Utilizând metoda tabelelor de adevăr decideţi tipul (consistentă, inconsistentă, tautologie, contingentă) formulei A:

A = p ∨ ¬(q ∧ ¬r) → p ∧ q ∧ ¬r

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | p | q | r | ¬(q ∧ ¬r) | p ∨ ¬(q ∧ ¬r) | p ∧ q | p ∧ q ∧ ¬r | p ∨ ¬(q ∧ ¬r) → p ∧ q ∧ ¬r |
| I1 | T | T | T | T | T | T | F | F |
| I2 | T | T | F | F | T | T | T | T |
| I3 | T | F | T | T | T | F | F | F |
| I4 | T | F | F | T | T | F | F | F |
| I5 | F | T | T | T | T | F | F | F |
| I6 | F | T | F | F | F | F | F | T |
| I7 | F | F | T | T | T | F | F | F |
| I8 | F | F | F | T | T | F | F | F |

Formul A este consistenta si contingenta.

Modele lui A sunt: i2, i6.

I2 : {p, q, r} -> {T, F} , I2(p) = T, i2(q) = T, i2(r) = F

I6 : {p, q, r} -> {T, F} , I6(p) = F, i6(q) = T, i6(r) = F