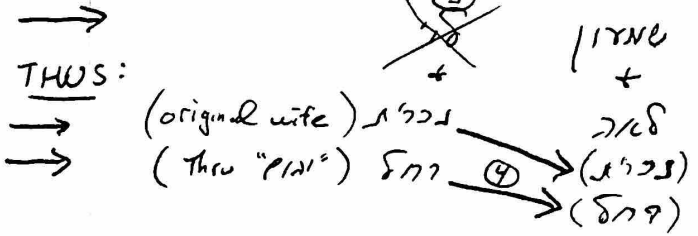
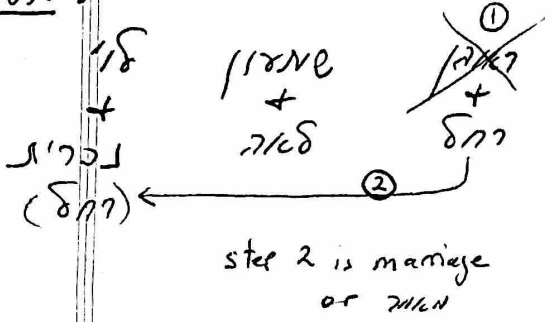


Aaron Glatt

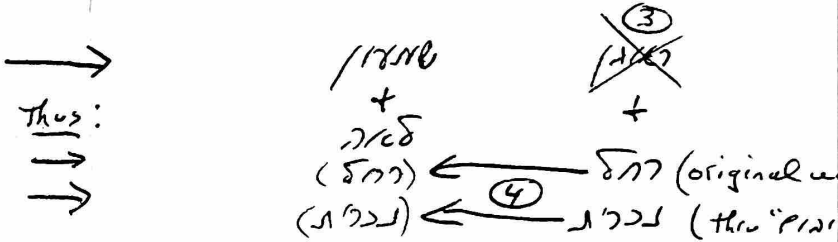
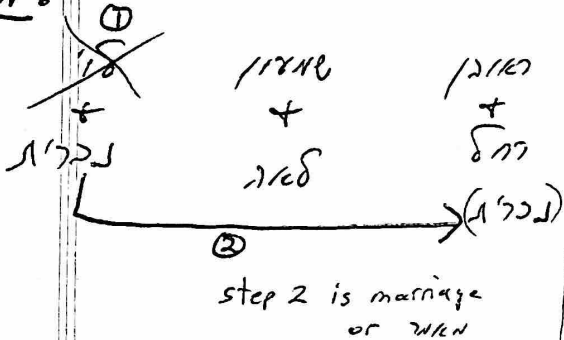
יגרות 3 בנים

3 Brothers = י"ד, י"ח, י"ב
2 Sisters = י"ג, י"ז

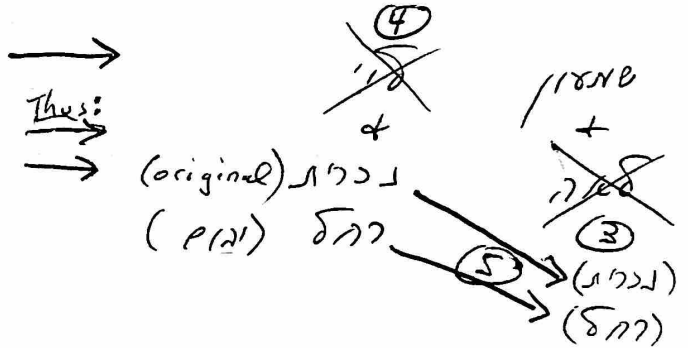
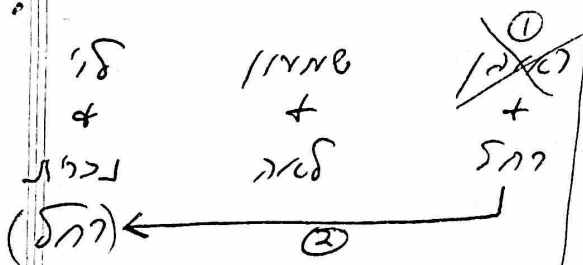
1/2 נשים:



