

Example Prime for Interval Substitution

Es. 1

Below is giving

$$\neg((X \vee \neg(Y \rightarrow X)) \rightarrow (\neg Y \vee X))$$

$$(X \vee \neg(Y \rightarrow X)) \rightarrow (\neg Y \vee X)$$

$$X \vee \neg(Y \rightarrow X)$$

$$\neg Y \vee X$$

$$X \quad \neg(Y \rightarrow X)$$

$$\neg Y \quad X$$

$$Y \rightarrow X$$

$$Y$$

$$Y \quad X$$

X	Y	$\neg(Y \rightarrow X)$	$X \vee \neg(Y \rightarrow X)$	$\neg Y \vee X$	Φ
0	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	0

Touta tabela é verificada e pois
veremos se DNF de é

$$\neg X \wedge Y$$

Por obtenhamos se DNF temida
de equisvalencia logica e
pois podemos ver:

$$\begin{aligned} P &\equiv \neg(\neg(X \vee \neg(Y \rightarrow X)) \vee (\neg Y \vee X)) \equiv \\ &\equiv (X \vee \neg(Y \rightarrow X)) \wedge \neg(\neg Y \vee X) \equiv \\ &\equiv (X \vee (\neg Y \wedge \neg X)) \wedge (Y \wedge \neg X) \equiv \\ &\equiv (X \wedge Y \wedge \neg X) \vee (Y \wedge \neg X \wedge \neg X) \\ &\quad \# \end{aligned}$$

Tabela

$$\neg((X \vee \neg(Y \rightarrow X)) \rightarrow (\neg Y \vee X))$$

$$X \vee \neg(Y \rightarrow X), \neg(\neg Y \vee X)$$

$$X \vee \neg(Y \rightarrow X), Y \wedge \neg X$$

$$X, Y, \neg X$$

$$\neg(Y \rightarrow X), Y, \neg X$$

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$$Y, \neg X, Y, \neg X$$

nen e' duvida

Y tabela de ver
quanto prova de formula
e satisficavel.

2.

$$\neg((X \rightarrow (Y \vee Z)) \rightarrow ((X \rightarrow Y) \vee (X \rightarrow Z)))$$

$$X \rightarrow (Y \vee Z), \neg((X \rightarrow Y) \vee (X \rightarrow Z))$$

$$X \rightarrow (Y \vee Z), \neg(X \rightarrow Y), \neg(X \rightarrow Z)$$

$$X \rightarrow (Y \vee Z), X \rightarrow Y, X \rightarrow Z$$

$$\neg X, X \rightarrow Y, \neg Z$$

$$Y \vee Z, Y, \neg Z$$

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$$Y, \neg Y, \neg Z \quad Z, Y, \neg Z$$

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Il tableau à droite prouve
la formule négative est
insatisfaisable et la
formule initiale est
vraie partout.

$$3. a(p) = a((X \vee (Y \rightarrow X)) \rightarrow \neg(\neg Y \vee X)) =$$

$$= a(X \vee \neg(Y \rightarrow X)) + a(\neg(\neg Y \vee X)) =$$

$$= a(X) + a(\neg(\neg(Y \rightarrow X))) + a(\neg(\neg Y \vee X)) =$$

$$= 2 + a(Y \rightarrow X) + a(Y) + 2 =$$

$$= 2 + a(Y) + a(X) + a(Y) + 2 = 10$$

4. Si possible on a trouvé la

vérité:

X	Y	Z	$X \rightarrow Y$	$\neg X \rightarrow Z$	$(X \vee Y) \vee Z$	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

La valuation qui satisfait

$\neg X, X \rightarrow Y, \neg X \rightarrow Z$ sont les

seules deux, et toutes satisfaisent

9

Diagram illustrating the transformation of a 2x2 matrix:

Step 1: Matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. The element 1 in the bottom-left position is circled.

Step 2: Matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. The element 1 in the bottom-right position is circled.

An arrow indicates the transformation from Step 1 to Step 2.

Diagram illustrating a cycle of three nodes (0, 1, 2) with their respective states:

- Node 0:

L	X
1	1
0	1
- Node 1:

L	X
1	0
1	0
- Node 2:

L	X
1	0
1	0

Arrows indicate a cycle: 0 → 1 → 2 → 0.

$$q = X, (L, r, R(X))$$

[illegible]

For vector $\mathbf{I}(g, \mathbf{v})$ obtain

$$\frac{H(\sigma x, b)}{H(\sigma x, b)} = 1$$

or $R \subset H(T, 1)$

6
 H
 5
 I
 ↓
 7
 x
 5
 11
 0

$$e \quad I(\varphi, \psi) = 0$$

Per vedere $I(\varphi, \psi)$ vedere

$$I(\neg \varphi \rightarrow \neg \psi, \psi)$$

$$I(\neg \varphi, \psi) = 1 \quad \text{perché } I(\varphi, \psi) = 1$$

\Rightarrow cRe

$$I(\neg \varphi, \psi) = 1 \quad \text{perché } I(\varphi, \psi) = 1$$

\Rightarrow cRa

$$\Rightarrow I(\neg \varphi \rightarrow \neg \psi, \psi) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow I(\varphi, \psi) = 1$$