יבמות ב"ח-ב"ט

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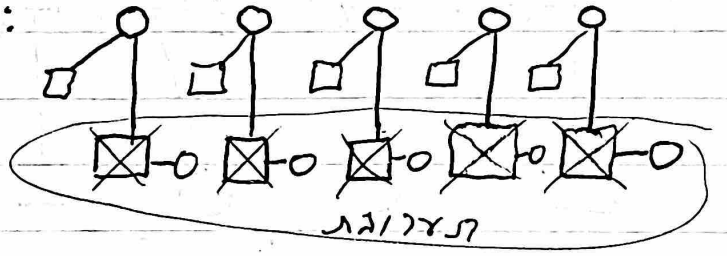
שיע

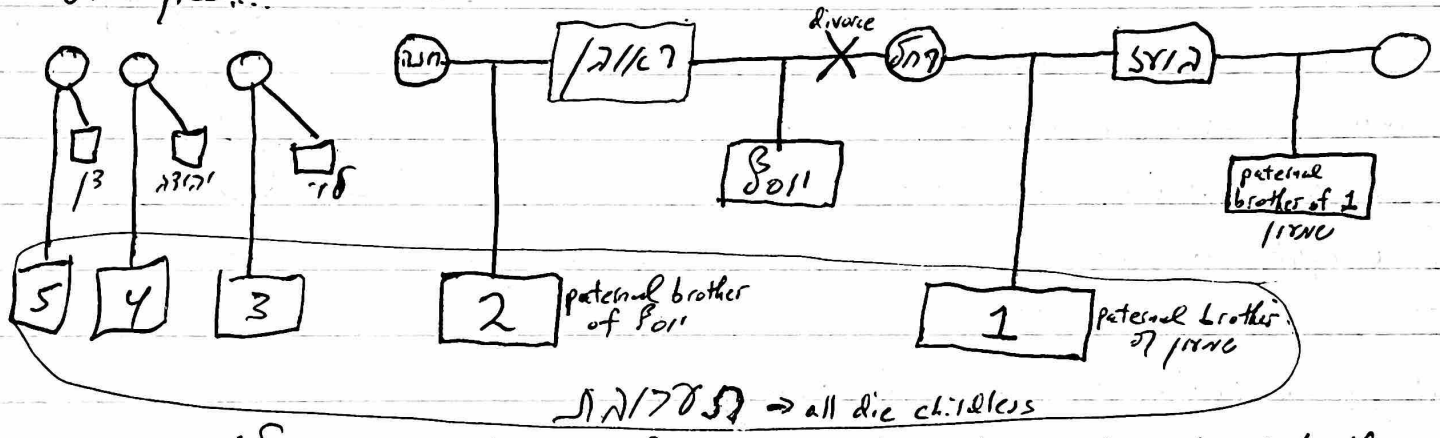
משנה: ב"ח:



Each woman has one son "ודאי" and one son in the תערובת. The תערובת sons got married and died childless. Their wives fall in יבום to the "brother".

מקצתן אחין ומקצתן אינן אחין: Some are maternal brothers; Some are paternal brothers

כגון - רש"י...

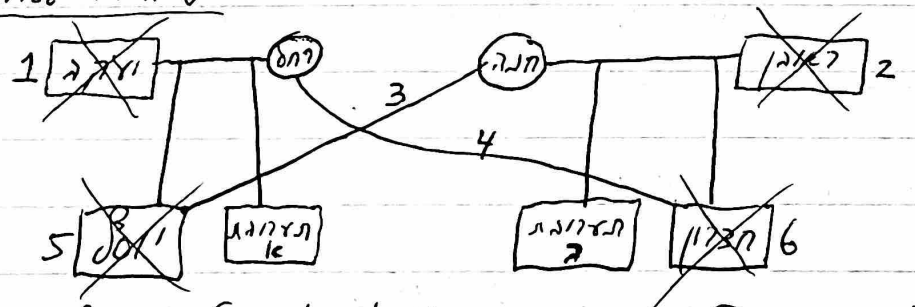


Since יוסף is paternal brother(2) and maternal brother(1) → can't do יבום because he may do יבום to אשת אח of 1 (maternal brother)

Same is true if יוסף is a כהן; or if בנים are לוי, יהודה and שמעון.

