```
1a)
 [exp(list (double, int +loat)a)= exp(list (B, r), list(int))]
 => { list (dowle, int, float) = (ist (12, 17), x = 1 istlint)}
 3> fail (no vilacation)
 [redion (a, list (d), rax (B, int)) = redion(int, list (int), rax(float 8))]
=> { a = int, list (a) = list (int), max (B, int) = max (tloat, 6)}
=> [ [ist (int) , max (B, int) = max (+loat, 8) ] -0,5
=> {a= in+, max (B, in+)= max (flood, 8)}
=> {max (B, in) = max (tloat, 8)} ff
=> & P== float, int = 83
三> (int = 63)
=> { 8= in } 3
=> { }
Output: \Theta = [\alpha - \gamma int, B - \gamma float, S - \gamma int]

Was ist der vereinigte Term? -0,5
c) { fuc (B, Y, in) = fuc (a, list (Y), int }
 => (10=9 / L== 1137 (L) ! U+== 14)
 5) {r= (ist (T), int = int 3
 => fail (no vificulion)
```