c</sup> s o c e l e y<sup>2</sup> ?  
 2) n o p o<sup>2</sup> s a n n e r w l a l l e n s c p  
 a l l y s i z s n<sup>2</sup> ?

189

189

↑ 189 = ?

Bem (Psych)  $\lambda = m \cdot c \cdot \nu$   
nd 1/6 nd [h<sup>2</sup> 20 ~ p rwd]

Bem (Grundl) ~ n "16 pi" (impantum)

~ 100 y<sup>2</sup> (f<sup>2</sup>) ~ mt. yf d<sup>2</sup> n  
16 pi ~ 2 y<sup>2</sup> (f<sup>2</sup>) ~ n Braune

ol r m nd ~ n Katg d n [nd

Entit + 100 e = f n 12] - 02

L k nd ~ n o y e' d e f y f

e f n e nd d 100. d' d' - 4) n

og n ~ 2 f y yf - impantum

f y s 2 impantum d' f n

Bem (Psych) y f n ~ 2 "y - 100 n

e n " 20 d' d' n n 100. 22d

1 x f<sup>2</sup> (y f y d, d' n) ~ n < n d n E

y n "y f" ~ 4) 0 V physiology Psych

5 2 y o n s o n t o n o s - e y f y s 1 p e n

e x e f n d' n 1 f d' d' (y y e y f)

~ (t o s j e')

Bem (Grundl) e n e l y e e p d

e n y p - v y l 16 e d' 1

e 2 y n n v e s E

Mt. Ash. Jun e 2 Aug. 1941

Bem (Grundl) e f < e o' e e d' n d'

e ~ "y f y d" n "y f y d" e (d' n e

e w y f y d' o' e n e r - e y f y d' d' w -

e n d' d' e o y d' (y f y d' d' p

e y f y d' p l e d' - Fra' n e

e y f y d' p l e d' - Fra' n e

~ 1 p r a c t. I n t. y 100 e e f o

d' y f y d' n e l, e o d' ? (e. d' k. l r e

p r e' 100)

\* s h o r t (m e n t a l S p i n a l e n ~ 100 e x p o

~ 100 v i t a l e s o n n)

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Bem Gutmann Deutsche Volksapotheke  
1571, 1 Ave 82<sup>te</sup> Straße In 8 17-11

Gutmann Adolphum Reinigungsstelle  
Mittelhaus REX Jersey City

Bem (Hyg)  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \exists z \in \mathbb{R} \dots$   
 $\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \exists z \in \mathbb{R} \dots$   
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \exists z \in \mathbb{R} \dots$   
 $\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \exists z \in \mathbb{R} \dots$

Bem (Gummell)  $\forall x \exists y \dots$   
 $\forall y \exists x \dots$   
I.  $\exists y \sim x \exists z \dots$   
(Russell) " " " " " " " " " " " "

II. (Peano?)  $\forall x \exists y \dots$   
a)  $\exists x \exists y \dots$

$\exists x \exists y \dots$   
[ $\exists x \exists y \dots$ , Riemann integral, etc.]  
 $\exists x \exists y \dots$

b)  $\exists x \exists y \dots$   
 $\sim \exists x \exists y \dots$   
 $\exists x \exists y \dots$   
 $\exists x \exists y \dots$   
 $\exists x \exists y \dots$

III.  $\exists x \exists y \dots$   
Peano  $\exists x \exists y \dots$

$\exists x \exists y \dots$   
 $\exists x \exists y \dots$   
 $\exists x \exists y \dots$   
 $\exists x \exists y \dots$   
 $\exists x \exists y \dots$   
 $\exists x \exists y \dots$

\*  $\exists x \exists y \dots$   
Pseudoring

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gg p d o S p g 8 Identität  
W d i A. e a r r d p p x = x d r  
p p r - p b - l p Prudent  
= a g r d r e " m " d e o j

ia 1 - w v i n o p s ~ d l p w d  
- w " d d a l s . r l e ( l g l m ) v g l p <sup>(213)</sup> <sub>(211)</sub>

Bem (Grund) Konstruktionsnummer 16

e i d e d t a r v o o = e n i e d e d  
r d t a n e - w y p ( x ) p d p p e  
E p p d p ( x ) [ d e w e u l p e d t e r e  
n i d Bem: r a b . g x = x d i d e n t i t a t m . e a

u r p d t . ( m ) 2 i c o r 5 ] - e v  
g ~ e l p r d r s ~ l r e n x d l e .  
= p p r e u p s p l f n w p e ( 6 0

p n e e x ~ 1 0 0 p r ~ l x d m ( f e u f )  
n i e ~ E p p ~ ) - e p d ~ x = x s

Ident. e a r r , e ~ r e 2 / d e r e  
d l p , e a f s . m m s f p e - f  
p d ~ r s n l p d e " a b " ( e  
~ g ( x ) p ( x ) ) e s ~ w y e f d ~ e p e  
m n s ~ y ( S y s t e m , w a b e ) - e p f

u p p d . d . d d u d d d p p p r ~ l x  
n p l o \* - p i m p r i d . r e n d ~

l g f . e o [ d . d p s e m p s ] ~ l x : -  
~ p ( x ) ~ 1 0 0 w ~ f o n g ~

n 2 0 0 ( n 2 0 0 g l ) - < f r -  
p o w l p r 2 ( e a . 1 0 d E p p p ) | e a r r

\* vgl. Peano's ~ y ( u p d a n p ( M )  
M ∈ R

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•  $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c} \sim \sqrt{ac}$  (a ~ M) e  
•  $\sim \sqrt{ac}$  (a < y, 1 p e "V" Jy -  
e u k u l, y e d (Russell) x u r e p  
f  $\sqrt{a} \sim \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c}$  - e' p.

Bem (Gruer)  
e' p e' p  $\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c} \sim \sqrt{abc}$   
f  $\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c} \sim \sqrt{abc}$  -

f  $\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c} \sim \sqrt{abc}$  (x) p e' p <  
r (f)  $\sim \sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c}$  (d) r (Leibniz)  
b w e r  $\sim \sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c}$  (d) e o n d i x' p

(2a) f  $\sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sqrt{c}$  (vgl. Division)

(Phil) e' p e' p (s h, s p) e  
w e r e y e d L e a y e (w e l s p)

w e r e y e d "d i x" e  
Bem (Gruer) - d i x' - s i e  
a g i b' (d i n d) w e r e s f i l y - v d i x' - w e r e  
p r o p (a) a n y a d f r o m - d i x' a

a \* 2) - w e r e d i x' - a n d w e r e p r  
e p a e a ( ... ) u i t o w e r e  
f p a e a ( ... ) - e n d w e r e  
w e r e e' p e' p: a = ... r e d <

d i x' (f e (x)) e' p e' p e' p e' p  
(2 d y a n' i n d' e r e e' p e' p e' p e' p)  
w e r e p e' p e' p e' p e' p e' p - e' p e' p

s m e r e y e d v e r w e r e - e' p e' p  
\* v g l d i x' f e r e y e d



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$\mathbb{R}^n$  -  $\mathbb{R}^m$  e. l.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  e. l.  $\mathbb{R}^n$   
 for  $\mathbb{R}^n$  &  $\mathbb{R}^m$  (e.g.) a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  -  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 for  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  (1)  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  (2)  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  -  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 $e = 0$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  -  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  (1)  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  -  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 for  $\varphi(x)$   $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$

Bem (Grundl)  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  Theorien  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
~~Theorien  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$~~   $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$

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$\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 $e^x$  ;  $x^2$  ;  $\cos x$  ; e Lebesgue's Integ  
 a Riemann's (1) e Lebesgue's  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 Perron's [ $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$ ] - steps of Polyn  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 [ $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$ ] -  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  Diagonalverf.  
 [ $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$ ] - (1)  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  Theorien  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  &  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  -  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 Probe [ $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  Probe] -  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  -  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 extens:  $\mathbb{R}^n$  -  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  &  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$

Bem (Grundl)  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 (Sik. of the Probe)  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$   
 ext.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  -  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$  &  $\mathbb{R}^n$  a. l.  $\mathbb{R}^m$

Wl h... p 215

Bem (Psych) e6<sup>2</sup> ...