(ב"ט.) יש חולץ לאחר, מסבך

רש"י:



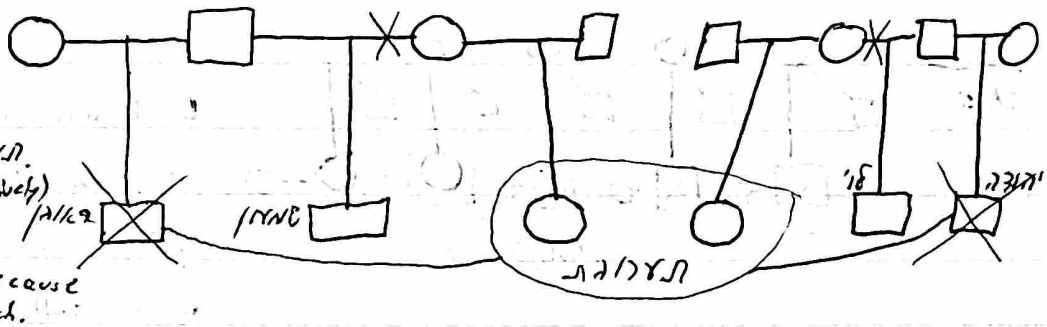
1: יהודה dies
2: ראובן dies
3: חנה marries יוסף
4: רחל marries מכרון
5: יוסף dies childless
6: מכרון dies childless

"תערובת א" must do חליצה to both חנה and רחל → one of which is his definite mother; i.e. he gives חליצה to his mother out of סבר. "תערובת ב" must do the same; he too is thus giving חליצה to his mother.

63.

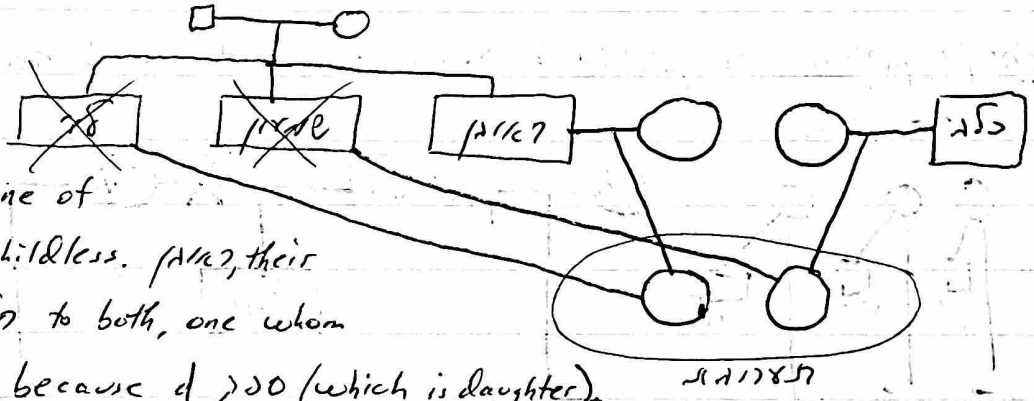
(also gives 2nd explanation - doesn't like) כך שנוי בתוספות רי"ד

יש חלף לאחיו, מסבן



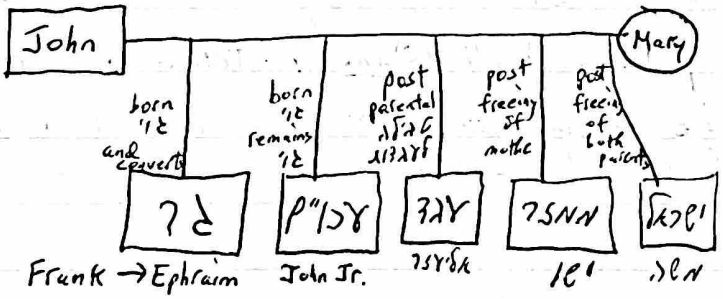
ראובן and יהודה die childless after marriage to one of the תרומות. Paternal brothers שמעון and לוי (respectively) must חליצה to their maternal sister (and the unrelated woman) because סבן of which one is which.

יש חלף לאחיו, מסבן

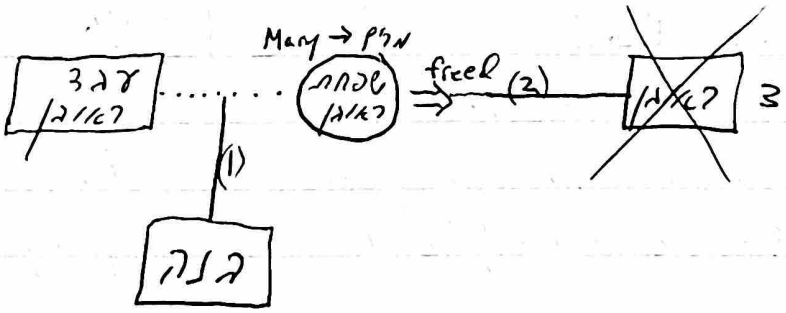


שמעון + לוי each marry one of the תרומות, and then die childless. ראובן, their paternal brother must חליצה to both, one whom is his daughter for sure, because of סבן (which is daughter).

5 categories of children from one set of biological parents:



יש מוכר את אב"ו לרבות אחו כתנאי:



(Before ראובן dies, he writes over his property to בנה)

When מרים collects כתובה from estate of ראובן, which now belongs to בנה, the only asset is "עבד ראובן", so בנה sells עבד ראובן (his biological father) to give his mom the כתובה