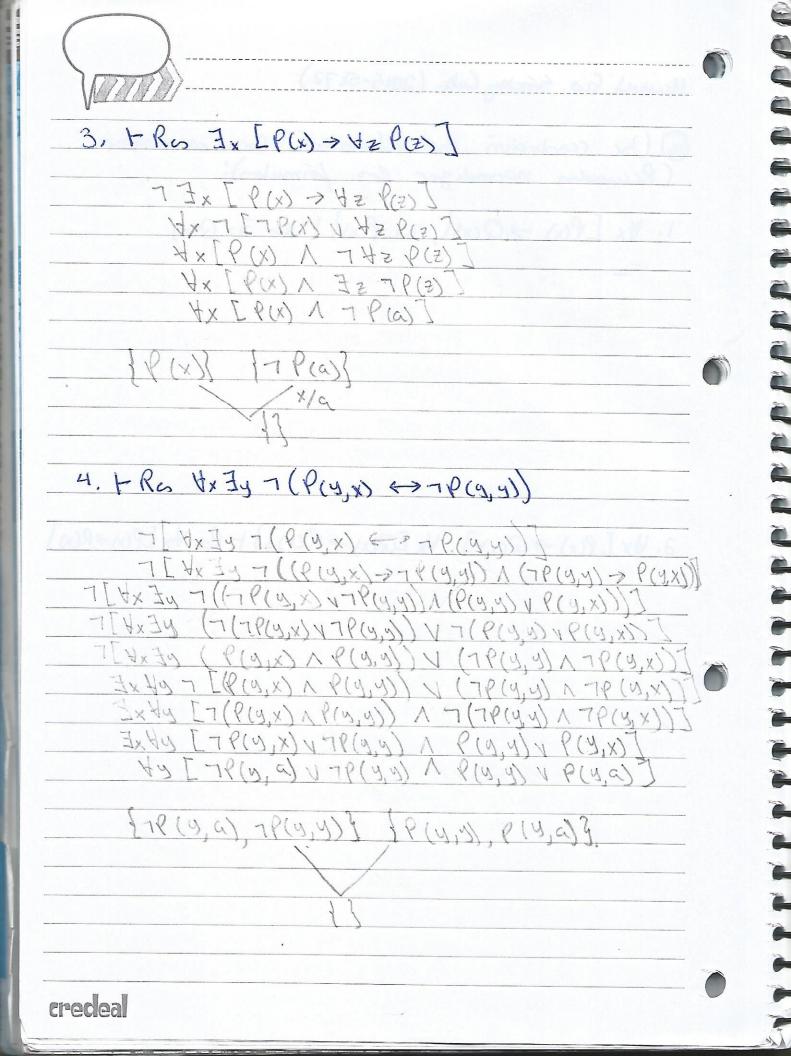
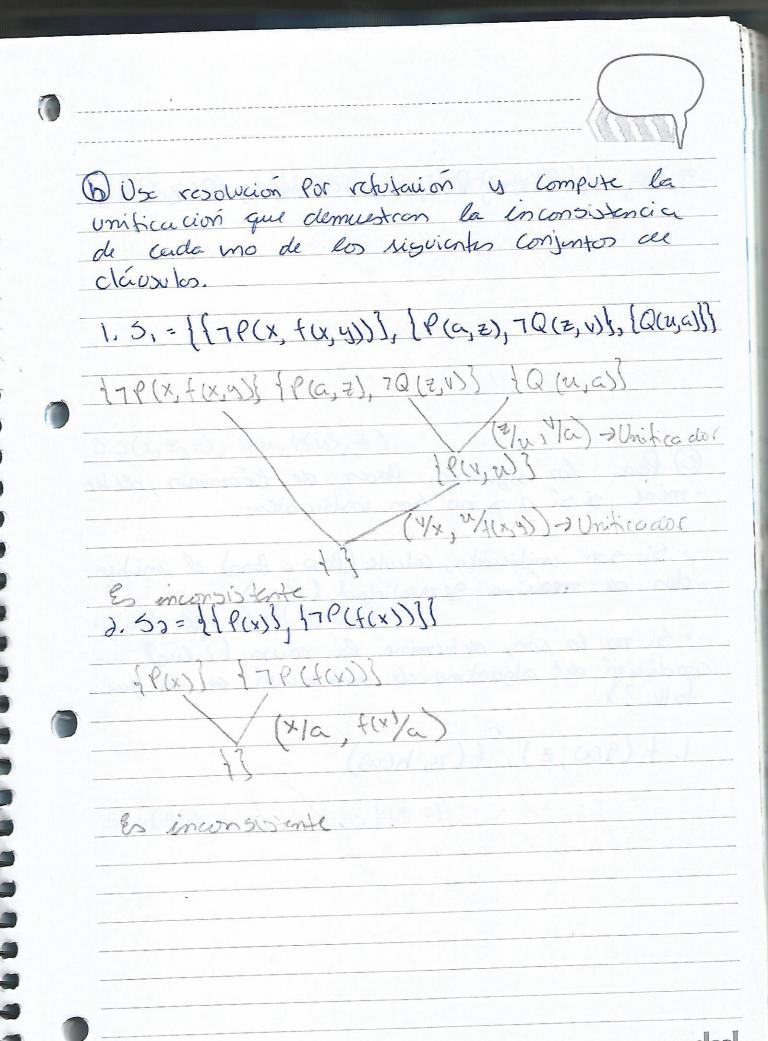
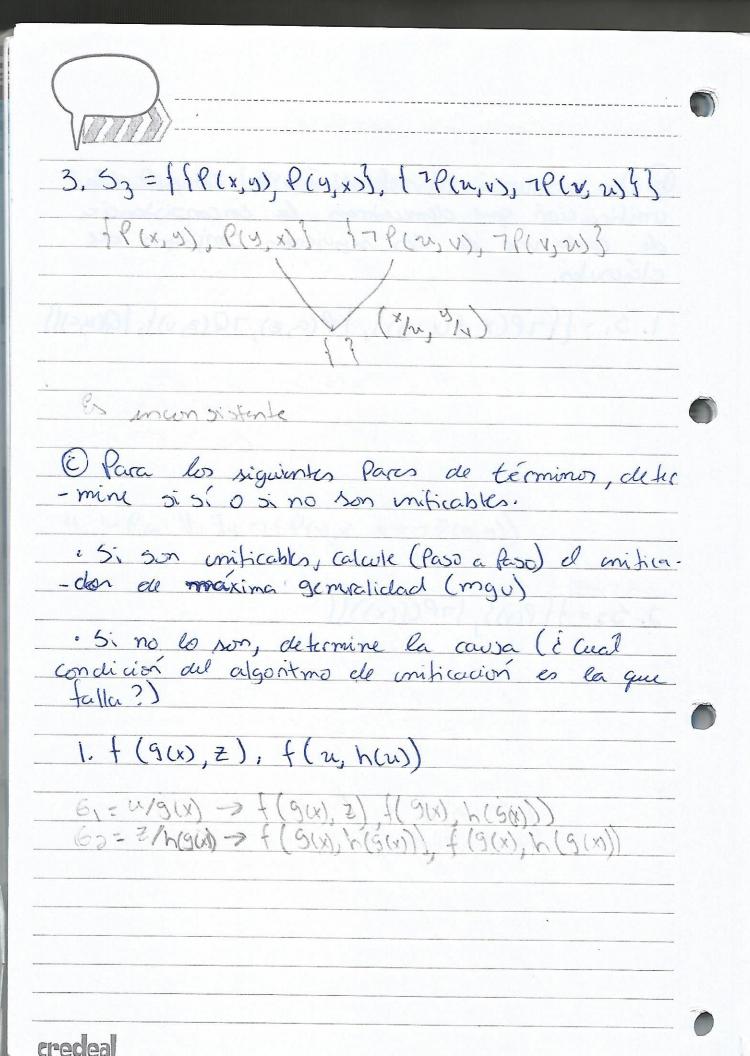
Marvel 800. Sinchy Caba (2015-5872) a Use resolución por refujación para demostror (Rewerden normalizer las formulas): 1. tx [P(x) -> Q(x)], Ix P(x)] + Ros Ix Q(x) 17P(x), Q(x)? 1P(a)] 410 /1/0 2. 4x [P(x) > Q(x)], 4x [Q(x) > R(x)]) - Ros 4x [P(x) > R(x)] }7P(x); Q(x)} \7Q(y); R(y)} . \P(a)}{-R(a)} 3/4









a. j(x,y,z), j(f(y,y), f(z,z), f(a,a))

61=x/4(4,4) ->)(+(4,4),4,3), (12,3), (12,3), (12,2), (12,3), (

3. j(x, t, x), j(u, f(u), Z)

6= ×/2 >)(u, 2, u),)(u, f(w), Z) 6>=42 >)(2, 7, 2),)(2, f(2), 2)

63=2/(2) -) (+(2), f(2), f(2)),) (+(2), f(x(2)), f(x(2))

No son introduce al caro en qui falla es

41. i(t(x), y, a), i(y, z, z)

 $61 = 3/4(x) \Rightarrow 3(+(x), +(x), a), 1(+(x), z, z)$ $63 = 2/4(x) \Rightarrow 3(+(x), +(x), a), 3(+(x), +(y), +(y))$ $63 = 2/4(x) \Rightarrow 3(+(x), +(x), +(x)), 3(+(x), +(y), +(y))$ $64 = 2/x \Rightarrow 3(+(x), +(x), +(x)), 3(+(x), +(x), +(x))$ $65 = 2/x \Rightarrow 3(+(x), +(x), +(x)), 3(+(x), +(x), +(x))$

5. j(g(x), a, y), j(z, x, f(z, z))