0 49 ...

(/)...

...

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...

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... - ...

Bem (Phil) ... Anatomie - Embryologie

Bem (Grundl) Forts. v. p 148 2501

...

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Bem (Grundl) ...

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...

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...

...



$\rho \downarrow \text{H. } \rho \text{ proj. } n?$

Bem (Grundl)  $\omega \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\omega \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

(Aug. L.)  $\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho + \rho \rightarrow \rho$  (2 Punkte)

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho$

Bem (Grundl)  $\rho$   $\rho$   $\rho$   $\rho$   $\rho$   $\rho$   $\rho$   $\rho$   $\rho$   $\rho$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho$

Bem (Grundl)  $\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

\*

$x \neq n \in n \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho$

Bem (Phil)  $\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \dots$

$\rho \rightarrow \rho \rightarrow \rho$

"right" d. (ep) s p. ye yd"  
 C & 2 n d' yd (m. y) d'  
 The "O" [Empedocles d d' ~~200~~  
 u s e w' v e r e , w u s p d n d  
 d d "hy" v e r a i t e , a d r o ]  
 a Hierarchy of 2 d v 100 5 d  
 R 1/2 "w" 2 n d' yd p r o c -

Bem (Phil) e n d' n y' v a r  
 n d' yd , a s w , y a s z , f s r e  
 z y s R y , m s m e , m s d , m e  
 x y d d y p o p l e y s m w e

↑ top 2nd yd / a - p r e

d s e o a s e n d u s t e  
 i l l m , l e a s e r e , p r o d , m s e , ~ s t r

Bem (Phil) d) Aristoteles "e spec.

M d' e (20. 1 p e o d) e m' e  
 e s s e n t i e l l e n D f . ( s u b s t a n t . D f . ) - e o ?

d D f . o p r i m d M - p r : e s m w

o ~ e D f . ? p e d o r e d' p d'

D f . s m m ~ \* - ( 2 / e m . d o ~

d y' ~ s e m' ? ) s' / e m' e

d D f . o o m M d o - p p e m' e

o ~ i , o' ? A . e t a ?

Bem (Phil) 2 / e C o s s o p y

\* d w m - e z a d D f ( < / e . d . i )

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~ / g der set fuc m<sup>o</sup> e  
e d<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup> e o r l e  
Coe - l x e u p m. tal. d. h. o

Bem (Phil) Gf f, m f,  
Disj. s s g d / max. Information  
o o spec. f - o<sup>e</sup> f g. z<sup>↑</sup>

Bem (Phil) e o e m<sup>o</sup> L u 10  
L u - f u d L m<sup>o</sup> s m<sup>o</sup> e  
- s s s u i r u o f f e (h l)

Max e l x r d<sup>o</sup> L m m ~ / w  
z e - u f d<sup>o</sup> e r / - e 2010 s (d  
s d ( ) - o d<sup>o</sup> b s - d m l d b

m o d<sup>o</sup> d e f e r / s e  
Bem (Grundl.) - e m l u s w<sup>o</sup>  
f " W [f. W z] ~ u g<sup>o</sup> r  
e d u f u (Extensions)

Bem (Grundl) u f e - d f. z f  
(u m l o d f.) l e o u f s i b e n  
L A(x) = d f p(x) < q / p e  
v ~ o ) [m u f s o o o ) < p

d f z f u r p Subst. uerbank. d L  
j e ~ o ]

Bem (Psych) d Arist

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y)$   
 $\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

Max  $\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$   
 $\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

Bem (test)  $\mathbb{C}^n$  - transit.

glt wP

Bem (Grundoll)  $\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

Bem (Grundoll) -  $\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$

1)  $\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

2)  $\mathbb{R}^n \sim \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \{ (e, y) \}$

3) Herbrand'sche PVPV-VP

$\rightarrow P$

$f(x) = x^2$

"Skolem"

konstrukt. Df. (vgl. Bem. 20)

Bem. (Gödel) Peano Df.  $\perp$   $\exists x$

(S. 2 alle  $\perp$  Operat.):

$f(x) = x^2$  ist At.  $\sim \exists x$ :

$(\exists y)[\varphi(y) \equiv y = a] \equiv a = (ix)\varphi(x)$  \*

$\exists x \varphi(x) \equiv (ix)\varphi(x)$

$\varphi(a) \equiv a = (ix)\varphi(x)$  \*\*

[  $\exists x \varphi(x) \equiv (ix)\varphi(x)$  ]

$\varphi(x) \equiv x = x$

$(ix)\varphi(x) \equiv (ix)x = x$

1. At.  $\exists x \varphi(x)$  ist Kart.  $\perp$   $\exists x$

$\rightarrow$  1. At.  $\exists x \varphi(x)$  ist  $\varphi(x) \equiv \varphi(y)$

ist  $\varphi(x) \equiv \varphi(y)$  ist  $\varphi(x) \equiv \varphi(y)$

( $\exists x \varphi(x) \equiv (ix)\varphi(x)$ )

ist  $\varphi(x) \equiv \varphi(y)$  ist  $\varphi(x) \equiv \varphi(y)$

$\exists! x \varphi(x) \equiv (ix)\varphi(x)$

Frau  $\exists$  Theorie  $\exists$ ?



o' in k 50 d 20 on d 26 of

Bern (Grund)  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  non-sense (26 d

Perms vgl.  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  [26 d ~ 50 d]

" $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$ " - k 50 d

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$   $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  s 26

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  (invariant um)

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  -  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  "pos"

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  -  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  s 10 s 16

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  [26 d ~ 50 d]

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  [26 d ~ 50 d]

Fun:  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  - pos.

