```
7 - [ y 3a ((9(a) -> p(y)) V (p(x) 1 9(a)))]
                                                                   = 3x Va - ((9(a) -> p(y)) V (p(y) 1 9(a)))
                                                                   = 3, the (9101 1 - 16(4)) 1 (- 16(4) 1 - 9(10))
                                                                    = = = > Vu 9(a) 1 (76(3) 1 (76(3) V 77(W))
                                                                    = 3y /a 9(e) 1 (-p181 1 -p18) V (-p18) 1 -9(a)
                                                                    = 3y da 9(a) N(7 p(3) V (7 p(3) 1 7 7(a))
                                                                    = 3 y Ve (9(4) 1 7 10(8)) V (9(4) 1 (7 10(8) 1 7 5(4))
                                                                    = 3y Va (9(w 1 7 p(3)) V (9(w) 10 7 p(3) 10 f19(w)
                                                                    = 3y da (9(a) v - 10(A))
                                                                    = 3y Va 7 (79(a) v p(y))
                                                                    = 3y Va > (9(a) → 6(y))
                                                              (1) a) ( \(\frac{1}{4} \) \(\frac{1}{6}) -> \((\frac{1}{2} \) \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \)
                                                                    = (7( \( \mathref{V} \alpha \mathref{S(\alpha)} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \cap (\frac{1}{2}) \)
                                                                   = (3, 75(a)) V (3, P(2))
                                                                   = Ju, (75(6) V P(3))
                                                                    5) - ( ∀a (5(a) -> P(a)))
                                                                    = 7 Vu (7/7510) VP(e))
                                                                    = 3u (S(u) M-P(u)) TNP (2v denonles)
                                                              C) ∀u ( P(e) → (∃y B(u, z)))
                                                             = Yu (7P(u) V 32 Q(u, y))
                                                             = 403y (7 P(0) V 9 (0,8))
                                                                                            FNP
FND
FNC
                                                             = Va 3 7 7 P(a) V Q(0,7)
                                                         d) ∃u (¬(∃y P(u,g)) → (∃z (Q(z) → R(w))))
                                                        = Ju ((3) P(4,4)) V( J3 (79(3) Y R(4)))
                                                        = 30 33 (P(a,y) v (-0(3) v R(a))
                                                                                                       FND
                                                 e) to 3 3 ((-P(a, 1) 1 8(u, 3)) v R(u, 7,3)
                                                  = 40 37 33 ((- P(0,3) V R(0,3,2)) ~ ( 9(0,3) V R(0,3,3))
                                           Forms wound Skoler
                                              FNS= FNP+ FNC+ mas tem ]
                                              Bu by x+j=j+n=j se é amplante mão depende de j
                                                                      Viroladuro y=f(ve)=-x
                                                Yu 3 y N+y = 0
                                               3y Ve n+j=0
                                          1.3.10
                                           Ja 43 Ju to Jw P(0, y, z, n, v,w)
                                           N= e - o constante de Steolen
                                              eask un lumber de dondrier que sagrefaz a condição
                                          [ Vy V3 M D JW P(e, y, b, w, w)
                                                   M= f(y,z) -> função Skolen
Lou pode deporde de y e z por como do alcano
                                          = 4y 43 4~ 3 w P(e, y, 3, $14,31, 0, w)
                                                   W = g(y, z, v) - função Stoler
                                           = Yy Yz Vn P(e, y. 3, f14.3), ro, 8(1.3,0))
                                                                                               7NS
                                      Vu 3y 33 ((¬P(U,5)18(U,3)) V R(U,7,3))
                                        J = f(u) - função Skolen
3 = g(u)
                                  = ((-P(0, f(a)) V R(a, f(a), g(a)) 1 (010, g(u)) 2 R(0, f(a), g(a))) 7NS
                           (12)
                                 a) - ((Yu P(u)) -> ( Jy P(y)))
                                 = - (-> Va P(a) V => P(y))
                                 = ( Vu P(u)) n(- 3, P(y))
                                  = (te Pru) n(ty - Prz))
                                 = tu by P(u) n TP(x)
                                 = Vu P(u) 1 7P(u)
                                                                            D = Yu Vy P(a) n 33 (79(3.3))
                                 5) ¬ (( ∀a P(a)) → (∃z ∀z 9(y,z)))
                                                                               = 40 48 33 P(10) N - B(4.3)
                                                                                  3 = f(0,7)
                                 = ( Vu Pre) 1 (-(37 43 B(13,3)))
                                                                              = Vu Vy P(v) ~ - Q(y, $(v,y))
                                 = ( Ve P(a)) 1 ( Vy = 3 - 0(2,3)) g now speak dea, logo pour +
                                 = ( du P(u)) n ( du 33 70 (03))
                                 = Yu (P(u) 1 33 - B(0,3))
                                 = Va 33 (P(a) N78(a.3)) 7NP
                                       3 = f (0) -> Jungar Skolen
                                 = Va (P(a) 1 7 9 (a, f(a)))
                        Unificação
           1.4.6
                    0= \ f(a,3)/u, 3(8, f(a,1))/y, h(a,3)/3, 10/m/
                 \hat{\theta}(t) = \lambda \left( \frac{1}{2} (0,3), \frac{1}{2} (0,4(0,3)), \frac{1}{2} \right), \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} (0,3), \frac{1}{2} (0,3) \right)
                  \hat{\theta}(\varepsilon_1) = \xi(\alpha, \pm(b), 3(c))
                    ô(E2) = P (h(a), e, f(f(b)))
            \theta = \int \frac{d^{2}}{u^{2}}, f(u)/y = \int \frac{f(u)}{y} dv

miditugion

relationship (pode ser which)
             Van 1= 0, y, 2 4
ruly htugan = E = {4/6, 8/3, 3/3 {= } }
       (14) a) EO = P(ha), g(w, $(g(v)))
              b) Eô = 7 (a, h(a), f(y), h(a))
           θ Δ δ = { 2/4, 3(21)/y, 3/3, 4/μ/
         3 6 g(u) 0 3 (418) 3 3 4 0 3 1 0 0 x
```