

1)

$$e \wedge (b \vee (c \wedge d \wedge e))$$

$$e + (b \cdot (c + d + e))$$

$$e + (b \cdot c + b \cdot d + b \cdot e)$$

$$e + b \cdot c + b \cdot d + b \cdot e$$

$$e \wedge (b \vee c) \wedge (b \vee d) \wedge (b \vee e)$$

2)

$$A = \{\emptyset, 0, 1, \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

 $\{ \emptyset$

$$\{0\}, \{1\}, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{0, 1\}\}$$

$$\{\emptyset, 0\}, \{\emptyset, 1\}, \{\emptyset, \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$\{0, 1\}, \{0, \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$\{1, \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$\{\emptyset, 0, 1\}, \{\emptyset, 0, \{0, 1\}\}, \{\emptyset, 1, \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$\{0, 1, \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$\{\emptyset, 0, 1, \{0, 1\}\}$$

3) Dimostrazione siamo scesi

4) $11^{30} \bmod 15$

$11^{30 \bmod 8} \bmod 15$

$$\varphi(15) = 3 \cdot 5$$

$$2 \cdot 4 = 8$$

$$(-4)^6 \bmod 15$$

$$(-4)^2 \cdot (-4)^2 \cdot (-4)^2 \bmod 15 = 1 \bmod 15$$

5) MATEMATICA

$$\binom{6}{4} = \frac{6!}{4! 2!} = \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4!}{4! \cdot 2} = 15$$

$$4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 24$$

$$24 \cdot 15 = 360$$

6)

28 CT 14 SR 7 RG

$$\frac{28 \cdot 14 \cdot 7}{\binom{49}{3}}$$

7) La formula di eulero afferma che $v - e + f = 2$

8) Sono 4 e sono queste:

H

E K J

D I G

A C B F