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  -  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$

two prod.  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  :  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$

( $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$ ,  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$ ;  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$ )

s 16 d Struktur  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  :  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  [26 d ~ 50 d]

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  [26 d ~ 50 d]

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  - Extensional

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  s 16 s 16

\*  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x)$  Chaos R

Blin (Grunold)  $\gamma \in C \cup \mathbb{R}$

$\sim \int \gamma \int \text{intensionales}$

1. Kontin. Probl. s. 86 Axiom

2.  $\sim \int^2 \text{uff} \sim \text{analyt. } \gamma \in \mathbb{R} \sim$

$\int \gamma \in \mathbb{R}^2 [\mu \Gamma(x)]$

~~$\int \gamma \in \mathbb{R}^2 \int \gamma$~~

3.  $\int \gamma$  Repräsentanten  $\int \mathbb{R}^2 \int \gamma$  (2d)

$\in \mathbb{R} \langle x^m, e^x \rangle$  [e. w. diff. and.  $\int \gamma$ ]  
Approx.  $\int \gamma e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$  -  $e^x$   $\int \gamma$

$\int \gamma$  Analysis  $\int \gamma$   $\int \mathbb{R}^2 \int \gamma$

4.  $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$

$\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$

(Sonsing) Probl.  $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$

$\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$

Blin (Grunold)  $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$

$\int \gamma$  extensionale  $(\int \gamma \int \gamma)^*$   $\int \gamma$

$\int \gamma$  intensionale  $(\int \gamma \int \gamma)$   $\int \gamma$

"Chaos"

Blin (Poyd.)  $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$

$\int \gamma$  1.)  $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$

\*  $\int \gamma$   $\int \gamma$

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2. Teil p. 17 3. W (f) ist \*

5. 2. psych. u. d. 1. Teil p.

W (p. 1) 2. u. 3. f. c. 1. 0

10 2 6. von 1. p. u. 2. p. u. 1. p. 2. p.

u. 9. 11 2 u. 1 (u. u. p. u. p.)

Bem (Grundl) 6. p. u. u. u. u. u.

u. u. u. u. u.  $\varphi(a_1) \cdot \varphi(a_2) = \varphi(a_1 a_2)$

u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u.

Bem (Grundl) 1) u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u.

$f: a + b \rightarrow a + b$  u.

$= + (a, b) \quad \underline{2)} \quad a + b = \text{reel } L$

x u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u.

3 u. 4 u. (e 4 u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u.)

u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u.

u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u.

Bem (Grundl) 1. Teil:  $x \in a \cdot b =$

$(a) [u \in b \rightarrow x u \in a]$  u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u.

$u \in b = \text{reel}; \quad \underline{1)} \quad \underline{2)} \quad a + b = (a)$

$u \in b = \text{reel} \rightarrow a) \quad a \cdot b = ab$

Bem (Grundl) u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u.

u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u.

u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u.

\* u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u. u.

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$i \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \text{ord } i = \infty$  - es ist  $i \in \mathbb{N}$   $\Rightarrow$   $i \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\mathbb{Z}$  ist  $\mathbb{N}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}$  ist  $\mathbb{N}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}$  ist  $\mathbb{N}$   
 $\mathbb{N}$  (  $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$  )

Bem (Grunold) Brunnensatz

1)  $0, 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 2)  $f_1, f_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow f_1 + f_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_n + \dots$

$[ \mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C} ]$   
 $\mathbb{Z}$  ist  $\mathbb{N}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}$  ist  $\mathbb{N}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mathbb{Z}$  ist  $\mathbb{N}$

$f(n) = (n) \in \mathbb{N}$   $\Rightarrow$   $f(n) \in \mathbb{N}$   
 3)  $n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow f(n) \in \mathbb{N}$

3.  $n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow f(n) \in \mathbb{N}$

$\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$   
 $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

$\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

$a \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

$\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

$\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

Bem (Phil)  $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$

1.  $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$   
 $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

2.  $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$   
 $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$



Max c. 24 w. s. l. r. -  
 f. d. e. m. l. d. r. s. (1-1000)  
 L P. H. ~ P. -

Bern (Phil) - . r. 27 y. 27 f.  
 v. s. n. o. e. 1) e. 2) p. n. e. w.  
 f. y. f. m. e. s. a. p. s. (2 w. o. e. y. /) -

e. s. e. r. m. e. n. e. 17 d. e. n. 17 y. s. p. e. d. e. n.  
 e. s. y. o. r. c. (192) f. d. v. y. a. r.  
 f. s. "w. o. s. ? f. . e. ~ w. f. n. - f.  
 e. e. 27y. f. s. w. o. ~ \* f. l. k. u. y.  
 (27y) f. - d. n. d. y. e. y. f. h. n.  
 x. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

r. s. v. l. f. o. r. - . s. r. i. s. o. n. s.  
 G. b. a. y. (a. m. n. o. s. / 2 v. y. e. ) r. i. s. e.  
 v. m. - s. s. a. m. v. y. s. / f. n. o. e. w. l. c. m.

(P. e. u.) ?  
 (Phil)  
Max f. 21 d. p. e. p. e. r. e. n. o. y. x.  
 O. l. e. ? O. i. o. e. d. ? w. y. e. p. 226

Bern (G. m. d. l.) f. r. o. p. k. e. r. f. -  
 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "  
 s. e. n. e. p. m. s. p. e. s. s. e. n. e. m. l. f. p. e. l. y. e.  
 f. y. f. 8 h. 16 - f. . e. s. e. d. n. o. s.  
 f. o. u. r. m. f. p. r. a. n. e. e. e. e. e. e. e. e. e. e.

1.  $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$   
 2.  $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$   
 3.  $\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$   
 4.  $\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$   
 5.  $\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$   
 6.  $\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^7} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$   
 7.  $\frac{1}{x^8} = x^{-8}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^8} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$   
 8.  $\frac{1}{x^9} = x^{-9}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^9} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$   
 9.  $\frac{1}{x^{10}} = x^{-10}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-10} = -10x^{-11} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{10}} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$

1.  $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$   
 2.  $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{3}{x^4}$   
 3.  $\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{4}{x^5}$   
 4.  $\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-5} = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$   
 5.  $\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-6} = -6x^{-7} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{6}{x^7}$   
 6.  $\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-7} = -7x^{-8} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^7} = -\frac{7}{x^8}$   
 7.  $\frac{1}{x^8} = x^{-8}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-8} = -8x^{-9} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^8} = -\frac{8}{x^9}$   
 8.  $\frac{1}{x^9} = x^{-9}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-9} = -9x^{-10} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^9} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}}$   
 9.  $\frac{1}{x^{10}} = x^{-10}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-10} = -10x^{-11} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$   
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{10}} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}$

7.  $\frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$

8.  $(= 11)$   $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

9.  $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$

10.  $(= 2^1)$   $\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$

$0 \leq a < 1$

11.  $\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

Bem (Grund)  $\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

$\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

$\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

$\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

$\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

12.  $\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

13.  $\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

9. & 12.  $\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

$\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

$\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

$\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

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$\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

$P_1(x) = x^2 - 1$   
 $P_2(x) = x^2 - 1$

$\frac{1}{x^m} = x^{-m}$

$P(x) = Q_1(x) \vee Q_2(x)$

$Q_1(x) > Q(x)$   $Q_2(x) > Q(x)$



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Bem (Bundl)  $p \rightarrow q$   $\Leftrightarrow p \rightarrow q \Leftrightarrow p \rightarrow q$

