ČŠŽ čšž

Miha Novak

Povzetek

To je povzetek enega zelo zanimivega članka.

V 17. stoletju še niso imeli elektrike, ki jo je ha izumilil šele kasneje N. Tesla. Lskj lksj lkj lj lj lj lkjjkjl. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Donec in dui vehicula, imperdiet arcu a, fringilla sapien. Suspendisse elementum odio eget pretium blandit. Quisque a orci orci. Pellentesque malesuada a nulla quis iaculis. Nunc bibendum fringilla lobortis. Fusce massa mauris, blandit sit amet elementum eget, imperdiet nec nibh. Integer maximus tortor non nisi scelerisque, rhoncus semper leo blandit. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Cras nibh odio, faucibus eget accumsan eget, interdum ut metus. Vivamus finibus purus vitae sem maximus, id consequat quam gravida. Aenean ac libero ex.

Pitagora je dokazal, da velja

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

za vsa pozitivna realna števila a, b in c. To so v resnici vedeli že Babilonci, a so vse delali na glinenih ploščicah.

Gospa Leban-Mrvar je prišla po stopnicah.

Obravnavali smo izrek Banach–Tarski. V letih 1992–94 je bilo slabo vreme—čeprav je tudi snežilo—in vsi so bili srečni. Ali pa $a - b$.

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To je moj makro $A_a + b + a \times (U + V)$.

Let us be more precise. A set A is *countable*, or *enumerable*, if there is a surjection $e : \mathbb{N} \to 1 + A$, where summing the codomain with the singleton 1 incorporates the empty set $\emptyset$ among the countable ones. When A is inhabited it suffices to consider surjections $\mathbb{N} \to A$. The countable subsets of a set A are the restrictions of images of maps $\mathbb{N} \to 1 + A$ to A, and they again form a set $\mathcal{E}(A)$. If we let $\mathcal{E}$ abbreviate $\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{N})$ then the Enumeration Axiom states that there is a surjection

$$\mathsf{W} : \mathbb{N} \to \mathcal{E}.$$

We are using standard notation for computability theory because it suggests how the effective topos validates the Enumeration axiom: $\mathcal{E}$ is just the object of computably enumerable sets. When we unravel the realizer for surjectivity of W we find out that it amounts to W being an acceptable numbering in the sense of Ershov's theory of numbered sets [**?**].

The last axiom is Markov principle:
In symbolic form Markov principle states

$$\forall \alpha \in 2^{\mathbb{N}} \,.\, \neg(\forall n \,.\, \alpha_n = 0) \Rightarrow \exists n \,.\, \alpha_n = 1.$$

We use the Enumeration axiom only in Theorem **??** and Markov principle only in Proposition **??**.

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