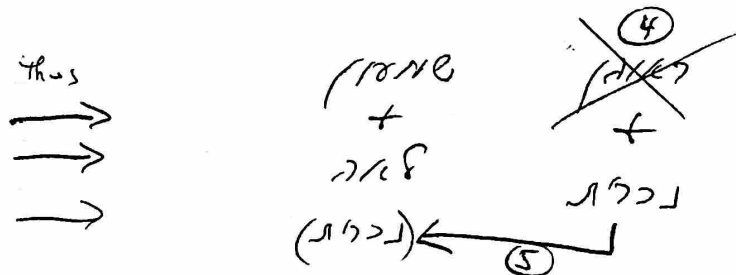
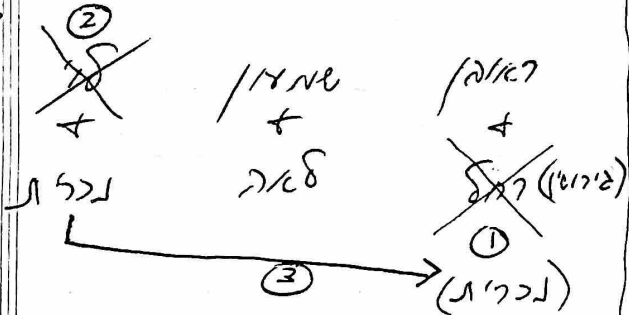
2 נשים:



3 נשים:



3 נשים:



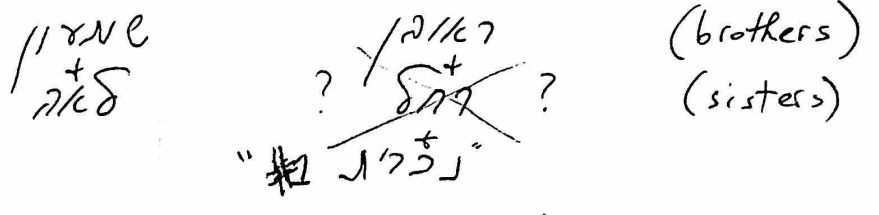
ע' צדקה אפ"ס גמ' : רב א"ט

א"י / צדקה אפ"ס גמ' : רב נחמן

יבמות ד:

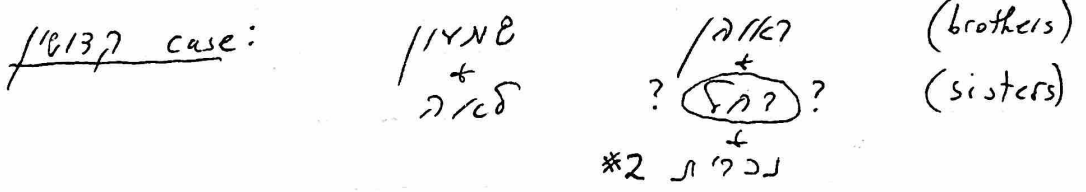
שאלה: Why does פסק not apply to יבמות?

יבמות case:



If אב dies → אב goes out free (אב אב)
 Thus, if prior to death of אב, he gives פסק to אב →
 פסק can't remove אב status of אב so אב still goes
 out free (not even אב).

שאלה: Why not apply same idea by יבמות?



If אב dies prior to marriage to אב → אב is אב
 by יבמות (אב). Why should a יבמות פסק to אב remove
 this אב?

Answer: אב (i.e. don't let אב occur). (Give אב; not אב)

שאלה: But this אב can turn to a אב! How? → either

- A) אב (after the יבמות פסק to אב → אב marries her sister אב)
- or B) אב (unrelated man) אב marries אב after the יבמות פסק.

Thus: Since don't permit אב (אב to אב) it will be assumed
 it is because אב (i.e. אב had a אב marriage) and
 marriage A) אב - אב or B) אב - אב will mistakenly be null + void

Answer: Require אב to get אב - shows not a full אב.

שאלה: Question: Why not also require אב to also get אב? Answer: so what