$\forall x, y \in R$

1.  $xRy \Leftrightarrow (xy) \in R$
2.  $fx \Leftrightarrow xf$
3.  $a^b \Leftrightarrow b[a]$
4.  $\langle \langle xy \rangle z \rangle \Leftrightarrow \langle x \langle yz \rangle \rangle$
5.  $R(x = y) \Leftrightarrow R(x = y)$
6.  $\forall x, y \in R$   $a \times b$   $\neq$  lexikogr.  $\Leftrightarrow$  antilexikogr.  $\forall x, y \in R$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} 5' \sim xRy \equiv x = yR \\ \text{und } xy \in R \equiv x = yR \end{array} \right]$$

$\forall x, y \in R$   $a \times b$   $\neq$  lexikogr.  $\Leftrightarrow$  antilexikogr.  $\forall x, y \in R$

Bem (Bundl)  $a \times b \geq c$

1.  $b \leq a$

2.  $a \leq b$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $(\exists c \in R \text{ mit } a + c = b)$

3.  $a \leq b$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $(\exists c \in R \text{ mit } a = b + c)$

4.  $a \leq b$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $(\exists c \in R \text{ mit } a = b - c)$

5.  $a \leq b$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $(\exists c \in R \text{ mit } a = b + c)$

6.  $a \leq b$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $(\exists c \in R \text{ mit } a = b + c)$

7.  $a \leq b$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $(\exists c \in R \text{ mit } a = b + c)$

8.  $a \leq b$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $(\exists c \in R \text{ mit } a = b + c)$

9.  $a \leq b$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $(\exists c \in R \text{ mit } a = b + c)$

10.  $a \leq b$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $(\exists c \in R \text{ mit } a = b + c)$

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Bem (Grundl)  $e \sim \dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

Bem (Grundl)  $\dots$

$\dots$  / Antinomien  $\dots$

Bem (Grundl)  $\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

Bem (Grundl)  $\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

$\dots$

- von  $\mathbb{R}^n$  -  $\mathbb{R}^m$  -  $\mathbb{R}^k$  -  $\mathbb{R}^l$

[  $\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$  ]

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

off  $\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

( $\mathbb{R}^n$  -  $\mathbb{R}^m$ ) \*  $\mathbb{R}^k$  etc.

Probl.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  -  $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

(  $\mathbb{R}^n$  )  $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$  Definition, off

$\mathbb{R}^n$

Bem (Grundl)  $\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

(5a)

Bem  $\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

Bem (Grundl)

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   $\mathbb{R}^m$   $\mathbb{R}^k$   $\mathbb{R}^l$

235

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 1} = \arctan(x+1) + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$

Fra  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$   
 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$

Bem  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$   
Fermat's last theorem

Polynom

]

Bem (Grundl. Forts. v. p 221)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$

Cur:  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$

Le  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$   
topologischen  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \arctan x + C$

die je e sonst. Can  
 n-akti - x - die die ager / k  
 J. J. - 100 Max. CT a f f k sed  
 e r y f e max. CT A 90 e [s r  
 y y f Add. Mult. f p e f v y g r  
 (a W r k)] - die ager d e f g e  
 J. J. k e f - e n e CT 2 W e R  
 "chaotischen" chep (a d die n f u  
 - CT <sup>den e d e</sup> <sub>h r</sub>) - e g e e f g e d  
 1+1+1-+1 - y s t p e s t d  
 W (k e f n a d e < e a l m e CT

die m )  
Bem (7e 1) die die die / ~ a p e ~  
 o e r e n ~ d f ~ e f u l ~ d e [f e  
 Dividlet f b / n p e e s  $\sum_n \binom{p}{n} = e^{100}$   
 n g / a e ~ 6  $\binom{p}{n}$  die - f k e v o m o ~  
 +1 s -1 ~ 2, e 100 s a p e l l die s r  
 l a g e m "Det" (2 d e r) f e n d e e  
 a r Transc. 100,  $\pi$ ] - f 100 g - f p e b  
 y f p e v m ~ - < f s t 2 100  
 die "s r e" m ~ 100 die s r  
 [e r, a + 0] 1 A = die die die die die  
 wo e e v l die die die

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by 80 - 5/100 (1.000) 4,000  
1,000,000 100,000,000 10,000,000,000  
100,000,000,000 [100,000,000,000]

Bem (Phil) - for of (for progress to  
of (100) of of  $\varphi = F(\varphi, \psi)$   
approx.  $\varphi$  or  $\psi$ ,  $\varphi, \psi$   
in 100 of (100) of 100  
of  $\varphi, \psi$  in 100,000,000,000

Bem (Phil) 100,000,000,000, 2 Thomas  
in 100,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000  
of 100,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000  
of 100,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000

$\{ \dots \}$   
the first of ... bonum (malum) est  
[ ... ]  
[ ... ]

... [ ... ]

... [ ... ]

... [ ... ]

... [ ... ]

... [ ... ]

... [ ... ]  
Foto p. 432

sd = 105 - lgs

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Bem (Phil)  $\rightarrow$  m<sup>non</sup>  $\rightarrow$  vms dol

2 m<sup>g</sup> f<sup>g</sup> of :

1.  $\phi$  L ne-o A ho f d } into genus of  
B. ho f d } s. intensio<sup>pc</sup>  
s c m f d m.

2. ez v R\* vl\* 2 m<sup>g</sup> f em  
e<sup>g</sup> d<sup>o</sup> s r<sup>g</sup> d<sup>o</sup> ho = (ed)

[? 3 l<sup>o</sup> e<sup>g</sup> n d i g w 2 m<sup>g</sup> f 2 d y ]  
son " " f m y

Bem (Phil) no w ~ Eff - n  
v<sup>g</sup> m<sup>g</sup> L s x f d o b ~ v m<sup>g</sup> co  
ho vms s no of d ol f n  
f d d m. g d ~ v 100 m<sup>g</sup> v m<sup>g</sup> f

\* d<sup>g</sup> d (s<sup>g</sup> m / v m<sup>g</sup> co [ m<sup>g</sup> ? ] c / 100 ~ m<sup>g</sup> f y o d f)

on d' b s s / b o c r o - n d o - r  
s r z y i g e b d o n m e y

Re: 1. f d o ~ e [on ~  
s ~ e d e i d ] verba aut om m e a  
non transibunt ?

2. e<sup>g</sup> n b o [on d c w z z b  
f o y ~ o n e m b ~ d e f f ]

3. p d f ~ l y ( ~ r 2 ) s f d - l g s

Bem (Phil) w n s b s Arch.

~ m<sup>g</sup> v o i e o f t e v o i g e e y ~ h e n  
~ v o m m r e e 2 y a l ~ c o l p m  
e n - t o s t r e p e t o ~ m<sup>g</sup> l o  
v. m o d ~ h e t v o m e ~ f 100  
m<sup>g</sup> - e m b f g ' o b ( s f l a y  
d y m e ? ) - e p t u t [ e s c e ~





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Handwritten notes, possibly including a reference to page 252.

Bern (Gr) ... Implication ... (the pos. ...)

Bern (Gr) ... [1st ...]

Max abrupte ...

Bern (Gr) ... Kosmos ...

Bern (Gr) ... [ ... ] ...

