

$$(a \vee b \vee c) \wedge (\neg a \vee \neg b \vee c) \wedge (a \vee b \vee \neg c)$$

a	b	c	$(a \vee b \vee c)$	$(\neg a \vee \neg b \vee c)$	$(a \vee b \vee \neg c)$	S
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0

$$2) A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C)$$

A	B	C	$B \cup C$	S_1	$(A \setminus B)$	$(A \setminus C)$	$(A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C)$
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Le 2 formule sono equivalenti

3)

$$315 \bmod 11$$

$$\varphi(11) = 10$$

$$(7)^9 \bmod 11$$

$$7^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 7 \bmod 11$$

$$5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \bmod 11$$

$$3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \bmod 11$$

$$6 \cdot 3 \bmod 11 = 8$$

a)

$$n=1$$

somma delle sue cifre è 1

Supponendo sia vera per dimostriamole per $n+1$

$$n - \rho(n) \equiv 0 \bmod 9$$

$$n+1 - \rho(n+1)$$

$$n+1 - (\rho(n)+1)$$

$$n+1 - \rho(n) = 1$$

$$n - \rho(n) \equiv 0 \bmod 9$$

5)

$$1 \quad \underline{2} \quad \underline{3} \quad 4 \quad \underline{5} \quad 6 \quad \underline{7} \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 10$$

$$4 \cdot \binom{6}{2}$$

$$4 \cdot 15$$

$$60$$

6)

$$\overline{6^3}$$

$$\frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{6} =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ 64 \quad 32 \quad 16 \quad 8 \\ \hline 216 \\ 108 \\ 54 \\ 27 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{8}{27}$$

$$G = (V, E), G' = (V', E')$$

7) Due profi: si dicono isomorfi se esiste una corrispondenza biunivoca da V a V' tale che se $u, v \in E$ allora $(f(u), f(v)) \in E'$

8) $3 \times - 6$ archi $2 \times - 4$ poce