



1. The גמרא says that if the buyer did not yet take possession of the property, he can back out of the purchase. רש"י writes that he didn't pay. Why would that make a difference, if the understanding was that he doesn't acquire it before חזקה.
2. The משנה writes that someone had 3 wives with each one having a different כתובה. Since the עיקר כתובה is either 100 or 200 those amounts should take precedence over the תוספת which is an "extra" obligation?
3. The משנה writes that the same הלכה which we just had regarding the כתובות applies to 3 people who invested together. Since רש"י writes that the 3 כתובות were written the same day and it goes by the שעבוד, how do we apply this principle to three partners? Their share in the business should not depend on any שעבוד?
4. רש"י ד"ה רבינא אמר writes that we talking about a case whereby they grabbed מטלטלין. How can they do that, מטלטלין of יתומים can't be collected to satisfy their father's obligations.
5. רב המנוא says that even when the שור is slaughtered the 3 partners share equally. What could be the justification for this פשט?

לע"נ אבי מורי הרב יעקב בן ר' קיים משה יצחק ז"ל
ע"נ הרב צבי ליפא בן יחיאל ישראל זצ"ל

If you have any comments or suggestions, please email Rabbi Grunhaus at Ygrunhaus@gmail.com

לימוד מסכת כתובות מוקדש
לע"נ ר' חיים יהודה ב"ר אליעזר ז"ל
IN MEMORY OF MR. HERBY STAVSKY Z"L