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  is a  $\mathbb{R}$ -linear functional (and  $\mathbb{R}$  is a  $\mathbb{R}$ -module)

$\alpha(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i$  (is)

$\alpha(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i$  (is)  
ref. p.248

Lemma (Gr)  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$

$\alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2$  in  $\mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - 1A.

if  $\alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2$  (norm)  $\alpha_1$  is positive - why?

$\alpha(x) \geq 0$  for all  $x \in V$

1.  $\alpha(x) \geq 0$  for all  $x \in V$

2. if  $\alpha(x) \geq \alpha$  for all  $x \in V$  then  $\alpha(x) \geq \alpha$

$\alpha(x) \geq \alpha$  for all  $x \in V$  then  $\alpha(x) \geq \alpha$

- in  $\mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  of norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$

$\alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2$  in  $\mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - why?

1.  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - why a norm?

2.  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - why a norm? (see  
( $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$ )

Lemma (Gr)  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$

[if  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ ]

if  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$

if  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$

if  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$

$\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$

$\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$

[if  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ ]

\*  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$

\*  $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{R})$  - norm  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$



$w \subseteq a \subseteq w' \sim f$   $A \subseteq B$  ( $w, A, B$   
 f. komplez.  $w$  f.  $w'$ )  $w \subseteq w'$  if  $w$   
 $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$   $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$   
 $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$   $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$

Fra (Phil.) 1.  $w \subseteq w'$  - "Psychologie  
 a person's  $w$  is  $w'$  in  $w$  -  $w \subseteq w'$   
 $w \subseteq w'$  ( $w, w'$ ) ?

2.  $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  3.  $w \subseteq w'$   
 $A \subseteq B$   $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )

$B, C$  {  $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )  
 $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )  
 $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )  
 $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )  
 $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )

$D \subseteq w \subseteq w' \subseteq w$   $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )

$w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$   $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )

$w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$   $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )

$w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$   $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )

$w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$   $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )

ad 2.)  $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$   $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )

$w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$   $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )

ad 4.)  $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$   $w \subseteq w'$   $w' \subseteq w$  ( $w, w'$ )

\*  $w = w'$   $w' = w$   $w = w'$   $w' = w$   $w = w'$   $w' = w$

\*  $w = w'$   $w' = w$   $w = w'$   $w' = w$   $w = w'$   $w' = w$

1)  $\mathbb{R}^2 \cong \mathbb{R}P^1$  (A, A+B)  $\cong \mathbb{R}P^1$   
 2)  $\mathbb{R}^3 \cong \mathbb{R}P^2$  -  $\mathbb{R}^3 \cong \mathbb{R}P^2$   
 3)  $\mathbb{R}^4 \cong \mathbb{R}P^3$  &  $\mathbb{R}^5 \cong \mathbb{R}P^4$  (if  $\mathbb{R}^5$ )  
 4)  $\mathbb{R}^n \cong \mathbb{R}P^{n-1}$  (if  $\mathbb{R}^n$  Möbius  $\mathbb{R}P^1$ )

Bem (Gr)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$   $\cong \mathbb{R}P^2$  (if  $\mathbb{R}^3$ )  
 1)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is a 2-manifold  
 2)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not orientable  
 3)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not simply connected  
 4)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not contractible  
 5)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not a Lie group

Probl. 1.  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is a 2-manifold  
 2.  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not orientable  
 3.  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not simply connected  
 4.  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not contractible  
 5.  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not a Lie group

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Bem (Phil)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is a 2-manifold  
 1)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not orientable  
 2)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not simply connected  
 3)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not contractible  
 4)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not a Lie group  
 5)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not a manifold

Bem (Gr)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is a 2-manifold  
 1)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not orientable  
 2)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not simply connected  
 3)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not contractible  
 4)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not a Lie group  
 5)  $\mathbb{R}P^2$  is not a manifold

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2.  $\forall x \exists y$  3.  $\forall x \exists y$  ( $\exists y \forall x$ )

4.  $\exists x \forall y$  5.  $\forall y (\exists x)$

Bem (G)  $\forall x \exists y$   $\exists z$   $[e$   
 $\exists x \forall y] \Leftrightarrow \exists x \forall y \exists z$

$\exists - \forall$  /  $\forall - \exists$   $\exists \exists \exists$   $\exists \exists \exists$  :

1.)  $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   
in  $\exists \exists \exists$   $\exists \exists \exists$

$\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   
 $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$

$\exists x \exists y \exists z$  (G)  $(\exists H, F)$   
 $\forall H \sim \exists y \exists z \exists F$   $\sim \exists y \exists z \exists F$   
 $\forall x \exists (G)(H) [\bar{G} \leq \bar{H} \rightarrow (\exists F) \dots]$

2.)  $\forall x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   
 $\exists x$  [Appollonius]  $\exists x$   
 $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$

$\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   
 $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   
 $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$   $\exists x \exists y \exists z$

\*  $\exists (G)(\exists H) [\bar{G} \leq \bar{H}]$

- Proj. & the no. of em (x) ~ (u) ~

1. Rest. and abs.  $\times (u) \sim$  jte nje x.

Bern (Be)  $\sim$  ...

... "f" ...

... Dim. n

proj. Geom of form  $\times$  (ab a) v

(a a+b) ...

ab - [ ... ] ~ ...

... ? ]

Philo (Phil) ...

Log, Semant, etc. ...

... ..

... ..

Bern (Be)  $\times$  ...

$\cup$  ...

$$B(ax) \varphi(x) = (ax) W(\varphi(x)) - \tau$$

$$\tau : B(a) = B(a') \rightarrow B \text{ Subst}(c \begin{matrix} a \\ a' \end{matrix}) = B c$$

(2.) ...

... ..

$\cup$  : intans. sections of ...

[ ... ] ...

... ..

3) P. L. u. s. h. v. Psych. (A. / iden. / is.) &

[in of / Brown u. l. v. g. psych.

R. e. 26 (in Psychol) - em

2. p. Frege-] "b. u. l." - l. u. l. y. o.

< p. l. / p. g. 1. s. o. o. v. Psych. f. l.

St: Sinn (P) = e. o. j. o. l. P [co

s. v. u. l. u. l. ] = p. e. l. P. u. l. u. l.

(Psych) Emile Lekt. Brown u. 2 März 42

Bem v. y. m. y. t. e. l. : o. n. u. o. b. e. v. l. l.

Eternal Happiness f. s. o. n. s. [a. o. v.

[G. p.]

Bem (Phil) u. l. l. Perf. & Imperf (o. l. s.

y. j. ), Perf = e. n. n. a. l. m. [o. e. l. a. ~ l. u.]

Imperf = e. n. n. i. g. n. a. l. [o. e. e. p. ~ l. u.]

