BILET EXAMEN 1 OMETODA SINTACTICA:

+(U->(V->Z))->(U->V - (U->(V->Z))->(V->(U->Z)) 17D U->(V->Z) - V->(U->Z) iTO U->(V->Z), V-U-7Z 170 U->(V->Z), V, U HZ S= 17UV(V->Z), V, U, 7Z6 S= 57UV(7V VZ), V, U, 724 S= 170 Y7V v2, V, U, 724 Folorism revolutia: 2 SINTACTICA Res ((1,(3) = 7/ v2 = 65 Resy (C5,C2)=== C6 Aerz (C6, C4)= = T.C.C) legea permutation premixelor este tautologie

METCOA SEMANTICA: H(V->(V->Z))->(V->(V->Z)=A - Jolosim meteda tabeloi semantice pt 7A. 7A = 7((U-)(V-)2)) - (V-)(U-)2(1))11)-12 U->(V->Z) (2) 7 (V->Z) (3) 7(U->2)(4) (4)-X tabela semantica ede mobila > Exempl sko-AL & TVI E &

Demantica legicii propolitilor:
- prop logice sunt modele ale altimatisti
propositionale care sunt je adevarable se galse. - Scoperl def. semanticii logicii prop. exte de a attilieu un moteles, a valoare de examplification propositionale. - Domerniul Semantic: SF, TY an -F=T ,-T=F. (2) (XX)(p(X)->g(X)) (XEX) (XX) (XXE) 1-(3x)(p(x)→g(x)) ->(3x)p(x)->(3x)g(x))=U 1) H(JX) p(x) ->(JX) (p(x))->(JX) (p(x))->g(x))=02 (x)p(xE) - (x)q(xE) - ((x)p(x)-)(xE) DTi : 1U 170 (7x) (p(x)->g(x) (7x)p(x) H3x)g(x) $S = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x) \cdot \ln(x), \ln(x), \log(x)$

· 1 Resp(C1,C2) = g(x) = C4 Res PR ((3,(4) = [] => U, este tautologie (1) $U_{Q}: iTD: (\exists x)p(x=-(x)q(x)) + (\exists x)(p(x)->g(x))$ $S = \int Tp(x) vg(x), T(p(x)->g(x))$ S= 5711(x1/2(x))112(x),72(x)4 Respector (C₁,C₂) = g(x) = C_4 Respector (C₃,C₄) = \Box =) U_2 este tautelogie (2) =>(JX)(p(x1->g(x1)<->(JX)p(x)->(JX)g(x). T.C.C. a resolutiei predicative: - Toole realinatule sunt si strategule resolu-- combinatea lor impense prea multe hestrictions des deuxe este inconsist-



