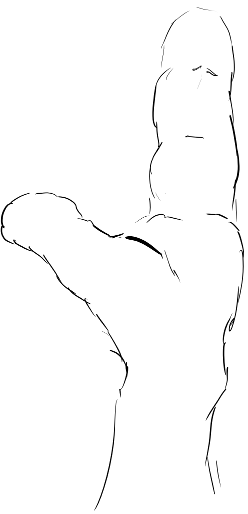
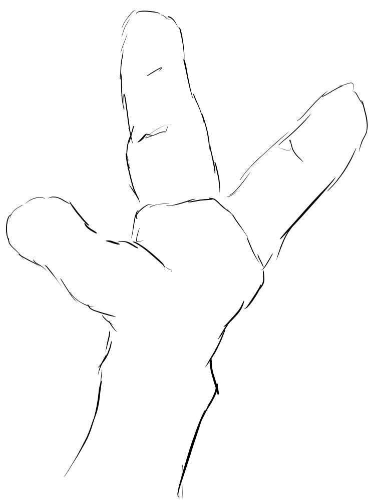
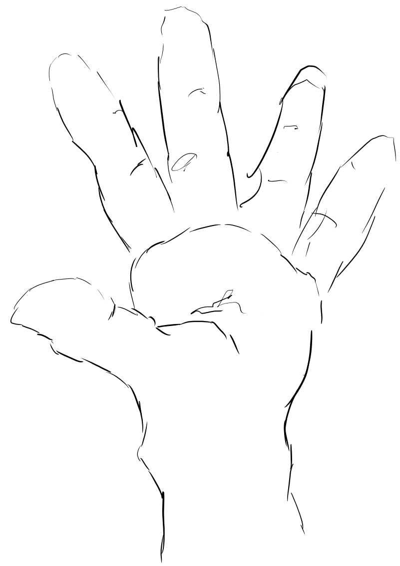


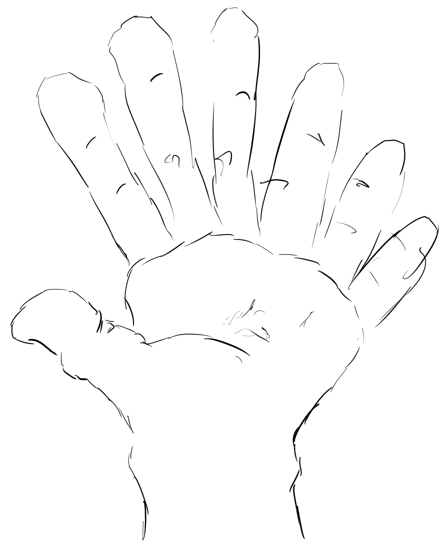
dudactyl



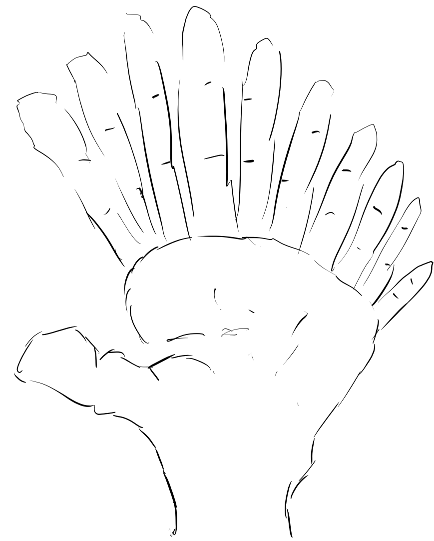
tridactyl



pentadactyl



heptadactyl



undecadactyl

$2 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 11$

5

$\boxed{2 \cdot 7 \quad 3 \cdot 11}$

25

$5 \cdot 5$

$\overset{2}{4}, \overset{2}{6}, \overset{2}{8}, \overset{3}{9}, \overset{2}{10}, \overset{2}{12} \ldots$

$\neg($ $)$

$\exists x \in \mathbb{N}^+ . \forall y \in \mathbb{N}^+ . xy \neq 1$

$\exists x \in \mathbb{N}^+ . \underbrace{\neg \exists}_{\nexists} y \in \mathbb{N}^+ . xy = 1$

4

2

-2 -1 1 2

-4 -2 -1 1 2 4

$$\sqrt[2]{2}\,\sqrt[3]{3} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$2^3\, 3^2 = \frac{x^6}{y^6}$$

$$\underbrace{\boxed{2}^3\, 3^2\, y^6} = \boxed{x^6}$$

factor 2 in prime factorization of x^6 has multiplicity that is a multiple of 6

factor 2 w/ multiplicity not mult of 6

Assume there is a most complicated function f computing x>y.

Consider g defined as:

g(x, y):

if x > y: do norm
else: do norm
[Copy f's code here]

$$(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5)^{50} \quad (2 \cdot 7)^{5} \quad = \quad 2^{105} \cdot 5^{50} \cdot 7^{5}$$

105