R. e. Imperf. & z. w. e. f. z. j. :

Aorist → Imperf

Perf → Perf l. s. d. l. y. l. u.

e. Perf. - i. f. l. i. e. r. d. i. g. e. t. e.

o. j. [u. e. u. l. s.] t. g. P. P. =

t. v. P. P. [f. u. l. l. y. ~ p. l. u.]

em. n. l. g. o. i. f. ~ l. u. l. l. u. l. e. l. m. y. o. l.

e. l. l. f. p. u. l. s. e. r. :

t. g. P. v. = Perf. t. v. P. = Imperf

t. v. P. v. = Plusqu. Perf.

l. u. l. l. o. l. o. p. t. o. l. k. o. r. g. - u. l. l. y. l.

o. v. g. ~ l. g. ~ g. a. v. s. f. e. y. a.



in Prof. ...  
 in ...  
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f 100 ... [ ... ]

Imp. ... [ ... ]  
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Bern (Phil) ...  
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... = ...  
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Lect. ...  
 Bern (Psych) ...  
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Fra (Jur) ...  
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Bem (Psych) ...  
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Bem (Gr.) ...  
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Bem (Phil) ...  
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v. s. y. e. n. s. "m" - (e. s. p. e. l. l. e. m. n. d. e. r. h. y.) s. e. n. s. "s".

(h. a. e. m. s. p. e. r. s. o. d. e. d. 2. n. d. f. n. p. i. a. ) - e. s. p. e. l. d. y. g. e. r. d. ~  
p. o. e. ~ (e. p. o. n. t. e. g. ) < f. e. r. e. 1. h.  
~ 5. 5. ~ s. e.

Bem (Phil) / d. a. - r. e. l. h. a. n. [e. d. e. o. ~  
~ "v. r. e. l. e. d. ] e. e. ~ h. a. n. ~ : :  
p. h. e. ~ e. s. p. e. l. p. e. r. g. e. b. < g. ~  
y. g. e. f. f. d. t. "w" e. d. p. e. s. d. ~ d.

i. c. o. n. s. i. s. t. i. t. u. t. p. o. p. u. l. u. m. m. e. u. m. , n. u. n. q. u. a. m.  
c. o. n. s. i. s. t. i. t. u. t. , v. e. r. b. a. m. e. a. n. o. n. t. r. a. n. s. i. b. u. n. t.  
\* f. d. e. l. ~ y. ~ d. e. s. ~ n.

e. s. y. e. e. p. a. h. u. h. (r. e. l. y. f. M. a. n. i. c. h. i. e. n. )

Bem (Theol) "e. n. d. e. r. o. b. f. e. r. t. e. 1. e. a. y."  
y. d. y. g. t. h. e. o. l. o. g. P. a. r. a. d. o. x. i. c. i. a. :

Bem (Theol) "e. s. y. e. e. c. h. r. i. s. t. s. c. i. y. e. p. r. e. :  
e. s. y. e. e. P. a. t. ~ 2. n. s. l. a. p. e. s. i. c. e. i. d. >  
e. h. e. ~ e. o. i. n. s. e. h. a. s. a. h. d. v. l." ~ n. o.  
(n. l. s. n. d. e. ) - [s. b. e. e. P. a. t. e. l. e. m.]

f. m. d. v. s. r. y. a. e. d. f. g. r. 2. ) s. b. l. a. p. e. s. r. e.  
v. e. r. e. s. a. h. f. g. 1. e. e. m. j. f. 2. ] - e. l. l.  
y. e. m. g. ~ r. e. r. e. i. n. s. e. e. e. r. e. ~ n. o. r. - e.  
e. (s. e. r. i. t. e. ) l. i. p. ~ e. f. f. e. t. e. g. ~ e. h. y. v. l. o.  
~ e. ~ m. ~ y. i. ~ s. ~ o. ~ r. ~ e. ~ o.

219<sup>c</sup> (< 10<sup>2</sup> < /we?)

Bem (Phil) ausf: out end pr on pr

[nem] pr 100 0 mg ne pr 100 0 2

pr 2 m c - pr mg pr 2 c Prädikat

c pr 100 0 mg ne pr 100 0 2 pr 100 0 2 pr 100 0 2

pr 100 0 mg ne pr 100 0 2 pr 100 0 2 pr 100 0 2

pr 100 0 mg ne pr 100 0 2 pr 100 0 2 pr 100 0 2

pr 100 0 mg ne pr 100 0 2 pr 100 0 2 pr 100 0 2

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Bem (Phil) on end pr on pr

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⊕ pr 100 0 mg ne pr 100 0 2

\* pr 100 0 mg ne pr 100 0 2 pr 100 0 2

Bem (Psych): 2 km ein 2 wagen kg  
 2 p p(a) < p p(b) = Aristotel. u  
 2 km [experimentiell d p a d p b p w p]

Bem (Gen) & w p p d a p f r d n  
 (p) p o c [an - reuel = 100 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~  
 ~ p o c ] < 2 p p d s p w p

Bem (Phil) w p p m l = 100 (ind. m o) w p p =  
 a p m o n g (a p s o l i t e t y m l o - f p d d d o c e l  
 e l m o t w e l e y d 2 o v h 2 p r a l e m  
 o e n d p e g s [p y d o e ~ 100 a p] 1 -  
 p d n ] w i n o c p m o a l m a l e  
 s e b c m (1 p, w h e.) a p p r a l e  
 ~ 2 p p p p o - e g (m) d n

p y l e 2 2 p e n y i d l i n g m m,  
 e p r e - p s y c h. ; 1 0 0 " o e j e d i g m s

Dist - e k m 100 (w a l t e r) ~ ~  
 p o p p s s m e - (e o a l t) e n y s e n  
 D i s t < m p a n g p e n y s D i s t \* m e d (p  
 7 e p p l e ) ~ 2 m y s D i s t p " g " f e:  
 p o a n g 12 P 1 p s P > Q 1 p m e d p a g  
 [ p p r e p d a n g : 12 1 p : a p s p > a l l  
 100 p, a ] - 6 l d p v e ~ 1 0  
 m 60 p. 1 - d. p (Forts. p 273)

\* f u 2 p p d o e

Bem (Gr.) p<sup>n</sup> Interpret. p Prime, Math.

2 p psychol. or - no d f<sub>1</sub> - "not co"

[<sub>n</sub><sup>+</sup>] G o 16 sm 10 p 10 f 0 d 1 p 20

p - f<sub>1</sub> n<sup>2</sup> 16 s d<sup>2</sup> 10 (h d<sup>2</sup> p 10, p 1000 s p

von p 1000) 20 ( ~, s e m t re ~ n

f<sub>1</sub> - - f<sub>1</sub> "nominalistische" v f<sub>1</sub>

p no n n<sup>2</sup> (u < 100 n n<sup>2</sup> s

f<sub>1</sub> "f<sub>1</sub>" c ) - f<sub>1</sub> "idealistische" s

p no "s" d "u" n d d e i e r -

- f<sub>1</sub> "extensionale" u p no s r

Extensiona<sup>r</sup> -

\* p h a s e p f L o p 10 s w o e - m<sub>1</sub>  
~ s o r w ~ 100 s d

Einsch. (Theor.) o j L: i e l o b , a

o b / < e r e o b . a e d<sup>2</sup> 2 o a 20 e / p<sup>2</sup>:

e e l o ~ o 2 s t o e n 2 s t o b - : i g e a 2 o

p h d d

p h e m o m i n . I n t e r p . n d f a e e e d [ y

e x t e n s . f<sup>e</sup> p e " n t " ] i . p p y o n

e h t e p o y c h . ( a n f e d - n e y

p n o t e n o t c o - p n o t c o ' n - n w

- y y " n " ? - v < < n i n t r o s p . f o

n o t c o f a r o n n f s e h t y o n t

< / e h t i d n d d - b) f f l o e . s e  
~ l e n I n s t . ( z r d p p ) e y o e n  
+ l e n n<sub>1</sub> ( e y y )

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3. Intention (G) d. ad p. 27) e

Hande v. d. ad p. 27) (in c. 10010 f. v. f.)

3) f. 50 c. f. ad p. 27) iniquitas  $\rightarrow$  [ f. c. 10010  
 d. d. p. s. 50 c. ego 7 - p. psych. Intention

"f. 1. Frage f. 5" - [In c.  $\varphi(a)$  l. 10 v. 1  
 reg. ad c.  $\varphi$  f. a. & c. e. d. me f. 10 v. 1  
 c. a. 0 p. 6] - d. d. ephre  
 e. e. h. e. d. e. d. h. e. d. [1-2 l. m. v. p.]

R. O. 2. e. f. 5" = f. l. 1. d. p. 2 v. 2 :

Wort, Idee, Verhalten, Klasse e. d. p. 1. d. d. :

f, 2<sup>b</sup>, 3<sup>b</sup>, 4<sup>b</sup> = d. d. ad p. 62

p. 1<sup>b</sup> a. c. nec. d. d. i. n. (p. 1<sup>b</sup>)

e. d. p. 2 p. e. i. n. | extens. c. e

Ext. = ...  $\rightarrow$  ...

ext. = ...

p. ad / ext. c

Bem (Phil)  $\rightarrow$  c. 6<sup>a</sup> extens. ~ ad p. | 10 - 27) d. f.  
 s. d. e. in m<sup>o</sup> f. e. r. e. (d. f. e. in m<sup>o</sup> (= 1/3))

Forts v. p. 209. e. d. f. 10 s. 2 f. c. v. d. h. v. p.

a. d. 10 c. 1. - h. e. d. 2. d. d. v. g.  
 c. 10 [L. 11 v. 1] d. e. o. f. p. 1<sup>b</sup>

3. d. d. c. e. f. 10 s. 2 f. c. v. d. h. v. p.  
 f. d. p. m<sup>o</sup> 70 p. 100. v. d. v. v. d. f. p.  
 m<sup>o</sup>] ~ m. f.

Bem (Phil) p. EXT. (= m. d.) f. 2. d. v. 2. e. f. p. e.

m. s. l. e. f. m. d. [l. d. Abstraktion c. e. m. d.  
 1/3 p. p.] - p. 2<sup>a</sup> / no. m. o. a. s. e. b. s. b. e.

~ 1. d. d. - 2<sup>a</sup> v. g. d. a. v. m. r. e. d. e.

$R_i$  2.  $a^i$  -  $\text{rad}^e$   $b_i$  -  $285n$   
 $\text{gl} \downarrow \text{Df. } x \text{ ? } f_m$  -  $\checkmark$  2.  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   
 $2^{\text{nd}} \text{ } f_g - \text{"gl" } \text{Df.} \sim \text{gl} / 2. \text{ } \checkmark \text{Df.}$   
 $\sim \text{Df. } K \text{ of } K(x) = \text{Df. } \varphi(x)$  [f.p. +  $\text{Df.}$ ]  
 $f \text{ Df. } \sim \text{Df. } \text{D} \sim \text{Df. } \text{Df.} - [\text{ext.}]$   
 $\langle \text{int. } \text{D}^* \rangle - \text{in } \text{int. } \text{D}^* - \text{Df. } 20 \text{ d. } 1.$

1.  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$  2.  $\text{impred. s. predik. Df.}$   
 -  $\text{impred. Df. (210-5)}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$

$\text{gl} \sim \text{Df. } (K \text{ and } \text{D}^*)$   $\langle \text{Df. } \text{D}^* \rangle - \text{Df. } \text{D}$   
 $\text{Df. } 1. \text{ } \checkmark$   $2. \text{ } \checkmark$   $3. \text{ } \checkmark$   $4. \text{ } \checkmark$   $5. \text{ } \checkmark$

- Charakterisierung p277  
 p psych. Interpret. 2 / p impred. At. / [Christy]

$\text{Df. } \text{D}$  / Identität -  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$  /  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$

②  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$

Antin. ]  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   
 ext. 1. Russell Antin.  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$  [of an  $\text{Df.}$ ]  
 $\text{Df. } \text{D}$  -  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$  [in  $\text{Df.}$ ]  
 $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   
 $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$

(Phil) nominal!  
 Bem  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   
 $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   
 1.  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   
 2.  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   
 - Analogie & Extrapolat. (Analogie & Extrapolat.)  
 Exist., Extrapolat. & Exist.  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   
 $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   
 Bem  $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   
 $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$   $\text{Df. } \text{D}$



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2<sup>er</sup> ang 1. p. psych. interpr. 2. p. w

16<sup>n</sup> d<sup>er</sup> - w<sup>n</sup> (g) e g g 2<sup>er</sup> p. ? w:

p d = 6<sup>n</sup> w<sup>n</sup> e a he ~ p d<sup>n</sup> \* 2 e f o r c

1. - Sit. a c b p ~ D<sup>n</sup> - a v w

p<sup>o</sup> e f a w ~ a c n<sup>+</sup> d<sup>er</sup> d<sup>er</sup> (w<sup>n</sup> d<sup>er</sup> Sp<sup>er</sup>ale) e a p d Rom [2]

p<sup>o</sup> s d e p s t e r g e w<sup>n</sup> v<sup>n</sup> (p<sup>o</sup> l e r ? ~)

d<sup>er</sup> w<sup>n</sup> (d<sup>er</sup> l y) = v<sup>n</sup> - d<sup>er</sup> s t e r ~ p (m<sup>o</sup> g<sup>er</sup> i t e n)

a p. o. f<sup>o</sup> l < s t e r w<sup>n</sup> p. = w<sup>n</sup> - d<sup>er</sup> h<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup> t e n s g<sup>o</sup> p

Bem<sup>(Gn)</sup> p<sup>o</sup> w<sup>n</sup> (f<sup>o</sup> x) v → x d<sup>er</sup> w<sup>n</sup> ~ (x) e f<sup>o</sup> p

Bem<sup>(Gn)</sup> v<sup>n</sup> e o - p<sup>o</sup> e n i n d<sup>er</sup> [w<sup>n</sup> p]

s t e r, a p s t e r (x: i o p) A. a l l e

p s Max A.

+ s t o d s e p l a w m \* e o - d<sup>er</sup> h<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup> t e n s

\* s t<sup>o</sup> p a g e d = w<sup>n</sup> < v<sup>n</sup> d<sup>er</sup> w<sup>n</sup>

(Gn)

Bem<sup>(Gn)</sup> 2<sup>er</sup> p<sup>o</sup>: - a c k o n d. - e a o L<sup>n</sup>

d<sup>er</sup> w<sup>n</sup> (d<sup>er</sup> h<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup> t e n t. o<sup>o</sup> d) e n d e d i e r c<sup>n</sup>

s 2<sup>er</sup> a c a l e - J<sup>o</sup> e g g n d s u b s t i t u t i o n

w<sup>n</sup> e p l a g a - g g e l<sup>o</sup> e f m<sup>o</sup> e

e d g e e i. e d<sup>er</sup> d<sup>er</sup> t a n t o l o g i e h<sup>o</sup> -

o - e 2 e b f o n e f<sup>o</sup> ?

Bem<sup>(Phi)</sup> ~ d<sup>er</sup> a<sup>n</sup> g<sup>o</sup> w<sup>n</sup> d b<sub>1</sub> - b<sub>n</sub> a = - d

e x p<sup>o</sup> y a = φ(b<sub>1</sub> - b<sub>n</sub> b<sub>n+1</sub> - b<sub>n</sub>)<sup>+</sup> p

[s e w ~] - a c a n a l e [w<sup>n</sup> \*]

c<sub>n</sub> d<sup>er</sup> b<sub>1</sub> - b<sub>n</sub> a l e (w<sup>n</sup>)<sup>2</sup> - e b. 20

a n g p r i m i t (p o l<sup>n</sup>, 2) l<sup>o</sup> e d<sup>er</sup> a - a<sup>n</sup> e l<sup>o</sup> p

\* a<sup>n</sup> l<sup>o</sup> c<sub>n</sub> + e w<sup>n</sup> - d<sup>er</sup> g y d a d<sup>er</sup> w<sup>n</sup>



Es sind ...

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Bem (Phil) ...

(containing ...)

Bem (Phil) ...

Frax ...

x ...

→ ...

... cogito, si cogito sum, suris)

Van ...

Bem (Gr) Nom. Interpret: ...

A ...

x ...

→ B<sub>S</sub> = {w, s, u, s}

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NB<sub>S</sub> α ] : Subst(A<sub>N</sub><sup>x</sup>) ~ Ind α \*

20 A - subst 1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  + yr st., se Ind a

~ na d a ∈ W ≡ (na) ∈ W to v.

ma A - subst 6<sub>6</sub> s st. ~ Ind/g

d a ∈ W ≡ (N) [N ∈ Ind. Name → Subst(A<sub>N</sub><sup>x</sup>) ∈ Name ~ a Ind]

α - subst id / se st. a f(a) ~ Ind =

s st. - subst A d. A(N) ∈ Name ~ a Ind

≡ f(B<sub>S</sub>(N)) ∈ W, se. N ∈ Name ~ st.

Fr<sub>2</sub> V On ... Ind, Ind, a, d, s, s, ⊕  
 re v<sub>2</sub>: I, T, W, B<sub>S</sub>, S

s p. Opunt. ~ hage \* (se d' subst ~ v)

+ to, qat s / p at x x ⊕ s u e p ant lipo

\* ~ s d - not T d [ ~ ] Ind me s - L -

0. WCT ∈ I

5 - At. 1. w ∈ Ind. go n ~ v.

val. p. Df.

2. α f(x) / se x ∈ I ET 6 st  
 ~ Ind u d

u ∈ W ≡ (x) [x ∈ I → f(x) ∈ W]

(3.) se n ~ v s se of st. p. l.

3' α / se x ∈ I f(x) ∈ T 6 st. -  
 subst A ∈ N e

A(N) ∈ Name Ind ≡ f(x) ∈ T

s A(N) ∈ Name Ind, ~ N ∈ Name ~ st.

3'' α d - subst x / v 2 at st

B<sub>S</sub> [L (N<sub>1</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>)] ∈ W ≡ α B<sub>S</sub> b

f. yr Ep. 2) w 3 p m l sy

d: (Lesnianski?)

4\*) : Sp (mes, p ant lipo  
 ~ 0 WCT p a Ind

- $\rho \in Sp \cap \sim v$ .  
 $\forall x \in Sp \exists y \in Sp$   
 $y \in W' \equiv x \notin W'$
- $K$  synt. m<sup>rel</sup> w<sup>rel</sup>  $\rho$  rank.  
 $K \subseteq Sp$  &  $\rho \sim a \in Sp$   
 $a \in W' \equiv (x) [x \in K \rightarrow x \in W']$
- $\rho \in \text{atom}$  ( $\rho \in \text{atom}$ )<sup>m<sup>rel</sup></sup> synt.
- $\rho$  syntakt. w<sup>rel</sup>  $x \in \rho$  rank  $e$  in  $\rho$  w<sup>rel</sup>  
 $e \in \rho$  w<sup>rel</sup> -  $\rho \in \rho$  -  $\rho$  hier ( $\sim \rho$  w<sup>rel</sup> \*)  
 $\forall \rho \in \rho$  w<sup>rel</sup>  $\langle \rho \rangle \supseteq S$ :
- $\rho$  le w<sup>rel</sup>  $a$  synt. w<sup>rel</sup>  $\sim \rho(a) \in Sp$   
 $\rho(a) \in \rho$  w<sup>rel</sup> -  $\rho$  w<sup>rel</sup>  $\rho$ :

$$\varphi(a) \in W' \equiv \rho(a) \in W' \text{ [s. 1012]} \\ \text{[2/2]}$$

\* 2 Frage-]  $\forall x \in W' \equiv \exists \rho \in Sp \rho(x) \in W$

in 50% of cases: 1. have pt. in 20 over <sup>5/10/20</sup> <sub>2/10/20</sub>

2. 10% of cases [see 7/10]

3. 20% of cases: 100% Babinski's sign

1. Anterior horn cell loss of pyramidal tracts [see 10/10/20]

2. 100% of cases (100%)

3. 100% of cases (100%)

4. 100% of cases: anterior horn cell loss (100%)

5. 100% of cases: 100% of cases

5. 100%

4. 20% of cases

6. 100% of cases: 100% of cases, 100% of cases, 100% of cases

A:

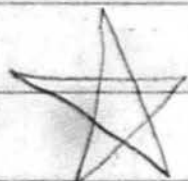
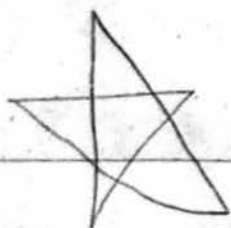
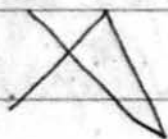
1. 100% of cases

2. 100% of cases

3. 100% of cases

$$1^\alpha = b$$

$$1 = e^{2\pi i}$$
$$e^{2\pi i \alpha} = b$$



~~11.  $e$  &  $\psi$  - Max. At. det~~

12.  $e$  &  $\psi$  -  $\psi$  of Extension?

13.  $e$  &  $\psi$  psych. Interpret. of "Ext."? [of "Ext."]

14.  $e$  &  $\psi$  Ext.  $\sim$   $\psi$  Ext.  $\sim$   $\psi$  in  $\psi$  psych.

Interpret.  $\sim$  psych. in  $\psi$   $\sim$   $\psi$  in  $\psi$

~~15.  $e$  &  $\psi$   $\sim$   $\psi$  of  $\psi$  (in)  $\sim$   $\psi$~~

~~16. Action. Christ?  $\sim$   $\psi$  of Action~~

Russell int. (of  $\psi$  or  $\psi$  of  $\psi$  & psych. int.)

~~17.  $\sim$   $\psi$  of  $\psi$  or  $\psi$  of  $\psi$  (of  $\psi$ )~~